

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

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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.
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 - 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

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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

IX. Esto sería la contribución más grande que se puede hacer en pro de las ciencias antropológicas, y sus resultados serian 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 de la 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 enseñara 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.

IX. 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.

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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.

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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 mas 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

b. <u>Expediciones</u>		\$12,000.00
Salarios	8,000.00	
Equipo	5,000.00	
Manutención	<u>10,000.00</u>	23,000.00
c. Publicaciones		<u>7,500.00</u>
	Total	\$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

IX. 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 de la 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.

IX. 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.

Caracas
December 23, 1933.

Mr. Horace H. F. Jayne
University Museum
Philadelphia

Dear Jayne:

The biggest piece of news that I have to offer for December is that at last the cause of my periodic illness seems to have been determined. First amoebic dysentery in a latent form, and with it three kinds of tropical intestinal parasites, including a tapeworm, which have been throwing off toxins that have given me almost a perpetual hang-over. The doctors say that probably I have been carrying them about since Brazilian days. After my last letter to you I suffered a bad spell of intestinal trouble and was examined. I have since spent several days in the hospital. However, though still under treatment, I feel well again.

So, though I had made arrangements to spend December in the field I have not moved from Caracas.

[The other day the minister of the Interior] who has assumed Requena's duties and power [called me, saying:

Arcaya had written to the General and to him; and that he had answered both letters explaining the situation and expressing the cordiality of the government. Arcaya should have transmitted these to you.

The government would like to invite you to come, but it cannot do it just now, because it could not offer you complete hospitality. (I gathered that he was not thinking only of the money, but also of the current political situation. As I have mentioned before, since Requena's fall archaeology is in bad political smell.) (they want to pay your fare, etc.)

That he thinks that the crisis in Venezuela is over, (politically also, I suspect and he implied), and he wanted to assure me that my time has not been wasted. He thinks that something will be done soon, though perhaps in a small way at first.

That the General has given orders to give me all facilities, and that every Governor, President, etc. etc. will be informed by telegraph a day or so before I arrive anywhere.

That Venezuela will be appreciative of any contribution that we may make.

That I have his personal interest and friendship and to have faith. Also, he hopes that you and the trustees will not cool off. etc.]

I have also been in touch with the local managers of the oil companies with the following results:

If I go to Maturin, the Standard oil company will transport me to their oil fields in the Delta region of the Orinoco and give me what further help they can. Quite recently it has been implied that I might even use their plane, men, etc.

The Caribbean, (Shell interests) will do the same thing in the Maracaibo region.

The Venezuelan Gulf (Mellon's company) will help

around Maraciba, and should we ever work from the Colombian side in the same region they will do much to help. Most of their concessions are on the Colombian side. This is the company that is especially interested in the pacification of the Motilonos.

To work in the region around Ciudad Bolivar and south of San Fernando de Apure I have the promise help of ranchers and other commercial outfits that have interests there. In the section close to Barinas, where there is strange elevated road running for many miles across the plain and numerous mounds close to it along its course, the Venezuelan Petroleum company will help. (Sinclair interests.)

(By the way, W. Tecumseh Sherman Doyle, the big boss of the Caribbean Oil Company in Venezuela, and the most respected of the Americans, formerly assistant secretary of State in Washington, etc. was the host of De Booy at Maracaibo. He wrote to the Museum recently for a copy of De Booy's article, after I had given him a copy. He is worthwhile and generous with his help.)

So, I hope that we can take advantage of all this goodwill.

Finances: I received the \$750, for which I got Bs. 2955.00. I was about 1600 Bs. in debt, up to December 1. That is paid off, now I owe only for my living expenses in December, for which I have money, with some to spare. I have not made any arrangements about the automobile that I have been using, waiting until something develops before doing that.

However, my personal bank reserve is all gone, and about the second week in January I shall need at least \$700. of my salary. Can you deposit it for me at the Centennial?

Plans: My treatment ought to be over by the end of next week. The fatigue I have been feeling is gone and unless I have a relapse I ought to be able to move about by then. I expect to fly to Maturin, and use the offer of the Standard oil company to work in the Delta. (They are insistent that the Guaraunos of the region live on trees. It is swamp country.) I hope from such a trip to make a report and eventually win over more interest from the officials of the company. These Indians are practically unknown, since no one has wanted to risk the swamps.

I will then pass on to the region west of Maturin where there are remnants of some Carib groups, unstudied. Then to the region south of San Fernando, between the Apure and Meta rivers, where I should like to spend at least six weeks. Finally, visit the elevated road and examine at least one mound near Barinas.

I should then go to Maracibo, visit the oil camps and the neighboring semi pacified Motilone groups; some lacustrine groups having pile dwellings, and finally the Guajiros, crossing the peninsula to Santa Marta.

I have sent in an estimate of the cost of this work.

I need a little equipment: ammunition for

twenty gauge shot gun --nos. 4, 5, 7, and buck. (If you send me this, include several hundred rounds for a twelve gauge, of no. 7. The manager of the Standard would like to have it. It is impossible to buy anything like that in Venezuela even though one is especially privileged. The people are entirely disarmed. I should like to do him this favor. He has, of course a permit to carry arms, but his ammunition is exhausted. For my gun I believe that one hundred will do. I should like to have about fifty 44, (revolver). I didn't bring any, thinking that I could buy it here.

If you could send me several boxes of canned food it would facilitate my travelling about. Cost is prohibitive here, and it is almost impossible to get anything. These things will come in duty free.

Film for Bache's camera, and if possible some standard one hundred foot lengths movie stuff, would go well. I have about eight hundred feet here, unexposed. I can buy it here but the cost is over twice as much as in the States.

Too late to wish you present holidays. Distribute my compliments around, please. Best regards.

Petrullo

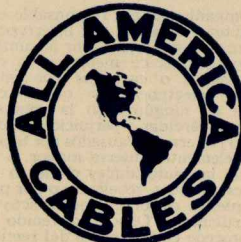
All America Cables

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

OFICINAS EN LA REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA

CARACAS
LA GUAYRA
CORO
MARACAIBO

Postal
Telegraph



Commercial
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Mackay Radio

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JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENTE

SIRVASE TRANSMITIR EL SIGUIENTE TELEGRAMA, DE CONFORMIDAD CON LAS CONDICIONES AL DORSO, A LAS CUALES CONSIENTO SOMETERME

*Antiquity
Philadelphia
Pennsylvania
Offered Excellent field opportunities
awaiting funds departure immediate
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Jan 14. (Monday)

FIRMA DEL REMITENTE.....

DOMICILIO.....

MENSAJE DE TARIFA ORDINARIA

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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

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JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENTE

LIT. Y TIP. CASA DE ESPECIALIDADES

EL SIGUIENTE TELEGRAMA FUE RECIBIDO

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NLT VINCENT PETRULLO AMERICAN CONSUE CARACAS. VENEZUELA.

SHALL WE ORDER FILMS FOOD AMMUNITION FOR YOU AND STAN-

-DARD MANAGER STOP ALL COSTS MUST BE DEDUCTED FROM

YOUR GRANT STOP SPECIFY QUANTITIES AND TYPES FILMS

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

ALL AMERICA CABLES, INC., SERVICE MESSAGE

DATE _____



DE PHILADELPHIAPA A CARACAS

EN EL CABLE NLT2 DE AYER DIRIGIDO A MASON ANTIQUITY PHILAPA.
FUE ENTREGADO A LA DIRECCION REGISTRADA "ANTIQUE" LA CUAL ESTA
REGISTRADA PARA "UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM" PHILAPA.
SIRVASE TOMAR NOTA.

January 25, 1934

Dear Mr. Petruzzo:-

Mr. Jayne is away on a much needed holiday but will return early in February so I shall acknowledge your letter to him of January 20th. Since there seems to be some confusion in the cablegram sent you by him on January 19th let me repeat it here.

"Board will grant me only twenty-five hundred to complete your work and salary and return, fear I cannot possibly better this decision. Will send five hundred next week and balance fortnightly if possible. Situation difficult here."

Since receiving your letter and after consultation with Dr. Mason and our President, Mr. Jenks, we have decided to cable you \$700. at this time instead of \$500. as mentioned in Mr. Jayne's cable. We are also depositing in your personal account at the Centennial Branch of the First National Bank \$700. Both these sums will be charged against the \$2,500. grant made by the Board, which I really believe is as much as they feel they can appropriate to your work. Our income for the year is much less than we had anticipated, and we have had to make drastic cuts all along the line. I know that you will understand that were it within the power of the Board a larger grant would be made you.

We are all distressed to hear that you have not been well. I do hope that this will find you on the way to recovery. Do take very good care of yourself.

Dr. Mason, who is off with five of his assistants today to attend a meeting of Americanists in Harrisburg, is going to write you tomorrow. Before Mr. Jayne's departure he left with Dr. Mason your recent letters which had remained unanswered, so you may expect to get a very full letter, if not in this mail certainly in the next. I know that Mr. Jayne will write you too upon his return. In the meantime, I send you best regards from myself and your many friends here.

Sincerely yours,

V. M. Petruzzo, Esq.,
c/o American Consulate,
Caracas, Venezuela.

Secretary.

Caracas
January 26, 1934.

Dr. Pedro Tinoco
Minister of the Interior
Caracas

Dear Dr. Tinoco:

Since I visited you last I have been ill and under treatment. You recall that some parasites acquired in Brasil were giving me some trouble. As a result, I have not been able to travel about in Venezuela as I had hoped to do. However, I am expecting to leave Monday morning for San Fernando de Apure, from which town I shall go to the Arauca river in search of some Indian tribes.

I should like to take advantage of your offer to introduce me to the President of the state, and, also, since I am driving my own automobile and carrying firearms I am wondering if it were not better to give me some letter which I could show to the police en route should anything happen. I shall leave this entirely to your judgement.

I have been in constant communication with my University, and have prevailed upon the trustees to postpone my Brazilian trip in favor of researching in the Venezuelan field. However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to hold the interest of the financial backers of our studies, and I would to take this opportunity of inquiring if there is any probability that the Venezuelan government will begin to develop some program in ethnological research along the lines that have been suggested. I have complete trust in your vision and perspicacity and shall be indeed glad to follow your suggestions.

Let me extend my personal greetings to you, and my continued personal appreciation of all that you have done.

Sincerely yours,

P. S. I have no permit for my firearms except your order to withdraw them from the Customs. Is this sufficient ?

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

January 26, 1934.

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

Dear Jimmy:

Here begins a long letter to you as there is plenty to say. I should have written you long ago. Your letter to me of Dec. 2 I sent right up to Jayne, asked for it back several times in order to answer you, but did not get it back till last Saturday, the 20th. Jayne left then for a much-needed vacation of two weeks to Bermuda and brought me the said letter as well as yours of December 23 and Jan. 13 to him, which he said he had not answered but had sent you a cablegram. I had not seen the latter two before. Miss McHugh is in charge now until the boss' return. As soon as I got your letters from Jayne I noted your requests in your letter of Dec. 23 and, as so much time had passed, as your budget is limited, and as you asked for some shotgun shells as a favor to the Manager of the Standard Oil down there, we thought it best to obtain renewed authorization from you for these purchases, and so sent you the cablegram of the 23d. Your cabled reply of the 24th was received yesterday. Miss McHugh took up the matter with Mr. Jenks and sent you a cable yesterday CABLEING YOU SEVEN HUNDRED DEPOSITING SEVEN HUNDRED CENTENNIAL. She also wrote you a letter which will go forward in the same mail as this. Meanwhile we received yours of Jan 20 which Jayne has not yet seen. We don't know certainly what verbal agreements or promises the boss made you, and whatever she or I do or say may be revised after his return. That is the setting. So what I say is personal, not official.

I fear we have rather neglected you in the matter of writing you, and, with your weakening illness, of which I did not learn until recently, and hanging around Caracas with little to do, you must feel rather neglected. However I am sure that everything possible has been done for you. Your cablegram in which you say you will resign on your return shows that you feel ill-treated. You may have a little cause for this, but I can't feel that you have much, and hope to be able to explain.

The Museum is in a desperate condition financially, just how bad I didn't realize until several recent talks with Miss McHugh. You were very lucky to have been sent to Venezuela at all, or anywhere. And as it has turned out, through no fault of yours, the main purpose for which you were sent has not given results. Mr. Jayne told me before he left that he tried hard to get you more funds than the 2500, but the Board would

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not agree. If I had been on the Board, much as I want to see your work go ahead and you be given facilities for work, I think I would have required your immediate return. For no funds are available for this or any other work -- except special gifts for specific expeditions and purposes, and such grants as your 2500 are secured by borrowing from other funds allocated for other work, in the hope that these can be repaid before they are needed.

Every expedition, almost every account, is in the red, with deficits. Everything not allocated to other purposes is put into salaries, but even at that, another five percent salary cut was announced a few weeks ago, and a payless month in August. That makes a total salary cut of almost forty percent to most of us. Moreover, unless there is a windfall, many will be dropped in June. Goldberg leaves at one and even such promising and capable persons as Dorothy Cross are slated to be dropped. I don't know what promises the boss made you, but am sure he has tried his damndest to fulfill them, and, without full knowledge of these, feel that you are mighty lucky to get anything for field work other than your salary at the present time. I don't see that you have any cause for peeve, but do write me frankly and tell me why you feel so.

Regarding your resignation, consider it carefully, and don't cut off your nose to spite your face. These are hectic times and jobs in our line are few. Frankly we must face these facts and I tell all the members of my section the same: I don't see how we can afford to pay so many a living wage, even in fairly good times. I have more in my American Section than any other Museum in the country, you, Satterthwaite, de Laguna and Butler, in addition to Wardle, Howard and Beggs. Much as we would hate to see any of you go, I don't see how we can pay all of you a living wage, and I recommend to all four of you that you keep eyes and ears open for better and more permanent jobs. But at present such jobs are damn scarce, and may be the best thing you can do for the present is to hang along, leave cheaply, do research, publish and build up reputations which will eventually result in a call to a good post elsewhere. I am happy that I have been able to help in getting you and Satterthwaite started in work, and to have helped in getting you opportunities for field work in which you have been able to prove your abilities. And I hope you realize that such opportunities as you and Lint have had are damn rare. You realize that I hope devoutly that all of you can continue here permanently; nothing would please me better. And you stand in so well with Fenimore Johnson, I believe, and with Jayne and everyone, that maybe they can find ways of keeping you here permanently. The same applies to Lint.

I called up Frank Speck regarding your thesis and degree. He said he had received a letter from you and had answered it, but I presume his will go by ordinary mail, this by airmail, so again I'll bring bad news. He said he had not yet received your thesis, and that he fears it is too late to comply with the regulations to read, correct, improve it, have two copies typed and in Crosby's hands by Feb. 2. He said he would do what he

could, and I will do all that I can, but he doubts if the regulations can be complied with in time and fears that the granting of the degree may have to be postponed until June.

On Saturday Jan. 6 Poffenberger, Chairman of the Nat. Res. Council division, called a meeting here to discuss possibility of preparing a Handbook of South American Indians, a project begun by Lowie and highly regarded by Nordenskiöld. Lowie, Sapir, Wissler, Swanton, Spier, Cooper, Osgood attended in addition to Jayne, Wardle, myself, Poffenberger and his secretary. I decided that it should be sponsored by some large organization like the Smithsonian. Wissler thought a hundred thousand would be needed, and maybe eight years work with a permanent staff. No promising suggestions as to methods of raising this. Jayne and I tried, and I think with some progress, to sell you to them as managing editor, if you want the job. They appointed a committee to carry on, but I have little hope of any immediate action. But there is a project for you to push when you get back.

Possibly the next item of news will peeve you a little also. It regards Mrs Singer and Noon. I felt that these were attached to the Section in general and not allocated specifically to you. The work that you asked them to do is a desideratum but not especially urgent, and I felt that other museum work is more important. So I have put Mrs Singer at work cataloguing some collections that have remained here a long time uncatalogued. At present she and Mary Butler are cataloguing an archeological collection secured by Uhle in Tacna-Arica in 1917, and after that they will probably begin cataloguing a big collection of Mexican sherds and figurines secured by Boas in 1910-1912. Noon is continuing on your research, but and will probably continue on it until your return, but if there seems to be more urgent work elsewhere in the section, I may put him also on that. If you feel that the work you want them to do is more urgent than this, and want it continued, write me your reasons frankly.

Miss Spencer is not around any more and I have not heard from Miss Falk since last year, last spring. Miss Peggs returned to us early this month and is hard at work and as enthusiastic as ever, now helping Miss Wardle catalog some old Florida stuff. Lint is working on Maya with some slight, though I fear not well grounded, hopes of getting back to P. N. Mary Butler also working on Maya, Howard on his ancient man. Gene Golomshtok is back. I seldom see Speck or Hallowell, Davidson a little more often. Joe McFarland is cataloguing the old Lock Haven stuff and Freddie de Laguna her Alaska material, so we are getting plenty of stuff catalogued.

Miss McHugh told me to urge you to take no chances and not to go into the field until you are perfectly well and entirely recovered from your illnesses. Remember poor Parabee who went to work too soon after an illness and developed pernicious anemia. Better wait until you are perfectly well.

I'll have to wait until Jayne comes back to see about sending you some of Rossi's pictures and to answer your question whether Pathe has accepted any of his films.

It's a damn pity that the negotiations with Gomez fell through after all the labor that you had put in upon it, and all the waiting which is so boresome. I wrote you, I think, that I saw Arcaya. Then, in accord with your suggestions, we had your proposals, the Spanish copy, copied in good shape in Spanish with the idea of sending copies to Gomez and Arcaya. But before these were ready to go, you wrote that the situation was hopeless for the present and the boss felt, as you probably do, that any official approach would have met with a refusal at this time, and that it was better to hold off, so these were not sent, nor was any official letter sent to Gomez. At any rate you have made fine contacts which will enable us to take up the matter again when the situation improved and things seem to be ripe and right. When Jayne returns I'll take up with him the question of approaching the State Department and the Oil Companies; I presume he has done something with the latter already. We are on very good terms with the Pan-American and with Dr. Rowe.

If you still want the stuff that you asked for in your letter of Dec. 23, cable me with fuller specifications.

I wonder if financial problems will change your plans. I note that you think one thousand dollars would see you through the dry season working with the natives between the Meta and Apure. Will the 2500 be sufficient to pay your salary, expenses of return, and this trip? If not, will you make other plans, possibly for the Motilone or Goajiro?

You must have been feeling pretty mean with all those intestinal troubles and with the lassitude that they produced. It's hard to be in the field, ill and in the hospital, seldom hearing from home and with financial difficulties. I experienced the same in Colombia and likewise felt ill-treated; I should have written you more often to cheer you up. Hope that by now the tapeworm is eliminated and that you are feeling tip-top and cheerier. Don't take any chances on your health,

This letter has run too long already; we should use tissue paper to save postage. I've just read over all your letters again, both to me and to Jayne, and don't see anything else that should be replied to. Hope you get this before you leave for the field. You have probably written either me or Jayne already since receiving our cablegrams. Write me another long one now and tell me just how you feel about everything, and also how you are physically and financially. Be sure that Jayne and the Board have done everything they can for you, though possibly you were led to expect more through too great optimism. My cordial regards and best wishes to you and success in your present and future work.

Did I tell you that there is some slight chance that I may get to Santa Marta myself this winter, expenses to be paid by United Fruit and by Mr. Sutherland of the company in Santa Marta. Not impossible that we might meet there. It would be a happy reunion.

With cordial regards from all,

Sincerely yours,



National Geographic Society

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GILBERT GROSVENOR, PRESIDENT
JOHN JOY EDSON, TREASURER

JOHN OLIVER LA GORCE, VICE PRESIDENT
GEORGE W. HUTCHISON, SECRETARY

Mr. Vincent Petrullo,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.

January 31, 1934

Dear Sir:

I have the honor of advising you that the Membership Committee extends you a cordial invitation to become a member of the National Geographic Society, and I take pleasure in sending you an outline of the far-reaching educational work of this organization.

The National Geographic Society was founded forty-six years ago to increase and diffuse geographic knowledge. Today, its membership includes men and women distinguished for their active interest in the development of the Nation, in scientific and educational progress, and in industrial enterprises.

To further its object, The Society publishes an illustrated monthly magazine which goes to all members. The twelve issues of The Magazine for 1934 will make two volumes of more than 1500 pages and will contain 1750 pictures, many in natural color, of the character and quality shown in the enclosed booklet. All receipts from The Magazine are reinvested in the publication and in The Society's research work.

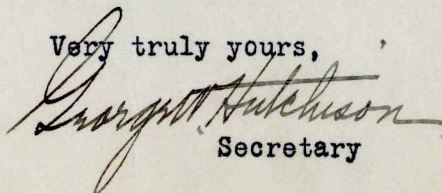
The Geographic - with its annual total of two score fully illustrated articles - approximates a monthly world-wide trip for your entire household. Its first-hand reports of exploration and discovery; its comprehensive accounts of the resources, achievements, and everyday life of American Commonwealths and far-away lands; and its fascinating natural history studies, are commended for their scientific accuracy as well as for their broad appeal.

If you accept this invitation promptly, your membership will date from January 1, 1934, and bring you all twelve of the 1934 issues of The Magazine. In addition, The Society will send you, as long as the supply lasts, the December, 1933, issue containing among other features a new 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 38-inch map of Asia, in seven colors; Harold Lamb's dramatic narrative, "The Road of the Crusaders"; and timely articles on Afghanistan and historic Roanoke Island.

Kindly write your name exactly as you wish it to appear upon your membership certificate.

The annual membership fee is \$3, and there is no initiation charge.

Very truly yours,


Secretary

All America Cables

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

OFICINAS EN VENEZUELA

CARACAS
LA GUAYRA
CORO
MARACAIBO

OFICINA EN CURAÇAO

WILLEMSTAD

OFICINA EN ARUBA

ORANJESTAD

JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENTE

Postal
Telegraph



Mackay Radio

Commercial
Cables

FECHA DE RECEPCION



LIT. Y TIP. CASA DE ESPECIALIDADES

EL SIGUIENTE TELEGRAMA FUE RECIBIDO

"VIA ALL AMERICA"

CAS 103 PHILADELPHIAPA 19 2H55PM.- 1ST

LC PETRULLO AMERICAN CONSULATE CARACAS.-

CABLED YOU THROUGH DREXEL JANUARY TWENTY SIXTH SEVEN HUNDRED
DOLLARS INQUIRE THEIR CORRESPONDENT

MCHUGH

LM 4H13PM.-

Vinc C.

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

February 1, 1934.

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

Dear Jimmy:

Miss McHugh received your cablegram, probably of yesterday, this morning, and I believe is cabling you back today. We cannot understand why you had not received the funds cabled by her and the airmail letters from her and from me before you cabled us. She cabled you seven hundred dollars a week ago, January 25, and she and I mailed you airmail letters the next day; she says you should have received the letters Monday. She at once took up the matter with Drexel to see if the funds had been delivered in Caracas, and I am sure she will see the matter through and see that you got, or will promptly get, them. I presume you received everything shortly after you cabled.

We feel that you have been greatly neglected, and are due apologies, though they won't do you any good now. I know how you must have felt, ill, waiting around with little to do, your remittances not much more than covering your debts, and hearing from home so rarely. I should have reclaimed the letter you sent me early in December from the boss long ago, and replied to you earlier.

Except for these explanations and apologies there is little to add to my letter of a week ago. Day-after-tomorrow is the zero hour to fulfill qualifications for Ph.D. degrees to be granted this semester; Speck is away and told me just before he left that he did not see how yours could be fulfilled in time. Noon visited Crosby's office and got a sheet of regulations, also the specific details of your case which he drew up; I enclose these.

Miss Wardle told me that the current issue of the proceedings of the American Philosophical Society announced that the Committee in charge of the spending of the several million dollar grant which the Society recently received from Dr. Penrose is now ready to consider applications and suggestions for research work. Why not draw up an attractive project, addressed to the Secretary of the Society, and it to me and I'll forward it.

Hope you are now entirely well and will be off for a little field work very soon. You must be fed up on everything. Good luck to you and regards from us all. I presume I'll receive a letter from you shortly.

Cordially yours,

Wardle

February 1, 1934.
Caracas

Dr. Rafael Requena
Caracas

Dear Dr. Requena:

May I extend to you my personal greetings, and hopes that you are enjoying good health.

Since the last time that I saw you I have been in touch with my University, and we have worked out a plan for anthropological research in Venezuela. I am enclosing a copy of this project. I had wanted to obtain your advise on it before presenting it to the government, but I forbore to bother you. I hope you will favor me with your criticism of it.

Copies of it were given to the ministers, and the University appealed directly to General Gomez. We were told to wait for a more opportune time.

Your advice to me was indeed the truth. I hope that you will continue to favor me with it.

Our plan, of course, does not include the organization of an Indian service such as Brazil enjoys, but we would be at the disposal of the government in helping to develop it.

I am leaving for the Arauca river to locate and study some Indian village, and later I shall make several hasty trips to other parts before returning to the United States. However, our major project is what is contained in the memorandum, and I am sacrificing everything in the hope of establishing the Foundation, though it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep the interest of our backers.

Please extend my personal regards to the members of your family whom I have had the pleasure of meeting.

Sincerely yours

FEBRUARY 1, 1934.
9:45 A. M. DEFERIDO

ANTIQUE
PHILADELPHIA
PENNSYLVANIA

AWAITING DRAFT DELAYS UNCERTITUDE IGNORING COMMUNICATIONS
EXPENSIVE DESTROYING PROGRESS PRESTIGE LOSING CONTACTS OPPOR-
TUNITIES SITUATION IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT IMMEDIATE ACTION
APPRECIATE DIFFICULTIES

PETRULLO

Antique
Philadelphia
Pennsylvania

Draft located thanks

Petrullo

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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
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 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

PB9 24 CABLE=CD CARACAS FEB 1 955 A

LC ANTIQUE=(UNIVERSITY OF PENNA MUSEUM)=PHA=

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

AWAITING DRAFT DELAYS UNCERTITUDE IGNORING COMMUNICATIONS

EXPENSE DESTROYING PROGRESS PRESTIGE LOOSING CONTACTS

OPPORTUNITIES SITUATION IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT IMMEDIATE ACTION

APPRECIATE DIFFICULTIES=

PETRULLO. 1017A.....

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

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Received at

MB 1 19 LCO CABLE =

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

PETRULLO =

AMERICAN CONSULATE CARACAS (VENEZUELA)

CABLED YOU THROUGH DREXEL JANUARY TWENTY SIXTH SEVEN

HUNDRED DOLLARS INQUIRE THEIR CORRESPONDENT =

*January 1, 1934
3:41 PM*

MCHUGH ...

February 1, 1934

Dear Mr. Petrullo:-

This morning we received the following cable from you

"Awaiting draft delays uncertainty ignoring communications expense destroying progress prestige losing contacts opportunities situation impossible without immediate action appreciate difficulties."

and have just cabled this reply

"Cabled you through Drexel January twenty-sixth seven hundred dollars. Inquire their correspondent".

I also cabled you on January 25th that we were "cabling you seven hundred, depositing seven hundred Centennial".

I cannot understand why you did not receive the \$700. cabled to you through Drexel & Company and why Dr. Mason's and my letters of January 25th, which went down to you by air mail, have not reached you. According to word received through the post office our letters should have reached you on Monday, the 29th. All cables and letters are addressed to you c/o American Consulate, Caracas, Venezuela.

I do hope that by the time this reaches you you will have received the funds sent you on the 26th, and that your financial worries will be lessened.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary.

V. M. Petrullo, Esq.,
c/o American Consulate,
Caracas, Venezuela.

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

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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

PF 14 CABLE CARACAS FEB 2 935A LC

ANTIQUE=(UNIVERSITY OF PENNA MUSEUM)=

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE

DAY LETTER

DRAFT LOCATED THANKS=

PETRULLO. 952A...

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

February 2, 1934.

Mi amigo y jefe:

A hasty note to acknowledge receipt of your long letter, Miss McHugh's, and the draft for 700 dollars. Efficiency in this country is not always very high, and I should have waited longer before sending my long cable. However, it did carry a message which was true enough.

I shall write to you at length as soon as I stop in some village. I am leaving for the Arauca and the Meta in about an hour, and I shall be gone as long as my money lasts. Having come so late, having now to pay my living expenses for January, and since the exchange is around 3.50, I don't have very much. I shall keep you informed of my whereabouts whenever I can.

My telegram containing the resignation clause was not the result of feeling ill-treated. I do fully appreciate the backing I have received, on a venture that so far has not produced tangible results. However, the decision does turn many plans topsy-turvy, and I may find it a necessity to resign. Also I thought of the burden I might be on Jayne, and I wanted to relieve him of any embarrassment. I shall explain all of this in a longer letter, but you can see that I have neither given up the project that brought me here, nor am I balking at spending my salary to put it through. If I were to return to the states now many things would not happen to me personally.

Thanks for your own personal stand, kindness and advice, and do extend my thanks to Miss McHugh. Perhaps I ought not to go out into the field, but since I cannot get rid of the parasites in Caracas I shall try to forget them in the field. It ought to do me a great deal of good to be out of doors, and the step is a logical necessity in our major project. I really mean it when I say that I am strong enough to carry my illness with me for a little time to come.

Best regards, and greetings to the many friends that think so kindly of me. I shall return when I have exhausted all efforts and feel satisfied that nothing can be done for the present.

Sincerely,

firmly
P. S. About my degree: I have a letter from Frank saying that he fears the two copies of thesis will not be in time. As a matter of fact the graduate school office was satisfied that one copy was in Museum's possession (actually mine) and all arrangements were made before. Right. Jayne has already written that the museum will publish it. So if the formal arrangements about presentation are made, there is no thing else to do.

I have one copy of manuscript and the other ought to be in Frank's hands.

February 2, 1934.

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Sincerely,

San Fernando de Apure
Venezuela
February 4, 1934.

Mr. Leroy Sawyer
United Fruit Company
Santa Marta, Colombia

Dear Mr. Sawyer:

My work in Venezuela continues, and I do not expect to leave the country for several months to come. My plans have been made to come to Santa Marta a number of times, but it has seemed best to stay here. The projects of the University Museum have been served better by taking advantage of opportunities that have been offered to me from time to time by the government.

I am working now in the region between the Arauca and the Meta, gathering information of a general sort that may be useful to us later. I expect to go back to Caracas in a month or two, and then I hope to come to Santa Marta. I shall let you know as soon as possible.

Dr. Mason has written to me that there is a bare possibility of his coming to Colombia this Spring. In that case we ought to have a good party.

I am looking forward to crossing the peninsula, and to go on some excursion with you in search of the primitive. It is quite possible that I may forego crossing Guajira, and go off on some trip from Santa Marta instead. I must mention, though, that I have been ill for months and that I may not be able to work in the field for long. All sorts of Brazilian parasites seem to have found a home in me, and they have been bothering me for about six months. In any case, I shall come to Santa Marta.

I am grateful for your interest, and I hope we will be able to work to-gether. May I send you my best regards.

Cordially yours,

a/c American Consulate
Caracas

San Fernando de Apure
Venezuela
February 4, 1934.

Mr. Alexander Siemel
c/o W. Colston Leigh, Inc.
521 Fifth avenue
New York

Dear Aleck,

I received your two notes just as I was leaving Caracas. I am indeed glad to hear from you and to surmise that things are going well, since you give no news of yourself.

When I wrote to Fen about you I had several ideas in mind, but not that you would get a worthwhile sum of money by merely spearing a jaguar in public. That would not pay, for there are not enough people to make it pay. Incidentally jaguars are commonly hunted with the spear in the part of Venezuela I am in now, so that it in itself would hardly be new to Venezuelans.

However I did have in mind that because there is great interest in feats of daring and skill that you might become a persona gratis easily and no one knows how far you could go. I am sorry that I cannot explain further in a letter.

I would not advise that you enter into any business agreement with anyone, though Haskoll would handle it for you. The last batch of Americans that came down, wrestlers, had a hard time raising money to return home. No one could offer you enough to make it pay, and it would be doubtful whether the contract could be kept.

My own plan for you I shall save until I have the opportunity of writing to you freely or seeing you in person. In any case I won't be able to help you for several months as I am going on a little trip, searching for Indians as usual. I shall gladly take it up with you again when I return, and if you will be in the States in May or June I shall present my plan to you then.

Venezuela is very much like Matto Grosso, and you would find its interior as fascinating, and perhaps more profitable.

I hope you are having a successful lecture tour, and my best wishes follow you. Please remember me to Duguid. I have known his cousin for some months.

Sincerely,

P. S. I place my contacts and my personal prestige which happens to be high at the present time at your disposal. Also should you want information about Venezuela, do not hesitate to write. Whenever you are ready for some exploration trip again, and you think that you would not mind traveling with me, let me know. With your background, and my interests we might do something worthwhile.

San Fernando de Apure
February 5, 1934.

Mr. George Orr
American Consul
Caracas

Dear Orr:

As you see from the heading I have arrived --tired, dirty, and hot, after a somewhat adventurous trip. You must make it sometime. Plenty happened to us, but we are here.

Received beautifully by the president and other officials. Dr. Tinoco's telegram must have been very sweeping. The president even toasted me with champagne. I am very grateful.

I am leaving to-morrow morning for the Arauca. The president has arranged a car for me, and later horses. I shall be on horseback by to-morrow afternoon. I don't know where I shall end my journey exactly.

Should anything very urgent come through for me, the best way to reach me will be through the president of the state. If I shall rest near a telegraph station I shall let you know. Since the police will be at my disposal, (I am carrying a letter from the president ordering all officials to do my bidding even to accompany me should I ask it) I can be easily located through the authorities, and I am certain that anything urgent will be sent on to me.

Feeling fine and hot. My best to you and Mrs. Orr, and remember me to those around the club, please.

Sincerely,

San Fernando de Apure
February 5, 1934.

Dear Warner,

After an adventurous trip I welcomed the sight of San Fernando on Monday about noon time. The entry was not exactly triumphant -- I take that back. It was. In the roman style. About two hundred men had to drag the car up the bank from the balsa, and the entire town knew in a moment that I had arrived. The authorities have been wonderfully helpful, following instructions received from Maracay through Caracas. The president has arranged matters so that I continue on to-morrow by auto -- his -- to where horses will await me. The police is at my disposal, and I have been given a letter ordering all authorities to give me everything that I may require, and to go with me if I ask it. In short the entire affair is starting off splendidly.

I don't know exactly where I shall go, but it will be along the Capanaparo probably. I shall stay away as long as I can.

If you see our tennis partners give them my love. I should like to have them with me, and I think you would enjoy the trip, especially if Elisa came along. Be careful with her I warn you again.

The best to you. Should there be real need to find me the president of Apure will locate me.

Sincerely ,

San Fernando de Apure
Venezuela
February 6, 1934.

Miss Jane M. M. McHugh

Dear Miss McHugh:

I received your letter just before I left Caracas. Thank you for its message, both official and personal.

The Royal Bank of Canada failed to notify me that the order for seven hundred dollars had been received, and I am afraid that my nerves are not as steady as usual; so, I cabled. The message was true enough, for not being able to leave Caracas I lost several opportunities of traveling gratis, and the officials were a little annoyed that I did not leave on schedule.

My reception at San Fernando has been splendid. General Gomez has given orders through his minister of the Interior to show me all courtesies and give me all facilities, with the result that telegrams precede me, and the officials are at my disposal. The president of the this state has, in addition to telegraphing ahead for horses and a guide, given me a letter ordering all persons, particularly the officials to put themselves at my disposal even to the extent of going with me if I should ask it. So, though the government is not helping financially in a direct way, it is helping in a truly big way. It will be a pity if we will not be able to continue working in Venezuela now that such cordiality exists.

My plans are to visit some Indians between the Arauca and the Meta, and to stay with them as long as I can. It won't be very long, unfortunately, for I am taking no equipment no trade goods and no food.

I am feeling much better, and I believe that being in the open with work to do I shall continue to feel well. The trouble has been unaccountable fatigue (nervous). I enjoy wandering about away from towns, so I expect that there will be no time for fatigue.

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My best regards to you and to everyone. I am looking forward to being in your midst again.

Sincerely,

San Fernando de Apure
February 6, 1934

Dr. J. Alden Mason
University Museum
Philadelphia

Dear J. Alden:

In San Fernando, after an epical trip. Already if I dose off I dream and live again the major part. So tired that I can hardly swing at a mosquito; so bruised that it even hurts to lie in a hammock; and a few hours ago I was so dirty that I weighed several kilos more than when I left Caracas - an illusion dissipated on my taking a bath when I found that I weigh two kilos less. Sin embargo, I am here, I am content, I am perspiring deliciously while you are freezing your thumbs, and I shall go on.

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Seriously, I had a hard trip, but with a guide it would not have been bad. Wonderful country for field work. The general and the secretary of the interior have done all that they promised, and in addition Im discovering that numerous freinds in the government and out have telegraphed to contacts here, without even telling me about it. No financial aid but everything else.

I have with ~~him~~ one thousand Bs, which at the present rate of exchange is three hundred dollars. (When I arrived so much was worth fifteen hundred Bs.) So, I don't know how far I can go and how long I shall be able to stay. Not very far and not very long I suspect. I shall have to hire horses and a guide now and I expect to reach some Indians in about a week. A shotgun or better a rifle would have gone well --with a mmunition, for I left my shot gun in Caracas for lack of shells.

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Money has been sent to me in plentiful quantities, but it has come late, with the result that when it has arrived I have had to pay bills incurred while waiting for it, leaving little or none at all to attempt some trip, etc. In this way I have used money to merely live at Caracas that I could have used more profitably. I have not even been able to attend several receptions at Maracay on that account. Fault, if any, the present poverty of the Museum, so no fault.

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I understand the difficulties that the museum has to face, but the board suddenly deciding to give me only my salary is placing me in tremendous difficulties. It is giving me nothing for my continued stay here, nor for my living expenses of January, (about three hundred dollars), nor for my return fare. It works out this way :

For January \$300.00

Return fare about \$100.00

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Salary from July to February about \$1450.

For continued stay in Venezuela, (field work included)

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Now, leaving here is expensive, but on top of that the contacts I have formed, the "style" that I have had to keep, will continue to force upon me a standard of living that will be a burden and how am I going to do it with such a sum ?

The result is that I shall spend all or almost all of my salary and shall have to go into debt for about a thousand --the first time, and I don't know who will lend it to me. Also, since there is little prospect of continuing a salary that is unstable anyway, I shall have to seek other means of earning money. I must resign from a job that does not ~~perform-the-function-of-~~ give me money to continue necessary personal projects. (Between ourselves, I had half-planned to join the ranks of the married, in addition to other things.) I know, of course, that I may not get another job, but having none I can join the unemployed and at least study social problems first hand, whereas to live on an a possible impossible salary would give me a few comforts which have no importance in relation to my commitments. I must have a salary not to live better but to give more away.

Another plan suggests itself to me, namely that I find some Indian group and live with them for a year or so. My health will have to be considered. Sick I would be no good.

I have expressed myself badly, I know. I wish I could be more explicit for one thing, however early training forces upon a certain amount of reticence about personal matters, and I cannot open up. It would do no good anyway, for it must not be that the museum will pay me salary because I happen to need it badly.

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My best to you and sincere thanks. I received your Xmas

card. How is Johnie behaving ?

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My best to you and sincere thanks. I received your Xmas

asked about
months ago

X
request
X

address

frank
X

card. How is Johnie behaving ?

Jimmy
Stuebel

Please excuse condition of letter. Everything
is dirty and I am not functioning well. Also
if I were to leave this for to-morrow it would
never be written as I hope to be off.

V.C.
~~AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE~~

Caracas, Venezuela, February 26, 1934.

Mr. Vincenzo Petrullo,
San Fernando de Apure, Venezuela.

Dear Petrullo:

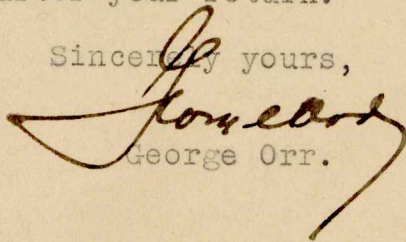
Thanks for your letter of the 5th instant, I suppose you will soon be on your way back to Caracas, and this may have to follow your trail, however, credit me with good intentions.

Enclosed is a clipping from the local newspaper, from which it appears that you are somewhat of a celebrity in the regions of the Apure.

There are a number of letters for you at the consulate, but unless you send word to the contrary they will be held pending your return.

Nothing new worth particular comment. I hope you are now enjoying good health and that you will drop in to see me as soon as possible after your return.

Sincerely yours,


George Orr.

San Fernando de Apure
Venezuela
February 6, 1934.

Miss Jane M. M. McHugh

Dear Miss McHugh:

I received your letter just before I left Caracas. Thank you for its message, both official and personal.

The Royal Bank of Canada failed to notify me that the order for seven hundred dollars had been received, and I am afraid that my nerves are not as steady as usual; so, I cabled. The message was true enough, for not being able to leave Caracas I lost several opportunities of traveling gratis, and the officials were a little annoyed that I did not leave on schedule.

My reception at San Fernando has been splendid. General Gomez has given orders through his minister of the Interior to show me all courtesies and give me all facilities, with the result that telegrams precede me, and the officials are at my disposal. The president of the this state has, in addition to telegraphing ahead for horses and a guide, given me a letter ordering all persons, particularly the officials to put themselves at my disposal even to the extent of going with me if I should ask it. So, though the government is not helping financially in a direct way, it is helping in a truly big way. It will be a pity if we will not be able to continue working in Venezuela now that such cordiality exists.

My plans are to visit some Indians between the Arauca and the Meta, and to stay with them as long as I can. It won't be very long, unfortunately, for I am taking no equipment no trade goods and no food.

I am feeling much better, and I believe that being in the open with work to do I shall continue to feel well. The trouble has been unaccountable fatigue (nervous). I enjoy wandering about away from towns, so I expect that there will be no time for fatigue.

I do not think that our project is dead. With patience and alertness we ought to succeed. The proper moment has to come, the moment for which my friends are waiting, and I hope that we shall be ready to take advantage of it when it is offered. The work I intend doing will help to keep matters alive.

I am indeed sorry that the Museum is not better off financially. I am anxious to obtain financial help, and I have some ideas about it.

My best regards to you and to everyone. I am looking forward to being in your midst again.

Sincerely,

Américo Petrucci

Please excuse the condition of this letter. I wonder if there is a dustier and hotter place in Venezuela.

Ven C.

July 25, 1934.

Mr. George Orr
American Consul
Caracas, Venezuela

Dear Mr. Orr:

I have received the various articles, clippings, and mail that you have sent me. I should have written to you a long time ago to thank you for this as well as send greetings. I hope that you and Mrs. Orr will forgive me for my negligence. There has been some excuse for it, of course, in that I have been under treatment for the past three months. This leaves me only about three days a week to work which have been mostly taken up with writing my report and efforts to raise money for future research. My illness is not serious but an aching. You remember that I complained about parasites while I was there; they have been misbehaving more actively than ever before. However my physician is one of the best, and I am confident that the condition will clear up soon.

I have not heard much from Caracas. Having lived there so long I am naturally curious about my friends. It seems that my position with the government is as good as ever, and it looks as if I shall be back sometime in the fall.

Everyone has been complaining of the heat here. Actually it has been as warm as anywhere in the tropics, and less comfortable. I don't think that the unsettled labor conditions have helped us forget the heat. New fear is stalking about among the wealthy, and the poor are being led by trained but disillusioned members of the middle class. They have nothing to lose, and are blind to the fact that they have nothing to win. That makes the situation serious. Just now, of course, everyone is wondering about the imminent European war.

We are developing plans at the present time for a two year expedition in the lowlands. The expedition would include medical research. It would cost about two hundred thousand.

Incidentally I have heard rumors about some "scientific" expeditions that are organizing to set the world ablaze with their explorations in Venezuela. As far as I know no reputable institution is backing them. I do hope that they will not spoil what has been built up.

I have seen Carter Pannill in New York, and Rossi came to see me the other day. He is making pictures in the hills of Kentucky.

Please receive my best. I hope to among you soon.

Sincerely,

February 28, 1934.
La Urbana

Dear Jayne,

A hasty note to let you know my whereabouts. I am working on the Capanapaco river with the jamuros, a nomadic hunting and fishing people. They live on sand banks in a most primitive fashion.

By a queer misin understanding the shamans suspect that I am related to and live with their culture heroine. They have even asked me to bring or send a picture of her to them. So, they are eager to reveal everything to me, and so far I have to actually go off from them to write up the material and get some rest. I have established the strict observance of cross-cousin marriage by direct descriptions, genealogies and linguistic material and am continuing with other phases of their social organization and linguistic life. (Also, I have turned physician, having about thirty cures to my credit. My stock is high.)

The government has done more than it intimated officially. I carry a letter to all officials to supply me with anything that I may need and even to accompany me if I consider it necessary. So that, though the government has given no money, my expenses have been cut to less than half and have been able to travel fast - that is until I reached the Indians. There are no officials here. Were it not for the government's intervention, I never would have reached here for a plague has killed off the horses, and the people fear the Indians.

This trip will cost about five hundred dollars, and though lacking equipment I believe I can last another month. I shall go back to Caracas then, and if possible I should like to find some money at the National City Bank, as I shall be broke when I reach there. I shall then either come home or go to the Delta. I don't want to stay in Caracas more than necessary.

I have come to La Urbana to investigate some archeology, and make arrangements for my return journey, but I don't think that

I can be reached until I go back to Caracas. Mail leaves
here once a month (?) so you may not receive this
soon.

I am really enthusiastic about the possibilities here
and am certain of obtaining important material.

Best regards.

Vincent Feltwell

March 9, 1934

Mr. Vincent M. Petruccio
c/o American Consulate
Caracas, Venezuela

Dear Mr. Petruccio:

On Tuesday last we cabled you through Drexel & Company to the National City Bank, Caracas \$500., another instalment of the \$2,500. appropriated by the Board. There remains on this appropriation \$600. which, unless word comes from you to the contrary will be cabled you on or about March 21.

I hope that you are feeling better and have had good success on your trip into the interior.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Treasurer

MARCH 29, 1934

ANTIQUE
PHILADELPHIA
PENNSYLVANIA

EXTRAORDINARY TRIP SAILING MONAD~~X~~Y

PETRULLO

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS 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

R. B. WHITE
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Received at

32P F FLCABLE

CD CARACAS 8 1011A MAR 30 1934

LC ANTIQUE



PHA (UNIV OF PENN MUSEUM 33 AND SPRUCE)

EXTRAORDINARY TRIP SAILING MONDAY

PETRULLO

1122A

(RB OK)

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

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

3/31/34

Venezuela Exp.

Appropriation
No.

7500

Jan. 25 - Cabled Petrallo	700.00
" 25 - deposited of	700.00
Feb. 9 - cost of cable	5.01
Mar. 2 - Cabled Petrallo	500.00
Mar. 31 - cost of cable	5.01
	<hr/>
	1910.02
Balance	<hr/>
	\$ 589.98

HIRAM BINGHAM
900 F ST., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

2 Jan. 1934

Dear Mr. Petrusillo:-

Your letter is very interesting.

In answer to your questions:

No, I have written nothing else about the Yaruros. They liked our food. We saw them eating their own bananas, nothing else.

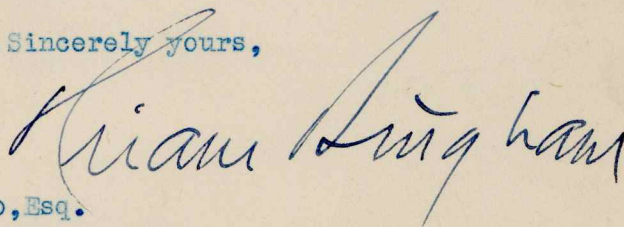
We saw no evidence of permanent habitations; only the rudest kind of palm leaf shelters in an abandoned camping spot.

I used all my notes in the Journal, but I have a few photographs besides those which were reproduced in the "Journal". They are pasted in a large album, but I should be glad to let you see them at any time, and use them should you wish to do so.

Your report ought to be very interesting. I should be glad to see it, but my knowledge is very limited.

I am glad you wrote.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Hiram Bingham". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

Vincenzo Petrusillo, Esq.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

77TH STREET AND CENTRAL PARK WEST

NEW YORK CITY

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

January 3, 1934

Dr. Vincenzo Petruccio:-
The University Museum
Philadelphia, Penn.

Dear Petruccio:

Sorry not to have answered your letter before, but I hoped to see you in Pittsburgh and was disappointed.

You were quite right in your impression that I have published nothing on the Venezuelan work outside of a general account for the local Venezuelan papers. To my knowledge neither Kidder nor Osgood has published anything as yet, although I understand that both of them are preparing papers.

I have read with interest the plans for the new Latin-American Institute, and will write to Mr. Johnson soon.

One of Cole's students, Mr. William Washington, negro, is leaving soon for Brazil where he plans to study in the University and later do field work. Do you know of anyone doing anthropological work among the Brazilians? If so would you send me their names and addresses for Mr. Washington?

I have also a note from one of Uhle's publications which claims that he has negatives deposited at your museum covering his work at Tiahuanaco and around Lake Titicaca. As he says that many of the statues that he photographed have since disappeared it would be of tremendous interest to me to see his photographs, some of them taken many years ago. Do you know if these plates and negatives are still available?

I still hope to get around to visiting you in your habitat, and until that time I send my best wishes. (After that I will present them personally).

Hasta la vista,

Wendell Bennett

Caracas
January 5, 1934.

Dear Frank:

Best of greetings.

By ordinary mail I am sending the manuscript on Peyotism. It has proven impossible to obtain a copy perfect in form, spelling, grammar and diction, since the typists here have their own ideas about such matters. However, its contents are about in the form that I want them, but they are subject to change after I receive your criticism. It is complete with the exception of several bibliographical references.

It is coming to you long after I promised to have it in your hands. The truth is that I have kept it by me in the hope of ever doing better with it. It became a sort of complex.

I have discovered, though, that I have been sick for the past two years without fully realizing it, and it undoubtedly explains my inability to do as much as I should have. I have been suffering from nervous depression, mental and physical fatigue, aches, bad memory, severe intestinal trouble, but in Philadelphia I was told that it all was due to strain. These symptoms have been more intense during the past six months, and finally in November, following a very sick spell I visited a physician. I was, for a while in a hopeless nervous and mental state. He found that I have been carrying about a latent form of amoebic dysentery, and at least four other kinds of intestinal parasites, including a rare Brazilian tapeworm which has been the worst offender, and especially responsible for nervous depression and fatigue. Since November I have been purged, starved, poisoned slightly, etc. with the result that most of the parasites are out; but the tapeworm is still inside. The next step will be to take a large dose of a strong poison. I won't be under treatment again for several months to come.

I mention all of this merely to explain myself personally to you. I have been fully aware of my failure to produce/ It has been impossible to work consistently and often I had to begin over again having lost the previous trend of thought.

I feel better now, well enough to attempt some light field work if Jayne finds money for me.

Probably the manuscript is coming too late. Please do not worry about the consequences to me. They are mine to take. On the other hand, I am writing Jayne to make arrangements about my degree, provided the arrival of the manuscript is on time. I ought to have sent it earlier but there have been periods when I have cared neither for degree, position, scholarship, nor anything else. I have managed to do a fair amount of work for the Museum, nevertheless.

As to its publication, for the present Crosby has Jayne's letter promising to publish it. On my return, if I will not find a publisher I shall print it privately.

CONCLUSIONS FROM
CONFERENCE ON HANDBOOK OF SOUTH AMERICAN INDIANS

Held in Philadelphia, January 6, 1934

A Handbook of South American Indians, comparable to our Handbook of North American Indians, has long been and is one of the great desiderata of anthropological science. It would fill three chief basic needs. First, it would gather together in orderly fashion and so make accessible the now widely scattered data on the aboriginal peoples of South America. These data are at present in a condition little short of chaotic. They are scattered through thousands of sources, many of the sources dating back from one to four centuries or lying hidden away in Spanish and Portuguese serials and periodicals that are for most students quite inaccessible. Secondly, the Handbook would contribute appreciably toward the reconstruction of culture sequence and development on the American continent, as well as toward the solution of the numerous other major problems of cultural, linguistic and racial relationships both within aboriginal America and between America and the rest of the world. Thirdly, the Handbook would indicate with clearness and precision what kinds of field investigation are most urgently needed among the rapidly vanishing South American native cultures.

We have no thorough and intensive study of, or publication upon, aboriginal South America that even remotely fulfils these urgent needs. When Dr. Lowie was Chairman of the Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council, he opened negotiations with the late Baron Nordenskiöld, who expressed a willingness to undertake the editorship of the proposed Handbook. The undertaking was approved by the National Research Council and the National Academy of Sciences in February, 1932. Dr. Nordenskiöld's death toward the end of Dr. Lowie's chairmanship put a stop to the negotiations. The project was revived at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Division of Anthropology and Psychology, on December 4, 1933; and approval was then given to a request for funds from the Grants-in-Aid Committee of the Council to defray expenses of a small conference to canvass the possibilities and needs for such a Handbook of South American Indians. This request was granted.

The conference was called by the present Chairman of the Division, Dr. A. T. Poffenberger, and met in Philadelphia on the afternoon and evening of January 6, 1934. The following men attended: Drs. J. M. Cooper, H.H.F. Jayne, R.H. Lowie, J.A. Mason, C.B. Osgood, E. Sapir, Leslie Spier, John R. Swanton, and Clark Wissler. Also invited, but unable to be present, though they sent their commendations, were: Drs. R.B. Dixon, A.V. Kidder, P.A. Means, V.M. Petrullo, F.G. Speck and M.W. Stirling.

The following major conclusions were agreed upon at this conference:

(1) The Handbook should include the aboriginal peoples of South America and of the West Indies, covering to a minor extent Central America up to the northern Mexican border.

(2) About the same proportional emphasis on ethnology, archaeology, physical anthropology and linguistics should be given in the proposed Handbook as was given in the Handbook of North American Indians.

(3) The Handbook should be about the size of a single volume of the Handbook of North American Indians, or roughly, about 1000 pages in length.

(4) The arrangement of content could be alphabetical, or structural, or a combination of both.

(5) The set-up or organization for the project should consist of a general advisory committee, a smaller executive committee of the same, a chief supervising editor, and an executive editor and assistants, - the executive editor and the assistant editors devoting full time or nearly full time to the work.

(6) The completion of the project should require about five years.

(7) The cost of the project would be about \$50,000 to \$100,000.

(8) The project should be international in scope, in the sense of drawing upon specialists in South American anthropology from both sides of the Atlantic. Many European scholars, as well as American, will be vitally interested in the project. It will also serve as a symbol of scientific amity between the United States and the Republics of South and Central America. The members of the conference felt, however, that the executive editorship of the project should be centered in the United States, preferably at Washington, D.C., in close association with the Smithsonian Institution and in proximity to the library facilities of the National capital. Such centering in the United States would also avert a number of administrative complications that could otherwise easily arise.

The members of the Committee are unanimously agreed that the objectives of the project will be best attained if it is carried out under the scientific and technical sponsorship of the Smithsonian Institution. For they feel that such sponsorship would be the best token and guarantee to the international scientific world that the work will be prosecuted on the highest technical level. They feel furthermore that, the Handbook of North American Indians having been sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution, it is fitting that the Handbook of South American Indians, a logical sequel to the Handbook of North American Indians, should also be so sponsored. In addition, the valuable experience gained through the publication of the earlier Handbook would thus be drawn upon in compiling, editing and publishing the proposed one. It is agreed that such scientific sponsorship would not entail financial outlay on the part of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Committee on the Handbook of South American Indians requests, therefore, that the Chairman of the Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council, through the customary channels, lay before the Smithsonian Institution the foregoing project and ask if the Smithsonian Institution will be willing to undertake scientific sponsorship of the proposed Handbook of South American Indians, under the conditions outlined above.

(Signed)

The Committee.

List of books

Lupinus
Don Quixote
Dante
Horsemen of the Apocalypse
Las Fiestas
Amor y Marte
Munecos -
Uro & other -
Religion Tupuniamba -
Gran Chaco alonquino -
Material culture of Tupac
etc. etc.

ARTHUR P. ROSSI
PRODUCER OF
MOTION PICTURES
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

46 FARRAGUT AVE., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

January, 8, 1934

Dear Jim:

Yours of Dec. 18th received and was glad you got the pictures O.K. I have sent Jayne around 172 pictures. He said he would forward same to you. I believe he is very slow at things, for I am still waiting for the money for them and had to wait several weeks for the balance of my salary on my return.

When I went for my pay I incidently stopt in to see Fen. He had a stack of those 100 ft. spools and he was to have written Jayne about sending them to you. That was immediately on my return. I have written Jayne to get in touch with Fen in this matter.

As far as I'm concerned things are very dead. Nothing doing at all and if you do gamble on something you don't get any remuneration for it. So I am sitting pat awaiting developments.

Patne bought and used the negative of the Prickly Pear Farm and the Cactus at the Airport near La Guaira. Tell Charlie. They also wanted about 500 ft. more of what we made to make a reel on Venezuela but would not pay for it telling me they would give me credit in a credit title. I told them nothing doing so I now have the negative waiting for Jayne to send me a few dollars so I can get to N.Y. and shop around. The negative was very good.

Watch out for that amoebic dysentery as a few people have died with it at the Chicago Fair including Texas Guinan the night club queen. Don't take any chances. Give my best to all there who ask for me including Orrs, the Gang at the Club, Wallis, Charlie, and all my girl friends.

With best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year, I am,

Sincerely,
Art



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
FACULTY RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Office of Secretary
108 College Hall

Philadelphia

January 9, 1934.

My dear Mr. Jayne:

It has been the policy of the Faculty Research Committee to limit their recommendations for grants from the Special Research Fund to members of the Faculty of the University.

At the meeting of the Committee on January 8th, 1934, the following action is recorded:

If commitments have already been made by Mr. Petrulle from Grant No. 139, for his work in Venezuela, the Committee will approve the transfer of such funds as required to meet these commitments. The original grant of \$750 was awarded for work in Brazil; for equipment, \$250; for travel, \$500.

Mr. Jayne is requested to notify Professor Cheyney, the Chairman, as to the sum required to meet commitments. The Chairman of the Committee is given power to act, so that payments may be made by the Comptroller.

Will you kindly communicate with Professor Cheyney?

Respectfully yours,

H. S. Oberly
H. S. Oberly
Secretary

January 16, 1934

Professor E. P. Cheyney, Chairman,
Faculty Research Committee,
Bennett Hall,
University of Pennsylvania.

Dear Professor Cheyney:

Dr. Oberly has sent me a copy of the action of the Committee on January 8th requesting me to notify you as Chairman as to the sum required for the work of Mr. Petrullo in Venezuela under Grant No. 139. Since Dr. Oberly's letter has arrived we have received an unexpected contribution for Mr. Petrullo's work in the amount of \$200. With this in hand I do not feel justified in asking the Committee to award the full amount of \$750., and therefore may I ask that the Comptroller be requested to make payment in the sum of \$550., \$50. of which will be applied to equipment and the balance for travel.

We are very grateful to the Committee for this assistance, and their cooperation at this time has been of great value to the progress of Mr. Petrullo's work, which I feel sure will be of credit both to the University and the Museum.

Yours very truly,

Horace H. F. Jayne
DIRECTOR.

January 23, 1934

Professor E. P. Cheyney, Chairman,
Faculty Research Committee,
Bennett Hall,
University of Pennsylvania.

Dear Professor Cheyney:

Mr. Jayne is now away and will
not return until early in February.

This morning we had a telephone
conversation with Dr. Oberly, Secretary of the Faculty
Research Committee, asking us whether we had made
commitments in connection with Mr. Petruccio's work in
Venezuela. We have done so and have cabled Mr. Petruccio
that funds will be sent to him in instalments covering
a period of ten weeks. The first instalment should go
to him this week. Mr. Petruccio is planning to travel
among the primitive peoples of Venezuela and Brazil and
indeed may have begun his work in these regions.

I hope that this will give you
the information which you need for your Committee.

Very truly yours,

Ass't. Treasurer.

Caracas
January 13, 1934.

Mr. Horace H. F. Jayne
University Museum

Dear boss:

Most of the parasites are out of my system with the exception of a rare Brazilain tapeworm, the worst offender. To get it out of me I shall have to swallow a strong poison in a quantity close to the fatal limit, and the doctor won't give it to me now. He wants me to wait several months take another treatment of another kind, and save the poison for the very last effort. I am feeling well enough for some easy field work, and I shall be off as soon as I hear from you.

The doctor's bills, analyses, and hospital, have naturally drained my reserve, personal and the Museum's, although I only had three hundred a fifty dollars for December and this month. Finances are in fair shape, in spite of it. If I can get away immediately and stop paying living expenses in Caracas, I shall not need much to cover some bills I owe.

Opportunities for field work are coming in from all sides. I am naturally anxious to make use of some. It's still raining here but it is dry in the interior. There is even anxiety on the part of the government that I do some field work, and they are ready to help my way.

I have remembered that I am to be granted my degree in February. Will you get Noon to make the necessary arrangements for me? I believe all that is necessary is to pay the graduation fee, and hire someone to represent me at the ceremonies. Also, Crosby may want some sort of letter from you about my being absent, and in reference to the publication of the manuscript. Will you supply them? I shall publish it myself on my return if no one wants to do it. I have no bank reserve, so will the Museum supply the money for the fee, etc. and put it to my account? The manuscript is on its way to Speck.

I have to meet some obligations in January, so I shall have to remind you to deposit some of my salary, if you have not done so already, of course.

How are financial conditions there anyway? No news in the newspapers, which are carefully censored. They are picking up a bit here, and there is talk of reducing the value of the Bolivar. It will be welcomed. All the Americans drawing salaries in dollars are suffering badly, and we of course very much. The cost of living has not gone down.

Any chance of Johnson coming down?

Best regards. (Is Linton going to excavate this Spring?)

Sincerely,

Petrullo

*The United Fruit Co. has extended date
of my return ticket to June, and they are waiting
for me at Santa Marta.*

REQUESTS OF PETRULLO

Taken from letters of 12/2/33, 12/23/33 and 1/13/34.

Secure official introduction from State Department through Minister Summerlin, formal notice from U. S. government that he is officially connected with Museum with request that he use his good offices in obtaining for P. whatever he may require in the way of prestige, etc. Suggest that Chief of Latin-American Division be approached directly. Summerlin has asked P. that we apply for such sanction for our project.

Keep in touch with Pan-American Union.

Rouse interest in home offices of Oil Companies: Standard, Caribbean (Shell; W. Tecumseh Sherman Doyle, head of this in Venezuela and most respected American there, was de Booy's host, and recently wrote to Museum asking copy of de Booy's article. This should be sent him and his good-will cultivated), Venezuelan Gulf (Mellon-Sinclair).

Send P. funds.

Send P. some of photos that Rossi took.

Has any of the film been accepted by Pathe?

X { Equipment needed to be sent to P.: 100 shotgun shells, 20 gauge gun, nos. 4, 5, 7 and buck. Also several hundred rounds No. 7 for 12 gauge gun. Also 50 44 cal. revolver ~~sh~~ cartridges. Several boxes canned food. Film for Bache's camera, also some standard 100 ft. lengths movie stuff.

Get Noon to make necessary arrangements for P's taking Ph D in February. Pay graduation fee and get someone to represent P. at ceremonies. Letter to Dean Crosby about his absence and about publication of thesis. Will publish it himself on his return if he can't get it published elsewhere. Manuscript is on its way to Speck. Will Museum supply funds for fee and charge it to P.

Deposit some of his salary to his account in bank as he has obligations to meet in January.

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WESTERN UNION

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J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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- NL = Night Letter
- LCO = Deferred Cable
- NLT = Cable Night Letter
- WLT = Week-End Letter

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MB 1 45 V CABLE=

V M PETRULLO CARE AMERICAN LEGATION

CARACAS VENEZUELA=

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

BOARD WILL GRANT ME ONLY TWENTY FIVE HUNDRED TO COMPLETE
 YOUR WORK AND SALARY AND RETURN FEAR I CANNOT POSSIBLY
 BETTER THIS DECISION WILL SEND FIVE HUNDRED NEXT WEEK AND
 BALANCE FORTNIGHTLY IF POSSIBLE SITUATION DIFFICULT HERE=

JAYNE...

Jan 19, 1934

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

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Received at

PBZWW CABLE=CD CARACAS 12 JAN 11 357P LC

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

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(DELR UNIVERSITY OF PENNA MUSEUM) PHILADELPHIA=

OFFERED EXCELLENT FIELD OPPORTUNITIES NEED FUNDS DEPARTURE

IMMEDIATE=

PETRULLO. 932A JAN 12...

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES.

Caracas
January 13, 1934.

Mr. Horace H. F. Jayne
University Museum

Dear boss:

Most of the parasites are out of my system with the exception of a rare Brazilain tapeworm, the worst offender. To get it out of me I shall have to swallow a strong poison in a quantity close to the fatal limit, and the doctor w n't give it to me now. He wants me to wait several months take another treatment of another kind, and save the poison for the very last effort. I am feeling well enough for some easy field work, adn I shall be off as soon as I hear from you.

The doctor's bills, analyses, and hosiptal , have naturally drained my reserve, personal and the Museum's, although I only had three hundred a fifty dollars for December and this month. Finances are in fair shape, in spite of it. If I can get away immedeately and stop paying living expenses in Caracas, I shall not need much to cover some bills I owe.

Opportunities for field work are coming in from all sides. I am naturally anxious to make use of some. It still raining here but it is dry in the interior. There is even anxiety on the part of the government that I do some field work, and they are ready to help my way.

I have rememberd that I am to be granted my degree in February. Will you get Noon to make the necessary arrangements for me ? I believe all that is necessary is to pay the graduation fee, and hire someone to represent me at the ceremonies. Also, Crosby may want some sort of letter from you about my being absent, and in reference to the publication of the manuscript. Will you supply them ? I shall publish it myself on my return if no one wants to do it. I have no bank reserve, so will the Museum supply the money for the fee. etc. and put it to my account ? The manuscript is on its way to Speck.

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Any chance of Johnson coming down ?

Best regards. (Is Linton going to excavate this Spring ?)

Sincerely,

Caracas
January 14, 1934.

Mr. Fred W. Mergenthaler
201 Manheim st.
Germantown
Philadelphia
Pa.

Dear Mr. Mergenthaler :

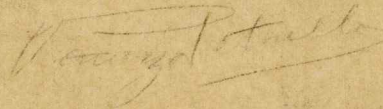
I have just come out of the hospital where they have been busy purging, starving, and poisoning me. It seems that I have been carrying about all sorts of varieties of intestinal parasites gathered in my wanderings in South America. Some are still hanging on to me but I must wait until I gain some strength before undergoing another cure.

I am mentioning the above as an explanation of my silence after receiving your letter. The fact is that I have been very ill with nervous fatigue, and depression consequent on it. The parasites have been responsible for it. The result has been that it has proven impossible to do any kind of work, including the proper carrying out of my mission here. I am sorry that I did not think of writing to you sooner, but I was in the hopes that the next day would see me vigorous again. I have never been ill before, and I did not know that it takes time to recuperate.

I should like to reaffirm my interest in our project. Not knowing what course my health will take I no longer want to make promises to you. However, those six chapters that you requested are partly done, and I may get them to you very soon. They need revision, largely.

With regrets, and personal regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,



New York 14-1-34

Dear Stullo,
I just had a letter from Fen
in which you ask him if I
would fight a jaguar in pub-
lic. Of course I will. I have about
two more months of lecturing
and then I'm ready.

You know I'm poor and the
more money I can make out
of it - the better but anything
reasonable goes with me.

Best wishes to you

from
Alex.

Addr. A. Linnel, c. o. W. Colston Leigh, Inc.
521 Fifth Ave, New York.

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FECHA DE RECEPCION



JOHN L. MERRILL. PRESIDENTE

EL SIGUIENTE TELEGRAMA FUE RECIBIDO

"VIA ALL AMERICA"

CAS 37 PHILADELPHIAPA 45 19TH 10H24AM.- KHS
V M PETRULLO CARE AMERICAN LEGATION CARACAS.-
BOARD WILL GRANT ME ONLY TWENTY FIVE HUNDRED TO COMPLETE
YOUR WORK AND SALARY AND RETURN FEAR I CANNOT POSSIBLY
BETTER THIS DECISION WILL SEND FIVE HUNDRED NEXT WEEK
AND BALANCE FORTNIGHTLY IF POSSIBLE SITUATION DIFFICULT
HERE

JAYNE

LM 11H17AM.-

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

20-1-34



Dear Strullo,
Last week I send you a note that
I am willing to do the "Tigre" fight
in public.

Our friend J. Duquid just told
me that a cousin of his is the
British consul there, in Cara-
cas, so if you will get in touch
with him, he will be able to
get things down on a depen-
dable business-line. His name
is P. J. E. Haskell and he will
receive a letter from Duquid
with an explanation of this
affair by the same mail.

Thanks and best wishes
from Alex.

Adv.

A. Linnel, c.o. W. Colston Leigh, Inc.
521 Fifth Ave., New York, U.S.A.

January 20, 1934.
Caracas

Mr. Horace H. F. Jayne

Dear Jayne:

I have your cable of yesterday. Its message seems to have been a bit garbled, but the worst possible interpretation I can give it is that the Board will allow \$2500.00 for the completion of the job here, my salary and return fare included. That means that I shall be able to spend only a very short time more here.

I am committed to obligations almost to the full amount of my salary, (agreed upon before I left), so I cannot use much of it for work here. However, I shall continue because we must, and keep some hope that the Board will continue to help along.

As I have written before, some parasites are still in my system, but I might as well forget about them in the field as in Caracas. So, upon the receipt of some money I shall leave for the Arauca river. If possible raise the five hundred to seven, so that I could plan to be away a longer time. Once I leave Caracas I shall not be able to receive money.

I have been working on an introductory ethnology of Venezuela, which may be finished before I return. It may turn out to be a dissertation on how little we know and how much needs to be done. I had been working on an introduction to South American ethnology before I left, and this is helping out the main project considerably.

By the way, will the Board make any provision for me after my return? My physical condition has made me somewhat pessimistic, and I seem to read that unless I do something with the government here, the future is not very bright. However, if I can shake off the feeling of fatigue and dullness the future will take care of itself.

The minister of the Interior has informed me that Arcaya was instructed to transmit to you the government's expressions of interest in our work, and promise of complete cooperation. Has it been done? The government refuses to invite you down unless it pays for your fare and other expenses.

The reason for sending this letter is to suggest your sending more than five hundred, and to urge the Board to keep me here the entire dry season, that is to the end of June. I am keeping in mind that I was to go to Brazil for work this summer, but I suppose there is no chance of that. At any rate I am planning to spend a month and a half or two more in Venezuela, to be spent in some village, provided I can reach one with the means at my disposal.

The best to you with appreciation of the backing
you have been giving me and the hope that I will produce

January 20, 1934.
Caracas

*recd
Jan 24*

Mr. Horace H. F. Jayne

Dear Jayne:

I have your cable of yesterday. Its message seems to have been a bit garbled, but the worst possible interpretation I can give it is that the Board will allow \$2500.00 for the completion of the job here, my salary and return fare included. That means that I shall be able to spend only a very short time more here.

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The best to you with appreciation of the backing you have been giving me and the hope that I will produce something along the lines of our project.

Bestullo

Caracas, Venezuela
January 22, 1934.

Mr. Lincoln Thompson
The Sounds Specialities Company
Box no. 1
Waterbury Conn.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Your letter of January 11 has been forwarded to me but not the one of December 11. I have been away from States since July, and will probably remain in Venezuela a few more months.

I am writing to the University Museum to give immediate attention to sending you a remittance on the account. Your first letter must have gone astray some way.

Not knowing whether the three records that you sent to the Museum are a set of three, or replicas of one I suggest that you prepare five sets of records, either of the three in a set or of the single, provided the recording has been successful in your judgement. I should like to have these sent to the Museum as well as the metal master and the sound film. We shall cover the cost of the new pressings.

I am not making any sound records of the indigenous music or language on this trip, but we hope to continue our Brazilian work sometime in the future.

With regrets that you should have been put to some trouble, and personal appreciation of your generous assistance, I am,

Yours sincerely,

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

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

MB 1 36 NL =

VINCENT PETRULLO AMERICAN CONSUL

CARACAS, VENEZUELA =

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

SHALL WE ORDER FILMS FOOD AMMUNITION FOR YOU AND STANDARD
 MANAGER STOP ALL COSTS MUST BE DEDUCTED FROM YOUR GRANT STOP
 SPECIFY QUANTITIES AND TYPES FILMS AND FOODS ===

1/23/34

MASON ...

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

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

- DL = Day Letter
- NM = Night Message
- NL = Night Letter
- LC = Deferred Cable
- NLT = Cable Night Letter
- Ship Radiogram

PM 9 05

DLY
NOT REC
1934 JAN 24 PM 8 49

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Received at Western Union Building, 230 So. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1934 JAN 24 PM 8 40

WA 527 CABLE: CD CARACAS 31 24

NLT MASON ~~ANTIQUITY~~ (ANTIQUE) (UNIVERSITY OF PENN MUSEUM
33RD & SPRUCE STS.)

PHA: ★

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

IF TWENTYFIVE HUNDRED COVERS BACK SALARY WILL WORK ALONE
 WITHOUT SUPPLIES AND RESIGN WHEN JOB COMPLETED PLEASE INFORM
 STOP URGENT MUSEUM MAKE DEPOSIT PERSONAL BANK ACCOUNT:
 PETRULLO.

Oct. to June
107.50

1934 JAN 24 PM 8 47

DELY. DEPT.

1934 JAN 24 PM 9 04
DELY. DEPT.

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

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA
THE COLLEGE

Jan. 24 34

ANTHROPOLOGY

Dear Vincenzo, Well your letter was a surprise and although the bad news of your sickness and dejection is depressing to me, I am also glad that you are getting better. These are indeed hard times for many of us and of course I am no exception to cases. However, I have much to thank for - one thing being that I am near home and my family although they are still in Gloucester.

Anyway I am writing you at once upon receipt of your letter so that you may get word from me before I leave for Ontario where I am bound Friday for the Delaware & Cayuga. Exams are holding me to the office day & night now and so with other duties.

Now nothing has come to hand in the shape of your MS. And it is doubtful if it does before Friday. Even so it would be impossible for two formal-sized typed copies to be made & submitted to the dean by Feb. 3rd, so we shall have to get things ready for June; at best this might be possible and I am ready to push things in that direction.

I do not see the Museum people at all

now as I see others so I have no news.
Yes Eugene is back, and all had the same
story of stress and uncertainty. However, take
courage as I shall regard your particular
case with first care and try to pave the
way for your taking the degree this June.

Your notes on field opportunities in
Venezuela are interesting but where in God's
world are funds to come from to carry on
with. I have, however, put in a strong
plea for an attack on Rockefeller foundation
for funds for student field work and the
results are to be seen.

Well, old tip, keep on your road to
recovery of strength and energy and the
gloom will clear away in time for us all.
I shall mention your letter to those
around here who often inquire about
you.

With best wishes and prayers
from your sincere friend
Frank.

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 93

PHILADELPHIA PENN 14 25 3.33P 3.43P

LC PETRALLO AMERICAN CONSULATE CARACAS.

CABLING YOU SEVEN HUNDRED DEPOSITING SEVEN HUNDRED
CENTENNIAL

MCHUGH

DEL. 4.57P

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

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

January 25, 1934

Dear Mr. Petruccio:-

Mr. Jayne is away on a much needed holiday but will return early in February so I shall acknowledge your letter to him of January 20th. Since there seems to be some confusion in the cablegram sent you by him on January 19th let me repeat it here.

"Board will grant me only twenty-five hundred to complete your work and salary and return, fear I cannot possibly better this decision. Will send five hundred next week and balance fortnightly if possible. Situation difficult here."

Since receiving your letter and after consultation with Dr. Mason and our President, Mr. Jenks, we have decided to cable you \$700. at this time instead of \$500. as mentioned in Mr. Jayne's cable. We are also depositing in your personal account at the Centennial Branch of the First National Bank, \$700. Both of these sums will be charged against the \$2,500. grant made by the Board, which I really believe is as much as they feel they can appropriate to your work. Our income for the year is much less than we had anticipated, and we have had to make drastic cuts all along the line. I know that you will understand that were it within the power of the Board a larger grant would be made you.

We are all distressed to hear that you have not been well. I do hope that this will find you on the way to recovery. Do take very good care of yourself.

Dr. Mason, who is off with five of his assistants today to attend a meeting of Americanists in Harrisburg, is going to write you tomorrow. Before Mr. Jayne's departure he left with Dr. Mason your recent letters which had remained unanswered, so you may expect to get a very full letter, if not in this mail certainly in the next. I know that Mr. Jayne will write you too upon his return. In the meantime, I send you best regards from myself and your many friends here.

Sincerely yours,

Jane M. McHugh

Secretary.

V. M. Petruccio, Esq.,
c/o American Consulate,
Caracas, Venezuela.

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

1201 S

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NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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Received at

MB 1 14 LCO CABLE=

PETRULLO

AMERICAN CONSULATE CARACAS (VENEZUELA) =

CABLING YOU SEVEN HUNDRED DEPOSITING SEVEN HUNDRED

CENTENNIAL=

MCHUGH...

Jan. 25, 1934

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

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

DR. VINCENZO PETRUCCI,
UNIVERSIDAD DE PENNSYLVANIA,
CARACAS.

Caracas, 2 de Abril de 1934.

Señor Dr. Pedro Rafael Tinoco,
Ministro de Relaciones Interiores,
Caracas, Venezuela.

Muy estimado Señor Ministro :

De regreso de mi viaje al Estado Apure estuve a visitarlo, lamentando no haberlo podido encontrar, pues quería expresarle personalmente mi agradecimiento por la ayuda que el Gobierno de Venezuela me ha dado para facilitar mis estudios.

Estoy muy contento y entusiasmado por el resultado de mi viaje y las oportunidades que el País ofrece para la continuación de mis investigaciones. Como le digo, ha sido un viaje extraordinario y de resultados excepcionales. Estoy llevando conmigo datos sobre la religión y sistema social de los Yaruros del Capanavaro, que deseo publicar a la mayor brevedad posible, y es ésta la razón por la que regreso a mi País con tanta prisa. Estoy seguro de que cuando mis estudios sean publicados, aumentará el interés que los científicos y amigos de mi Universidad tienen por Venezuela. Espero regresar pronto para adelantar el programa que tuve el honor de presentar a Ud. en meses pasados.

Tan pronto como llegue a mi país enviaré a Ud. un reporte detallado de mi viaje, pero, ahora quiero expresar a Ud. mi sincero agradecimiento por todo lo que el Gobierno y Ud., personalmente, han hecho en mi favor, durante mi visita al País. Nuestro mutuo amigo, el Dr. Alfredo Jahn, dará a Ud. detalles del viaje, así como le mostraré los planos que hicimos, para la continuación de las investigaciones etnográficas y arqueológicas.

Quiero aprovechar esta oportunidad para expresar a Ud. los sentimientos de mi más alta consideración y aprecio, y me repito,

su amigo,



Dr. Pedro R. Tinoco

Ministro de Relaciones Interiores

saluda atentamente a su distinguido amigo señor Dr. Vincenzo Petruzzo, en la ocasión de avisarle recibo de su carta de fecha 2 del corriente, de cuyo contenido se ha impuesto con el mayor gusto, y le agradece las manifestaciones que le expresa, sintiendo especial complacencia en repetirse en esta sus órdenes y en reiterarle sus sentimientos de amistad y aprecio.

Caracas : 9 de abril de 1934.