

E. R. FENIMORE JOHNSON
608 WEST JERSEY TRUST BUILDING
CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY

September 12, 1933

Mr. Vincent Petruccio,
Caracas Country Club,
Caracas, Venezuela.

Dear Jim:

It is a good thing you did not write in Spanish or between your Spanish and mine I would still be trying to read your letter instead of replying.

Your account of Caratagena is very alluring. However, I haven't a dog's chance of leaving the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia for quite some time - three months at least. Father came home from Europe quite ill, and while he has made slight progress toward recovery, he is still far from well. My presence here is obligatory partly because of his illness and partly because of the necessity of taking care of family business during the present dangerous times.

I have never been to Curacao, principally because I have always heard it described as you describe it, - nothing very interesting except its cleanliness.

After preparing very elaborately for my work at Tortugas I had to cancel the trip. I then rigged up an enclosed diving platform on the stern of my boat with the intention of working off the coast of New Jersey. The diving stage worked very well and I made one dive to test it out, but the day after it was completed bad weather began to come in waves from your part of the world and we have had stormy or cloudy weather ever since, so I have given up the idea of taking underwater pictures this year and am now trying to further my research by photographing a lot of tropical fish at the Philadelphia Aquarium.

There is one place that is in a much worse state than either the University Museum or the Academy. It is entirely supported by City money, and whenever the doctor in charge attempts to make a report on the technical work and pleads for research funds, the political powers want to know why he doesn't talk English, and hand him a cut instead. Vote getting street sweepers mean more to them than scientific workers, who as a rule are not so good at bringing in votes.

Sorry to hear you banged into theories of Atlantis, but better brush up on Machiavelli and stick with the game. Improvement here is in sight, but it takes a telescope to see it. Not that I suggest you surrender to the ever present temptation of becoming a "yes" man. My impression is that Machiavelli was no "yes" man, but social visits and high flown talk are honest tools in a country where they are considered

attributes of the business man. I certainly hope you do succeed in impressing the Venezuelans with the importance of ethnology, particularly the study of primitive people, as the opportunity for it is so fleeting, whereas archaeological remains will be with us for a long time.

There is a big difference between the Dutch and Brazilian Indian services and that which is likely to work in Venezuela. The land occupied by the Indians in those countries, particularly Brazil, appears to be unattractive and poor in natural resources. Therefore, a policy of keeping people out is feasible, whereas I understand the Venezuelan hinterland is suspected of being rich and their policy must be set to keeping peace with the Indians while mingling with them.

Your thought of presenting a definite plan for an expedition is good, but I suggest that you pick some prominent resident to present it to the government for you and give him a scheme for establishing a service for the protection and development of the Indians which he might present as his own and work into a job for himself.

Sorry I cannot assist you more vigorously at present.

Please give my best to Art.

Janet also sends her greetings.

Yours sincerely,

Fer

ERFJ ALC

Caracas September 15, 1933.

Dear Jefe:

Following a visit to Maracay with me, and a personal talk with Dr. Requena, Dr. Jahn wrote to Requena, recommending that :
A national Museum be organized.
Ethnological and archaeological studies should be continued.
The University Museum should be invited to cooperate with the Venezuelans. (marked very important)
I should be put in charge of the field work.
The government should invite you to visit Requena's collection and tell the government to what extent the museum would cooperate.
(All expenses paid)

Dr. Requena has answered that although ill, and on leave from his duties, he will speak personally with the ministers, and also with the Benemerito General Juan Vicente Gomez.

I shall send you copies of this correspondence as soon as I can have them made.

Dr. Jahn read a long paper on a program of research in Venezuela before the Academy of Sciences Naturales, Fisicas y Matematicas, urging that the Museum be asked to cooperate, that the initiative must be taken by Venezuelans, and that I personally be invited to conduct the field work, and that you be invited to come down. (Copy of this will be sent you also. It might be translated and briefed for the Board) This will be published soon here.

On Tuesday our pictures were shown in one of the large theatres under the auspices of the Academy. Dr. Jahn made a brief speech urging the same program. His speech has been partly published. (see enclosed clipping)

The pictures (with sound, and where sound was lacking music was synchronized) made a tremendous sensation, and on the whole have helped tremendously.

My memorandums have not been presented, and since the showing of the pictures and other developments that need to be rewritten. As matters now stand, I think it best to present a memorandum to President Gomez, outlining our projects, and asking for some government help. The time is not ripe for the "Research Institute in that quarter, but in a private memorandum to Requena I shall urge that and mention the possibility of matching the endowment.

I am almost fully recovered, and strongly hopeful that everything that we set out to do will be accomplished. I have been a afraid to commit the Museum to anything, but matters are working out so that I may not have to, that is, until the offer for participation is made by the government.

I have not received any letters from you since the one you wrote to me in early August. I have written four. Have you received them ?

Best regards and good cheer.

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

September 16, 1933.

Mr. Vincenzo M. Petruzzo,
C/o American Consul,
Caracas, Venezuela.

Dear Jimmie:

Just called the big boss to get your address and he says he has just received a letter from you which he hasn't read yet but will bring down to me, so I may have something to add to this.

Received yours to me of August 31st and Jayne has showed me your letters and cablegrams to him. We're mightily pleased at your progress, sorry that expenses are so high and that you have been "under the weather". I know how it is in the tropics in the summer -- no hotter than here or more uncomfortable than on a hot humid day, but the same thing every day without any coolness for relief. It gets one after awhile.

Of course I'm not authorized to say anything officially but Jayne agrees that we must not let you down now and that if we don't find you more funds to carry on, what we have put in to date is lost, so I'm sure more funds will be found for you. We were closed all August and haven't caught up with routine yet, and most of the wealthy interested supporters are still out of town, including, I think, the Johnsons, padre y hijo. You may be sure Jayne will leave no prospect untouched to get the funds and he never fails to find something when he really wants to. He is intensely interested in the project and very hopeful of making the trip to Venezuela and of putting over the proposition.

He has drawn up a very good prospectus for a foundation to be proposed to Gomez, which I presume he will send you. The basic proposition is a motion picture survey of the peoples, mainly the aboriginal ones, of S. A. Your letter may, of course, induce him to alter these plans somewhat.

I understand that the Caroline will not be free until spring, and we fear that that proposal is out of the question. Jayne hasn't made any suggestion about my going with him, or going earlier to do archeological work, as you suggested, and I don't know whether I should suggest to him my willingness to go or not.

There has been such a concerted drive on Venezuela that they may get a swelled head, or heads. More credit to you if you put something over against all this competition: Bennett, Osgood, Leslie White, young Kidder, Von den Osten, etc.

Probably Jayne gives you little local or Museum news, so I'll give you some.

Weather has been most unusual, a great excess of rain with several long and severe northeasters and tail-ends of Caribbean hurricanes that have flooded everything and wrecked the coast. Probably you have read about them. For instance there was four feet of water over the waiting room of the B and O depot. Some very hot spells but on the whole cooler than usual, I guess. Another is on now, the third day of steady rain. Sam Pennypacker asked me to drive up to Athens, Pa., with him to see the work there with Cadzow. He left Thursday morning and this is Saturday noon. It has rained almost every moment since he left. Glad I didn't go.

I was on vacation until Wednesday of this week, and felt too busy to go. Museum was closed all August but I came in ~~every~~ once or twice a week for mail. Rest of the time stayed home painting the house inside and outside except for a little trip down to North Carolina of less than ten days absence. Lots of archeology there. Lew Korn has just been down in western N. C. and got some very interesting archeology and is returning for several weeks on Monday. Dorothy Cross did not get away to do any digging for the Trenton Museum this summer, but there is still a little chance.

We have bought that fine Santarem collection which Father Mayer left here in July. Was that before you left? A fine collection with a number of complete or mendable pieces, a number as fine as anything in Gothenburg. I'm glad to have it.

I suppose you read a lot of very undesirable publicity that we got through Gregory Mason. The boss gave him a good bawling out; he probably was misquoted, as he says, but somehow you and I never get misquoted so badly.

Father Cooper and Miss Flannery were here yesterday on their way down from Canada; he is delighted that someone is specializing on S. A., and especially you. Pete is back, but I haven't seen him yet. Frank, of course, won't be back till the last possible moment. Miss Wardle went to Glacier Park for a short visit and took in the Fair in Chicago on the way. Miss Beggs hasn't turned up yet and I haven't heard from her for some time. Mrs Singer is helping Miss Wardle; Noon is in your office at present working over some stuff of Golomstok's, but unassigned to any section yet. Linton has been back since early July and worked hard all August and ever since, as usual. I seldom see Peggy nowadays.

Both Howard and Freddy had fine results; Howard is back but not Freddy, but her associate, Birket-Smith from Denmark, passed through a few weeks ago, homeward bound. Especially they found an untouched dry cave with many Eskimo wooden objects, including several dug-out canoes. Howard found strata with bones of mammoth, extinct bison, horse and camel and hearths with arrowpoints, bones, etc. He got Merriam, Stock, Smith-Woodward and a Belgian paleontologist to visit it, help to excavate, and they gave their professional opinion that everything was contemporaneous. Some of the arrowpoints are the most beautiful flint flaking and chipping I have ever seen from America.

I'll add another page after Jayne shows me your letter.

Mary Butler is back at work; she and her parents spent a month in Ireland. Miss Falk not back yet and no word from her since she left.

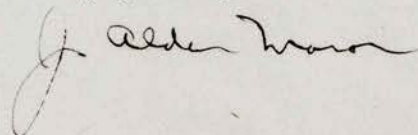
Jayne just brought your long letter of September 8 down with the word that he hadn't had a moment to read it yet, and that as I was presumably taking the afternoon off and might wish to write you regarding some points in it, I should read it first. So be careful hereafter you don't refer to me as a gran sin-vergüenza or anything else opprobrious. (I really should get over the bad habit of kidding people in letters; sometimes they take it seriously!)

regarding your letter, I expected that it would contain proposals for the foundation, but I see that these are to follow later. The boss is just having his proposals retyped, with a few alterations based on my suggestions and his later ideas.

I just left your letter with him and talked it over. I suppose you'll get his reply as soon as you get this, probably before. All your proposals sound interesting and important. I don't remember all the details. The big projects of course will wait a bit, but you should do some field work now, as you propose and desire. We don't believe in issuing orders from headquarters, and Jayne's reply will probably be to do the jobs that seem best to you in the order that seems best to you. Work with both the Motilones and the Goajiros is important and would be productive of good results. The Macoa, whom De Booy visited, are probably very similar to the Motilones, but probably a little more civilized, but he got very little and did nothing very thoroughly, apparently. I know of no thorough scientific work done on them and little of any kind, except for Bolinder's short visit. Work with the Goajiros would also be productive of valuable data. There is more on them, I think, but almost all, if not all, superficial and descriptive, and investigations of social and religious life should be very valuable scientifically. Also excellent motion-pictures among them. Pictures among the Motilones would be less interesting to the public, in my opinion. The projects with the Guaranos (if that is right) and on the Apuré will also be of great importance, but I don't know so much about that region and have less personal interest in it. As far as I am concerned, go ahead with your survey projects in the order that seems best to you. Local conditions, acquaintances and weather conditions generally dictate or influence the order in which such projects are pursued.

So glad that you are feeling better and best wishes for success and pleasure in your field work. Lint and others send cordial regards.

Cordially yours,



September 21st, 1933.

Mr. Dr. Rafael Requena,
Secretario del Presidente de la Republica,
Maracay.

My dear friend Dr. Requena:

As I have mentioned in previous communications and conversations, the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, an institution devoted solely to research in Archeology and Antropology, has for many years been actively interested in research in South America. In recent years, a number of circumstances have given fresh impetus to such investigations. The present time finds the Museum actively interested in investigating South American problems more intensively than ever before. In fact, such is our interest that we are planning a research program that will take many years and many students to execute, but which we expect will contribute considerably to ^{our} knowledge of South American pre-history and South American culture forms. Part of this program calls for extensive research in Venezuela, a part of South America about which we know little and which we believe ^{is} one of the most promising regions of the Continent.

Spurred on with ~~a~~ fresh enthusiasm by your own remarkable archeological discoveries, I, as field director of South American research, have come to Venezuela with full authority from the director of the University Museum Dr. Horace H. F. Jayne, to investigate the possibility of immediately launching an extensive cooperative program of field research and to determine the best means of carrying this through.

In the two months that I have been in Venezuela, I have become convinced that the present is the optimum moment for such research in your country and acting on this conviction, I am ready with full authority from Dr. Jayne to offer the heartiest and enthusiastic support and cooperation, both moral and material, of the Institution which I have the honour of representing. This support and cooperation will be in any undertaking that the experience and research facilities of the University Museum can be of any assistance. I am happy in transmitting to you a message received recently from Dr. Jayne confirming my verbal pledges to you. Specifically the University Museum pledges itself to aid in whatever manner possible the founding of a research Institute for South American archeological and ethnological research, possibly even to the extent of

Caracas, September 21st, 1933.

Mr. Dr. Rafael Requena, Maracay.

raising for the endowment a sum of money equal to any substantial sum donated by Venezuelians or the Venezuelan Government. This Institute would be a joint enterprise and would foster the training of Venezuelan students in the field so that its staff would be composed of competent men irrespective of citizenship. I shall submit to you in a separate memorandum a sketch of the purpose, function, and organization for such an institute, and I shall be happy in further elaborating the plan with whatever details you may request.

The University Museum also pledges its cooperation in the execution of field studies in archeology or ethnology, whether this would be a part of the activities of the Research Institute or a separate undertaking. I have made up a plan for ethnological investigations which I shall also submit to you in a separate memorandum with specific recommendations. The cost of this would be born mostly by the University Museum, but it would be necessary to ask for the cooperation of the Venezuelan Government to the extent of bearing the actual field cost, of transportation, etc. etc. This will not amount to more than \$ 400.-- to 500.-- per month, for a period of about five months.

I take this opportunity, my dear friend Dr. Requena, of transmitting to you some very intimate thoughts. I am convinced that the opportunity in Venezuela for advancing our science is a great one. You are responsible for having created the present situation; your intensive labours and your wonderful enthusiasm seem to have deeply stirred not only your fellow citizens, but also the outside world. By giving permanent and prominent form to your interest - say for instance by creating a Research Institute - you will have enhanced your great services to our science and to Humanity. I, therefore, in my personal capacity and in my deep esteem for you, urge upon you this new labour being convinced that it is indeed worthy of you.

But there are also many laurels for Venezuela and its Chief, the Benemerito General Juan Vicente Gomez, Presidente Constitucional de los EE.UU. de Venezuela. Venezuela is the only South American country that lacks a National Museum or an organization interested in pre-history and ethnology; also there does not exist an institution whose interests

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are of continental proportions. Therefore, by founding such an Institution, Venezuela would immediately take a pre-eminent position in cultural achievement, and again it would be another great accomplishment to be added to the glorious successes of the Benemérito Jefe and he would become the great South American cultural leader also.

One more suggestion: In the development of such a program there are many points of practical importance to the economic and political development of the country: in studying the hinterland, and in treating with the aborigenes in a modern scientific spirit, a great many beneficial practical results are predictable. Those territories of the Interior which today in no way contribute to the economic or political welfare of the Republic, would be laid open to progressive exploitation and into the integration with the national economic and political rhythm.

May I hope for your early consideration of this project?

I shall indeed appreciate your further advice and guidance in promoting the interests of our science in Venezuela. Allow me to thank you for your considerable kindness to me and extend to you my personal greetings and sincere sentiments of kindest friendship.

Sincerely yours

VINZENZO PETRULLO.

P. S. The University Museum is planning to excavate at Lake Tacarigua as soon as the rains stop and we will appreciate whatever assistance can be given. I should like to discuss with you such matters as the choice of site, etc., etc.

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
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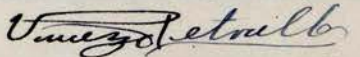
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[21 Sept 1933?]

Memorandum.

The University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania extends its cordial cooperation to the Venezuelan government or any Venezuelan Scientific Organization in the development of a research program in Venezuelan archaeology and ethnology. It will assist with all of the facilities for research at its disposal, both moral and material, in organizing and establishing a research institute and museum, in training Venezuelan students for the field, in publishing the results of the investigations, and in whatever manner these studies may be a help to the government in converting the vast hinterland of Venezuela and its aboriginal population to form an integral productive part of the Republic.

If a substantial sum of money is raised in Venezuela as an endowment for such a Research Institute, the University Museum will assist to the possible extent of matching such a sum.

The University Museum will undertake preliminary field studies immediately through the field director for South American Research, Dr. V. Petrullo, and will finance the investigations to approximately two thirds of the cost if the Venezuelan government will defray the field costs and travel, which will not amount to more than some \$ 400.00 per month, a sum that may be considerably reduced if use is made of the ordinary government facilities.

Collections, and all of the records of the expedition will be put at the disposal of the government, the Museum to receive some share of the collections.

It is recommended that the following reconnaissance trips be made by the field director before launching an extensive program:

1. The Motilone country; for the purpose of investigating ^{N.B. Avoid} the possibilities for field re- ^{questions of pacification} search, and pacification of the Motilones. (R. D.)
2. The region between Maturin and Ciudad Bolivar; for the ^{standard out} purpose of determining the cultural ^{in region} position of the Caribs in the region.
3. The region between the Apure and the Meta rivers; for the purpose of locating tribal groups and investigate field possibilities.

It is estimated that four to five month will be needed to do this survey which will lay the foundations for future research. The work should begin early in October.

Vincenzo Petrullo
Field Director for South American Research.

Copy to Dr. Luis Correa Secretary to Tovar, Minister of Interior, Sept. 21
" " Requena accompanying letter. Sept. 21.

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BY AIR MAIL

Caracas, September 22nd, 1933.
Caracas Country Club.

Mr. Horace H. F. Jayne,
University Museum,
University Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Penn.

Dear Jayne,

Rossi is sailing on the "CARABOBO" - Red "D" Line - on 26th inst. He is bringing back about 3000 ft. of Expose Film and he believes that unless it enters as scientific film, we may have to pay duty on it. Will you make such arrangements as there are necessary, so as to avoid any difficulty on his arrival?

I have not received any mail from you, so I am proceeding to push matters forward for both the research institute and field work. I should like to know if the Museum will excavate in the ~~foreign~~ *Fall* with Government help.

I have to report good progress and perhaps something will happen soon. If the Government does not offer to invite you down, that is at its expenses, I believe that the Johnson trip that we discussed should be made, if possible.

Rossi will bring back some papers and perhaps some confidential material.

Best regards, good cheer, remembering to the staff.
Delighted with the news about Golomshtock's work.

VINCENZO PETRULLO

Caracas Country Club,
Caracas, September 22nd, 1933.

Mr. Ben C. Matthews,
American Consulate,
La Guaira.

Dear friend,

I owe you an apology for not having returned to your office on the day that I saw Osgood off for the states. The fact is that both he and his wife are excitable people and having failed to make proper arrangements beforehand, we had some difficulty.

When I finally saw him off and had paid my visit to the Customs to get my fire arms, it was so late that I had to come back to Caracas without seeing you.

Rossi will leave for the states on the "Carabobo" on Tuesday. There is not very much for him to do here for the present, and since he has some work to do at home, we have decided that he go back. If I am successful in making some arrangements with the Government to penetrate some of the little known regions of the Interior, he will come back.

We are planning on coming down to La Guaira either Sunday or Monday and we are expecting to spend some time with you if you are free. If it is possible for us to come on Sunday, I shall either telephone or telegraph to you.

I am looking forward to a chat or two with you.

Best regards,

Yours sincerely

La Guayra

September 26, 1933.

Dear Jayne:

I am taking the opportunity of Rossi's return to send you some news that I cannot trust to the mails.

First of all, please let me know if you have received letters dated August 14, 31, Sept. 2, 8, 15, 22.; and, if you have, whether they show marks of censorship. Being *persona gratissima* means also that I am watched, and not having heard from you has given me the thought that either the letters miscarried or they have been stopped.

There is a great deal in the air in Venezuela. The revolution in Cuba seems to have given courage to some factions, and trouble is brewing. A few days ago several dozen people were gathered and no one has seen them since. Rumors are current that the dictator has lost his temper on several occasions, and that he has been heard to say that he is going to put a stop to something or other; that Requena is out, principally because it is feared he will not recover his mental faculties, and that he is trying to leave the country for Paris; that some of the ministers with whom I have been on excellent terms may lose their jobs; that army leaders are dissatisfied, etc. etc.. On the surface everything is quiet.

If things stay quiet we stand a good chance of winning everything that we are planning to do. We certainly can obtain some aid for field work, and possibly an endowment.

Enclosed you will find speech made by Jahn on several occasions, a letter written to Requena, and a brief outline of our project which I have sent to Requena, and to the minister of the Interior. (Also a copy of part of the talk I gave before the Academy of Sciences, for the files.)

Until I hear from you, I don't dare give you more news unless it be to communicate something from the government. The most innocent expression may be misconstrued, and I must know if my mail to you is being watched. There has been nothing to indicate that I am a suspected person, here. I can make my way anywhere, call on anyone, and I am received very cordially always. I have become known and those that have not met me know about me. (Everything is reported, and talked about. A casual remark that I made five weeks ago came back to me last night, in its darkest possible form.) Everyone is pleased that the University Museum is paying some attention to the country, and I have moral as well as material support -- possibly.

If you have received my other letters you know what I have been doing; if not, Rossi is well acquainted with the general activities, though I have not always given him full details.

The above is the only bit of information that I can send. It is important enough. Best regards, and I think you can count on something definite happening soon.

V. Petrucci

Caracas, 5 de setiembre de 1953.

Señor

Dr. Rafael Requena,

M A R A C A Y .

Mi estimado doctor y amigo:

De acuerdo con lo que hablamos en Maracay sobre la conveniencia de organizar el Museo Nacional como un museo esencialmente etnológico y arqueológico y de proseguir las exploraciones y excavaciones en otras secciones de la República con el doble fin de enriquecer nuestro museo y nuestros conocimientos de culturas primitivas que tal vez puedan relacionarse con la del Tacarigua por Uds. tan tesoneamente explorada, he preparado una Conferencia que se titula La exploración etnológica y arqueológica de Venezuela y sus problemas, la cual leeré el miércoles 6 d.c. en nuestra Sociedad de Ciencias Naturales. En ella expongo yo el plan que, a mi juicio, debe seguirse y los centros a donde deben practicarse las exploraciones.

Desde luego sería muy importante que La Universidad De Pennsylvania se asociara a esta empresa y que el Dr. Petruccio, que es el Jefe de la Sección Sudamericana del Museo de dicha Universidad tomase a su cargo los trabajos de campo, para lo cual sus conocimientos, experiencia y el magnífico equipo de instrumentos y colaboradores de que dispone, serían una garantía de éxito seguro.

Si Ud. está de acuerdo con estas ideas y cree poder ayudarnos en el sentido de que el Gobierno el iniciador y patronizador de la Exploración, con lo la daríamos un carácter netamente nacional, me parece que sería muy interesante que se invitase al Sr. Horace H.F. Yayne, Director del Museo de la Universidad de Pennsylvania para que viniera a Venezuela, viera la famosa colección de Ud. y nos dijese en que forma y con que medios pecuniarios podría la Universidad americana colaborar con nosotros. Esta invitación implicaría un pequeño gasto para entregar las pasajes de ida y vuelta, y los de su permanencia de un mes entre nosotros. Como lo expongo en mi disertación del miércoles, la Academia de Ciencias y la Sociedad de Ciencias Naturales podrían dirigir y contratar estas exploraciones por medio de una comisión adhoc nombrada y compuesta de dos o tres miembros de cada cuerpo.

Le agradecería me diga cual es su opinión sobre este punto y desde luego me pongo a sus ordenes para suministrarle todas las informaciones que Ud. desee.

Reciba mis cordiales saludos y créame su

afmo. amigo y colega

(firmado) A. Jahn.

Doctor Rafael Requena
Secretario del Presidente de la República

saluda cordialmente a su distinguido y buen amigo el Sr. Dr. Alfredo Jahn, con ocasión de avisarle el recibo de su estimable carta del 5 del corriente, de cuyos particulares le ha sido muy grato imponerse; y en contestación a la cual se complace en significarle que, sí comparte su misma opinión respecto al asunto que le trata, toda vez que se refiere a uno de sus estudios predilectos, y que, no obstante hallarse todavía fuera de toda actividad, se ocupará de recomendar con todo interés su idea a los Ministros competentes, mientras a él le es dable el hablar personalmente con el Benemérito Jefe. - Maracay; 12 de setiembre de 1933.

A de L

La Exploración etnológica de Venezuela y sus problemas.

El territorio de Venezuela alberga aún tribus indígenas, que apenas nos son conocidas de nombre y que viven en estado de realtiva pureza primitiva, es decir, que han conservado su lengua, hábitos y costumbres primitivos, sin que estos hayan sido alterados por extrañas influencias. En esto caso se hallan los Guaicas, Shirianá y Maku de las montañas de la Sierra Parima, donde tiene su origen el Orinoco; los Sapá y otros del Alto Paragua y los Motilonos de la Sierra de Perijá, divisora de Venezuela y Colombia. De estos últimos conocemos escasamente la lengua que nos revela su íntimo parentesco con los Arekuná y otras tribus de la familia caribe, ubicadas sobre el Caroni, en la Guayana Venezolana. Tiene el mayor interés científico el estudio de estos restos autóctonos, no solo desde el punto de vista de la antropología física, sino también desde el etnológico-lingüístico, porque nos permitirá reconstruir en parte su historia y las migraciones a que han sido impedidas por posteriores y más fuertes inmigrantes. Sería muy importante que viajeros científicamente preparados pudiesen penetrar en la psicología de estos pueblos primitivos, tal como lo logró hacerlo el eminente etnólogo alemán Koch-Grünberg entre los Taulipang y otros indios de la Guayana y Amazonia.

Fijar sus tradiciones orales, sus mitos y leyendas es una labor que nos daría a conocer no solo su historia, sino también sus concepciones ideológicas y religiosas, tan importantes para la interpretación de los motivos en que abundan su cerámica, sus petroglifos, su tatuaje y la ornamentación de sus casas, armas y utensilios y finalmente sus bailes simbólicos.

Deben ser aprovechados prontamente estos documentos vivos de nuestra prehistoria que están fatalmente destinados a desaparecer dentro de pocos años y que hoy se mantienen ocultos en las selvas y sitios poco accesibles de nuestro territorio, huyendo del contacto con los blancos criollos, que en busca de minas, caucho y otros productos naturales penetran hasta los más apartados rincones de nuestras montañas y que por lo general son gente poco escrupulosos que hacen víctimas de sus ambiciones y especulaciones a los pobres indios, llevándolos además todos nuestros vicios y enfermedades bajo el manto de zapadores de la civilización. Conocidos son en demasía los bárbaros procedimientos que se han empleado y aún se emplean en las apartadas regiones selváticas de nuestra América contra los indígenas, legítimos propietarios de su suelo, y con los cuales lejos de atraerlos y convertirlos en útiles ciudadanos del país, se les ahuyenta, cuando no se les extermina.

De tiempo atrás han comprendido los gobiernos del Brasil que para reducir al indio a una vida menos asarosa y primitiva y más útil a la comunidad e intereses nacionales, es menester conocer previamente su carácter, sus inclinaciones y costumbres y sus condiciones físicas y sobre este conocimiento se ha fundado la institución oficial denominada "Protección a los Indios" la cual protege a los infelices indígenas contra los abusos y enfermedades de que eran víctimas y se los orienta de una manera sabia y consona con sus hábitos por senderos que han de conducirlos el fin a un nuevo género de vida. El gran éxito que esta institución ha tenido en la vecina República débese en primer lugar a los patrióticos esfuerzos del General Candido Mariano da Silva Rondon, militar académico, por cuyas venas corre sangre indígena y profundo conocedor de la mayor parte de las tribus brasileras entre las cuales goza de gran simpatía. El General Rondon es no solo un ponderoso militar, sino también un explorador incansable que durante los últimos 40 años ha recorrido la mayor parte

de los rios brasileiros, esclareciendo su geografia y estudiando los indios que moran en sus riberas. Basado en el conocimiento por la Comisión Rondón, la Protección a los Indios ha iniciado aquellas tribus de vida nómada, como los Bororó, en la cria de ganados y bestias, proporcionándolas los medios necesarios, y aquellas de índole mas bien sedentario, es decirlos que de antaño han preferido radicarse firmemente en aldeas con casas amplias y solidamente edificadas, a las labores agricolas, para lo cual se les proporcionan herramientas, animales y semillas que les permitan ensanchar y mejorar sus primitivos rudimentarios cultivos. De esta suerte, a paso lento y seguro, la institución protectora de los indígenas brasileiros, ha logrado modificar la vida de estos, suavizando sus usos y costumbres en continuo acercamiento a los nuestros. Toda imposición violenta y repentina será rechazada por los indios y los ahuyentará. Con el sistema empleado se les va progresiva e insensiblemente amoldando a la nueva vida una vez implantada esta, se cultiva su intelecto hasta darles la conciencia de su incorporación dudada en el estado.

iniciado

En Venezuela no se ha estudiado todavía el estudio de las tribus que viven aún en estado primitivo y este estudio previo es tanto mas interesante, cuanto que de él habrán de derivarse beneficios prácticos y científicos: prácticos porque nos harán ver la manera como debe operarse para conservar y aprovechar este contingente de nuestra población; científicos porque, como ya he dicho, nos hará conocer su evolución étnica y tal vez lenguas y culturas del substrato autóctono, del cual posiblemente sean residuos algunos de las hordas que se han refugiado en la Sierra Parima.

Para emprender el estudio de las citadas tribus primitivas es menester organizar una expedición científica, compuesta de antropólogos etnólogos y naturalistas extranjeros y algunos hijos del país que tendrían a su cargo la parte geográfica, meteorológica y geológica. Con una organización de este índole, que podría tener como centro nuestra Sociedad o la recientemente instalada Academia de Ciencias Físicas, Matemáticas y Naturales, se dirijan expediciones exploradoras a las regiones habitadas por los indígenas y se aseguraria no solo el conocimiento geográfico de partes de nuestro territorio poco o nada conocidas, sino tambien el de las lenguas, culturas y hábitos de sus habitantes, además del material etnográfico, botánico etc. que iria a enriquecer nuestro Museo Nacional. A mi juicio deberian practicarse estas exploraciones así: 1: el Alto-Orinoco, habitado en su nacimiento por indios Guacicas o Guaches, completamente primitivos y de los cuales nada conocemos; sus afluentes Ocamo y Manaviche habitados por indios Guajaribos - Sirianás de los cuales el explorador alemán Dr. Koch-Grünberg recojió un pequeño vocabulario y el rio Siapa, cuyo origen se halla en la Sierra Parima, proxima a la del Orinoco y cuyo curso superior corre cerca de las fuentes del Mavaca, importante afluente izquierdo del Alto Orinoco. Toda esta region es geográficamente desconocida y alberga indios Guajaribos, Mañacas, Cunipusanas y Cheruvichahenas, de filiación probablemente aruaca los tres últimos nombrados, pero totalmente desconocidos en cuanto a sus culturas y lenguas. Su exploración requiere un año de trabajo, ascendiendo el curso del Alto Orinoco hasta sus fuentes, los afluentes Ocamo y Mavaca, descendiendo por el Siapa al Casiquiara.

2: El Alto-Paragua, afluente del Caroni, habitado por indios KALIANA, Auakó y Sapá y el Alto Merevary, fuente de Caura, país de los Yekuana, que forman una subtribu maquiritare de filiación caribe. En esta region se han residenciado ultimamente algunas hordas Sirianá inmigrantes del Labarejuri (Auari) de la vecina República del Brasil, segun informes del Cardona.

- 3: El río Cuchivero, que cae al Orinoco entre Caicara y las Bonitas y el Manapiari que es afluente del Ventuari medio. El primero es habitado por restos de las tribus caribes Taparito y Panáre y el segundo por los Wökiare y Kurasikana, también de filiación caribe, según Koh-Grünberg. Esta última tribu se extiende desde el Manapiari hasta el Biehita, en la cuenca superior del río Suapure.
- 4: El río Suapure que desemboca en el Orinoco-medio, arriba de la Urbana y tiene su origen en la Sierra Guamapi, donde también nacen el Cuchivao y el Manapiari. En su curso superior viven los ya nombrados Kurasikana y Wökiare ó Naiquire y los Ayano y Parecas, posiblemente caribes, como sus vecinos. La exploración de este río, geográficamente desconocido, podría hacerse conjuntamente con las de Cuchivao, pasar el Manapiari y descender por el Suapure. todo lo cual requiere unos 6-8 meses de viaje.-
- 5: Los afluentes de la orilla derecha del Orinoco; Sipapo, Paria, Cataniapo, Pargüeni y Parguaza, habitados por Piarsa, Máku y Mapoyo, cuyas lenguas han sido parcialmente anotadas por varios viajeros, sin que hayan sido estudiadas su cultura y psicología, como tampoco la geografía de los ríos nombrados. En un viaje de unos seis meses, con cuartel general en Puerto Ayacucho, podría hacerse este trabajo.
- 6: Los ríos Vichada y Meta, el primero colombiano y el segundo venezolano, habitados por indios Guahibos y Cuibas, parcialmente semicivilizados por los traficantes blancos.
- 7: El río Arauca-Sarare que desagua en el Orinoco por la banda izquierda frente a La Urbana y en cuyo curso superior viven los indios Yaruros y los caños Cunaviche, Capanaparo y Mina que son asentamientos de miserables restos de los antiguos Otomacos. Los indios de estas dos secciones, o sean los que habitan en el territorio colombiano comprendido entre el Arauca y el Vichada, podrían ser estudiados en un solo viaje de poco menos de seis meses.
- 8: El extenso Delta del Orinoco, con sus numerosos canales habitados por los Warran ó Guaraunos que parecen ser restos de nuestras más antigua población aborigen. De estos indios se han hecho algunas anotaciones lingüísticas y un Ensayo gramatical que se debe al R.P. Benifacio Ma. de Olea, misionero apostólico del Caroni, pero muy escasas son las noticias que tenemos de su psicología y cultura. Desde Tucupita, que es la capital de aquel Territorio, podría hacerse el estudio de esta interesante tribu en el curso de unos cuatro o seis meses. La facilidad de su acceso desde Trinidad o Ciudad Bolívar hacen recomendable la iniciación de las exploraciones por esta parte.
- 9: La región de nuestras llanuras orientales desde Cantaura hasta Maturín sustentan los restos de los antiguos y antes populosos Caribes; su estudio se haría conjunta o seguidamente del del grupo anterior y es otra de uno o dos meses, pudiendo hacerse el viaje desde Caracas en automóvil, durante la estación seca.
- 10: La Península Guajira y sus interesantes pobladores, cuyo estudio ha sido iniciado ya por algunos venezolanos y extranjeros y que sería conveniente completar con sus mitos y leyendas y lo cual podría hacerse en dos ó tres meses de recorrida, partiendo de Maracaybo o Paraguaipoa en automóvil.

II: La Siera de Perijá que separa nuestro Territorio de de la vecina República de Colombia conserva en sus selvas y rios algunos centenares de indios Motilonos, tribu de filiación caribe, belicosos irreconciliables enemigos de los blancos, de quienes en verdad no han recibido sino perjuicios y maltratos. Creo, sin embargo, que entrando desde Machiques en territorio de los Macoas y Pariries que son motilonos de índole más pacífica, sería posible llegar hasta los Mapes y otras hordas que representan a los motilonos bravos. Desde luego que para ello es menester permanecer algun tiempo entre los Pariries para estudiar bien su lengua y cultura y lentamente establecer relaciones con los que moran mas al Sur y Oeste y han resistido hasta ahora a toda tentativa de tratos. Entre los Macoas y los Guajiros vive una pequeña parcialidad en el curso superior del Rio Palmar. Ignoramos hasta hoy si deben ser adcritos a los primeros ó a los segundos, e. d. si se trata de una tribu caribe ó aruaca. El aspecto que ofrecen en algunas fotografias que me fueron enviadas, es distinto de ambos, pero esto no es suficiente para que deban ser considerados como no pertenecientes a uno u otro grupo. Sus asientos pueden ser alcanzados en pocos dias desde El Rosario, y esta última población en algunas horas de viaje en automóvil desde Maracaibo. Creo que un año de exploración bien dirigida completaria nuestro conocimiento de los Motilonos y nos adararia la cuestion de la afinidad de los que viven en el Rio Palmar.

Muchos de los dialectos hablados por nuestras tribus primitivas, como el Guaraúno, el Máku, el Shirianá-Guajarito, el Keliana, el Auake, el Sapá y seguramente tambien el Guaiaca ó Waika que sospechamos identico con el Guache de la Parima, son lenguas irreductibles y aisladas que posiblemente corresponden a uno o varios de los substratos étnicos del continente sudamericano, disgregados ó absorbidos en parte por la gran invasión de los Aruacos y mas tarde por la conquista caribe. Solo un completo y comparativo estudio de su psicología, dialectos y cultura podrá rendarnos el puesto que a estos fragmentos primitivos corresponde en la historia de nuestro continente.

El vasto material arqueológico excavado y coleccionado por el doctor Requena en las costas y llanuras que incundan el Lago de Valencia y el que algunas personas han reunido a los que han sido hallados en tumbas y cavernas de los Andes Trujillo y Mérida, nos ha dado a conocer el estado cultural de los antiguos pobladores de aquellas regiones. Exploraciones arqueológicas que se hicieron en otras secciones de la República conjuntamente con el estudio de sus actuales habitantes y su cultura, nos permitirían talvez establecer, por comparación, relaciones entre mas unas y otras y reconstruir así nuestra historia precolombiana.

Al efecto se impone la organización de un Museo etnográfico y arqueológico con la adquisición de colecciones existentes en poder de los particulares y con lo que contiene nuestro viaje y panpérrismo Museo Nacional. El aporte de las comisiones exploradoras prontamente enriqueceria nuestras colecciones entográficas y arqueológicas y haria de nuestro Museo un Centro de estudios de la historia de nuestros aborígenes. Nuestra Sociedad de Ciencias Naturales y la Academia de Ciencias Fisicas, Matemáticas y Naturales podrian cooperar en la realización de este plán. Algunos miembros de arribos cuerpos podrian constituir una Comisión directora de las Exploraciones y Conservadora del Museo y finalmente algunas Universidades americanas, como la de Pensylvania, vivamente interesadas en estos estudios y dotadas de los medios necesarios, nos ofrecerian su colaboración. La iniciativa debe partir de Venezuela y desde luego todo el

material etnográfico y arqueológico que obtengan las comisiones exploradoras debe ingresar en nuestro Museo, donde puede ser estudiado por los científicos extranjeros.

Expediciones pomposamente anunciadas por la prensa con el fin de "Descorrer el velo misterioso que cubre los fuentes del Orinoco" y otras generalmente iniciadas por personas sin conocimientos ni propósitos científicos y solo anunciadas de un espíritu de aventura, no suelen producir ~~xxxxx~~ resultados negativos, ya que ahientan ó predisponen contra nosotros a los indígenas y crean en definitiva dificultades a los futuros exploradores científicos.

Muy diferente habrán de ser los resultados de las expediciones que se organizan sobre una base científica, como la propuesta con el objetivo principal de ensanchar nuestros conocimientos del territorio patria y dud habitantes bajo todos sus aspectos. Bastará recordar el enorme acervo de observaciones geográficas, geológicas, meteorológicas, botánicas y etnológicas que han aportado al país los viajes de Humboldt, Schomburgk, Koch-Grünberg i otros. De este índole, aunque de caracter exclusivamente etnológico y arqueológico, fué el viaje realizado en 1931 en la region central del Brasil por el profesor Dr. Vincenzo Petrucco, Jefe de la Sección Sudamericana del Museo de la Universidad de Pensylvania y actualmente nuestro vespedit. Siguiendo las huellas de Karl von den Steinen y de Max Schmidt, penetró el doctor Petrucco desde Cuyabá en la region setvática de Matto-Grosso, donde se originan los pequeños rios Steinen, Batovy, Kulusen y Kuluene que forman el Rio Xingú, importante afluente meridional del Amazonas. Además de las tribus ya descritas por sus predecesores y que él halló bastante disminuidas en número y modificadas en sus hábitos, descubrió y describió la de los Tsuva y las de Naravuti, Kalapalu y Cuicuru del Rio Kuluene, visitados por el mayor Ramiro Boronja en 1920. Sus excavaciones en el sitio de Descavaldas a orillas del Rio Paraguay suministraron un importante material arqueológico al Museo de la Universidad de Pensylvania. Las interesantes proyecciones cinematográficas que nuestro sabio vespedit ha tenido la gentileza de ofrecera a nuestra Sociedad, hace pocos dias, ilustran esplendidamente sus descripciones de los pueblos primitivos de Matto-Grosso por él visitados. Su aspecto físico, su vida cotidiana como pescadores, cazadores y hábiles constructores de casas, su manera de producir el guego, su vida familiar, sus bailes simbólicos y sus deportes han sido fijados en las magnificas películas sonoras tomadas por el señor Rossi bajo la dirección de Petrucco y conservaían a las futuras gneraciones una representación animada de pueblos primitivos de nuestro Continente que ya habrán desaparecido.

El doctor Petrucco se propone hacer en nuestro país una o varias exploraciones científicas como la realizada por él en el Brasil. Seria muy de desear que para ello pudiese adoptarse el plan que hemos expuesto, afin de hacer una labor sistemática que al cabo de pocos años habria cubierto todo el territorio venezolano. La realización de este propósito requiere el apoyo moral y material de nuestro gobierno, que no dudamos será ofrecido como en otras similares ocasiones y desde luego cremos poder asegurar que la Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales y la Academia de Ciencias Físicas, Matemáticas y Naturales estarían dispuestas a prestar su valioso concurso como lo demanda el interés científico y patriótico de esta empresa.
Caracas, Setiembre de 1933.

September 21st, 1933.

Mr. Dr. Rafael Requena,
Secretario del Presidente de la Republica,
Maracay.

My dear friend Dr. Requena:

As I have mentioned in previous communications and conversations, the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, an institution devoted solely to research in Archeology and Antropology, has for many years been actively interested in research in South America. In recent years, a number of circumstances have given fresh impetus to such investigations. The present time finds the Museum actively interested in investigating South American problems more intensively than ever before. In fact, such is our interest that we are planning a reserach program that will take many years and many students to execute, but which we expect will contribute considerably to acknowledge of South American pre-history and South American culture forms. Part of this program calls for extensive research in Venezuela, a part of South America about which we know little and which we believe one of the most promising regions of the Continent.

Spurred on with a fresh enthusiasms by your own remarkable archeological discoveries, I, as field director of South American research, have come to Venezuela with full authority from the director of the University Museum Dr. Horace H. F. Jayne, to investigate the possibility of immediately launging an extensive cooperative program of field research and to determine the best means of carrying this through.

In the two months that I have been in Venezuela, I have become convinced that the present is the optimum moment for such research in your country and acting on this conviction, I am ready with full authority from Dr. Jayne to offer the heartiest and enthusiastic support and cooperation both moral and material of the Institution which I have the honour of representing. This support and cooperation will be in any undertaking that the experience and research facilities of the University Museum can be of any assistance. I am happy in transmitting to you a message received recently from Dr. Jayne confirming my verbal pledges to you. Specifically the University Museum pledges itself to aid in whatever manner possible the founding of a research Institute for South American archeological and ethnological research, possibly even to the extent of

Caracas, September 21st, 1933.

Mr. Dr. Rafael Requena, Maracay.

raising for the endowment a sum of money equal to any substantial sum donated by Venezuelians or the Venezuelan Government. This Institute would be a joint enterprise and would foster the training of Venezuelan students in the field so that its staff would be composed of competent men irrespective of citizenship. I shall submit to you in a separate memorandum a sketch of the purpose, function, and organization for such an institute, and I shall be happy in further elaborating the plan with whatever details you may request.

The University Museum also pledges its cooperation in the execution of field studies in archeology or ethnology, whether this would be a part of the activities of the Research Institute or a separate undertaking. I have made up a plan for ethnological investigations which I shall also submit to you in a separate memorandum with specific recommendations. The cost of this would be born mostly by the University Museum, but it would be necessary to ask for the cooperation of the Venezuelan Government to the extent of bearing the actual field cost, of transportation, etc. etc. This will not amount to more than \$ 400.-- to 500.-- per month, for a period of about five months.

I take this opportunity, my dear friend Dr. Requena, of transmitting to you some very intimate thoughts. I am convinced that the opportunity in Venezuela for advancing our science is a great one. You are responsible for having created the present situation; your intensive labours and your wonderful enthusiasm seem to have deeply stirred not only your fellow citizens, but also the outside world. By giving permanent and prominent form to your interest - say for instance by creating a Research Institute - you will have enhanced your great services to our science and to Humanity. I, therefore, in my personal capacity and in my deep esteem for you, urge upon you this new labour being convinced that it is indeed worthy of you.

But there are also many laurels for Venezuela and its Chief, the Benemérito General Juan Vicente Gomez, Presidente Constitucional de los EE.UU. de Venezuela. Venezuela is the only South American country that lacks a National Museum or an organization interested in pre-history and ethnology; also there does not exist an institution whose interests

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Dr. Rafael Requena, Maracay.

are of continental proportions. Therefore, by founding such an Institution, Venezuela would immediately take a pre-eminent position in cultural achievement, and again it would be another great accomplishment to be added to the glorious successes of the Benemérito Jefe and he would become the great South American cultural leader also.

One more suggestion: In the development of such a program there are many points of practical importance to the economic and political development of the country: in studying the hinterland, and in treating with the aborigenes in a modern scientific spirit, a great many beneficial practical results are predictable. Those territories of the Interior which today in no way contribute to the economic or political welfare of the Republic, would be laid open to progressive exploitation and into the integration with the national economic and political rhythm.

May I hope for your early consideration of this project?

I shall indeed appreciate your further advice and guidance in promoting the interests of our science in Venezuela. Allow me to thank you for your considerable kindness to me and extend to you my personal greetings and sincere sentiments of kindest friendship.

Sincerely yours

VINZENZO PETRULLO.

P. S. The University Museum is planning to excavate at Lake Tacarigua as soon as the rains stop and we will appreciate whatever assistance can be given. I should like to discuss with you such matters as the choice of site, personnel, etc., etc.

Copy sent to Requena
" " Minister of Interior
" " files of American Minister

Memorandum.

The University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania extends its cordial cooperation to the Venezuelan government or any Venezuelan Scientific Organization in the development of a research program in Venezuelan archaeology and ethnology. It will assist with all of the facilities for research at its disposal, both moral and material, in organizing and executing field studies, in training Venezuelan students for the field, in organizing and establishing a research institute and museum, in publishing the results of the investigations, and in whatever manner these studies may be of help to the government in converting the vast hinterland of Venezuela and its aboriginal population to form an integral productive part of the Republic.

If a substantial sum of money is raised in Venezuela, as an endowment for such a Research Institute, the University Museum will assist to the possible extent of matching such a sum.

The University Museum will undertake preliminary field studies immediately through the field director for South American Research, Dr. V. Petrullo, and will finance the investigations to approximately two thirds of the cost if the Venezuelan government will defray the field costs and travel, which will not amount to more than some \$400.00 per month, a sum that may be considerably reduced if use is made of the ordinary government facilities.

Collections, and all of the records of the expedition will be put at the disposal of the government, the Museum to receive some share of the collections.

It is recommended that the following reconnaissance trips be made by the field director before launching an extensive program:

1. The Motilone country; for the purpose of investigating the possibilities for field research, and pacification of the Motilones.
2. The region between Maturin and Ciudad Bolivar; for the purpose of determining the cultural position of the Caribs in the region.
3. The region between the Apure and the Meta rivers; for the purpose of locating tribal groups and investigate field possibilities.

It is ^{estimated} estimated that four or five month will be needed to do this survey which will lay the foundations for future research. The work should begin early in October.

Vincenzo Petrullo
Field Director for South American Research.

Museum Copy

Speech before
Academy of Sciences, Naturales,
Físicas y matemáticas
August 1933
Caracas

Señores: -

Quiero aprovechar esta oportunidad para expresar el sincero placer que experimento al encontrarme en Venezuela. - He venido con el propósito especial de intimar con el país y sus habitantes, y con sus problemas científicos. La cordial acogida que me ha sido dispensada compromete mi gratitud y cariño para con este país y para con los numerosos amigos que he tenido la fortuna de hacer.

Me encuentro realmente impresionado por la belleza y encanto de Venezuela. No soy pintor, pero puedo decir con toda verdad que es uno de los países más pintorescos que he visto. Sin embargo, me parece que su encanto y belleza no están limitados a la perspectiva artística. - Los diversos aspectos de la vida venezolana que he podido observar hasta ahora son dignos de elogios

Estas son las impresiones que he podido recoger durante dos semanas de estada en el país, y hasta ahora no hay ninguna indicación en sentido contrario. Estos breves comentarios expresan suscintamente, pero con toda sinceridad lo que he visto y experimentado desde mi llegada a Venezuela.

Llegué a Venezuela la víspera de la fecha del sesquicentenario del nacimiento de Simón Bolívar. - Asistí a las ceremonias en honor del Libertador, quedando vivamente impresionado por su sencilla dignidad y profunda sinceridad. El Te Deum en el Panteón fue una ceremonia imponente que creo no olvidaré fácilmente. - Tuve también el placer de asistir a la inauguración de la Nueva Academia de Ciencias Físicas, Matemáticas y Naturales y quiero aprovechar esta oportunidad para felicitar a la nación venezolana por la creación de esta Academia que, dado el bien cono-

cido mérito de sus miembros no puede menos que redundar en gloria y provecho del país y

Señores, me siento altamente honrado al dirigir la palabra a tan distinguida audiencia, lo que hago a instancias de mi estimado amigo, el Dr. Alfredo Jahn, quien me sugirió refiriese a Uds. algunas de mis observaciones sobre los indígenas del interior del Brasil. - He accedido a ello, no obstante la convicción de mi insuficiencia, tan solo porque el material que presentaré es completamente nuevo. Algunos de los pueblos que encontré en los afluentes del Alto Xingu son aún muy poco conocidos.

La antropología es en realidad una disciplina muy nueva. Notable paradoja ésta en la Historia Humana. La rama del saber más importante e interesante para el hombre no fue disciplinada hasta nuestra generación. Las más antiguas crónicas de la China y del Egipto atestiguan el interés que existía en esos pueblos primitivos, llamados "bárbaros" por esta clase de estudios. El hombre siempre ha querido saber la historia, costumbres y naturaleza de los pueblos ~~lejanes xxx curiosa~~ de otras tierras. Curiosidad ésta que tenía una fase seria: el hombre esperaba aprender la manera de mejorar su propia vida, aprovechando la experiencia de sus vecinos. - Este interés aumentó y se desarrolló notablemente hacia la mitad del siglo XVIII, cuando la Filosofía que sabía algo de la etnografía de los pueblos primitivos, pensó que en el estado salvaje se hallaba la clave no solamente de la felicidad, sino también de la salvación de la humanidad. Concepto muy romántico, basado en el poco conocimiento de la vida primitiva.

Las épocas de conquista y exploración europeas produjeron muchas informaciones sobre los pobladores de los otros continentes. Estas observaciones llevadas a cabo por exploradores,

naturalistas, viajeros etc. no debían haber sido muy correctos, ya que, como sabemos, las diversas culturas son demasiado complejas y necesitan ser estudiadas detenidamente y bajo métodos de severa disciplina. No obstante, las observaciones recogidas por estos observadores fueron utilizadas por los escritores para lanzar teorías sobre la vida social, política, económica, filosófica, religiosa y artística de otros pueblos, y hoy en día

Mas la severa crítica moderna no acepta más tales observaciones, y se somete a la nueva disciplina de la Antropología, disciplina que tiene sus problemas, sus métodos de observación y de análisis.

La Antropología es una ciencia de importancia primordial en esta época. Es de importancia primordial tanto en el sentido histórico, como en el científico o en el práctico. - Tenemos ante todo un punto esencial: los pueblos primitivos están predeterminados a desaparecer en nuestra generación. La cultura occidental está penetrando en todos los rincones del mundo. Ya existen pocas regiones donde puedan encontrarse pueblos primitivos, que no hayan sentido la influencia de la cultura europea. Con exactitud literal puede decirse que, a menos que los estudios antropológicos sean llevados a cabo en nuestro tiempo, nuestro conocimiento del hombre histórico y viviente será defectuoso por siempre jamás. La aceleración del progreso científico, de los viajes, de los medios de comunicación, del desarrollo industrial, está modificando el "modus vivendi" de todo el mundo. La composición física y psicológica de las razas se modificará siné duda alguna. - En el estudio de este drama que no tiene paralelo en la Historia la Antropología es el técnico que se debe utilizar.

La Antropología moderna es fundamental a la comprensión de la Historia humana, del desarrollo de las diversas culturas,

de la trayectoria del pensamiento ~~xxxxxx~~, del desarrollo político y moral, en una palabra, es esencial a la comprensión de la Historia del hombre. - Considerada en toda su amplio radio, la Antropología viene a ser la ciencia básica no solo para el antropólogo, sino también para el psicólogo, psiquiatra, sociólogo, anatomista, filósofo. Todos ellos dependen de la Antropología para el material comparativo y para el material básico de sus ciencias.

Pero la Antropología no es solo una ciencia abstracta y teórica. Es también de importancia práctica. Los tiempos en que un pueblo inferior en cultura material era destruido por un pueblo más fuerte, han pasado. Hoy el hombre ha comprendido que es preciso reconciliar las culturas, no destruirlas; que las pérdidas de un pueblo atañen a todos los demás. En consecuencia, se impone el estudio de las costumbres y psicología de los pueblos si queremos evitar antagonismos de culturas. - Los holandeses conocen esto muy bien, y es por ello que en la administración de sus colonias han tenido un éxito sin paralelo en la historia. El secreto de este éxito radica en su conocimiento de la cultura y psicología de los pueblos que gobiernan lo que les permite implantar una administración que sea simpática y consona con la naturaleza de los gobernados. En Africa los ingleses están empleando el mismo inteligente sistema.

Como hemos dicho hay ya pocas regiones donde la cultura occidental no se halle presente. - En el estado ~~xxx~~ de ~~Matto Grosso~~, en el Brasil, existe una de estas regiones no influenciadas aún por culturas extrañas. Dos factores de importancia han contribuido a ~~xaxiener~~ conservar esta región sin contaminación occidental. Primero, lo ~~difficil~~ difícil y costoso que resulta penetrarla; y segundo, la influencia y actividad del héroe brasileño, General

Mariano Cândido Rondón. Este hombre ilustre, movido de altos conceptos humanitarios, patrióticos y prácticos, ~~xxx~~ inició en el Brasil un tratamiento de los aborígenes del país que ha dado los más felices resultados. - Rondón se dedicó a conservar a los aborígenes para su propia patria; en vez de acosarlos y destruirlos, se dedicó a convertirlos de un pueblo salvaje a un estado civilizado; en vez de hacer de ellos enemigos del Brasil, se dedicó a transformarlos en buenos ciudadanos de la República.

En la parte sur del Estado de Matto Grosso es una llanura que no se eleva a más de trescientos metros sobre el nivel del mar. Está sembrada de florestas. - Durante la estación de las lluvias la región se transforma en un mar y queda inundada por tres o cuatro meses. Durante los meses de Julio, Agosto y Setiembre, por el contrario, es bastante difícil hallar agua. La fauna y la flora es sumamente rica y variable. (

etc, etc,

Para llegar a esta región es preciso un viaje de dos meses bajo condiciones muy desfavorables. Afortunadamente, ahora es posible ir en automovil desde Cuzabá hasta el punto "Simón López", a orillas de la
dónde los Bakeries están hoy establecidos. De otra manera el viaje sería mucho más largo.

De "Simón López" hasta el río Koliseum el viaje tiene que ser hecho a pie o en mula, transportando el equipaje a lomo de bueyes. Por mi parte, habiendo recibido la amplia y cordial cooperación de la Inspectoría de Protección de Indios, recluté 23 hombres, la mayor parte Bakeries, y caminando ligero hicimos en siete días el viaje hasta el Koliseum haciendo uso de bueyes, mulas y caballos. Afortunadamente solo sufrimos un accidente. Uno de los bueyes cayó quebrándose el lomo, viéndonos obligados a sacrificarlo. Es mucho lo que pudiera decirse sobre este viaje a través de esta desierta planicie, pero es preciso abreviar a fin de poder hablar más extensamente de las razas aborígenes.

Llegando cerca del Koliseum fue necesario abrir un camino para llegar hasta el río. El día después de nuestra llegada, todo nuestro equipo de bestias fue enviado a Simón López con ocho hombres. Fue éste nuestro último contacto con el mundo civilizado. El mismo día los Bakeries empezaron a buscar árboles de Yabutá, de cuya corteza fabricamos canoas para descender el Koliseum. La construcción de estas canoas fue acompañada de ceremonias religiosas y mágicas celebradas por los Bakeries. Tampoco puedo entrar en detalles sobre este punto por falta de tiempo. Solo narraré un incidente a manera de ilustración: un día mientras cazaba, me hallé cerca de algunos de mis hombres que hacían su trabajo. Aunque había sido advertido por los Bakeries de permanecer lejos del trabajo, ya que la presencia de un "blanco"

haría resquebrajar las cortezas, mi curiosidad me hizo desafiar sus supersticiones y me llegué a ver como construían las canoas. Mi presencia los sumió en gran consternación, y después de hablar entre ellos, me rogaron no retirarme, pues de lo contrario el trabajo no se llevaría a cabo con éxito. Ellos por su parte no comían durante el día, siendo ésto otra de sus prácticas supersticiosas, y yo, estando forzado a permanecer con ellos, tuve que pasar hambre también.

El viaje, río abajo, en las frágiles canoas fue arduo, pero de una gran belleza. Los diez primeros días luchamos con numerosas cataratas. De nuevo fuimos bastante afortunados. Los canoeros se veían forzados a trabajar dentro del agua, completamente desnudos, guiando las canoas a través de las turbulentas aguas. Un paso en falso en una roca resbaladiza hubiera significado la pérdida de los materiales y de las canoas, y serios accidentes para los trabajadores. Sin embargo, ellos demostraron un gran valor y fortaleza, trabajando tan cuidadosamente que no sufrimos ningún percance. Esto es tanto más notable cuanto que el paludismo incapacitaba por lo menos tres hombres cada día. Con mucha frecuencia nos vimos también forzados a cortar árboles que habían caído al río e impedían el paso. Pero al mismo tiempo la Naturaleza nos brindaba un espectáculo enormemente interesante para un hombre blanco. Cuadrúpedos y pájaros salvajes, no acostumbrados a la presencia del hombre y no teniendo temor alguno de él, permitían que nos les aproximáramos hasta dos o tres metros, antes de que entraran en sospecha y se retiraran un poco. El silencio, el frescor de las noches libres de insectos atormentadores calmaban los nervios del hombre saturado de cultura occidental.!

Después, la tranquilidad de las aguas, el continuo remar, el silencio profundo!

Los hombres ya no ~~hablaban~~ hablaban sino en susurros; ellos se alejaban más y más del hogar, de los familiares y la nostalgia se apoderaba de ellos; al mismo tiempo sentían que entraban en una región donde el peligro los acechaba a cada minuto. A cada momento podía sentirse el restal ido de un arco enemigo, pues habíamos encontrado huellas de indios cerca de nuestro campamento. Pero el peligro, cuando llegó, no procedió de los indios. De un modo bastante prosaico perdimos un día tres canoas que se desfondaron, y con las canoas la mayor parte de nuestra provisión alimenticia consistente en arroz, granos y café; también perdimos las armas de fuego, municiones, machetes y otros bagajes. Perdí igualmente todas mis notas científicas, mis instrumentos, mis aparatos fotográficos y las fotografías que había ido tomando del viaje. Es por esta causa que no puedo mostrar a Uds. ninguna fotografía de la primera parte de mi viaje. Como escapamos de la peligrosa situación en que nos hallábamos, gracias a una familia de indios perteneciente a la tribu de los Minacos, es una historia que honra la raza india. Es bastante decir que sin la ayuda de los Minacos, estábamos expuestos a sucumbir. Gracias a su generosa intervención no sufrimos hambre y pudimos ponernos en contacto con un hidroavión que nos esperaba en la Boca del Koliseo. Nuestros compañeros, que por arreglo previo, pilotaban este hidroavión a fin de asegurarse que la expedición marchaba bien, habían estado aguardándonos en la boca del Koliseo durante nueve días; ya habían consumido todo su bagaje alimenticio y se hallaban en peligro de ser atacado por los indios. Así que cuando aparecimos, estaban ya dispuestos a retirarse y partir para Cuyabá en busca de un areoplano mayor para organizar otra expedición en busca nuestra.

El avión partió dejando conmigo nuevos aparatos fotográfi-

cos. El Sr. Rossi que había venido en el aeroplano para tomar vistas aéreas de esta desconocida región, aunque bastante enfermo, insistió en permanecer conmigo. Las vistas que tengo el honor de mostrarles esta noche fueron tomadas por este generoso y valiente amigo. Siento no poder, por falta de tiempo, decir más del valor, generosos esfuerzos, sacrificios y fidelidad demostrada por mis hombres y compañeros, en mi servicio y en servicio de la ciencia. Pero no quiero dejar pasar esta oportunidad sin hacer público que el mundo científico tiene contraída con ellos una deuda de gratitud.

A las orillas del Koliseo hallamos cinco tribus de indios, los cuales fueron descubiertos y estudiados por Von den Steinen en 1888, y algunos de ellos algo después por Max Schmidt. Estas tribus son: los Anaucya, que hablan caribe; los Minacos, Aurás y Yagwalapite que son Arawks; y los Aubí y los Camayula que son Tupi. Encontramos también los Trumay, un pueblo no estudiado hasta el presente, el cual habla un idioma no afiliado a ningún otro de las regiones de Sur América.

Subiendo el Cunuene encontramos cuatro tribus de Caribes, de los cuales no se había tenido antes ninguna noticia. Tres de estas tribus, los Naragutes, los Calapalo y los Guicuro, eran conocidos de nombre por el Mayor Noroña, intrépido brasileño al servicio de la Inspectoría de Protección de Indios, quien fue el primero en diseñar el río Cunuene en 1922. Pero la otra tribu, los Tsure, eran absolutamente desconocidos antes de nuestra llegada.

Aunque las tribus de esta región ~~xxxxx~~ difieren grandemente en su lenguaje, como ya hemos visto, hay representados en la región cuatro familias de idiomas: Caribe, Arawak, Tubé y Trumay; en la región circundante tenemos Bororo y Tapuya. La cultura es una. Tal vez se debe ello a que el país no permite el desarrollo de otro tipo de cultura. Es una de las regiones más pobres de Sur América y está

rodeada como está por comarcas aún más pobres y desiertas, representa una area típica de refugio a la cual las tribus pobres y débiles eran arrojadas por tribus más fuertes, y, desde el tiempo del descubrimiento, por la cultura occidental. Es por esta razón que aún hoy en día hay tribus en esta región que son absolutamente puras, física y culturalmente. Debe decirse también que hay un "cul de sac" del cual no hay escape posible. Ellos están rodeados por un círculo cultural que va estrechándose paulatinamente, ahogándolos más y más. Puede concluirse ~~que~~, que estos pueblos se extinguirán en una generación más y que, a menos que sean estudiados ahora, la Humanidad perderá un record de vida primitiva que no podrá ser reconstruido después de su desaparición. La cultura de estos pueblos es notable por su misma simplicidad. Son típicos "pueblos de río" que dependen casi exclusivamente de la pesca para su alimentación. Ellos emplean el arco, la flecha y el arpón para pescar. Es una escena típica ver deslizarse lentamente una canoa hecha de corteza de árboles, llevando una familia entera con todas sus posesiones personales: las hamacas, los arcos y las flechas, guiada por la mujer que posiblemente amamanta al mismo tiempo uno o dos pequeñuelos, en tanto que el marido, de pié, en la proa, armado con el arco y la flecha, pronto a ~~de~~ disparar a la vista del pez, acecha el movimiento de las aguas; de pronto, el marido dispara, recoge la pesca y la pasa a la mujer que inmediatamente la pone al fuego, que se lleva constantemente encendido en la popa del barco. El otro alimento usado por estos indios es una especie de yuca, bastante venenosa, de la cual extraen el veneno, comiendo la masa.

Los indios van completamente desnudos, hombres y mujeres, aún cuando sufren terriblemente con las picaduras de insectos y el frío

durante la noche. Les es preciso para poder soportar el frío nocturno encender fogatas debajo de las hamacas. -Es muy interesante el modo como suspenden las hamacas. Las hamacas donde duermen las mujeres son siempre colgadas debajo de las de los hombres, lo cual constituye una señal de matrimonio. Cuando el joven desea casarse, va a la casa de la muchacha que pretende y cuelga su hamaca debajo de la de ella. Al día siguiente vuelve: si halla que la muchacha ha cambiado la posición de las hamacas, colocando la de él arriba de la de ella, es entendido que su oferta ha sido aceptada, y desde ese momento se considera como hombre casado.

En la construcción de las casas es donde se demuestra la ingeniosidad de estos pueblos. No tienen instrumentos de hierro ni de piedra, y sin embargo, por medio de ingenioso uso del fuego, que ellos hacen frotando dos pedazos de madera, construyen grandes y hermosas casas, dignas verdaderamente de admiración. Las fotografías las describen mejor de lo que yo pudiera hacerlo.

Antes de mostrar las fotografías quiero agregar unas palabras más: No deben Uds. pensar que porque estos pueblos van desnudos y llevan una vida completamente primitiva, desconocen la moral, sistemas de leyes sociales y económicas, y religión. Tienen todo esto y sus sistemas son en verdad bastante complicados. Espero que algún día podremos ~~ver~~ tener la historia completa de la vida social y espiritual de estos pueblos.

Señores: aquí en Venezuela hay una gran oportunidad para hacer investigaciones antropológicas. Hay muchas tribus en el interior en eminente peligro de exterminación, afiliadas a las tribus que hemos estudiado esta noche, las cuales pueden ser estudiadas para el benefi-

cio de la Ciencia y de la Historia y provecho de la Humanidad. Es urgente estudiarlas ahora mismo, antes de que desaparezcan. Me complace altamente que la República de Venezuela haya creado la Academia de Ciencias Físicas, Matemáticas y Naturales, y espero que esta culta Asociación dé atención preferente a los estudios sobre los ~~abórigenes~~ aborígenes venezolanos. En mi opinión no hay mejor contribución al saber humano que estudios bien conducidos sobre los aborígenes del interior, especialmente ya que dichos estudios solo pueden hacerse en nuestra generación.

Antes de terminar deseo una vez más felicitar a Venezuela por la creación de esta Academia y expresar a todos Uds. mis más sinceras y efusivas gracias por su generosa hospitalidad.

*Sent through Rossi
on Carabobo*

La Guayra

September 26, 1933.

Dear Jayne:

I am taking the opportunity of Rossi's return to send you some news that I cannot trust to the mails.

First of all, please let me know if you have received letters dated August 14, 31, Sept. 2, 8, 15, 22.; and, if you have, whether they show marks of censorship. Being *persona gratissima* means also that I am watched, and not having heard from you has given me the thought that either the letters miscarried or they have been stopped.

There is a great deal in the air in Venezuela. The revolution in Cuba seems to have given courage to some factions, and trouble is brewing. A few days ago several dozen people were gathered and no one has seen them since. Rumors are current that the dictator has lost his temper on several occasions, and that he has been heard to say that he is going to put a stop to something or other; that Requena is out, principally because it is feared he will not recover his mental faculties, and that he is trying to leave the country for Paris; that some of the ministers with whom I have been on excellent terms may lose their jobs; that army leaders are dissatisfied, etc. etc.. On the surface everything is quiet.

If things stay quiet we stand a good chance of winning everything that we are planning to do. We certainly can obtain some aid for field work, and possibly an endowment.

Enclosed you will find speech made by Jahn on several occasions, a letter written to Requena, and a brief outline of our project which I have sent to Requena, and to the minister of the Interior. (Also a copy of part of the talk I gave before the Academy of Sciences, for the files.)

Until I hear from you, I don't dare give you more news unless it be to communicate something from the government. The most innocent expression may be misconstrued, and I must know if my mail to you is being watched. There has been nothing to indicate that I am a suspected person, here. I can make my way anywhere, call on anyone, and I am received very cordially always. I have become known and those that have not met me know about me. (Everything is reported, and talked about. A casual remark that I made five weeks ago came back to me last night, in its darkest possible form.) Everyone is pleased that the University Museum is paying some attention to the country, and I have moral as well as material support -- possibly.

If you have received my other letters you know what I have been doing; if not, Rossi is well acquainted with the general activities, though I have not always given him full details.

The above is the only bit of information that I can send. It is important enough. Best regards, and I think you can count on something definite happening soon.

W.

INSTRUCTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO A P/ROSSI CONCERNING
2ND VENEZUELAN EXPEDITION
LEAVING VENEZUELA SEPT/26.

1. Concerning the film.

Communicate with Jayne on arrival, and inquire as to development and printing. It is best to send the print to Philadelphia, and that Rossi cut the film at the Museum.

Try to dispose of some film to producers, tourist and navigation agencies.

Send Petrullo list of shots, in order to prepare description
Unexposed film to be returned to the Museum for disposal.

2. Concerning the still pictures.

Communicate with Jayne. List and describe each one.

Try to sell to newspapers, tourist and navigation companies.

3. Concerning publicity.

Best to communicate with Jayne first. Never use the Museum's name without first getting Jayne's permission.

Write any articles , but show them to Jayne before publication

4. Concerning report to Jayne on the trip.

Use discretion. Pretend ignorance on many things.

5. Concerning discussions with other people.

Say nothing concerning Museum's plans.

No. Fiscal _____

Clase _____

Palabras _____

Valor _____

Rec September 27 noon

290

Hora _____

Minutos _____

Operario _____



De **Maracay** el *26* de **SETIEMBRE** de 193 *3*
Señor *Dr. Vincenzo Petrucci*
Country Club.

Rebda importante carta veintimo 21 corriente que se pone estudiar para someterla a la consideracion del supremo Magistrado de la nacion. Saludo cordialmente - su amigo

NO. 1. LIT. MARACAY, VENEZUELA

Rafael Reguena

PROBADO

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

September 28, 1933.

Mr. Vincenzo M. Petruccio,
C/o American Consul,
Caracas, Venezuela.

Dear Jimmie:

The boss is unfortunately having some eye trouble, not serious, but his doctor makes him wear dark glasses and read little if any, so he asked me to write a joint letter to you. It will be official, for I will read it over to him and delete or amend at the end portions with which he does not agree. Most of the points I outlined to you in my letter of the 16th in reply to yours to me of August 31; I presume you received it.

I am afraid your recent letters to Jayne have gone unanswered, for he has been very busy, but I believe he has sent you cablegrams about urgent matters. I just read over to him my letter to you of the 16th, and he thought it excellent and just what he would have said and a good substitute for letters from him, so you may assume that everything I said therein is his viewpoint and official. So really there is little more to be added to that, but I'll read over all your letters to see if I have made everything clear and need to enlarge upon anything. We have received letters from you of August 14, 31, September 8, 15 and 22d, in addition to yours to me of Aug. 31.

I find appended to one of your letters some things which I presume are to be sent to you and to be enclosed: a letter, a bill for dues from the AAA, and a review of your Matto Grosso report. Jayne will also enclose a copy of the prospectus for the Foundation. Funds will be found for you to live, carry on, and do some work. The boss's only instructions are a request that you submit monthly estimates of expenses.

We have not yet received from you your suggestions for the Foundation. Please send your comments and criticisms of Jayne's, which will be enclosed, and he will send his comments upon yours when they are received.

Jayne is eager to come down, but is still holding off awaiting final word from you about the possibility of an official invitation. Young Johnson does not seem to be back yet, so nothing can be said about a yacht trip down there; according to plans at present and if nothing develops he will come, if and when advisable, by regular steamship route.

Your films were printed according to your order and sent to the consignee in Waterbury. There was some question as to whether to print the part that was only sound track, but as we were out of touch with both you and Johnson, we ordered that it be all printed. OK?

to make, not so much because he wants me to finish up the Guatemalan reports. If you can secure expenses, we'll see what we can do, but if you consider it essential that some archeological work be done, count on doing it yourself. Probably the fact that it is easier to get funds for field work than for salaries is a vital point in sending the younger men out instead of me. The boss has confidence in what I write, and says that whatever I say is o.k.; he won't bother to have me read him this letter.

Original conclusion to
send in postage on
another sheet.
Good luck
J. Allen Mason

General instructions, so far as I gather them, are to keep the Foundation foremost in your thoughts and actions, continue to keep in touch with officials with this in mind, and do field work when this does not interfere with the larger object.

Jayne does not seem to be keen about sending anyone down to do archeology, as you suggest, but if you can get the government to pay expenses, it might be possible. Linton or I are about the only possibilities, unless we sent someone who does not talk Spanish, such as Freddy de Laguna. Linton is very busy on his P. N. reports and probably would not want to go, though we haven't asked him. I ought to be working on the same thing, and suspect that this is the reason the boss doesn't want to send me anywhere, as I am far behind on my P. N. reports which he and Lint are anxious to get out, but there is so much routine — such as writing too long letters to field men — that I can't get down to it; however I expect to do so right away. Can't you do the archeology yourself? I presume you prefer ethnological work.

Regarding your proposals for field work in the interim while waiting for developments: I have little to add to my last letter. Your project A1, to visit the Motilone, and possibly also the Goajiros, is the one of most personal interest to me, and seems to you the best initial operation, so go ahead. If you have time, do projects A-2 to A-4 as opportunity offers. Also draw up plans and budgets for the major projects B, C and D, and we can make them the initial jobs of the Foundation, if and when established. If we don't get it established, well see if funds for them can be found from other sources.

Your information that Dr. Jahn has recommended that a National Museum be established, that anthropological work be carried on, that this Museum cooperate, and that you be put in charge of the field work, is and that Jayne be invited down at official expense, is all very welcome and agreeable to us, and we hope that they will be accepted and put into effect.

As regards numerous questions asked by you, some of which may have been answered by cable, Jayne says:

Rossi's return fare was apparently arranged for. Jayne will take up the question of admitting his 3000 ft. of film duty free as scientific matter. You may keep Bache's small still camera; on account of troubles in Iraq he may not get off this season. Jayne has spoken with Mr. Sewell who seems to be on the boards of all the oil companies, and he has promised all possible help. Chandler is Charles L. Chandler, Corn Exchange Nat. Bank. Museum cable address is ANTIQUE, Phila. Not a word of Scaravella.

The only Museum news is that Freddy de Laguna is back but is taking some vacation before beginning work. Frank Speck is back; no word from Miss Falk. Miss Peggs writes that her mother won't let her leave till just after Christmas.

Jayne agrees with what I said about sending someone to do archeology. Says his objection to sending me out is because in these times he prefers to send the younger men who have reputations

Mason

Santa Marta.

I have written letters to:

- William A, Trout. Very old resident, in business. Knows country immediately around S. M. Gave me great hospitality.
- O. L. Flye and wife. Oldest American residents, hosts to most American visitors. Coffee planter with plantation Cincinnati^{at} in mountain foothills and town house in suburbs. Several married children.
- William Sutherland. With United Fruit Company. Amateur archeologist. I never met him but have corresponded considerably.
- Leroy Sawyer. Also now with Fruit Company. Was Consul when I was there.
- ~~Will~~ James H^owkins. Jamaican mulatto. Educated man. Was guide for me, Gregory Mason, A. F. R. Wollaston and Seifriz.

September 28, 1933.

Mr. Vincenzo M. Petruccio,
C/o American Consul,
Caracas, Venezuela.

Dear Jimmie:

The boss is unfortunately having some eye trouble, not serious, but his doctor makes him wear dark glasses and read little if any, so he asked me to write a joint letter to you. It will be official, for I will read it over to him and delete or amend at the end portions with which he does not agree. Most of the points I outlined to you in my letter of the 16th in reply to yours to me of August 31; I presume you received it.

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Sta. Marta, Colombia
October 2, 1933

Dr. Vincenzo Petruzzo,
Caracas Country Club,
Caracas, Venezuela.

Dear Dr. Petruzzo:

Notice of your change in plans in not landing here, about which you wrote me in your letter of Aug. 3rd last, had reached me a bit earlier through Dr. Popenoe, a fellow passenger on the same boat with you as far as Pto. Colombia. You perhaps did wisely to transfer there, under the circumstances; but as things actually happened, had you come on through, you could have transferred here on to an Elders & Fyffes boat leaving this port the same day directly for La Guayra. Such a coincidence however was very unusual and even our shipping office in B'quilla might not have known about it, though perhaps it should have. When answering Dr. Mason's letter last August, I told him I should be on the lookout for you later.

About the same time you were due to arrive here, an air-mail letter came for you, which I forwarded c/o the Am. Legation, Caracas. I hope the letter reached you without too much delay.

Our rains are now drawing to a close, and in case you come overland this or next month, you should have no trouble or inconvenience on that score. I am scarcely to be ranked in the class of amateur ethnologists, but should you be planning to sally forth into our neighboring terra incognita for a wind-up of your trip, I shall be glad to render any assistance I can. Our exchange situation, by the way, is in a bad way at this writing: The Am. dollar officially at 120 odd; and unofficially, at anywhere from 140 to 160 and even more in the interior. If I were you therefore, on reaching the Col. border or whenever you buy any Col. currency, I wouldn't get any more of it than you actually need to cover your expenses to this point. You might find it difficult to 'unload' any excess pesos later, except at a sacrifice.

Very truly yours,

L. R. Savoy

Caracas, October 3, 1933.

Mr. Ben C. Matthews
American Consulate
La Guayra

Dear Mr. Matthews:

I have at last found the address of the literary agent that I think will be most useful to you:

Ernest Briggs
Management Ernest Briggs
Times Building
New York

He manages and arranges lecture tours, will dispose of manuscripts. His commission should be about 10 percent.

I have not been able to arrange the motion picture party. The arrival of the general, the political uncertainty, have been contributing factors. Requena is out of office, which means that I have to begin all over again. I am sorry, for I had wanted you to see the pictures.

Let me once more remind you that should you want any of the pictures that Rossi made on this trip, please consider them at your disposal. He did not take very many, principally because he did not take to the country.

I hope you have recovered from your cold, and that you have resumed "feeding". I sympathize with you in your feeling of disdain for food, but it isn't very often that I can avoid eating so many times a day. It helps me to remember, though, that I am nothing but an animal after all.

Should you come to Caracas before you sail I shall expect to see you. If not, let me wish you a pleasant trip and vacation. I hope that we meet again. I should appreciate knowing what success you have in the publication line, as well as exchanging greetings once in awhile.

Sincerely,

Caracas Country Club
Caracas, Venezuela
October 6, 1933.

Mr. Richard T. Odiorne
Narberth, Pa.

Dear Dick:

The best of greetings to you, Dorothy, and Barbara. If were in the States I would invite myself over for supper, to-night; being in Venezuela I can only substitute writing a letter for the pleasure of being in your family circle.

If I could transport myself to your "hearth" You would have to listen to economics, politics, reform, idealism, education and the American crime of the twentieth century, and I would have the pleasure of listening to you tell me that I am crazy with the authority of the Maylower and Main Street and perhaps Hoover behind you; perhaps a word or two about dogs, a cabin in the woods, and I am certain something about Napoleon. Dorothy would sit back, smile, and patiently listen with a friendly ear to more personal things; and Barbara would make me remember that I am very old, and very young. The tri-form friendly family would make me feel a complete man. I don't know if the same feeling can be produced by writing to you.

I learned something the other day: Lazarus is with us but the Good Samaritan has disappeared from our midst. This knowledge came about in the following manner. I was returning from the court, where I had shaken hands with the president and dictator of the country, and where I had seen as much Barbaric splendor as is possible in a country under the influence of western civilization. I had walked up to the man that represents the power of a people, up the long aisle with hundreds of eyes following my every movement, to the platform where he sat and shook hands with him in the most democratic way, answering his greeting of 'How do you do' with a bow and polite words, and then sat with his court, watching and feeling the absolute power of a man who can control so much of humanity to a degree that I had thought possible only in a theatrical comedy, amazed at the hypnotic spell that he has placed over fierce, volatile, men famous for their cruelty and lack of the feeling of loyalty; and I had gone away with an impression of lavish wealth, and that on Venezuelan soil there walks a Jewish Jehovah, terrible to all, kind to the chosen, surrounded with a priesthood eager to sacrifice victims on his altar to win his favor. I drove past houses that remind one of oriental palaces, and gardens that can belong only to the Promised Land, and statuary so heroic that one thinks 'the Gods have walked upon this earth; and then I saw coming towards me something crawling on the concrete, slowly, jerkily, in the very dust, leaving a swept path behind it. It was a boy, no more than ten years of age, with legs doubled under him by some disease, using his arms as crutches, and swinging his body forward between them. Swinging no, for his arms were too short and too weak too lift his body sufficiently off the pavement. His legs necessarily dragged on the road, leaving a swept path behind. A patient little face, fever ridden, deep nervous eyes that saw nothing but the miles of road before

it, a road of dust and gravel, of ditches, mud, and excrement, a road of infinite length that must be travelled to "journey's end", without rest, food, and shelter, and the warmth of human friendship and kindness. Those eyes seemed to know that the more we are in need of these things, the less is mankind disposed to allow them to us, and that to one who is condemned to travel over such a "via dolorosa" there is nothing but the shrinking away in disgust and horror of his fellow men. And we passed by, in Lincolns, and in Packards, and in Fords, avoiding that crawling will-of-life with secret hate and fear. Not one stopped to lift that throbbing flesh into his automobile, to take it to its hovel, to clean it, and feed it, to give it the warmth of brotherhood. All went by to what awaits the man worshipping at the altar of power, of health, and comfort. And yet it is said that the Reddemer came upon this earth, and that he told the story of the good Samaritan, and the story of Lazarus, and that such was his influence that millions have died to convert mankind into belief of these stories, and that hundreds of millions worship his glory to-day. What lies are current in the world! And what false priests people the land!

I went to San Juan de Los Morros to spend a week near the General, the Dictator, the President, the Lord without the five-cent-cigar, but with riding boots, a uniform, the sword and countless mistresses. I became part of his court. I climbed a hill and looked as far as I could see and everywhere. Everything that I saw belonged not to the King of realm beyond, but to the king of Felsh and boold whose hand I had shaken. Barren purple rocks, dark cloud capped masses covered with dark green fertile plains dotted with fat cattle, atches of lighter green where the sugar cane grows and the maize, and the promontories reaching upward above the clouds, all that nature has made over millions of years belonged to this God of men. I bathed in the warm sulphur springs, captured and reserved for the masters of the land and a favored few, and I gazed again on the world of light and shadow, listening to the distant bark of the monkeys, and the purr of highpowered motors, and the call of the bugle, watching files of soldiery moving across the plains, small insignificant, slaves to the will-to-live, slaves to a will-to-master.-- the unconquerable.

Bustle, confusion, the majordomo of the hotel pulling his hair, pushing waiters; a sound like wind in a defile, the music struck up, the General descended from his enormous Lincoln, greeting by nodding here and there the entire universe; more purring of fast moving powerful motors, and his cortege made haste to form behind him. Jerkingly he walked to his chair, placing his fat mistress on one side, and one of his fat daughters on the other. The orchestra started a fast two step, and the general let his gaze wander around. He is fond of watching people dancing so under the influence of that glance some couples started to weave patterns, poor patterns on the floor, to music that they had heard a thousand, two thousand times. The general beat time with his foot. All of a sudden he stood up. Up jumped everybody as if by word of command. The orchestra stopped playing; everyone looked frightened and puzzled; the hotel manager was ready to pull his hair some more. A word from the General and sighs of relief all around. He was going to inspect the new dancing pavilion up on the hill. The band struck up, he

moved forward, supported on one side by his favorite mistress, on the other by his daughter. The ladies formed behind. Some jockeying for position. Up the mosaic walk to the pavilion, or rather platform. Motion picture cameras grinding away, and the general who keeps these men about him to photograph him at the slightest pretext acted for the cameras. In the meanwhile, rushing about to transport, piano, orchestras, chairs to the platform. Despair, voluble giving of directions. The dance is on. The general who never dances, decides to take a turn. Jerkinly he moves this way and that, his little dog biting his heels. He sits down and there follows a series of fox trots, two steps, horopes, waltzes, rumbas. I walk between two files of soldiery to the pavilion, I am taken in hand by a chief of staff, by the governor of a state, and presented to the General. He smiles and is cordial. I retire to the side, but I am forced to dance. His officers have heard the same music every night for thirty years, and have danced with the same girls night after night. They are glad to have strangers, so that they can rest. I am introduced and dance with his girls. I look spyward, and find a full moon lightening the world. Out in the open, with valleys, and hills and peaks to make a friendly world, and a warm shay human being moving in rhythmic motion in it at the suggestion of a pressing arm, Dark vast silhouettes to shut off the world beyond, and a pulse arousing beat to follow into forgetfulness. A clean perfumed body, and Spanish courtesy toward the foreigner who knows how to dance the Viennese waltz, and a sort of intoxication falls upon me, and everything disappears except the beauty of the night, of life, of a moonlit world of fancy, of exotic make-believe.

The General is gone, his women are gone, the music has topped, and we are back in the world strife and bother, cringing waiters, crashing dishes, and our yearnings and grievances. We must make haste with our meal for the Lord will be back in an hour for his evenings show of motion pictures.

I sat at my table confident and whimsically content. The food was put before me and I enjoyed it without paying much attention to what I was eating. I had seen and had experienced something beautiful inexplicably serene, and was enjoying the memory of it. And then I became aware of many sad yearning eyes fixed upon us, upon me, following very motion that I made from lifting the food off the plate to the masticating. I was dining in an outdoor hall with columns and a balustrade, and on the side were starved, livid faces adorned with bright old eyes counting the number of bites we made, yearning for merely a mouthful of what we consumed in great quantities. They were outside the gates, so that they could not even receive the crumbs from our tables. But the dogs were given special platters, and juicy morsels. We ate on, each consuming enough for five men, while the multitude prayed that by some miracle a scrap would be thrown to them. The miracle did not happen, the waiters cleared the tables, and we awaited the arrival of the General. Among the "we" there were also eyes that hoped and yearned for miracles. There was a former mistress, and relatives praying that the Man would notice them; and ministers, secretaries, officers, potential mistresses, each secretly hoping for success. Only the world that has been millions of years in the making continued serenely without disturbing thoughts, without desire, hope, fear, illusion. A world conscious of its strength, an indifferent world of the Jew Spinoza. He bright

moonlight became neither brighter nor dimmer, the silhouetted masses still upheld the heavens, the palm trees shone silvery, and the monkeys mocked in the distance.

I went to Maracay, His capital, and found a new city wide avenues, and plazas. Vast open buildings for the army, a vast rich building for his misters and casual visitors run as a hotel. Lighted fountains at night, and much soldiery with dark prostitutes patrolling the streets.

I left Maracay one late afternoon. I had not gone very far before I saw soldiers on guard on both sides of the road. I went on until I saw a motorcycle policeman coming towards me and who signaled to me to stop. I did so and waiting. Soon there appeared a long line of sumptuous cars, and in the first one I made out a small figure in uniform, who bowed to me as I stared without lifting my hat. I had expected the General to be in the second or third car, so I was not ready to return his greeting.

I went on to Caracas on the tortuous road, climbing steadily ever higher until I seemed to be on top of the world. Vast fields of white below me, and blue peaks beyond. Here and there I could see some small hut on the almost vertical slopes of the mountains, and perhaps a brown figure in tattered clothing making its way painfully and slowly among the stalks of maize cultivated on the mountain side. These figures know nothing but oppression, starvation, sickness, and agua ardiente sugar rum. They are old and broken in their youth. Yet they bear and rear children. Further I met a funeral procession. A box carried on the shoulders of four men, a black box, and a dozen men walking behind a little unsteadily. It is necessary to have fortitude in time of death, so a little agua ardiente is good. Several miles further on I met another funeral. Goats, donkeys, children, mud huts. In the clouds and terrific rain, landslides, several narrow escapes when skidding. A matter of inches and the car might have gone crashing down several thousands of feet. Finally Caracas with its din of horn blowing, its narrow streets, its beggars, and its sophistications.

What have I learned from all of this? I don't know. Certainly I had no thought to write in this vein, or about such things when I began this letter. However, if were visiting you I would have had no chance to erase my words, and so I shall not touch what I have written. I am in a reflective mood and it is impossible to write in a different vein.

My reflections are in the fields that I listed in the beginning. But I have bored you enough by this time without continuing it. So let me close here, with farewell greetings, and the hope that you will let me hear from you and give me news of many things.

John

Jays.

If you will return this, without
the financial statement, when you are
through with it & after you have
attended to the matter, I will reply to
Petroleum
person

THE MUSEUM
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
THIRTY THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS

M..... INVITES

M.....

TO ATTEND THE ILLUSTRATED LECTURE BY

DR. BRUNO ROSELLI

MALTA AND RHODES WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS
IN FLOWER

IN THE AUDITORIUM OF THE MUSEUM
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 12, AT 3 O'CLOCK

Caracas

October 8, 1933.

Mr. John Noon
University Museum
Philadelphia

Dear John:

Ernestine has written to me that you are back with us. Cordial greetings and receive my kindest sentiments for your welfare.

I suppose you expect to continue in the South American Section. If that is the case will you let me know soon if you have formulized any plans for the coming year? I urge that you immediately begin to study Spanish, for without it it will be impossible for you to do any field work except in archaeology.

Will you check certain refernces in Requena's book Vestigios de Atlantide? Dr. Mason has a copy, and I have written to Ernestine about it. She will tell you what I want done.

I have plan for arbhæological research for you and Ernestine. I do not have time to write about it in detail just now, but I want you and Ernestine and also Vivian Falk if she comes back to compile material for an archaeological map of South America. You might start with pottery, and begin to map out types, and then continue with other factors, and make some correlations. Wherever possible check the information in the literature with the material that we have in the Museum. Let me hear from you about this, and try to map out a program to send to me.

Since I may be away for some time to come, I shall have to guide you through correspondence. Please try to keep in touch with me about departmental affairs.

There isn't very much of a personal nature to write. I haven't done any field work, and probably won't do any for at least one more month. It is impossible to travel or to work because of the heavy daily rains.

Let me hear form you soon, and we will try to produce something this year. If I meet with any success in my mission there will be a great deal for you to do, and a good future.

Best regards, and please remember me to the crowd.

Sincerely,

Caracas

October 8, 1933.

Dr. C. B. Osgood
Peabody Museum
Yale University
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Osgood:

The best of greetings to you and Harriet. I hope you were not caught in any hurricane, and that your trip was pleasant in every way.

I have been waiting for the rains to stop in order to go to ^{Ma}aturin, but it has been raining every day, and there doesn't seem to be any hope of the weather changing. The natives assure me that next it will be better, but I have noticed that when next week comes around the rain is heavier and more frequent.

I suppose you have heard that your host is in total eclipse, and that in all probability a reaction will set in against everything done by him. Since you were here you know what this means without my attempting to explain further. I doubt very much whether any detailed explanation would ever reach you any way.

I don't think that there is much to be expected from the people here, now. If the Museum will find the money I shall try to do some field work without any help from the government, before coming back. My health has improved considerably, and I am even becoming energetic.

I have had no opportunity of speaking with your official friends, so I have no news to give you other than what I have mentioned above.

Have you been in touch with Jayne about our plans? I am wondering if we can plan on anything now.

Let me hear from you if you have a moment, and perhaps we can do something with the wreck.

Sincerely,

Caracas

October 8, 1933.

Dr. Wendell Bennett
American Museum of Natural History
New York

Dear Bennett:

I tried to see you before I left for this country of horope and rumba, but you were sitting on the sidewalks of Paris when I came to New York. I hope you had a fine trip, and left no scandal behind.

I am here with the purpose of trying to find out what we could do in the way of ethnology, but poor health and the rains have kept me at Caracasa and sometimes at Maracay. So, I have been content to study local folklore, principally that centered around a W. Bennett. I believe that the Venezuelans will dedicate a monument to you. Seriously, I am delighted that you left such a fine impression. Very few Americans do, as you know. Everyone wants to know when you will return.

You have heard, I suppose that your host is in total eclipse, and that the opportunity that you saw two years ago is practically gone with his retirement. If we had only awakened to the possibilities of the situation when you first talked about it!

Osgood was here, but you have probably seen him and his bones and pots. I talked with him about some cooperative program down here, and I have been wondering what you would think about it. I believe that if several institutions, or at least the men that do the work, were to get together we might progress a little faster. If you have a chance to talk with Mason or Jayne, I wish you would discuss this matter.

I don't know when I shall return. I had originally planned on going to Brazil about now, but I begin to feel that I ought to take the opportunity of visiting the interior while I am here.

I have met a chap by the name of John ----- Crane, who writes, and who claims that he knows you very well in New York. He has told me that he has been trying to get you to go to Brazil. I wish you could sometime. (Yes, where is the money for the work?)

I am certain that there are many people here who would send you their best regards if they knew that I was writing to you. Please accept mine, and remember me to Nelson, Wissler, Shapiro, etc. etc.

I should like to hear from you, and if there is anything that I can do for you while I am here please let me know.

Sincerely,

Sorry I cannot give you more news, personal or otherwise. I am certain that if I were to write it it would not reach you.

Caracas
October 12, 1933.

Dr. J. Alden Mason
University Museum

Mi estimado jefe y amigo:

I have just received your letter of the 30th, thus ending my speculations as to why I received no word from the Museum. I am sorry indeed that the Duce is having trouble with his eyes, but I hope that it is not serious. The news about the rest of the staff seems to be very good. Please distribute my compliments all around. I don't know what Miss Falk's plans are. It is a pity if we lose her.

I have just recovered from several days of illness. I begin to suspect that the water may have something to do with it. Very few of the natives drink water, and when they do, it is bottled water. I have been drinking the stuff in great quantities and indiscriminately. Will you send me some succinchlorimide tablets, or some other good chlorinating agent?

I gather from your letter that Gregory Mason is not coming. What kind of publicity did he give us the last time?

Of course I shall do some archaeology, but I do not want to become involved in any large job, for fear that it would keep me away from the proper people. I should like to get some of the Tacarigua material for our Museum. However, excavating is impossible now. The rains won't stop until the middle of November, so there is time to consider some plan of action that will be profitable to us.

And now for the big news! RR is in total eclipse. If you will read the letter that Rossi brought, it will give you the necessary information. This happened suddenly last week, accompanied with a scandal involving millions. He may come back to power sometime in the future, though, and I am keeping in touch with him. This was a bit of a shock, since only a few days before I had received a telegram from ^{him} that ~~had~~ raised my hopes. He had begun to talk ^{the} matter of a foundation and field work with his boss, and he had promised quick results. In fact there was no doubt about the outcome, and I was merely waiting for confirmation of the expected results.

I thought for a few days that we had lost everything and that it would be useless for me to press the matter further. However, it seems that I have aroused enough interest among other people to make it worthwhile to continue. I have been begged by a number of friends not to withdraw our proposal, and everyone is bestirring himself to find the best means of carrying the project through. There is a certain advantage in the situation in that we don't have to play up archaeology, nor Atlantis. but it means that I have to convince the proper authorities that our studies are of importance. This isn't easy since anthropology is not even understood here.

I have ~~talked~~ with the ministers of Public Instruction, and the Interior, and have been assured again that all govern-

ment facilities will be put at my disposal whenever I am ready to do field work. I cannot get a promise for direct financial help from them, since that matter lies entirely with the Supreme chief.

I am glad that money will be found for me to carry on. It seems that I shall have to settle here for some time to come, and follow my plan of travelling about and coming back to headquarters. I shall need money for this, but not as much as I have been using. I no longer need to entertain so much as up to now, for one thing. I am enclosing a rough estimate of my expenses up to October 1, and an estimate for future monthly expenses. Incidentally I paid for Rossi's return trip here, so that if the Museum made arrangements in New York the money ought to be returned.

A word as to the high cost of living. First of all, it is the style to entertain with liquor, which is very expensive, in the form of cocktails and wines. It is almost impossible to give a dinner for four, or luncheon for that matter, for less than about twenty dollars, and the number usually is more than four since the wives must come along. Gasoline is over thirty cents a gallon. The Phelps have lent me the use of a car free of charge, but the operating costs have been, nevertheless, high. I have had it for two months, and I really ought to return it. (For more than one reason. For one thing, the repair costs and operating costs are too high, and it would be cheaper, in the end if I were to buy a Ford.) Without a car travelling is too expensive, and the handicap is great.

I owe for the hotel charges of Septemeber, for both Rossi and me, amounting to about three hundred dollars, and I shall need about that much per month to carry on, but if I can count on staying here for four or five months more, possibly I can reduce that estimate considerably.

I am studying Jayne's proposal. It sounds excellent. My own involves the establishment of a national museum, but I am modifying it to meet the changed conditions. I shall send my comments later.

I am glad indeed to have your letter. It is encouraging. I have been worrying somewhat about the high costs, which do not conform with my promise to keep costs low.

Best regards to the staff. I wish some of you were here, so that I could relax once in a while and do a little proper swearing. It is tiresome to have to be always polite.

Sincerely,

Vernon Stetson

P. S. Please tell the boys to seek funds. If I can get away from Caracas the costs will be unacceptably reduced. Try to push matters with the oil companies - If they give me freest transportation (airplane, launch, mules, etc.) it will be a great help. I have been assured of some, but a word from the home office would do a great deal of good. The Standard Oil of New Jersey has the Colombian Bears concession in the Motilon country, ^{Venezuela, Vene.} and the Standard is also interested. Carter Parrill, legal depart. of St. Oil, was acting manager here and is a personal friend of Requena. (26, Broadway, N. Y.)

General expense account from June to October 1.

Cost of trips to Washington, New York, passport,
 medical certificates, etc. ----- \$ 60.00
 (also some equipment)

Expenses en route to Baranquilla, transference to
 Dutch boat to Laguayra, etc. ----- 90.00
 (boat fare -\$63.00)

Total 150.00

Petrullo

(Clearing at La Guayra, trip to Caracas,) ----- Bs. 90.00
 Hotel for ten days at 40 per day ----- 400.00
 Entertainment for the ten days (Bolivar festivities) --- 300.00
 Automobiles, and incidentals -- ----- 150.00

Total 940.00

Petrullo

Hotel for month of August at 25 per day ----- 750.00
 Cablegrams, telegrams, etc. laundry, secretarial
 help, and other incidentals ----- 350.00
 License for automobile ----- 125.00
 Repairs to auto ----- 75.00
 Average running cost 75 per week (gas 30cents per gallon) 300.00
 Three trips to Maracay ----- 300.00
 Two trips to San Juan de Los Morros with Rossi --- 300.00
 (Following the court)
 Clearing of Rossi at La Guayra, baggage transp- etc. -- 100.00
 Entertainment ----- 200.00

Total Bs. 2500.00 ^{2490.}

Rossi

(Hotel for Rossi month of August at 25 ----- 550.00
 Laundry and incidentals))) ----- 75.00
 Hotel for Rossi for September (26 days)))) ----- 650.00
 Laundry, incidentals, ----- 75.00
 Steamship ticket ----- 600.00
 Clearing Rossi at La Guayra ----- 75.00

Total: 2 050.00 ²⁰⁵

Petrullo

Hotel for September at 25 ----- 750.00
 Laundry, etc. ----- 100.00
 Fee of the Club (transit membership) ----- 80.00
 Entertainment ----- 300.00
 Auto expenses and repairs ----- 300.00
 Expenses at Maracay ----- 250.00
 Incidentals ----- 150.00

Total 1930.00

Average exchange value of dollars 475

Total is 7420.00 Bs. or 1560 dollars plus 150.00-\$1710.00

Received from the Museum \$1250.00

In debt ----- \$460.00 ^{450.00}

Caracas
October 12, 1933.

Dr. J. Alden Mason
University Museum

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Sincerely,

Suggestion to press matters with oil companies.

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

12015

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at

APA15 CABLE=CD CARACAS 7 14 1027A LC

ANTIQUE=PHA=

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

NEED FUNDS IMMEDIATELY=

\$500.-

PETRULLO.

OCT 14. 1025 AM...

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

Rec. Nov 3
Cassino

76 Elm St.
Montclair, N.J.
10-20-33

Dear Dr. Petruccio,

It must have been that you were yet in South America when I wrote you during the summer. I hope that your trip was successful and interesting, though it could not have been very pleasant if you were in Boro country, because of the warfare being carried on in the Chaco.

Rather experimentally, I have so far estranged myself from the academic life-to-which I-had-become-accustomed as

to take a salesclerk job at
Macy's Department Store. In
comparison to the University,
things are a bit rushed and
incoherent, though I believe
that it is productive of high
concentration of effort and
a certain amount of efficiency.
Both of these I acquired in
a slightly different manner
at Penn.

Macy's has quite indirectly
given me a great enthusiasm
for the Peruvian expedition,
which you suggested to me in
the spring. Please let me
know how plans are coming on.
Very sincerely,
Philip Burr Coan

HOTEL TIMES SQUARE

WILLIAM S. BROWN
MANAGING DIRECTOR

FORTY THIRD STREET
WEST OF BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY



LACKAWANNA 4-6900

Rec
Oct 3
Nov

Oct. 22, 1933

Dear Jim:

It may seem a long time coming this letter but it was only last week that I was able to see Jayne by appointment. His eyes have not been so well and as he says "he can't dictate" hence the reason for your not hearing from him. He has received all your letters etc.

In brief the situation is this.

The movie film will be developed by Pathé & they may use what film is saleable the rest will be returned developed to us. In this way they buy what they take & we receive developed negative remaining at no cost

A TOWER OF HOSPITALITY
1000 OUTSIDE ROOMS

RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

for development

If they do not take any we will receive negative free of charge of development.

With remaining negatives we'll approach possible users, & as Jayne said if no sale at all ^{either} a reel will be made up for museum use.

The stills I am developing. Jayne suggests you write an interesting article & illustrated with photos to interest certain people we have in mind. This I have arranged with a Prov. paper if not a syndicate for immediate use. If you are still in Venezuela the photos will be sent.

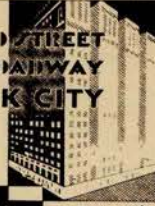
Good news for you. Jayne plans to send you to Montevideo as representative for Pan American Union. He is working on this now.

I have just returned from a four day cruise with Fen & his wife & they asked about you & wanted to know of your progress which I told them

HOTEL TIMES / SQUARE

WILLIAM S. BROWN
MANAGING DIRECTOR

FORTY THIRD STREET
WEST OF BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY



LACKAWANNA 4-6900

3.

in glowing words - same applies
to Jayne who was very much
pleased. Jayne understands
the slow motion situation
of that country & wants you
to work unimpeded by the
museum. He has money
for you so don't worry also
he expects a goodly sum from
another source shortly.

Pat is all for the present
will write again soon. Kindly
remember me to Dad & his wife,
Wallis & Hampshire, the Phelps,
Vaamonde's, and Charlie and
whoever asks for me.

Yours,
With Best of Luck.

P.S. enclosed
are some
Venice stamps.
Dad has a list.

Art.

A TOWER OF HOSPITALITY

1000 OUTSIDE ROOMS

RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

201 Manheim Street
Germantown, Phila. Pa.
October 25, 1933.

Mr. Vincenzo Petrullo
c/o Consulado Americano
Caracas, Venezuela

Dear Mr. Petrullo:

Thank you for your kind letter of October 15 which reached me this morning. I was very sorry to learn of your continued indisposition, and sincerely hope that you have fully recovered by this time.

I am happy to know that you accept the terms under which I am to act as your agent, with the exception of the representation for any future books of yours. It is agreeable to me to limit the period to five years.

In regard to the royalty, I shall attempt to secure 15%, but as I told you in my previous letter, it is somewhat doubtful if more than 10% can be secured. However it is as much to my interest as yours to secure the highest possible rate, at the same time securing the publisher who will sell the most books.

In typing your manuscript, it might be wise, if possible to make several copies on thin paper, and then I could put out more than one copy of the manuscript at one time. If you have started this work however, and haven't arranged for this, do not bother.

Thank you very much for the information on Mr. Matthews. I have written him today and will arrange to go down to see him if he is interested in my services.

Again, many thanks, and I look forward to receiving the first six chapters of your manuscript.

Sincerely yours,

Fred W. Mergenthaler
Fred W. Mergenthaler

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

77TH STREET AND CENTRAL PARK WEST

NEW YORK CITY

*Rec Nov 3
Cruz*

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

CLARK WISSLER, Ph.D., CURATOR-IN-CHIEF
 N. C. NELSON, M.L., CURATOR OF PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY
 G. C. VAILLANT, Ph.D., ASSOCIATE CURATOR OF MEXICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
 H. L. SHAPIRO, Ph.D., ASSOCIATE CURATOR OF PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
 MARGARET MEAD, Ph.D., ASSISTANT CURATOR OF ETHNOLOGY
 WENDELL C. BENNETT, Ph.D., ASSISTANT CURATOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY
 WILLIAM K. GREGORY, Ph.D., ASSOCIATE IN PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
 CLARENCE L. HAY, A.M., RESEARCH ASSOCIATE IN MEXICAN AND
 CENTRAL AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
 MILO HELLMAN, D.D.S., RESEARCH ASSOCIATE IN PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
 GEORGE E. BREWER, M.D., LL.D., RESEARCH ASSOCIATE IN SOMATIC
 ANTHROPOLOGY
 RONALD L. OLSON, Ph.D., RESEARCH ASSOCIATE IN PERUVIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

October 25, 1933

Dear Petruccio:

I was surprised and pleased to hear that you were in Venezuela. I saw Osgood last week end and heard a great deal about the general situation. Then from your letter I gather that you are getting a good line on the layout for future work. I have often wondered how unadulterated native life in Venezuela was. Are there many tribes where pure ethnography could be done, or would most of the studies have to be of the aculturation variety? What dope can you get on the negro cultural mixtures? But then I can't run off a questionnaire here and now, but must wait until we get together.


I think Osgood said you were taking a trip to the Trujillo section. I wonder what the archaeological possibilities are in that part. After all the Lake Valencia section is pretty well covered by Requena's and supplementary studies. With Mason's report for Colombia it would be nice to have some western Venezuela study;

I may get to Philadelphia before I leave again for Bolivia, and if so I will certainly discuss the cooperation subject. After all South America is not going to be overcrowded with workers in our lifetime.

If Crane is still about, please give him my regards. Also please give my cordial regards and sympathy to Doctor Requena when you next see him. I am really sorry to hear about his continued ill health, because I consider him as a personal friend.

I take it you are having a good trip, even with the misfortunes, and I wish you success for the rest of the time.

Yours as ever,



YALE UNIVERSITY
PEABODY MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
CORNELIUS OSGOOD

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT
October 26, 1933

Prof. Vincenzo Petrullo
Consulado Americano
Caracas, Venezuela

Dear Prof. Petrullo:

I am very sorry to hear that it is raining every day and hope that a change in weather will allow you the opportunity for which you have been waiting. Until I received your letter this morning I had not heard any direct news concerning the situation in Venezuela and although I am not altogether surprised I am somewhat astounded that the total eclipse of my kind host has taken place already. I would, of course, be very appreciative of any further details concerning the situation which you can manage to send to me. Also, in particular I should like to know whether the status of De Lugo has gone up or down.

I have not seen or corresponded with Jayne as yet, but hope to get down to Philadelphia sometime soon, in which case I shall call upon him and perhaps in general conversation something of importance may result.

Can you get hold of a copy of Jahn's great work on the Indians of Venezuela for me? I really think he might spare a copy from the large number he has stacked up in his library, and I would like to make it available for my students in a course which I find myself suddenly giving on South American ethnography. Also, when you write me again, please give me some details about your trip to Merida and a little more of the general gossip around the club. Do not overrate the censorship out of Caracas; I doubt if there is any.

Yours,

Osgood

CBO:shd

Eduardo Röhl

Letters of Introduction

Caracas

October 27, 1933.

Mr. John S. Clarke Jr.
205 east 62nd st.
New York City

Dear Jack:

Best of greetings to you and Agnes. I have thought of writing to you for a long time, but you may search for reasons why I haven't.

Let me introduce Dr. Eduardo Röhl of Caracas, and a prominent member of the intellectual and artistic circles of the city. Dr. Röhl will be in New York a few weeks, and I shall be deeply appreciative if you will introduce him to some of the artistic circles.

Dr. Röhl has a most remarkable series of colored lantern slides of the flora of Venezuela. They were actually taken in color, not painted. I hope that you will have the opportunity of seeing them projected.

As I expect to write to you soon at length, I will only give you the news that I am well, and engaged on a most interesting enterprise. You should come to Venezuela. It is a country of tremendous possibilities.

Best regards. Keep a niche for me at 62nd street.

Vincenzo Petrucci

Caracas
October 27, 1933.

Mr. James A. G. Rehn
Academy of Natural Sciences
Philadelphia

Dear friend:

Let me introduce to you through this letter Dr. Eduardo Röhl of Caracas, and a member of the Academia de ciencias físicas, matemáticas, y naturales. I have asked Dr. Röhl to visit the Academy, during his stay in our country, since he is deeply interested in its activities.

Dr. Röhl has hundreds of lantern slides of the flora of Venezuela. The photography is all in color, and the series is the best that I have ever seen. I did not know that color photography had progressed so far. Dr. Röhl has kindly expressed his willingness to project these slides and to lecture in Philadelphia if the proper arrangements can be made, and I have thought that the Academy, the University, and the Geographical society would be interested in the matter. I shall be personally deeply appreciative of any courtesy that the Academy will be able to show Dr. Röhl.

I have not made any excursions to the interior as yet. The rains have been unusually heavy this year, and travel in the lowlands is almost impossible. Then too, my presence is required in Caracas. However I hope to do a little field work before my return. I am having a really fine time, though I miss "escavaldos". The opportunities for research in Venezuela are unusually good, and I hope that some day we shall be on another joint venture.

Best regards, and remember me please to Mrs. Rehn and that young giant of yours.

Sincerely,

Caracas

October 27, 1933.

Dr. Ray Platt
American Geographical Society
157th st. and Broadway
New York

Dear friend:

This is to introduce Dr. Eduardo Röhl a member of the Academia de ciencias físicas, matemáticas, y naturales of Caracas. Dr. Röhl has a remarkable series of lantern slides of the flora and various geographical features of Venezuela. They are all in natural color, not painted, but taken in color. I have thought that the Society or some organization in New York with which you are acquainted will undoubtedly be deeply interested in the slides and the work of Dr. Röhl. I place Dr. Röhl in your care, and you can rest assured of my deep appreciation for anything that will make Dr. Röhl's visit a pleasant one.

The rains have prevented short trips into the interior, and until I hear definitely about our research institute I cannot leave Caracas for a long trip. Many people remember you in the most cordial spirit, and Dr. Alfredo Jahn sends his personal regards.

Cordial greetings from me, and remember me to Dr. Bowman.

Sincerely yours,

P. S. I have read Hansen's article on Venezuela in the last number of the Review. I am glad that it has been published.

Caracas

October 27, 1935.

Mr. E. R. Fenimore Johnson
608 West Jersey Trust Bldg.
Camden, New Jersey.

Dear Fen:

Dr. Eduardo Röhl, the bearer of this letter, is a member of the Academia de ciencias físicas, matemáticas y naturales, and my good friend. He will be in our country a short time, and I have asked him to show in Philadelphia some of his remarkable colored lantern slides of the geography and flora of Venezuela. I hope that the opportunity can be found so that you will be able to see them. I did not know that colored photography had progressed so far, and now that I have seen Dr. Röhl's series I have become enthusiastic over ethnological photographing in color.

I commend Dr. Röhl to you.

Best of greetings, and remember me to Janet and the children. I hope that your father is entirely recovered.

Yours,

Caracas.
October 27, 1933.

Mr. Horace H. F. Jayne
Director, University Museum
Philadelphia

Dear Jayne:

This is to introduce my good friend Dr. Eduardo Röhl, a member of the Academy of Sciences of Caracas, and prominent both in the intellectual and artistic circles of the city. Dr. Röhl is on a short visit to our country, and I have taken advantage of the opportunity by asking him to visit our Museum, and the University.

Dr. Röhl has with him hundreds of lantern slides of the geography and the flora of the region near Caracas. They are all in color, not painted, but actually taken in natural color. They are the most remarkable series that I have ever seen, and open a new field for our own photography in the field. Dr. Röhl is willing to project them if the proper arrangements can be made, and I believe that they ought to be shown at the Academy, at the University, and if possible before the Geographical Society. It occurs to me that the Art museum might be equally interested. At any rate, I am anxious that you see them, if your eyes permit it, and I place Dr. Röhl in your care.

Best regards, and remember me to the staff, to whom I commend Dr. Röhl, also.

Cordially,



EL MINISTRO DE INSTRUCCION PUBLICA
PERSONAL

N° 665.-

R. González Rincones

saluda muy atentamente al Sr. Dr. Vincenzo Petru-
llo, Director de la Comisión Etnológica y Arqueo-
lógica del Museo de la Universidad de Pennsylva-
nia, en la grata oportunidad de avisarle el reci-
bo de su Memorandum acerca de la "proposición pa-
ra el establecimiento de una Fundación para un re-
conocimiento etnológico cinematográfico de los
pueblos primitivos de Sur América"; y le manifies-
ta que lo estudiará con el detenimiento que el te-
ma se merece; y, en su debida oportunidad, le co-
municará lo que al respecto resuelva el Gobierno
Nacional en lo relativo a la cooperación científi-
ca de los Institutos dependientes del Ministerio
de Instrucción Pública para el estudio de los re-
sultados que obtenga la importante Comisión Etno-
lógica y Arqueológica del Museo de la Universidad
de Pennsylvania que con tanto acierto dirige el e-
minente viajero Sr. Dr. Vincenzo Petruccio.

Respecto a la ejecución natural del plan pro-
puesto, González Rincones aconseja al Dr. Petruccio
someter el Memorandum al Departamento de Relacio-
nes Interiores para el estudio previo de su conve-
niencia actual y la oportunidad de su realización.



EL MINISTRO DE INSTRUCCION PUBLICA
PERSONAL

González Rincónes se vale de esta oportunidad para significar al Dr. Petrullo, sus sentimientos de consideración y aprecio.

Caracas: 27 de octubre de 1933.

Al Sr. Dr.
Vincenzo Petrullo,
Caracas Country Club

Caracas

October 31, 1933.

Dear Jayne:

I am enclosing a translation of your project, and also a copy of one specific for Venezuela. Both are in the hands of the cabinet members. I have reason to hope that something may be decided in our favor. I suggest that a copy of both be made and sent to Dr. Pedro M. Arcaya the Venezuelan minister in Washington.

Could you get Chandler to write a letter to Summerlin the American minister here? He can do a great deal here in a semi-official capacity. He has favored me with advice and has promised to personally present a copy of the memoranda to the Minister of the Exterior, but I think that he could do more.

A certain Eduardo Röhl of Caracas will call at the Museum. He has several hundred lantern slides (photographed in color) that are splendid. If we could do the same sort of thing in connection with our ethnological work, it would be a real asset. I suggest that Röhl be taken in hand, shown the city, and be given some opportunity of showing his slides. Since most of them are of a geographical and botanical nature the department of Botany, the Academy, or the Geographical society, might be interested. At any rate we would really gain if he will write back to Caracas saying that my recommendation produced results, and that we are capable of being as hospitable as the Venezuelans. I have given him a letter of introduction to Johnson also. I don't have time to write to Fen now, so please telephone to him about it.

Another that may visit you is John Crane, a writer, claiming Brazilian citizenship. He is going to Rio soon to receive some sort of diplomatic appointment. He believes that Brazil would join us in some research program. He is rather vague, but he has some ideas that may be worth considering.

E. J. Sadler, of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, and one of the vice-presidents is deeply interested in ethnological work. He is in New York. Will you investigate the possibilities? His company could offer us all sorts of facilities. I have heard, also, that one of Swift's daughters, age about 25, (Chicago) is a good prospect. Crane knows her.

I have just received your letter of October 17. Since I must put this letter in the mail immediately I do not have time read it carefully; but I am pleased and encouraged with the news, except the matter of your eyes. I hope you will be restored to normal soon.

Matters on the whole look very bright, and I am really enthusiastic about the possibilities. I strongly urge that we continue, letting some field work justify my stay here to the board. I don't know what sort of invitation I may be able to obtain for you any longer, but if the government considers our proposals favorably I shall cable to you to come.

I like the Monetvideo idea, and I hope that Chandler can do something with it. I have been thinking that we ought to present your proposal to the various South American governments, and that would be a good opportunity to do so. I am working on a memorandum for Brazil and will send it on to you.

As matters stand, the government may decide to help with a certain fixed sum per month. If we obtain that we will have something on which to build.

I am in good health and spirits, and fully appreciative of the confidence you have in me. Best of greetings and hopes for your immediate recovery. The best also to the staff.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "R. Bull", written in dark ink.

P. S. What do you think of paying a commission to some people here in case they could help us to obtain the endowment? Some have developed contacts that I can't use. We would not have to pay anything until the money were actually raised.

Caracas

October 31, 1933.

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P. S. What do you think of paying a commission to some people here in case they could help us to obtain the endowment? Some have developed contacts that I can't use. We would not have to pay anything until the money were actually raised.

Caracas, Nov. 6, 1933.

Mr. Arthur P. Rossi

Dear Art:

Your letter arrived at a time when I was considering investing your mysterious silence. However, the news that you sent entitles you to complete forgiveness.

Should Pathé keep some of the film, do you think that they might allow us to have a copy for Museum use? Since I shall be here for at least another month, please send the pictures as soon as you can. I should like to write the illustrated article.

Jayne has written me a letter full of apologies, but under the circumstances I don't think that any were needed. As he says his trouble took the stuffing out of him.

Do you know that a few days after you left I was almost certain of success in the matter of the institute? and that soon after that the crash came? Requena lost his job with some scandal, and so I have been forced to look to other contacts. I have a formal proposal before the government now, and I am waiting for the answer with some hopes. Had it not been that my health had improved considerably when I received the bad news I would have packed and followed you back to the States; but with renewed vigour it was easy to take the thing philosophically and refuse to admit defeat. If the present proposal goes through I have reason to believe that it will assume very large proportions.

I am glad that you are describing the possibilities with enthusiasm. It is the only way to keep people interested. Does Janet Johnson go cruising now? I thought that she would never go aboard a boat. I bet you had a fine time with them.

Everyone has been asking about you: you see you had become more of a favorite than you thought when you were here. Among the crowd there are such women as Woodward, Orr, Finney, Yvonne and her friend Duarte, Corrine, etc. I don't see much of Wallis. Phelps party took place the other night, and we had a splendid time up to six in the morning. I drank like a fool but acquired no hang-over. Did you have a good time with the Millers? And have you decided to marry?

Let me hear from you again, soon, and I promise to write a more coherent letter as soon as I get rid of some work.

Best of greetings, and continue the good work.

Caracas
November 10, 1933.

Dear Jayne:

I hope that you are completely recovered from your trouble, and that you have returned to us with your old-time energy. I am burdening you with another letter because I am anxious that you be informed of current happenings.

I believe we are beginning to make real progress. During the week I received a letter from the Minister of Public Instruction acknowledging receipt of the memorandum and promising to give due consideration to the parts that concern his department. From the minister of the Interior has come a long verbal message through Dr. Jahn that is most encouraging: he is convinced of the necessity and desirability of the work now, and has pledged his full support to raise the money. He will begin to prepare the ground, but we will have to wait until after December 19th for a formal request for funds. On that date there will be a tremendous festival commemorating some historical event of especial significance to the General, and the minister does not think that the time is propitious for a new project under the circumstances. The way this message was delivered, and its cordial tone have raised my hopes considerably, and now I am indeed anxious to see the thing through.

The time is not ripe for me to suggest an invitation for you to come down. However, I am wondering whether a visit from you on our own initiative would not give us an excuse for pressing the matter. I shall give this more thought, and shall continue to scout around for a possible way of obtaining an invitation for you.

Under the circumstances I feel that I ought to be in Venezuela in January. If I leave the chances that the project will be forgotten will be increased. Therefore, unless it is imperative that I return to Philadelphia, I strongly urge that I be kept in the country until the matter is settled one way or another. I have the confidence that something will be arranged.

However, the opportunity to do some cursory field work is too good to let it pass by, and, considered in every way it would be advantageous to do some. Therefore, if you can send me money to cover my expenses for a month or two I shall begin travelling about, (that is, if the rains will ever stop!), following roughly the plan that I have outlined in previous letters. The cost will not be anymore than living at Caracas and Maracay. My estimate has been about three hundred dollars a month, but now that the dollar is at 4.20 with prospects that it may go even lower, this estimate may have to be raised perhaps to three hundred and fifty. On the other hand, I may actually save by going into the interior.

I received the five hundred that you sent me, and you will find an account of expenditures appended to this letter.

I wonder if the Faculty Research committee will transfer the \$750.00 from the Brazilian project to a Venezuelan? With it I could do some worthwhile field work here. At any rate, if the money cannot be transferred we ought to release it for I suppose the chances of my returning to Matto Grosso this year are zero. Will you see Oberly or Penniman about it? I shall write to them, of course, after I have heard from you, but it is necessary that the committee understand the situation clearly. I shall write to Roger McVaugh the botanist that was to go with me to Matto Grosso. Poor fellow! His disappointment must be great. I wonder if his money could not be transferred for research here?

I have a letter from Osgood in which he says that he may come to Philadelphia, and arrogantly suggests that in general conversations something important may be decided, having reference to a cooperative program. He knows nothing of our Foundation project, and I urge that he be kept ignorant of it. He is foolishly jealous, and boastful that he can use people to his own advantage. As you know, he was so absurd as to even refuse to discuss his excavations at Valencia. He has left a bad impression in all circles as an arrogant upstart too young to realize he is not necessarily the most able and important person about. (Incidentally my grey hairs stand me in good stead. I don't believe that there is anyone here who thinks that I am below thirty-five, and some think that I am about fifty and well preserved!)

Rossi has written to me concerning writing an illustrated article, and I am impatiently waiting the pictures. I hope we sell some of the movies. (We must sometime have a new edition of the Matto Grosso pictures made. They are the best sample of our work.)

I have met several Penn graduates, and they have raised an interesting suggestion. They claim that the University fails to keep in touch with the graduates, and that for instance they do not even know what the Museum is doing. I am wondering whether it would not be an excellent policy to try to win members to the Museum from among their group. The men who are working in Foreign countries I believe would be pleased to receive the Bulletin, and they would be a great help to us in every way.

I am sorry to learn that Bache will not excavate this year. I would invite him to drink beer with me here if the beer were any good.

I wish I could transmit to you the optimism that is mine at the present time. Never since I have been here has the situation appeared better, and on top of that my aches, fevers, and pains have disappeared. (Epidemics of appendicitis and typhoid have been ravaging Caracas. The latter is becoming very annoying.) So, the next step must be to write success.

Best greetings and Vamos con Dios.

Expense account, October 1 to Nov. 1.

Pension	Bolivars	750.00
Transit club fee		80.00
Laundry, etc.		115.00
Transportation		120.00
Entertainment, etc.		180.00
Tips , incidentals,		75.00
		<hr/>
		1320.00

Owed for Spetember Bs. 1475.00

Receveived in October (\$500.00) or Bs. 2370.00		
		<hr/>
		1475.00
		<hr/>
		2795.00
		<hr/>
		2370.00
		<hr/>
In debt		Bs. 425.00

Present rate of excahnge is 4.20.

I am living on credit at the country club. If possible money should be sent to me to cover my expenses for the month in advance so that I would be more free in my activites. Also, if it can be done, I should like to have some of my salary deposited at the Centennial, so that I can draw on it for personal use, and should it be necessary in the course of my work here.

Caracas
November 10, 1933.

Dear Jayne:

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Best greetings and Vamos con Dios.

Américo Petrucci

Caracas

November 12, 1933.

Dear Jayne:

I would have cabled this to you were it not for the fact there is a heavy censorship on messages and I want to make it appear as if what follows is spontaneous on the part of the Museum.

I have thought over the ministers' messages, and talked them over with several Venezuelan friends who formerly were in the cabinet and we have agreed that it is necessary to keep on prodding the cabinet members, and to make certain that the General learns of the project. It is impossible for me to speak with the General who has withdrawn into a shell, and uncertain whether any message that I would send direct to him would ever reach its destination. Also, I don't want to make it appear that I am going over the ministers' heads. Therefore, lest the project be shelved and forgotten, I urge that the following be done immediately:

Send a cable direct to General Juan Vicente Gomez, Presidente Constitucional de la Republica de Venezuela, Maracay, in which will be explained that I have been commissioned by the Museum and the University to study the possibilities of establishing the Foundation in Venezuela, that I have made my report, etc. and that the M. and U. submit it to his government for consideration; that I am in Caracas commissioned to carry on further conversations, etc. ~~I suggest that the cable~~

Please follow this with a letter loaded with seals, etc. and a copy of the memorandum (in Spanish) and send it by air mail.

Write and if possible see in person Dr. Pedro Manuel Arcaya, minister to Washington, and send him copy of the project. He has a great deal of influence here.

Try to get the Pan-American Union to cable or write to the General also.

The American minister can do much here if he receives instructions. As it is he will not commit himself. Won't you try to get the State department to send him instructions?

The chances are that if a cable is sent to the General he will answer it and will give instructions to his ministers to look into the matter. In this way we can keep the matter alive. If possible we ought to get the message across that it would be a great achievement for Gomez if he were to announce the establishment of the Foundation on the 19th of December which is the 25th anniversary of his reign.

I shall continue to press matters, and as soon as I hear from you that the cable has been sent I shall telegraph or write to the General telling him that I am in Caracas and at his disposal.

Y vamos con Dios.

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Y vamos con Dios.

Petullo

Caturu, Departamento de Antioquia

MAILING

ADDRESS

Nov. 12, 1933

Carretera No. 65

Barraquilla

Col. S. A.

Dear Mr. Petullo:

I received your letter from Caracas and was really sorry to hear that you had wrenched your back in the course of your work. I'm glad to hear you are better again and do hope your work is going smoothly.

Since I wrote you last we have since drilled quite an area which has proved up a substantial amount of gold and in several months there will be a dredge working here. We have met with a change in our luck, for after all the old saying is "that gold is where you find it."

You are at present aware through the newspapers of the tremendous rise in the value of the metal. It was on this supposition that our prospecting expedition was purposed.

With relation to the Brazil proposition which we once talked of in rather a cursory manner "Well, I am now serious about prospecting "on my own" and if we can get together I think we can accomplish something big. I would like to know the name of this acquaintance of yours in Brazil and in what way we three might arrange a drilling expedition. I believe I can get finance in New York for one or perhaps two drills and provisions for a 3 months voyage. If there is sufficient gold, the difficulty of travel etc

only becomes a relatively simple affair.

This expedition would need the services of a man like your friend who is acquainted with the territory. As for the gold, I can handle that end of the mining engineer's problem.

This letter may serve as an introduction to you of an idea I've had in mind for the past several months.

You may be sure that your cooperation and help will render you a substantial return some day.

Let me know in an answer to this letter what your views are on this proposition and please let me know implicitly the name of your friend so as not to start this idea moving.

I will write to him and carry out any ideas you may suggest in your answer to this letter.

In closing, I must say that with the value of gold now at \$35.00 per ounce as contrasted with \$20.00 when I met you, you can then accept for my enthusiasm in promoting this.

In closing I wish you success in your work and I'll be sure to take a copy of the same with the enthusiasm I have in uncovering places deposits as you so do not do in your work with all your research.

I am truly in good health and the more you hear surely know about it.

Sincerely yours,
Arthur L. Green

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

NOVIEMBRE 23 DE 1933.

GENERAL JUAN VICENTE GOMEZ,
PRESIDENTE CONSTITUCIONAL DE LA REPÚBLICA DE VENEZUELA,
MARACAÿ, VENEZUELA.

EL PRESIDENTE Y LA JUNTA DIRECTIVA DEL MUSEO Y LOS DE LA
UNIVERSIDAD DE PENSILVANIA ~~EN FILADELPHIA~~ DESEAN RECOMENDAR

A SU EXCELENCIA ^{Vuestra} SEÑOR VICENTE M. PETRULLO JEFE DE ESTUDIOS
SUDAMERICANOS QUIEN ESTÁ COMISIONADO PARA FOMENTAR LA ^{promover}
INAUGURACIÓN DE UNA INSTITUCIÓN PARA ESTUDIOS ARQUEOLÓGICOS Y
SUDAMERICANOS ^{de} ETNOLÓGICOS, CINEMATOGRAFICOS Y
~~Y ETNOLÓGICOS~~ ESPECIALMENTE LOS DE VENEZUELA. PUNTO SEÑOR

PETRULLO ENCUENTRASE EN VENEZUELA DE DONDE NOS HA REMITIDO
SU REPORTE Y ESTAMOS ^{Informe} ANHELOSOS ^{ansiosos de} PRESTARLE TODA CLASE DE
^{apoyo} AYUDO CIENTIFICO EN PRO DE SU PROYECTO PUNTO ESTÁ COMISIONADO

^{continuar} PROSEGUIR TALES ESFUERZOS. PUNTO ROGAMOSLE ^{concederle} AMTENTAMENTE
CONCEDERLE ENTREVISTAS Y ~~BELIBERAR~~ SUS PROPOSICIONES

SALUDÉS RESPECTUOSAMENTE

Respetuosamente

~~H. H. F.~~ Jayne

Director

All America Cables

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

OFICINAS EN VENEZUELA

CARACAS
LA GUAYRA
CORO
MARACAIBO

OFICINA EN CURAÇAO

WILLEMSTAD

OFICINA EN ARUBA

ORANJESTAD

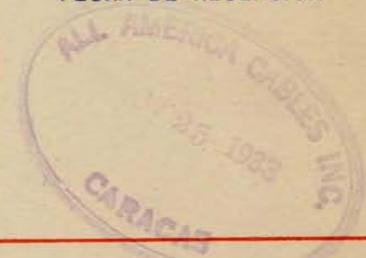
Postal
Telegraph



Commercial
Cables

Mackay Radio

FECHA DE RECEPCION



JOHN L. MERRILL. PRESIDENTE

LIT. Y TIP. CASA DE ESPECIALIDADES

EL SIGUIENTE TELEGRAMA FUE RECIBIDO

"VIA ALL AMERICA"

CAS 38 PHILADELPHIAPA 26 25TH 11H22AM.- LEW

LC PETRULLO AMERICAN CONSUL CARACAS.-

INTERVIEWED ARCAYA WHO WILL AIRMAIL GOMEZ TODAY STOP JAYNE
CABLING HIM LETTERS TO GOMEZ WITH PROJECT AND TO YOU FOLLOW

MASON

LM 12H13PM.-

COMUNICACIÓN RAPIDA POR CABLE. LINEA TERRESTRE E INALAMBRICO CON TODAS PARTES DEL MUNDO

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201 S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at

M PD MB 2 26 LCO CABLE=

PETRULLO =

AMERICAN CONSUL CARACAS (VENEZUELA)=

INTERVIEWED ARCAYA WHO WILL AIRMAIL GOMEZ TODAY STOP JAYNE
CABLING HIM LETTERS TO GOMEZ WITH PROJECT AND TO YOU

FOLLOW =

Nov. 25, 1933

MASON ...

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	WEEK END LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1207.A

CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

NOVEMBER 25 1933

To **PETRULLO**

Street and No. **AMERICAN CONSUL**

Place **CARACAS VENEZUELA**

Start Gomez
INTERVIEWED ARCAAYA WILL AIRMAIL GOMEZ TODAY CABLING HIM

~~COURSELVES IMMEDIATELY~~ LETTERS TO GOMEZ WITH PROJECT AND

TO YOU FOLLOW

MASON

Sender's address
for reference

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING
QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE.

Sender's telephone
number

November 25, 1933.

Mr. Vincenzo M. Petruccio,
C/o American Consul,
Caracas, Venezuela.

Dear Jimmy:

The boss received your letters of Nov. 10 and 12. We both feel that we haven't backed you up quite enough; we have fulfilled all your requests, I think, but have done nothing on our own initiative, so we thought we ought to start something.

Arcaya had called here in the summer when I was not here and had seen Jayne, but the latter felt that he had not been able to enthuse him, and felt that it might have been due to the necessity of talking in English, and that I had better run down and confer with him in Spanish, which I did yesterday. I do not feel that I had much better success. As you doubtless felt yourself, he is a typical diplomat, rather reticent and non-committal, hiding enthusiasms if he feels any, and the interview was not as long and personal as I had hoped. However he listened politely to all that I had to say, how such a foundation would perpetuate the name of the Benemerito forever, a la Carnegie and Rockefeller, the importance and urgency of the work, and the desirability of affording Jayne an official invitation to visit Guatemala. He promised to write an airmail letter to Gomez today, and I hope he does not forget it or that it was merely a promise not intended to be fulfilled. I presume he will. I had already prepared a cablegram to be sent to Gomez, and had first called at the Pan American Union and saw Gil Borges, Rowe being away in Montevideo. Borges corrected my telegram and thought it ok and I read it over to Arcaya who thought it proper to send, so it has just been cabled -- a rather long one, and expensive I suppose. Deferred, he should get it Monday morning at the latest, probably tomorrow, as there cannot be much service over those lines. I am also cabling you today giving you the above information as well as I could in twenty five words.

I took with me the copy of the project translated into Spanish which I let both Borges and Arcaya look over, and I promised to send Arcaya a copy. I will have several copies of this made, the original to go to Gomez, along with an official letter with the proper official seals, etc., as soon as the copy can be made, and a proper letter written and translated into better Spanish than I could do. I must carefully edit your Spanish copy of the project, as there are quite a few typographical errors, and these must be corrected before it is given to one of our girls to

copy. I enclose you a copy of the telegram to Gomez as I prepared it and as improved by Borges, who, as I presume you know, is a Venezuelan.

Borges said that it would not be proper for the Pan American to address the President directly, as all their contacts are through the ministers, but he will talk to Arcaya about it. Rowe might have done something directly. Jayne does not think that the State Department would want to take up such a question but will query some of his friends in the Department about it. He is very eager to go to Venezuela and help you to put over the project, but neither the Museum nor he personally can afford the funds necessary. Keep after them on the proposition of the official invitation.

Jayne either has, or will soon see Penniman about the transfer of the Faculty Research funds, and I will see Oberly at earliest opportunity, probably Tuesday.

Arcaya personally has a great interest in anthropology, as I presume you know. He showed me a big book, a catalog of his library, I suppose, and said that he had just secured all the publications of Field Museum, for instance, my Santa Marta report being in the list.

But now that I think it over, I'm very dubious about any Latin American endowing a foundation to be administered by a foreign institution; they are too chauvinistically patriotic. Jayne thinks so too, but thinks that the suggestion that we do the administering will leave us room for bargaining, although, if the project goes through at all, I presume some Venezuelan governmental organization will have to play a large part in it, and certain national pet anthropologists taken care of.

We are delighted that you are so enthusiastic about the ultimate success of the project, and with these cables and letters from Arcaya, things should come to a head soon, though I have little hope that it will be arranged by December 19, but go after it strong.

Your suggestion regarding appealing to alumni of the University, especially those in foreign countries, to join the Museum, struck us very favorably, and I think Jayne has already made a move in this direction, with a non-resident class of membership. I am certain that he will find funds for you to hang on a month or so longer, though he doesn't know where it will come from.

Little news around here, and I mustn't take another page. The Hall of Guatemala textiles is installed and now we are getting at the adjacent Maya Hall. Official opening Dec. 11, Recinos, Minister of Guatemala, to be guest of honor, La Farge to give address. Arcaya and Borges will be invited. Engagement of Eric Schmidt to society girl in Haverford announced in morning paper. This is day of Army-Navy game and a beautiful day. Great crowds now at high noon. Wish I were going, but I'd rather be off to Venezuela to help you put the project over. Piedras Negras expedition this spring still uncertain. Excuse errors and great luck and success to you.

Cordially,

Wm

Addressed to Janson

Caracas
December 2, 1933.

Dear Jefe:

I have your letter of the 25th. I presume that Jayne has not recovered from his malady. I hope he does soon.

Your cablegram to General Gomez brought ~~about~~ action, but because of a new turnover, and imminent turnovers, the decision is that for the present nothing can be offered except the facilities of the country. I did not have enough money to go to Maracay, so that my information has come through the Minister of the Interior, who is performing the duties of Secretary, (Formerly Requena's job), and my good friend. The matter was put up to him by the General, and his decision is that the country cannot afford it at present for political and economic reasons. He has insisted that he is interested and at last convinced of the importance of our proposal, and has asked me not to withdraw the offer, nor to insist on it now since he would have to give us an absolute no for an answer. His plan is to take up the matter in an unobtrusive way by making a small grant for such work to the Academy of Natural Sciences, and to gradually increase it, etc..

A word of explanation as to conditions here. Coffee and cacao prices are so low that the planters will have to take a loss. There is talk that the government will either cheapen the currency or pay each planter ten bolivars per sack above the selling price. Customs receipts are very low this year.

2. Requena's fall has brought about a reaction against all "archaeology", and so little is anthropology understood here that it has proven impossible to disassociate it from archaeology. Requena is accused of having been free with the government's money to pursue his hobby, and naturally everything that he did in any field is in disrepute by the politicians as well as by the people in general who are potential politicians.

3. We are a foreign institution, and there would be criticism of the demagogic kind and more concretely based on the above. So, I fully understand how injudicious it is to accept our proposal now.

in store
The American minister agrees with me that the government is more than nibbling at our bait, and he thinks that I ought not to drop the matter having gone so far, and to take the Minister of the Interior's hint that the future will have something for our science.

I have the deepest regrets that I have failed to put the thing through at this time. as I have been confident of doing. But everyone is scurrying to his hole, in fear that he may go next, and the General is unapproachable! (It would not do any good even if he were, since he understands nothing of such things, I am told. Anthropology in Venezuela, as a matter of fact, has no existence.) The only recourse left is to patiently wait until the General is prepared to receive a suggestion, and matters calm down a little.

(By the way, the above should not give the impression that we have lost ground. As a matter of fact I believe that the ministers are glad that we appealed to the General since it relieved them of the responsibility of presenting the matter to him; the proposal has officially received the sanction of the Museum; and the answer is no worse than that sent to me through Dr. Jahn.)
(reported in last letter)

Not having lost faith in the ultimate success, I urge that we continue, though following a different plan.

1. The American minister believes that the department of state will look favorably upon our project, and will grant its support. All that Summerlin wants is a formal notice from the government that I am a official of the Museum, and a request that he use his good offices in obtaining for me whatever I may require in the way of prestige, etc. As a matter of fact, if he could only present me officially, it would be an important step, and a desirable one. I suggest that ^{the} chief of the Latin American Relations be approached directly. Summerlin himself has asked that we apply for such sanction of our project.]

2. Keep in touch with the Pan-American Union.
3. Rouse interest of the home offices of the Oil companies.
4. Let me stay in Venezuela until the end of the rainy season, time to be spent in field work. This is the most important step from many points of view. Both the Ministers of the Interior, and Education, are keen that I do so.
5. At the earliest possible moment obtain an invitation for at least Jayne. I shall have to create a cause, since there is no apparent one just now.
6. Demonstrate the practicality of anthropological studies.

My stay here means more money, of course. My account is the following state:

Owe for October	Bs. 420
Nov. Board, etc	1200
	<hr/>
	1600
Exchange rate at 3180	
Owe in dollars apprx	\$400.00

This sum I must have immediately since the bills are due, and also, if I am to move from Caracas, I must have money to pay current expenses.

The rainy season is giving signs of ending, and I have news that the roads to the interior are open somewhat. I can make a number of trips with employees of the oil companies at little if any cost.

My plan is to study the region between the Meta and Apure rivers. Its inhabitants are easy to reach, though unknown, and I have been offered help at a ranch bordering on the territory. To reach it I shall go to Ciudad Bolivar with a mail truck, and at the first opportunity go up the Orinoco. The exact group that I would settle with I do not know as yet.

I calculate that to keep me in the country travelling in the interior, etc. for the entire dry season should not cost more than a thousand dollars. I shall travel alone with only one man to act as porter etc, and I can study some peacefully disposed tribe. The cost may be reduced considerably with luck, but I shall not let it go above that amount. The products would not only justify the cost, but would justify what it has cost already, produce excellent sales talk for the main project both here and at home; and, be of ~~of~~ real value.

I shall take advantage, also of the oil companies' offer to visit their camps among the Macciao and other Motilone groups, both for ethnological reasons and to foment interest among the oil companies. I have been assured that the companies would pay large sums to have the region studied and pacified, but the local

managers will not recommend any action to the home offices until they are convinced that I know something of the country and the local problems. So, before I return to the States I must by all means ~~the~~ visit the country. It would be sensational down here and would help us considerably.

I am so keen on doing some field work, that I am willing to live like a peon for a number of months in order to get something done, and I hope that some money will be found. I have a number of leads that I want to follow for raising money for future work, but I must have visited the country to pursue the possibilities. Then too, a number of articles on Venezuela will be very helpful to us.

Will you send some of the photographs that Rossi took?
And has any of the film been accepted by Pathé?

My letter is longer than I expected it to be, but you can see that unless I get out in the field immediately there is nothing more for me to do here. The libraries are consistently poor, and there is no local ethnology. I have been kept so much at ministers' doorknobs that I have not been able to look about much and I must do that before leaving to further our interests.

So, only one urgent request for money to pay my bills, and if possible, to get out of Caracas immediately. The battle isn't lost by any means and we must "vamos con Dios".

Will you to Guatemala this spring?

Best regards all around.

Petrullo

Hope success of Guatemala opening is a success. Have received letter from Sawyer. He still expects me. The group is calling.

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Received at

3P R CBLE

CD CARACAS 7 841A DEC 6 1933

LC ANTIQUE

(U OF P MUSEUM) PHA

FUNDS NEEDED URGENT

PETRULLO

848A

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

December 13.

Herewith original and two copies of Petrullo's memoranda in Spanish which have been carefully read. Original retained for my file.

Excerpts from Petrullo's request: "Please follow this (cablegram) with a letter (to General Juan Vicente Gomez, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Venezuela, Maracay, Venezuela) loaded with seals, etc., and a copy of the memorandum (in Spanish) and send it by air mail."

"...send him (Dr. Pedro Manuel Arcaya, Minister of Venezuela, Venezuelan Legation, Washington, D. C.) copy of the project."

Latter letter may be in English; letter to Gomez should be translated into Spanish by one perfectly familiar with the language, idioms and customs. Suggest that you mention how Rockefeller, Carnegie, Guggenheim, etc., have perpetuated their names forever by such endowment.

Respectfully submitted

MASON

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

Caracas
25 de Octubre de 1933

Por muchos años la Universidad de Pensilvania ha llevado a cabo investigaciones científicas de etnología y antropología sudamericanas. Recientemente, en vista del nuevo ímpetu adquirido por esta clase de estudios, la Universidad desea dar una forma más permanente a sus actividades en este sentido, y, a este fin se propone el establecimiento de una Fundación para proseguir tales estudios.

Como se verá en el siguiente Memorandum, las oportunidades que se encuentran en Venezuela para estos estudios son especialmente favorables, de manera que la Universidad desea someter a la consideración del Gobierno de este país el establecimiento de dicha Fundación.

Para este objeto el Museo de la Universidad está dispuesto a ofrecer su cooperación moral y financiera.

Vincenzo Petruzzo
Director de Investigaciones
Etnológicas y Arqueológicas
para Sur América

MEMORANDUM No.1

PROPOSICION PARA EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE UNA FUNDACION PARA UN
RECONOCIMIENTO ETNOLOGICO CINEMATOGRAFICO DE LOS PUEBLOS
PRIMITIVOS DE SUR AMERICA

- - - - -

1. La necesidad para tal Estudio.

El continente de la América del Sur es virtualmente el único que queda donde existe la oportunidad para obtener datos básicos acerca de un gran grupo de varios pueblos primitivos, antes de su desaparición bajo la influencia de la civilización americana.

Efectuar un estudio lo más completo posible es una gran obligación de la presente generación y si no se hace durante los años inmediatos que siguen, se perderá para siempre la oportunidad y se perderá también la preservación permanente de datos que son de incalculable valor, y así el conocimiento referente a las razas del Hombre será siempre imperfecto.

11. Valor de tal Estudio.

El valor de un estudio de esta índole no solamente está limitado a la colección de datos completos, tanto fotográficos como científicos de las diversas tribus, sino que:

1. Suministraría un medio de invaluable material para aquellos interesados en las ciencias afiliadas, tales como la arqueología, los idiomas, la psicología, la economía, la anatomía y la medicina.
2. Contribuiría grandemente al desarrollo de líneas más generalizadas del entendimiento acerca de la motivación social, de la estructura social, y de la historia social.
3. Mejoraría los métodos de gobierno, administración y la protección de los mismos pueblos al tener el establecimiento de un completo entendimiento científico de las razas aborígenes.

111. Un estudio de esta naturaleza se hace posible únicamente por

medio del uso de la Cinematografía (películas parlantes) como manera básica de coleccionar y preservar datos, porque:

1. Datos basados en informes tomados por simples observaciones, etc., no son infalibles, debido a inevitables factores personales.
 2. Fotografías mudas son en comparación con la Cinematografía (películas parlantes) datos muy inadecuados para grabar muchas costumbres importantes y actividades que son esenciales para completar, por medio de datos antropológicos, tales características raciales como: ritos, ceremonias, juegos, métodos técnicos de manufacturas primitivas, cacería, pesca y costumbres y hábitos sociales.
 3. El equipo sonoro de la Cinematografía provee el mejor método de grabar el idioma aborigen, de tal manera que las lenguas nativas que se están corrompiendo o desapareciendo quedarán permanentemente grabadas.
 4. La Cinematografía presenta datos permanentes de un carácter muy franco y puro que siempre quedarán listos para su interpretación a cualesquiera de las generaciones presentes o futuras.
- IV. Un estudio de esta índole solo se puede iniciar, llevar a cabo y completar satisfactoriamente, bajo los auspicios de una Fundación, porque solo de esta manera habrá la seguridad adecuada de:
1. Unión y correlación de objeto,
 2. Continuidad administrativa,
 3. Seguridad financiera.
- V. La Fundación, sin embargo, quedaría más eficazmente establecida en estrecha asociación con una Junta de Investigaciones que exista y sea activa, como lo es el University Museum, de la Universidad de Pennsylvania, y las razones son como sigue:
1. La experiencia obtenida dirigiendo expediciones e investigaciones asociadas, simplificará enormemente el principio y la ejecución de los estudios.
 2. La reputación establecida con adecuados trabajos científicos aumentaría la reputación de la Fundación y resultaría en el reconocimiento inmediato de su programa, así como también serviría de invaluable cooperación para sus trabajos por medio de conexiones que ya están bien desarrolladas.
 3. Deseable localidad y un personal adecuado ayudarían grandemente en la reducción del costo administrativo del trabajo de la Fundación.

4. La capacidad para manejar los conjuntos educacionales extensivos de los asuntos, asegurará la eliminación de cualquier negligencia en esta importante fase de lo que se propone la Fundación.

VI. Propósito de los trabajos de la Fundación.

1. El fin fundamental de la Fundación será el de llevar a cabo la ejecución de los estudios. Para esto se necesitará el envío de expediciones debidamente equipadas a las diversas regiones. Primeramente, a aquellas regiones donde es necesario obtener datos que se desean con apremio provenientes del contacto con los europeos; y entonces a las regiones menos accesibles. Naturalmente, antes de enviar expediciones, será necesario elaborar cuidadosamente un programa de acuerdo con los recursos de la Fundación.
2. Se presentarán además en los estudios, otros de otra naturaleza, que aprovechará la Fundación en desarrollar para rendir todo su valor a las ciencias y adelanto del conocimiento humano. Algunos de estos otros estudios se presentarán por sí mismo y entre los cuales se destacarán:

- a. Investigaciones propensas a otros campos científicos, algunas de las cuales podrán llevarse a cabo en el país donde trabaje una expedición que esté obteniendo pingües resultados, v.g.: arqueología, historia natural, geología y geografía.
- b. Adaptación de películas para el uso en la educación mundial que sirva para desarrollar el aprecio de la importancia del trabajo científico de esta naturaleza y de esta manera interesar a los habitantes de otros países en lo que se está progresando en la América del Sur.

Fomentar el entendimiento de las costumbres, maneras de los pueblos primitivos, etc.

Ayudar a establecer una simpatía íntima pública entre los países de la América del Norte y la América del Sur.

- c. Publicaciones. No obstante la importancia esencial de las películas cinematográficas, será, por supuesto, necesario aumentar estos datos con la publicación de informes suplementarios.

Estos serán de dos clases:

1. Estudios científicos, estadísticas, etc.
2. Publicaciones populares, tales como libros o artículos de revistas, todos escritos con el objeto de mostrar los resultados señalados bajo el párrafo "b" indicado antes.

d. Recoger colecciones etnológicas, puesto que la preservación de objetos, así como datos, es científicamente de casi igual importancia, y aún quizás de igual valor educacionalmente.

VII. El University Museum está especialmente equipado para servir como la institución afiliada a tal Fundación, debido a que:

1. Su posición intrínseca está reconocida en la esfera de las ciencias antropológicas entre todas las otras instituciones similares en el mundo entero.
2. Posee el período más largo entre todas las instituciones americanas de investigaciones en la América del Sur.
3. Su actual interés activo en el desarrollo de investigaciones científicas en este continente, por un cuerpo de investigadores bien preparados y eficaces para tales estudios.
4. Su experiencia en estudios de películas cinematográficas de esta naturaleza como por ejemplo: La Expedición del Matto Grosso, etc., y en lo que ha dado a conocer en lo referente a publicaciones científicas y populares del carácter necesitados para estos fines.

VIII. Métodos y Maneras para establecer la Fundación.

Es evidente que un estudio de esta índole ejecutado durante un solo año no daría resultados comprensivos, si se considera que un período de cinco años es el lapso mínimo para lograr cualquier progreso.

Esto permitirá un estudio completo de los pueblos primitivos probablemente de una zona geográfica, o posiblemente un estudio más superficial de todo el territorio de la América del Sur. Cualquiera extensión del período de más de cinco años del estudio, aumentaría proporcionalmente la eficiencia del trabajo de la empresa.

Sería sumamente deseable someter el estudio a una base permanente de finanzas, dotar a la Fundación anualmente con un capital adecuado que produjera un ingreso para las necesidades presentes y futuras de dicha Fundación.

Para llegar a una cifra aproximada de la dotación financiera necesaria para una Fundación semejante, se pueden tomar como base los gastos anuales. Un examen minucioso del problema indica, que como mínimo, se debe disponer anualmente de las siguientes cantidades para los diversos propósitos ya señalados:

a. Conservación de dos Oficinas Centrales; una en los Estados Unidos de Norte América (en el University Museum) y otra en alguna capital de Sur América que sea fácilmente accesible. Estas oficinas servirán como depositantes (clearing houses) y centros administrativos para las diversas fases de las actividades de la Fundación, cuyos gastos serán aproximadamente de: \$12,000.00

\$12,000.00

b. Expediciones

Salarios	8,000.00	
Equipo	5,000.00	
Manutención	<u>10,000.00</u>	23,000.00

c. Publicaciones

Total

7,500.00
\$42,500.00

En la recapitulación de lo anterior en términos de dinero, es evidente que hay varias posibilidades de establecer la Fundación.

1. Una Fundación Temporal
Para llevar a cabo un estudio no menor de cinco años \$212,500.00
2. Una Fundación Indefinida
Para llevar a cabo un estudio completo, etc., por un período de quince años 637,500.00
3. Una Fundación Permanente
Para llevar a cabo estudios, investigaciones y continuar los trabajos correlativos perpetuamente 850,000.00

1X. Esto sería la contribución más grande que se puede hacer en pro de las ciencias antropológicas, y sus resultados serían de beneficios sin precedente y sin duda la importancia y grandeza de eso aumentaría en los años venideros. El nombre de la Fundación resonaría siempre en los centros científicos y de educación y así se obtendrá más progreso en los estudios de estos centros. El motivo de lo que se ha expuesto es solamente para hacer ahinco a esta gran oportunidad progresista, que contribuirá en gran escala a aumentar y a desarrollar más el conocimiento de la humanidad y sobre todo el progreso moderno de la misma.

MEMORANDUM No.2

PROPOSICION PARA EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE UNA FUNDACION PARA UN ESTUDIO ETNOLOGICO CINEMATOGRAFICO DE LOS PUEBLOS PRIMITIVOS DE VENEZUELA.

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1. En el Memorandum No.1 se ha expuesto el proyecto del University Museum para un estudio etnológico cinematográfico de las razas primitivas de Sur América bajo los auspicios de una Fundación. Es evidente que los intereses de las ciencias serán mejor servidos por estudios intensos sobre unas zonas pequeñas en vez de que los mismos se hagan extendidos. Por lo tanto, se aconseja dividir el continente en zonas de estudios, y Venezuela en este Memorandum será considerada como una de las más importantes de ellas.

11. Oportunidades para investigaciones etnológicas en Venezuela. Venezuela ofrece oportunidades excepcionales para investigaciones etnológicas por las siguientes razones:
 1. Todavía posee numerosos habitantes indígenas, a quienes no ha llegado el más mínimo toque de la civilización americana.
 2. Estos pueblos se dividen en varios grupos culturales con una diferencia extensa entre ellos.
 3. Muchas tribus y culturas nuevas podrán ser descubiertas en las regiones del país.
 4. Y, finalmente, porque se puede llegar a estos pueblos y estudiar con facilidad y comparativamente a poco costo.

111. Investigaciones Etnológicas Venezolanas serán de una importancia extraordinaria por las siguientes razones:
 1. Hasta la fecha no existe un completo estudio adecuado de ninguna de las tribus aborígenes de Venezuela.
 2. Culturas indígenas Venezolanas son de tal carácter, que sus análisis resultarán sin duda suministrando importantes trazas referentes a muchos problemas de la historia racial y cultural del Nuevo Mundo.
 3. El estado primitivo de los pueblos es tal que no

solamente debe esperarse importantes contribuciones a la historia del Hombre en Sur América, sino también a la historia general de la Humanidad y del Mundo.

4. Solamente estudios etnológicos intensivos de los pueblos existentes, pueden conducir a un entendimiento propio de la arqueología del país, así como de sus problemas lingüísticos y raciales.
 5. En conexión con los estudios etnológicos se llevarán a cabo importantes investigaciones en las esferas aliadas de la antropología física, los idiomas, la arqueología, la geografía, etc.
- IV. Es de urgente necesidad el lanzamiento de un programa para investigaciones etnológicas en Venezuela, y hoy es un deber hacerlo, puesto que:
1. La civilización se está esparciendo más rápidamente que nunca, y va penetrando en todos los rincones del continente donde los aborígenes se encuentran retirados.
 - a. Las tribus primitivas están destinadas a extinción; en algunos casos extinción física y en otros desaparecerán como distintos grupos culturales.
 - b. A menos que sean estudiados en el acto, la humanidad perderá para siempre el conocimiento de esta vida primitiva, que es tan importante en el desarrollo de nuestra propia civilización.
- V. Un programa extensivo para investigaciones etnológicas en Venezuela puede llevarse a cabo mejor por medio de una organización de investigaciones o de una junta del University Museum, porque Venezuela no posee semejante organización ni junta, y es importante notar que:
1. Venezuela es el único país de la América del Sur que no tiene una organización de esta índole.
 2. Como consecuencia de esta falta, las investigaciones etnológicas, arqueológicas, lingüísticas y geográficas se han dificultado grandemente.
 3. Por lo tanto, el deber primordial es el de organizar y establecer una Fundación para tales investigaciones.
- VI. La Fundación deberá tener como objeto, el estudio Etnológico Cinematográfico de Venezuela (o Sur América).
1. Películas cinematográficas parlantes son el medio más moderno de hacer y grabar datos absolutamente verídicos de pueblos primitivos, y esto le daría a Venezuela una serie poco común de datos imborrables de

sus pueblos y de sus culturas primitivas.

2. Los medios ordinarios de estudiar y recordar observaciones no serán omitidos, y así los records cinematográficos serán suplementados con fotografías, dibujos, escritos y colecciones de artefactos.

VII. Los servicios de una Fundación semejante.

Los servicios de la Fundación a las ciencias, a la educación, y a la enseñanza, serán indudablemente importantes. En adición al conjunto de informaciones y records visuales, las deseminarán:

1. Por medio de conferencias ante los cuerpos o entidades científicas en Venezuela y en otros países tanto en el Nuevo Mundo como en el Viejo.
2. Por medio de conferencias al público en general, les enseñará a aquellos que no se especializan en etnología acerca de los pueblos y la vida primitiva, e, incidentalmente, llevará al público en general el nombre de Venezuela en conexión con un programa de tan importante adelanto científico.
3. Por escritos científicos.
4. Por medio de libros populares y artículos en revistas ilustradas, los cuales aunque escritos en el espíritu científico, serán de tal manera que cualquiera podrá comprender los estudios hechos por la Fundación.

V.gr. Un ejemplo de la eficacia y valor de records cinematográficos son las películas hechas en Matto Grosso, Brasil, por una expedición del University Museum. Una edición de estas películas cinematográficas preparadas para el público en general, fué exhibida en San Juan de los Morros al Señor General Juan Vicente Gómez y a su séquito. La edición científica de estas películas ha sido exhibida ante la Academia de Ciencias Físicas, Matemáticas y Naturales. Se espera hacer una exhibición de la edición científica al Señor General Gómez y los Ministros de su Gabinete en lo futuro.

VIII. Forma y organización de la Fundación.

La Fundación podrá tomar forma de una organización con un amplio campo para el estudio de los pueblos primitivos de Sur América, de la manera y señalada en el Memorandum No. 1, o podrá tomar la forma de una organización cuyo campo de estudio se limitará a Venezuela. También podrá ser una Fundación Temporal o Permanente.

Para poder iniciar los trabajos de la Fundación en lo futuro, nos parece bien recomendar lo siguiente:

1. Una Fundación para ejecutar un estudio por un período de cinco años.
2. La Fundación deberá ser afiliada con el University Museum.
3. La Fundación deberá limitar sus investigaciones a Venezuela.

El porvenir de semejante Fundación.

1. Hay numerosas probabilidades para el porvenir de una Fundación de esta índole.
 - a. Podrá desarrollarse y convertirse en una Fundación permanente, solicitando sus futuras dotaciones en Venezuela, y en los Estados Unidos de Norte América, o podrá extender su esfera de influencia a otros países de Sur América. En este caso Venezuela tendría la delantera en una empresa de tan inmensas proporciones sobre los demás países de Sur América.
 - b. Con las colecciones y películas cinematográficas parlantes, así como las publicaciones, se podrá desarrollar la organización y convertirse en un Museo Nacional, cuya falta es deplorada en Venezuela.

LX. Medios para el establecimiento de la Fundación.

Una Fundación por un corto período de tiempo, digamos de cinco años de existencia, de la clase sugerida más arriba, que limitara su campo de actividades en Venezuela, podrá ser establecida según lo descrito en el Memorandum No. 1 por un presupuesto anual de \$42,500.00.

El University Museum se obliga a ayudar para aumentar la suma requerida, y además pone a la disposición de la Fundación su personal de técnicos e investigadores adiestrados en la materia.

X. Organización de la Fundación.

El University Museum pondrá a la disposición de la Fundación sus medios para el entrenamiento de estudiantes Venezolanos para investigaciones y estudios en el campo, los trabajos técnicos, así como los propios del Museo Venezolano, de tal suerte que la Fundación y el Museo Nacional, si llegara a establecerse, estarán con el tiempo en manos de Venezolanos.

XI. Plan o Proyecto del Estudio.

Recientemente el eminente científico Venezolano, Dr. Alfredo Jahn, publicó un proyecto para un estudio etnológico de Venezuela; este mismo proyecto será el modelo básico para el estudio

que hará la Fundación, modificándolo de acuerdo con los recursos de la Fundación en lo que sea necesario.

Conclusiones: La República de Venezuela no posee pero necesita una institución que se dedique a los estudios de las razas indígenas y diferentes culturas del país. También es de gran necesidad una semejante institución que se ocupe de la historia pre-colombiana. Se ha probado en lo descrito la gran importancia que los estudios etnológicos, en la manera en que se han propuesto, tendrán científicamente y prácticamente. Si no se empieza esta obra pronto, se perderá la oportunidad para siempre. Por consiguiente, la proposición se presenta al Gobierno y a la República de Venezuela con la esperanza de que tomarán en consideración tan progresista obra.