

"The Lusitanian"

The Monthly Messenger of the
LUSITANIANS IN AMERICA

Vol. IX

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, JANUARY 1941

No. 103

SAN DIEGO COMMEMORATES THE EIGHTH CENTENARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE PORTUGUESE NATION DEDICATING THE SITE FOR THE MONUMENT TO CABRILHO, THE PORTUGUESE NAVIGATOR WHO DISCOVERED CALIFORNIA.



Prominent in dedication of the Cabrilho monument at San Diego, California, Thursday, December 19, 1910, were, left to right, State Senator Ed Fletcher, Most Rev. Charles F. Buddy, Bishop of San Diego, and the Hon. Dr. E. Goulart da Costa, Portuguese Consul at San Francisco.

—Photo by the Tribune-Sun, San Diego, Calif.

The Lusitanian

Monthly Messenger of the
LUSITANIANS IN AMERICA
Published Monthly in Oakland, California
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1146 Jefferson Street, Oakland, California
Phone: TEmplebar 6663
SUBSCRIPTION

One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months......60
Single Copy......10

KATHLEEN NORRIS SAYS:

There is very little that we women can do for the great agonized world, this strange shadowed New Year of 1941.

We long to be of use. We long to stop war, to heal wounds, to feed the hungry.

We long to write the song, the essay that shall reach all men's hearts. We long to adopt—not one French or English child, but twenty. We feel we might organize great dormitories, enormous factories. "Can't we do anything!" wail the women from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, from St. Augustine to Calexico.

We are doing something, we women. We have put ourselves on record this year, and in all the years to come our influence toward peace and away from brainless and purposeless warfare will make itself increasingly felt.

Put Own Home in Order First

A country wife wrote me a letter on this subject, and I quote it:

"Last New Year," she writes, "I was so anxious and upset about the European war that I thought I would lose my mind. I'm a small-town woman, we have a fruit farm about three miles from a city of 12,000. I've never traveled; never been to Chicago or New York; my life has been teaching, nursing a sick mother, a happy marriage, the bearing and rearing of three daughters and a son. The boy, my eldest, is now eighteen.

"Restless and distressed because I couldn't seem to do anything for the misery of the world, I determined last Christmas to get my own house in order. On New Year's Day I announced the new order; promptness at meals, orderliness in bedrooms, no complaints or quarrels in the general group, and one evening a week for hospitality and home entertainment.

"I told the children that our home was going to be a little oasis of perfection in a world gone mad, and it seemed miraculous to me that the transformation in their own attitudes,

as well as mine, could so quickly be effected.

Whole Family Reacts to Program

"The change was most noticeable in my husband. He had been getting old too fast, coming in exhausted and silent at night, listening in quiet depression to the youngsters' half-baked talk of war, communism, revolution. But when we all went hopeful and confident, and he returned to find my Eleven struggling with the national anthem at the piano, my Fifteen eagerly reassuring me as to America's outlook on the basis of Napoleonic triumphs and my Thirteen ready with a cup of bouillon for daddy—an hour before dinner—he became what he used to be—interested, eager, well informed as to history and political movement. In short, a changed human being.

"I accompanied this reconstruction with several homely domestic reforms. By the slow paying of bills we got out of debt. By the study of government charts and booklets, I learned how to feed my family thriftily and wholesomely.

"And all this," ends this most inspiring letter, which is like a tonic to me, "arose from your New Year's editorial, which began and ended with a reminder to us all that any life is lived on wings, if it is lived with prayer. You said not to worry about details, but to do the nearest thing at hand and trust to God for guidance on the next. And that is exactly what I did."

If hundreds—thousands—millions—of our homes were so rebuilt during 1941, we should become a Nation so strong and so united that more than ever we would be the marvel and the envy of the world.

FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

The first flag of the United States was made by Betsy Ross, and approved by the committee of which George Washington was a member in 1777.

The flag consisted of seven red and six white stripes and thirteen white stars on a blue background, a stripe and a star for each original colony.

Today there are forty-eight stars representing the forty-eight states and the original seven red and six white stripes representing the thirteen original colonies.

The colors of the flag have a special significance—Red for courage—White for liberty—Blue for loyalty.

New Traffic Signal Curbs Those Who "Beat the Light"

A novel traffic signal designed to prevent motorists from trying to "beat the light" at intersections has been invented by Arthur M. Loungway of Endicott, New York. It includes a circle of fifteen incandescent bulbs that light up consecutively, one per second, to indicate how much time remains before the signal will change.

Do you read the ads published in this paper?

APPRECIATION

We wish to present to our many friends and readers our sincere thanks and appreciation for the compliments and words of commendation we have received in regards to the Special Issue of THE LUSITANIAN published last month, at the request of His Excellency the Hon. Euclides Goulart da Costa, Consul General of Portugal in San Francisco, in commemoration of the celebration of the double centenaries of Portugal.

We feel that we did our duty in complying with the wishes of His Excellency, and we regret very much that very little cooperation was given us by the various entities of our colony; although we are very thankful and gratified to the fraternal orders, firms and individuals who gave us their support so that we might have been able to realize our desideratum.

San Diego Dedicates Site to the Statue of Cabrilho

"Peace and prosperity to Portugal and all its people!"

"Peace and prosperity to America and all Americans!"

With those words, Euclides Goulart da Costa, Portuguese consul at San Francisco, dedicated Thursday afternoon, December 19, 1940 the site where the Cabrilho monument, gift of Portugal, is to be erected in 1942 when this city celebrates the 400 anniversary of Cabrilho's landing.

João Rodriguez Cabrilho first sailed into San Diego harbor in 1542, and da Costa paid tribute not only to him, but to all other Portuguese who made contributions to the discovery and colonization of the world.

'HONOR TO PORTUGAL'

"To honor Cabrilho is to honor Portugal, now celebrating its 800th year, and in the name of its government and its people, I thank you for the honor you now bestow upon my country," said the consul. "May there be peace in the world in 1942, so that San Diego can celebrate with happiness the anniversary of the discovery with an exposition of cultural and economic importance, a pageant of the history of navigation."

In the name of the city of San Diego, Albert V. Mayrhofer, California State Historical Association president, expressed his gratitude to da Costa for his dedicatory remarks and, through him, the Portugal government for the statue of Cabrilho.

NATIONS' FRIENDSHIP CITED

The statue is to be unveiled in 1942 by João de Bianchi, minister of Portugal at Washington, D. C., who sent a telegram to Sen. Ed Fletcher, thanking him for the efforts the state senator and others have made to obtain the Portuguese statue for San Diego.

In a message from the minister read by the consul, the diplomat stated: "In these distorted times it is certainly gratifying to think that the past of our two countries is linked for the future, and that we should be dedicating ourselves here and now to emphasizing more and more the friendship between the two free peoples of Portugal and the United States."

SITE AT ROSEVILLE

The statue of João Rodriguez Cabrilho now in safe keeping in San

Diego, is to be erected at the foot of Canyon Street, Roseville, near where Cabrilho landed at Ballast Point. There already is a marker where the Portuguese explorers first set foot on California soil, but as Ballast Point is on a military reservation it is not always available to the public, as is the site for the new statue.

At the Roseville program, the Naval Training station band played for 20 minutes. Councilman Fred Simpson, representing Mayor Percy J. Benbough, introduced Mayrhofer, master of ceremonies.

Brief speeches were made by the following: the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Lawrence Forristal, pastor of the Portuguese Catholic (St. Agnes) church; Lawrence Oliver, representing the Portuguese colony; Rear Adm. Thomas J. Senn, who will head the Cabrilho quadricentennial in 1942; Joe Dryer, Heaven on Earth Club president; Rear Adm. W. H. Standley, one of those instrumental in obtaining the gift of the statue from Portugal; Sen. Ed Fletcher, who was active at Sacramento in obtaining the gift for San Diego.

GROUPS REPRESENTED

LeRoy A. Wright, San Diego Historical Society president; Maj. T. C. Macaulay, chamber of commerce secretary-manager; the Most Rev. Charles Francis Buddy, D.D., bishop of the Catholic diocese of San Diego; Capt. H. C. Gearing, commander of the Naval Training station.

Invited by the committee to sit on the platform with the speakers were: Assemblywoman Jeannette L. Daley; Emil Klicka and W. E. Harper, harbor commissioners; William Hart, and Harry C. Warner, supervisors; Herbert Fish and Addison Housh, councilmen; Walter W. Cooper, city manager, and John Thornton, his assistant; the Rev. Vito Pilolla, pastor, Holy Rosary church; Mrs. William Paxton Cary, originator of the 1942 celebration; Mrs. Ed. Fletcher, Miss Alice Klauber; George Montijo, 86, San Ysidro, oldest living member of the San Diego parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West; John Davidson, curator, Junipera Serra museum; Miss A. da Costa, daughter of the consul; Mrs. Catherine G. Mollison and M. M. Frizado, representing Portuguese organizations, and others who could not attend.



Statue of John Rodrigues Cabrilho
Carved by the Portuguese
Sculptor, Alvaro de Bree

—Photo by the Tribune-Sun, San Diego, Calif.

In the visitors' book at the Portuguese Pavilion at the Golden Gate International Exposition, Professor S. E. Morley said:

"The statue of Cabrilho seems to me a splendid piece of modern art, simple, powerful and without exaggeration."

I first became interested when our good citizen, Joe Dryar, informed me that while in New York he and Admiral Standley discovered that the Cabrillo statue, given by Portugal to California, was in San Francisco. It was intended for the San Francisco Exposition on Treasure Island but was never erected. Thru Mayor Rossi I located it in ~~xxxxxx~~ garage 7 miles out of San Francisco in possession of a good lady who wanted to get rid of it and felt San Diego should be the permanent location.

Governor Olson had accepted the gift officially in the namename of the state and had promised it to the Park Commission and City Council of Oakland.

I felt that this magnificent work of art, created by the famous sculptor, Alvaro DeBree, should be permanently located in San Diego as Cabrillo first landed in California at San Diego. I immediately got a legal opinion from the Attorney General that the Governor had no right to give this statue away, that that was the responsibility of the legislature. Oakland, San Francisco and Sacramento were all fighting for this statue, so introduced legislation designating San Diego as the permanent location of the statue, and won over in favor of my bill Senator Shelley of San Francisco, Senator Breed of Oakland and Senator Nielsen of Sacramento, with the result that my bill passed the Senate unanimously, but was killed in committee in the assembly.

However, I was able to get authorization from proper officials to get the statue, and I then persuaded the lady in whose garage the statue was stored, to deliver same to me late one Saturday afternoon, hired men and a truck to remove the statue to the Santa Fe depot and by ~~Sunday~~ ^{Monday} morning the statue was in San Diego where it has remained ever since, altho Governor Olson demanded, in writing, that the statue be ~~shipped~~ ^{returned} to Oakland. This we refused to do, altho the State Park Commission took official action demanding the return of the statue. I want to give credit to Mr. Matthew Gleason, ~~President of the State Park Commission~~ ^{Honorable}, who cooperated with us in every way possible.

My one regret is that the sculptor, Mr. DeBree, is not with

us today. My correspondence with him has been most interesting.

I also had the personal promise from Honorable Joao Antonio de Bianchi, Ambassador from Portugal, that he would be here at this celebration, but the war has changed all this and these two men could not join with us today in this celebration in which I am very happy to have

~~be~~ a part.

to Washington
Made this impossible for him
to join international event so as return peaceful
nations

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

"Standing on My Record"

Dear Fellow Democrats:

If we were to name the one person in all San Diego County whose far-sightedness has accounted for much of our growth and progress and has made possible the water development which, in turn, has enabled us to attract our present great aircraft industries, we believe we will all agree that man is Senator Ed Fletcher.

No man is better fitted to represent our County in Sacramento and that is why we have returned him to office for each succeeding term since 1935.

Senator Fletcher is now a member of an important legislative committee, working in cooperation with the Federal Government, to secure aid for a \$50,000,000 water program which will give San Diego City and County an ample water supply for evermore.

We believe that, as the most capable of all candidates and the man who can best serve our great Country, Senator Ed Fletcher should again be returned to office -- that we should all join in again giving him the great majority his long record of service deserves.

Sincerely yours,

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY. IT IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND IS LOANED TO YOU. IT IS TO BE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WHEN YOU NO LONGER NEED IT. IT IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, WITHOUT PERMISSION IN WRITING FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND IS LOANED TO YOU. IT IS TO BE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WHEN YOU NO LONGER NEED IT. IT IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, WITHOUT PERMISSION IN WRITING FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

ADDRESS OF DR. E. GOULART
DA COSTA

My first words are to thank the Hon. Senator Fletcher, the Hon. Mayor and authorities of San Diego for the invitation with which they distinguished me, to come here to the dedication of this site for the monument to João Rodrigues Cabrilho, the valiant Portuguese navigator who discovered California.

Seldom have I felt as today the weighty honor and duty of the representation I hold. Because of it I am here as the voice of the Portuguese Government and of my great and beloved people. I regret that, unfortunately, I am unable to express more fully the deep emotion with which both accept and thank the city of San Diego for commemorating with this solemn act the eighth centenary of the foundation of the Portuguese Nation.

We are here to begin an homage long due to the daring navigator of my country with the dedication of this site destined for the monument that long ago Herbert Bancroft, noted historian of the Pacific States, requested as an act of justice by the people of California to the discoverer of this coast.

This simple act is also an opportunity for this city and county to signify their respect and appreciation for the nation which completes this year eight centuries, glorious Portugal, the natural dean by right of age of the European nations. Pioneer discoverer of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, Portugal was school to the missionaries of Christianity, cradle to Gama, Albuquerque, Magalhães, Saint Anthony, Camões, and so many notable personalities whose names are immortalized in the march of civilization and progress. Portugal merits now that the world pay homage to the sacred memory of a life eight hundred years old, repeating in all justice: Hail, Glorious Portugal!

This is not an academic occasion, nor I the proper person to deliver an erudite discourse on Portugal and its history from eleven forty to the present day. Portugal has accomplished what history records. What Portugal has done in Asia, India, Africa and in the Americas, especially in Brazil, is evident to eyes that know how to see.

The most beautiful pages of the history of civilization were written by the hands and hearts of the Portuguese people.

We wrested from the mysterious Atlantic the archipelagoes of the Az-

ores, Madeira, Cabo Verde, Guiné, S. Tomé e Príncipe, the islands of St. Helena and Ascensão and foggy Labrador and Newfoundland in the frigid North.

The discovery and mapping of the African coast, cape by cape, harbor by harbor, river by river, is due to the knowledge and valor of the Portuguese navigators.

All of the vast Pacific was crossed by Portuguese keels: Ceylon, Madagascar, Maldivas, Malacca, Java, Borneo, and so many, many others were found by our pilots.

The voyages of Columbus and Magalhães, and all that was accomplished in the heroic effort to discover new lands and new peoples was a direct result of Portuguese initiative and incentive in the studies realized by the famous School of Sagres, where Prince Henry the Navigator concentrated the most notable men of his time, masters of cartography, cosmography, astronomy, mathematics, and all subjects of nautical science.

During a century Portugal held aloft the light of knowledge that illuminated the world.

The best apparatus, instruments and methods of navigation were Portuguese, Portuguese the best ship models, the best records on sea life, the shape of discovered lands and the characteristics of the peoples living in them.

It is natural that I should remember these facts at this moment when I have in my thoughts João Rodrigues Cabrilho, the Portuguese pilot whose memory is to be perpetuated in the monument to be erected on this site by the authorities and inhabitants of this city, for I do not forget that among these inhabitants are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of my fellow countrymen, honest and hard working people, people this city must greatly esteem because they have dedicated to it and its progress the best that is in them.

These fellow countrymen of mine and their descendants, in part seamen like Cabrilho, shall be the zealous guardians of the monument that will remind them for all time of the valor and virtues of the Lusitanian people.

To honor the discoverer Cabrilho is to honor Portugal, therefore, I am here in the name of its Government and people to give thanks for that honor.

And to end, I make heartiest wishes that in 1942 there shall be peace in the world and a better spirit of international relations, so that San Diego

can celebrate with splendor and happiness the "quadricentennial of the discovery of the Eldorado of the Pacific" with an exposition, not like the ones of New York and San Francisco, but something different, an exposition that, in my opinion, will be of great cultural and economic importance, the exposition of the exploration of the sea and its wealth, a pageant of the history of navigation, the history of fishing and industries of its products.

Peace and prosperity to Portugal and its people!

Peace and prosperity to America and all its inhabitants!

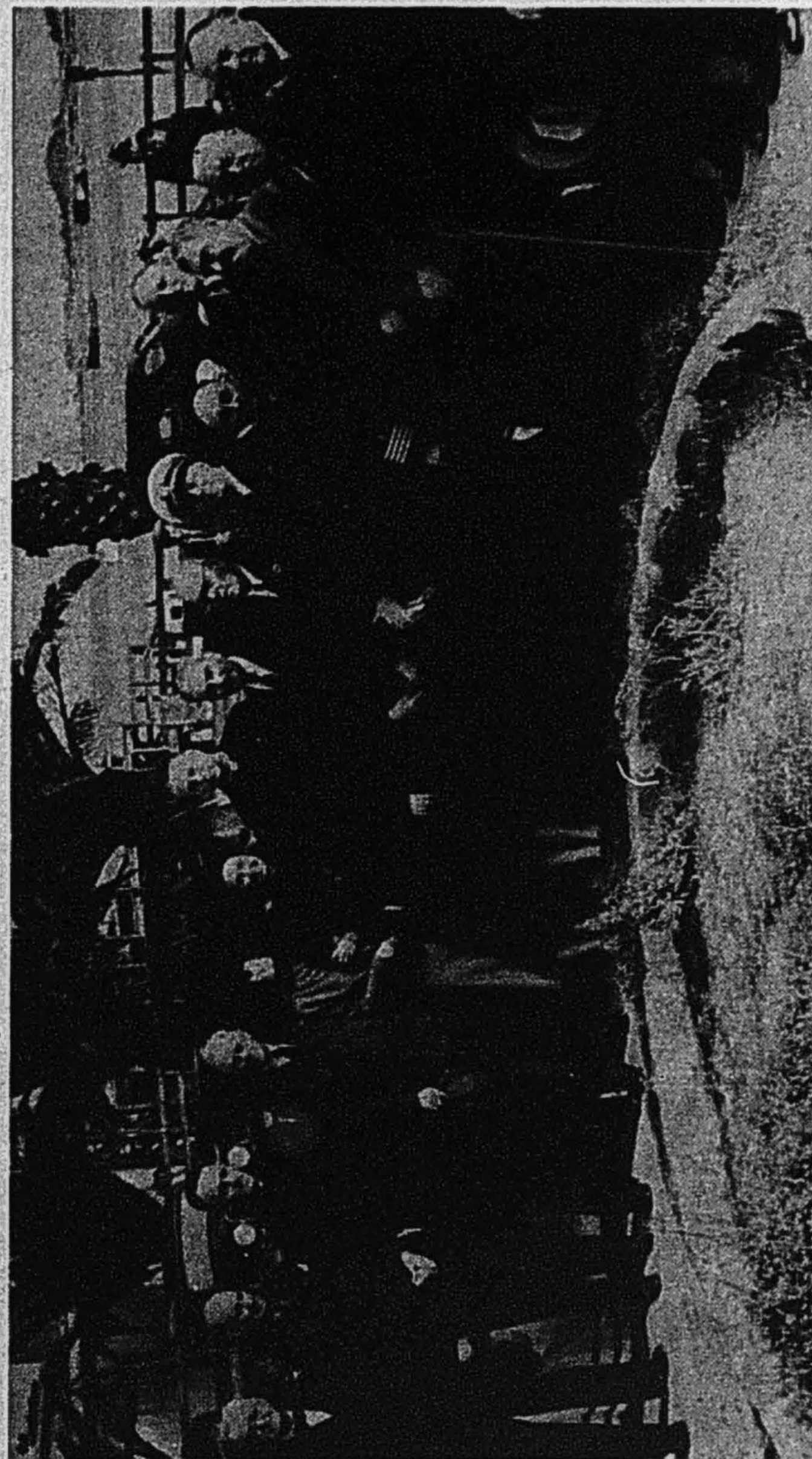
MESSAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY
DR. JOAO DE BIANCHI MINIS-
TER OF PORTUGAL AT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

It is with deep appreciation that I am following, unfortunately at a distance, the dedication of the site destined for the statue of the discoverer of California, João Rodrigues Cabrilho, to be erected in San Diego, California. Authorities have generously reciprocated the gift of the Portuguese Government by making this event a contribution to Portugal's celebrations on her eight centuries of national existence. I wish to take this opportunity to express to Senator Fletcher my gratitude for all he had done toward this accomplishment, and to thank Mayor Benbough for the honored invitation, which I most cordially accept, to dedicate the monument in 1942. In these distorted times it is certainly gratifying to think and feel that the past of our two countries is a link for the future and that we should be dedicating ourselves here and now to emphasizing and sealing more and more the friendship between the two free peoples of Portugal and the United States.

APPEAL TO OUR SUB-
SCRIBERS

It takes money to issue any kind of a publication, so we appeal to those of our subscribers who, for some reason, have not yet paid for their subscriptions to do so at their earliest convenience, as we also need the money to be able to continue to publish "The Lusitanian."

PORTUGUESE CONSUL, LOCAL OFFICIALS PARTICIPATE TO PRESERVE HISTORY



At dedication of the Cabrilho monument site, at San Diego, California, those taking part included (left to right), Leroy A. Wright, Walter W. Cooper, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. L. Forristal, Rear Adm. W. H. Standley, Mrs. William Paxton Cary, Miss A. da Costa, Bishop Charles F. Buddy, Hon. Dr. E. Goulart da Costa, Rear Adm. Thomas J. Senn, Capt. H. C. Gearing, Lawrence Oliver, Senator Ed. Fletcher, Joseph C. Dryer, George Montijo, A. V. Mayrhofer.

—Photo by the Tribune-Sun, San Diego, Calif.

ECHOES OF THE COMMEMORATIVE SESSION INAUGURATING THE CELEBRATION IN CALIFORNIA OF THE EIGHTH CENTENARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE PORTUGUESE NATION AT WOMEN'S CITY CLUB, JUNE 2, 1940.

"THE POPULAR BALLADS OF PORTUGAL" ADDRESS GIVEN BY PROFESSOR S. G. MORLEY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PORTUGUESE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

It is three years since I last had the pleasure of meeting with the Portuguese colony of the Bay region. On that occasion we met to honor Dr. Fidelino de Figueiredo. We gathered to listen to the inspired words of that genial soul, that charming spirit and gifted thinker. Let me dedicate a word to him in his far-off home in São Paulo, Brazil, where he carries on his labor of uniting the Portuguese-speaking worlds, old and new; and of promoting good-feeling between Portugal, Brazil and the United States. I cherish the friendship of that admirable man, and I wish that he might return to warm our hearts with his cheering presence.

This occasion brings to my mind another, more remote in time. It was 34 years ago that I first visited Portugal. I came down from Galicia, in Spain, I crossed the Minho at Valença do Minho, and stopped first in Oporto. I shall not soon forget the impression made upon me by that gentle and fair land. The colorful houses, brightened outside by enameled tiles, the well-kept gardens, the parks enlivened by flowers of all sorts, spoke of a people fond of their homes, eager to achieve beauty in their daily lives. From Oporto I went to Lisbon, the queen city of the Tagus. There the Portuguese have shown what can be done with a fine natural site, when a beauty-loving people have their way. The sidewalks with their patterns in black and white stones; the parks on every hand; the waterfront where men have added their efforts to make the most of nature; the hills rising one above another. San Francisco enjoys a location not unlike that of Lisbon, and I sometimes think that if the Portuguese had had the planning of it, they would have taken full advantage of those serried hills, and would have brightened the buildings with colored tiles. The Portuguese are the supreme city-builders of the world, for beauty.

From Lisbon I took a little steamer, the São Miguel, and I do not doubt that many of you know her better than I. We touched at the little rock of Santa Maria, and then went on to the island of São Miguel, at Ponta Delgada. I spent nearly a week there waiting for the White Star Line boat to

carry me home. Two days I took for an excursion to Furnas, in its volcanic crater. What a long and rough trip it was in those days! The carriage was drawn by three mules. It was a whole day's journey, with luncheon on the road. After a night in the steamy tropical atmosphere, my carriage started up the hill, and a yoke of oxen was attached to the pole to tow it up. Then another day's journey back to Ponta Delgada. Today, one runs down and back before lunch.

The mention of Ponta Delgada brings to mind the great poet, Antero de Quental, for it was there he died. However, the island of São Miguel tonight has another meaning for me. I am thinking of the great collection of Portuguese ballads made there in the middle of the 19th century. The epic spirit has always been strong in Portugal. The power to tell a story in verse and give it the brevity and lyric force which enables it to be sung before a company, that is the power to compose ballads that live. Portugal has excelled at it. Her romances flourish everywhere in Portugal and in countries where Portuguese is spoken. Some of them come from Spain, and others originate in Portugal. In the Azores they are called *romances* or *xacaras* or *estórias* or *aravias*. Interest in these ballads arose in Portugal long before it did in England or in Spain. Consider the dates: Almeida Garrett, the poet and dramatist, formed and published a *Romanceiro* in 1851, with 37 poems collected from all over the nation. Almeida Garrett, a man of the most refined taste and imagination, was the very person to appreciate these popular poems. Then came Theophilo Braga, that omniscient scientist, and published 61 poems in a *Romanceiro* of 1867. Most of his versions came from Beira Baixa and Tras os Montes. But the best of all the collections was made in the Azores. Dr. Teixeira Soares, a native of São Jorge, went out among the people and listened to their songs. Then he wrote them down, and gave them to Theophilo Braga to print. That was in 1869, long before any comprehensive collection had been published in Spain. These Azorean versions are still the best in Portuguese.

The reason is simple: they have not been subjected to the rubbing, the friction with other people, of the mainland. The isolation of the islands kept the people singing in the same way as when the islands were first colonized. No infiltration of Moors or Spaniards or Englishmen changed the old tunes and the old words. There are 82 poems in this collection, the largest of any. This old volume has long been out of print, and it is hard to buy. I am fortunate enough to own a copy which came from the library of Professor Wilhelm Storck, a student of Camões. After the Azorean collection came others: the *Romanceiro do Algarve*, by Estácio da Veiga (1870); the *Romanceiro do Archipelago da Madeira*, by Rodrigues de Azevedo (1880); the *Cantos populares do Brasil*, by Dr. Sylvio Romero (1883). All of these added to the knowledge that these wonderful songs are to be found wherever Portuguese is spoken.

Now, if I had the voice and the skill of Sra. Ilda Stichini, nothing would please me better than to read to you some of these old ballads. But I cannot do that. Moreover, it would not do to read them; they must be sung. A collector from the Algarve, Xavier d'Athaide Oliveira, said that he asked his singers to recite for him, but they could not. "Pedia-lhes que deixassem o canto e me recitassem os versos. Isso para ellas era quasi impossivel: não sabiam os versos, quando os queriam recitar; só cantando chegavam ao fim." But at least I can tell you the titles of some of the old songs, and see whether you recognize them. There is the song of *Conde Nillo*, which begins:

Conde Nillo, Conde Nillo,
Seu cavallo vai banhar;
and the song of Santa Iria:
Estando cosendo na minha almofada,
Minha agulha de ouro, meu dedal
de prata . . .

and above all the song of *A Nau Cathrineta*. This one is purely Portuguese in origin. It is the story of a shipwreck; it tells how the vessel, the Cathrineta, was out at sea so long that the provisions ran out, and the sailors took to eating leather so tough they could not swallow it. They cast lots

to see who should be killed for food. The lot fell on the captain himself. But before he gave up his life, the captain sent a boy up the mast to see whether land was not in sight. The boy ran up, and reported that he saw Portugal. The captain offered to give him any *alviçaras* in return for his good news. He offered him his daughter in marriage, but the boy refused. He offered him money, he offered the ship Cathrineta itself; all the boy refused. Then it turned out that the cabin boy was the Devil himself, and he demanded the captain's soul. The captain refused to yield his soul, and tried to jump into the sea. But lo! an angel caught him in its arms, the Devil blew up with a loud noise, and the land came in sight. Almeida Garrett thinks that this weird tale may have started from a real shipwreck, that of Jorge de Albuquerque Coelho in 1565. Whether or not it does, it is not surprising that it is a ballad

about a ship. The strange thing is that there are not more. Portugal, I do not need to tell you, was the great seafaring nation of the 16th century; their inquisitive vessels went everywhere and braved every storm. It was a nation of navigators, they lived more on sea than on land, and rushed forth to meet the *mares nunca d'antes navegados*.

Now, the Portuguese of this Bay Region form the second largest group in the United States. (The largest, I believe, centers about New Bedford in Massachusetts.) Are there not some among you who remember these old songs? Are there not some who can sing them so that a collection might be formed, a *Romanceiro californiano*? Professor Espinosa of Stanford University has collected Spanish ballads in San José and Santa Barbara; could not someone find the words and the ancient melodies, the *melopeas tristes e cadencidas*, as Athaide Oli-

veira puts it, which rise from the hearts and voices of those with enduring memories?

Ballads, thank Heaven, are international. They know no boundaries, they are hemmed in by no customs houses, they pay no tariffs. It is an inspiring sight to see songs and folktales traverse Europe and the world, regardless of nationality. The themes which start in Portugal may end in Brazil, in the United States, in Chile, and they are welcome anywhere. Sometimes the peoples who create them are hungry, desperate and hard-pressed, but they freely give of their creations. Here, in the United States, all nationalities join in a desire to accept the best of all. The prosperity of one is the good of all. And so I close with the words of your program: Peace and Prosperity to Portugal; Peace and Prosperity to America!

RESUME OF SPEECH DELIVERED BY PROFESSOR PERCY ALVIN MARTIN OF STANFORD UNIVERSITY AT WOMEN'S CITY CLUB, JUNE 2, 1940.

Professor Martin opened his address by stressing the importance of the Eighth Century of the foundation of the Portuguese monarchy. He pointed out that contrary to what has occurred in many of the states of Europe, Portugal's greatest achievements have lain in the field not of war but of peace. While it is true that Portugal may glory in the exploits of her captains and warriors, she is with reason most proud of the achievements of her explorers and colonizers who have brought the blessings of civilization and Christian culture to immense of the world's surface. It is quite in keeping with the fine traditions of Portuguese history that this celebration should be held in the one nation in Europe which in these tragic days is free from war and rumors of war.

In developing his theme, the speaker stressed the great periods of Portuguese discovery and exploration. He recalled the advent of the dynasty of Aviz in 1383, and all that it portended for the future of the Portuguese people. Appropriate emphasis was placed on the unremitting encouragement which Prince Henry the Navigator gave to his dauntless captains and pilots, who, year by year, braved the terrors of the hitherto unknown coasts of Africa. It was further pointed out that though Prince Henry died in 1460, his work was carried on by sailors who had secured their training in his service, for it was at the observa-

tory of Prince Henry on the sacred promontory of Sagres that was to be found the greatest center for the study of navigation and allied arts in the 15th century.

References, necessarily brief, were made to the great navigators at the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th century. Tributes were paid to Bartholomew Diaz, the discoverer of the Cape of Good Hope, and to the immortal Vasco da Gama who first found the route to India. Reference was also made to intrepid sailors who, though sailing under foreign flags, carried the renown of Portugal to the uttermost corners of the world. Such was Magalhães, whose ship made the first circumnavigation of the globe. Such was Cabrilho, who first discovered and explored the coast of what is now the state of California. Well might the great Camões say of his contemporaries, "E se mais mundo houvera, lá chegara."

The latter portion of the speaker's address was devoted to Portuguese expansion in the new world. Here,

naturally, the emphasis was placed on the three centuries of Portuguese colonial activity in Brazil, and the daring and perseverance of the Portuguese explorers who, against tremendous odds, carried the boundary of Portuguese dominions in America to the very foot of the Andes. Allusion was made to the circumstances under which Brazil separated from her mother country, without traces of rancor and with no armed conflict. Comparison was made at this point with contemporary conditions in Spanish America, where independence was gained at the cost of a decade and a half of sanguinary warfare with the metropolis.

In conclusion, it was made clear that, in the final analysis, the greatest gift which Portugal bestowed on her former colony, was the Braganza dynasty which, in the person of the kindly and able Dom Pedro II, assured Brazil a half century of ordered peace and growing prosperity, and thus laid an enduring foundation for the Brazilian republic as it exists today.

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THE CELEBRATION OF MARY HELP OF CHRISTIANS CHURCH

As previously announced, Mary Help of Christians Church celebrated the 25th anniversary of its foundation on Sunday, December 15, 1940; twenty-five years of existence dedicated to the moral and spiritual welfare of the Portuguese people of East Oakland.

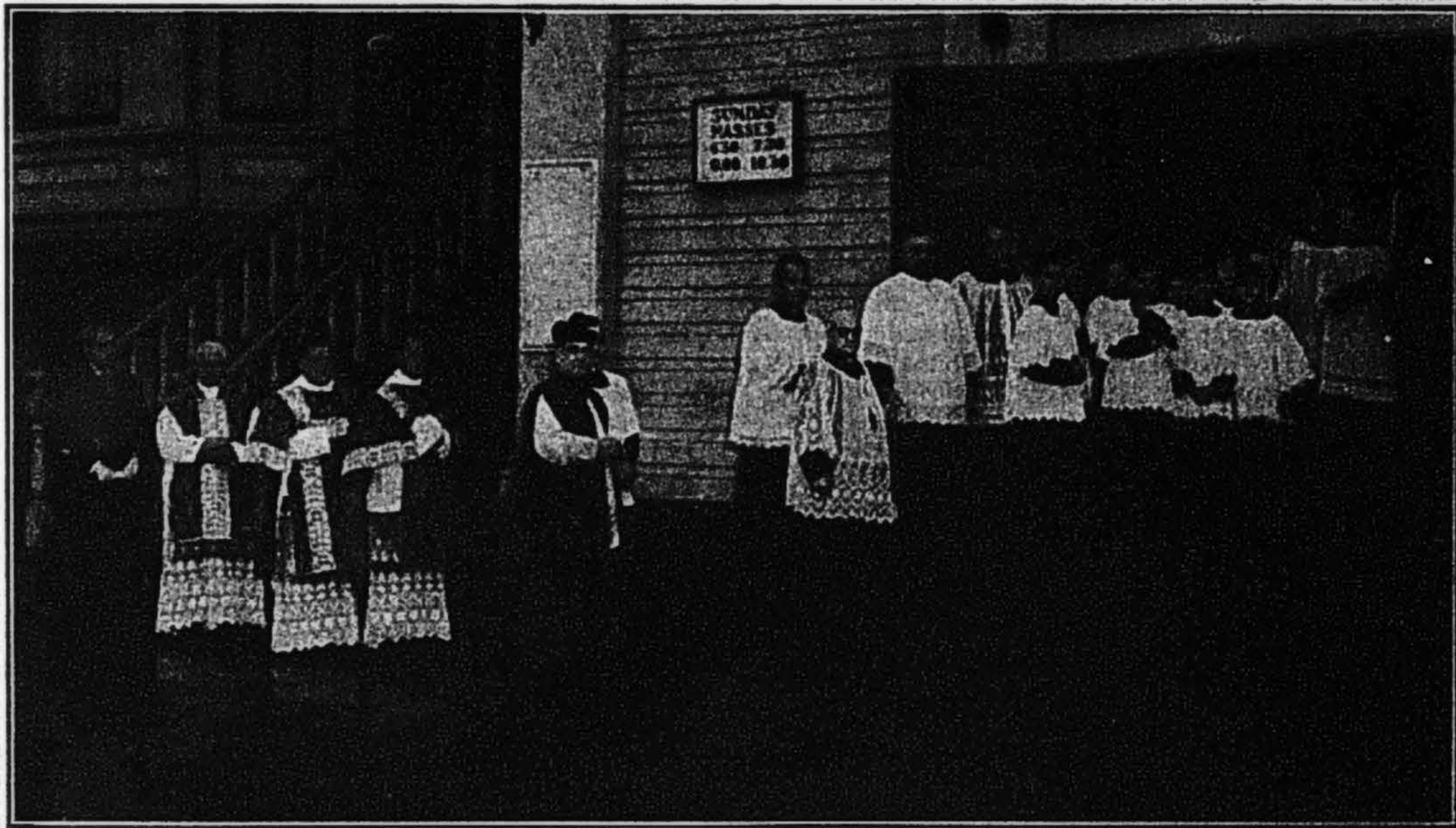
A celebration that was indeed very impressive and patriotic. The church was filled to capacity by friends who had come from near and afar to assist in the religious services and to congratulate the Rev. Father Anthony Ragogna, pastor of the church, upon the wonderful service he has rendered to the Portuguese people of his juris-

Father Anthony Ragogna was the celebrant and Father Joseph Galli, pastor of St. Peter and Paul Church, San Francisco, delivered the sermon in the Portuguese language.

Father Galli, who was the founder of this church, and who is undoubtedly very well liked by all the Portuguese colony, spoke so eloquently about the old Portuguese traditions, their discoveries, their conquests, the Christian faith our forefathers took with them to every place they went. He spoke about the glorious and magnificent Christian monuments of our country, of which each column represents a page of our wonderful and unequalled

chase of the Plymouth, consisted of Mr. Soares d' Azevedo, Mr. Manuel Ferreira and Mr. Clovis Oliveira, who deserve much credit and commendation for their efforts and hard work.

Father Anthony wishes, at this time, to show his gratitude and appreciation to those who in any way took part in the 25th anniversary celebration of Mary Help of Christians Church, and his special thanks go to the clergy, the Portuguese Consular Authorities, the committee of the automobile and Mr. Pine and Borba of the East Lawn Chapel, who directed the people in church, Mr. Pine being also the master of ceremonies during the reception.



Procession of the Clergy accompanied by His Excellency the Hon. Dr. E. Goulart da Costa, Consul of Portugal, from the Parish Rectory to the Church.

diction ever since he was appointed pastor of Mary Help of Christians Church in 1923.

The people in general are indeed very thankful and gratified for all the improvements he has made in the property of the church during the years he has so faithfully worked among them. The program of this celebration consisted of high mass, reception after the religious services and a dinner offered to the clergy, to the Portuguese Consul and Vice-Consul and to some friends of the church and representatives of various fraternal and radio organizations who were present at the two functions.

history. He was indeed listened to very attentively and devotionally by all.

At the reception Rt. Rev. Msgs. Alfredo De Sousa, Dr. Euclides G. da Costa, Father Anthony Ragogna, Mr. Leonel Soares d' Azevedo and Mr. Clovis Oliveira spoke in behalf of Mary Help of Christians Church.

An automobile, "Plymouth," was given to Rev. Anthony Ragogna as a token of appreciation for the service he has rendered the Portuguese people of his flock. The Hon. Dr. E. Goulart da Costa presented him with the key of the automobile at the reception.

The committee in charge of the pur-

THE LUSITANIAN very respectfully compliments Father Anthony Ragogna for this wonderful celebration, and congratulates him upon the zeal and devotion he has shown to the people whom he has to depend upon to help him carry the burden of his duties. A long and healthy life is all we wish him so that he may be able to do among the Portuguese people in the future what he has done in the past.

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WE. "THE PORTUGUESE COLONY"

By JOSEPH VIERRA
ARTICLE II

Since the first article under the same heading was written, many what so-called radical Portuguese persons, in as much as to say those who for many years have gotten dollars from the people selling them patriotic songs and arousing in their spirit patriotic ideals without any sincerity behind it, those very same people have already protested against my first article.

Oh boy! This is going to be good! Did you read the other article? Well, if not, you should read the last number of THE LUSITANIAN.

I could publish a letter from a certain radio announcer who many times writes like a maniac.

I promised not to mention names, and I shall respect that "promise."

This very stupid person writes—"you cannot change the present set-up of our Portuguese organization or the Portuguese radio programs."

Well, Mr. Radio Announcer, my reply to your letter is very short, and, with all due respect to your organization which many Portuguese people believe to be so good, is the following:

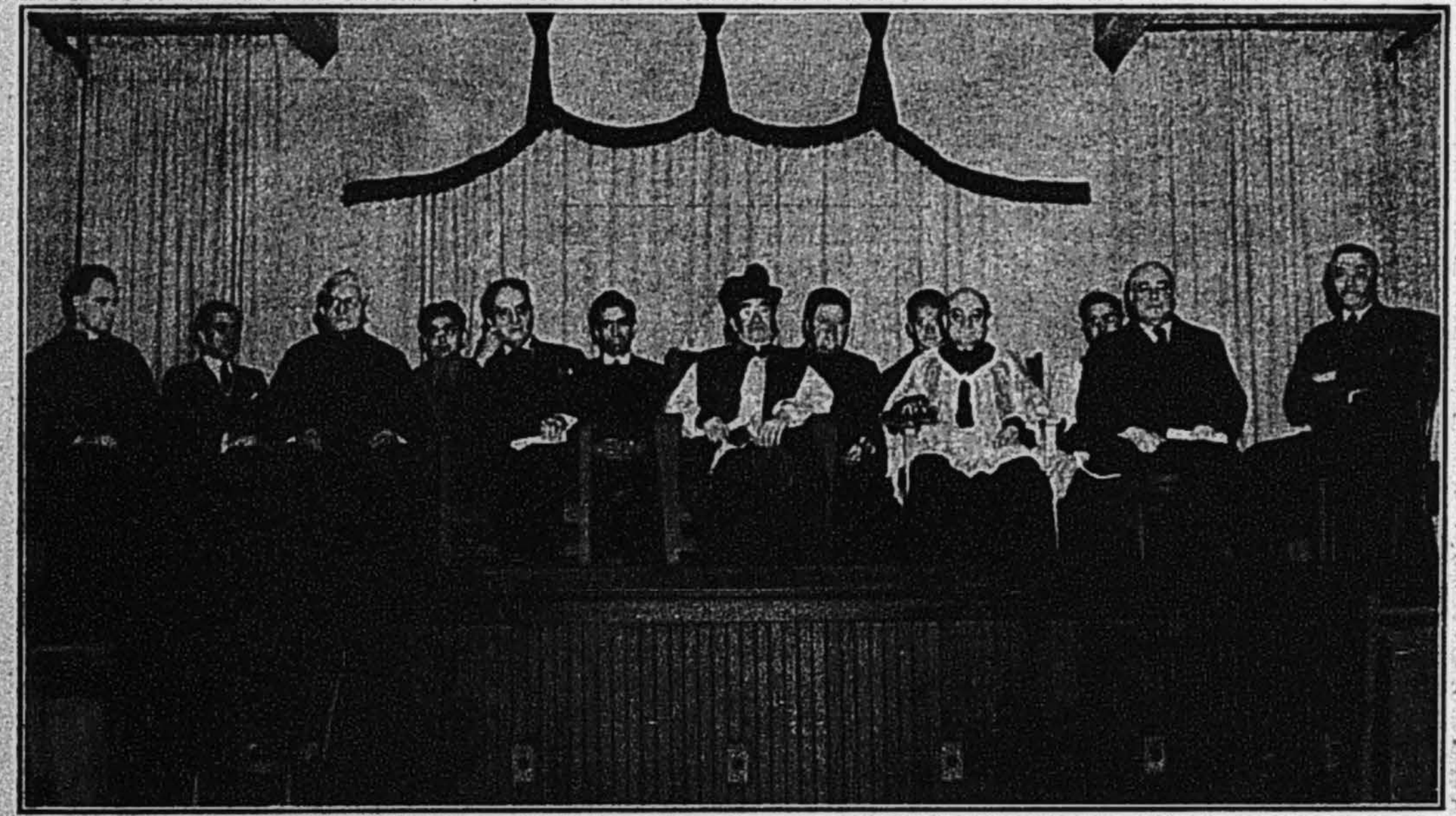
In my first article I never mentioned the fact that the present set-up of our Portuguese organizations should be

changed. On the contrary, I still believe that our organizations are the only good thing we, the Portuguese, have left. I do believe, however, that all the work should be done in the English language. We, and the generations to come, will force that step to be taken sooner or later, and the sooner the better.

Please read my first article again, and don't be so stupid.

As to the radio programs, I haven't said anything or ever was my intention to mention such; however, I thank you for bringing up the subject and I shall tell you next month what I think of your program specially.

Be sure to listen in.



The Clergy, the Portuguese Consular Authorities and Friends of Mary Help of Christians Church, on the stage during the Reception held after the Religious Ceremonies, in the hall of the Church.

VISITORS TO OUR OFFICES DURING THE MONTH

Mr. Antonio R. Mattos, with C. P. Bannon, funeral director, and President of Irmandade de Santo Christo; Mr. Matheus J. Bettencourt, retired; Mr. Joseph S. Vieira, jewelry salesman; Mr. Ildefonso J. Azevedo and Mr. Sebastian, in the cleaning business; Hon. Euclides Goulart da Costa, Consul General of Portugal in San Francisco; Rev. Father Antonio Ragogna, pastor of the Mary Help of Christians Church; Mr. Fernando Mendonca and Joseph S. Marshall, linotypers; Mr. Joseph C. Medeiros,

with Caporgno & Co., morticians; Mr. Joseph L. Silveira, insurance broker of Walnut Creek; Mr. Jose Alves Pereira, notary public; Mr. Walter E. Silva of Niles; Mr. Clarence F. Medeiros, automobile mechanic; Mr. Valentim M. Garcia, Supreme Marshal, U.P.E.C. and Mr. Joe V. Nunes, both of Antioch; Mr. Arnaldo C. R. Sousa, Supreme Secretary of the A.P.U.M.E.C., and Mr. Antonio J. da Fonseca, plasterer.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We take the liberty of publishing at this time a letter of acknowledgment received just recently in the office of THE LUSITANIAN from Angra do Heroismo, and addressed to our editor by His Excellency Colonel Jose Agostinho, president of the sub-committee in charge of the Exhibition of the Work of the Azorean Emigrant.

We wish to manifest our sincere gratitude to His Excellency for the letter he wrote us in appreciation for our very deficient contribution to said exhibition.

And in compliance with the wishes of His Excellency Colonel Jose Agostinho, we will forward our THE LUSITANIAN to him from now on.

Wishing him and his dear ones the season's greetings, we beg to remain, very sincerely,

THE LUSITANIAN,

By its Editor, Zosimo S. Sousa.

The letter follows:

Angra do Heroismo, Azores Isl.

September 30, 1940.

Mr. Zosimo S. Sousa, Editor, The Lusitanian, 1146 Jefferson Street, Oakland, California.

Dear Sir,

It was very kind of you to send us a full set of THE LUSITANIAN to be included in the Exhibition of the Work of the Azorean Emigrant.

We feel that your magazine does its best to fulfil in the United States just what we are endeavoring to do in the Azores, namely to put before the eyes of the indifferent or unconcerned people the laborious activity of our colonies in the New World.

All those good workers are the most genuine representatives of the strong and hardy men who made the glory of our nation in ancient times. We are proud of them and we are setting the foundations of a House of the Emigrant to keep alive among the Azoreans who remain here the admiration for those pioneers who give so good an account of themselves and of their country or the country of their ancestors.

May you go on happily with your work of putting before the eyes of the Americans who cannot read our beautiful language some samples of the tenacious work of our countrymen!

Your faithfully,

J. AGOSTINHO.

The following is a letter received in our office in regard to the special edition of THE LUSITANIAN, published last month:

Berkeley, Calif., Jan. 7, 1941.

THE LUSITANIAN,
1146 Jefferson Street,
Oakland, California.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find my money order for one dollar for one year's subscription to THE LUSITANIAN, as mine expired this month. I am enclosing the bill you sent me so that you can receipt it.

The December copy of THE LUSITANIAN was a very interesting one, commemorating the eighth hundred anniversary of Portugal.

I shall keep it as a remembrance of this event.

Sincerely yours,

MISS MARY LEMOS.

We sincerely thank Miss Lemos for the intention she has in keeping the special issue of THE LUSITANIAN as a souvenir of the eighth hundred anniversary of Portugal.

We simply wish many more like Miss Lemos would do likewise.

MISS NUNES ANNOUNCES ENGAGEMENT

At a party recently held at 747 Victoria Avenue, San Leandro, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shelton were hosts to a group of friends and relatives who had been invited there to celebrate Miss Violet Nunes' anniversary birthday and also to know the news of her betrothal to Mr. Ernest Proietti.

Miss Nunes, who is a graduate of San Leandro high school, is well known in local social circles. She is, for the second time, president of Council No. 6, U.P.P.E.C. and is also a very active member of the Native Daughters, the Rebekahs of Elmhurst and the S.P.R.S.I.

Mr. Ernest Proietti is the son of Mrs. Mary Proietti, and the nephew of Mr. Joseph Proietti, prominent San Leandro nurseryman.

The table was arranged with a centerpiece of pink and white gladioli and pompom dahlias; the engagement was announced by means of hand-painted place cards in the form of booklets.

The date for the wedding of Miss Nunes has not yet been definitely set, however, according to rumors it will take place next April.

Although born in California, Miss Nunes writes and speaks the Portuguese language with such perfection that she has already been elected twice to the presidency of Council No. 6 of the U.P.P.E.C., not hesitating at all in getting up and making a wonderful speech in the Portuguese language.

THE LUSITANIAN takes this opportunity, even though a little late, to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shelton upon the betrothal of their daughter to Mr. Proietti, and to Miss Nunes our most sincere wishes for a prolonged happy life.

Guests present at this twofold-purpose party were: Mrs. Mary Proietti (mother of the benedict-elect), Mrs. Manuel Ferreira and daughter, Beverly (sister and niece of the benedict-elect), Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Proietti of Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Proietti, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Lopes and daughter, Eleanor, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Garcia and daughters, Dolores and Loretta, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Enos Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Nunes and children, Beverly and Joseph, Mrs. Joseph Perdigone, Albert and Eddie Nunes and Clayton Shelton.

FORWARD

The dawning of the new year is bright and resplendent, and with it comes a cheerful hope whose roots germinate from last year's strenuous, courageous and difficult labors; from the many sacrifices and joys in which it was fruitful, and also from the encouragement offered by those who in one way or the other have cooperated with us.

However unsurmountable the obstacles, and the many difficulties faced by us, THE LUSITANIAN has always been, and also shall always be faithful to the Christian principles which we profess and in which we believe, but also equally faithful shall we be to the American ideals for which we stand.

Praise and encouragement from high sources has many a time come to us, and in depressed moments it has helped us to gain strength and keep up faith, and therefore giving us incentive for greater sacrifices and nobler deeds. The onslaughts of vituperation and calumny shall also find us impregnable in our stand and ready to deliver blow for blow.

Humble is the enterprise, but, forward shall we go.

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The Portugal of Salazar

By MICHAEL DERRICK

"The Portugal of Salazar," by Michael Derrick, an Englishman, is a brief history of Portugal and specially the resume of what Dr. Antonio Oliveira Salazar has done to uplift the deplorable conditions that existed in the country for a good many years.

This book has been widely commented on by some good authorities, and they recommend the same to those who may like to have a perfect knowledge of what is the Portugal of Salazar.

Therefore, THE LUSITANIAN thinks that it will be very appropriate to publish it in its columns every month so that its readers may have the opportunity to enlighten themselves about their own country, or, if Americans, to enlighten themselves about the country where their parents or grandparents were born.

The book will be published as it was written by its author, and no alterations whatsoever, will be permitted. You will read in it what Mr. Michael Derrick writes about the Portugal of Salazar, and how he sees it.

"We do not ask for much. An understanding and consciousness of the fatherland and of national unity; of the family, the primary social unit; of authority and of obedience to authority; of the spiritual values of life and of the respect that is owing to man; of the obligation to labor; of virtue and of the sacred nature of religion—that is what is essential in the mental and moral formation of a citizen of the 'Estado Novo'.

"We are opposed to all the internationalisms, opposed to communism, to socialism, to libertarian syndicalism; we are opposed to all that disintegrates, divides, or dissolves the family; we are opposed to the class struggle. We are against those who know no country and no God; against the bondage of the workers, against the purely materialist conception of life, against the idea that might is right. We are against all the great heresies of our age, all the more because we have yet to be convinced that there is any part

of the world where liberty to propagate such heresies has been the cause of anything good: such liberty, in the hands of the barbarians of modern times, serves only to undermine the foundations of our civilization."

OLIVEIRA SALAZAR.

CHAPTER ONE

I

Introductory

Our generation has witnessed the final collapse of the economic Liberalism which prevailed in the nineteenth century; and with our generation and the next lies the task of reconstructing Europe. Internationally, the period of unrestricted private enterprise and competition has ended in deadlock and confusion. And in all countries capitalism has left as its legacy a class of property-less and irresponsible workers, destined, despite an overproduction resulting from unique technical achievement, to lead sub-human existences in conditions of poverty and squalor.

The age of *laissez-faire, laissez-passer*, has of necessity given place to an age of planned economy; and parallel to the collapse of economic Liberalism has been the failure of political Liberalism. In their place the new totalitarian ideologies are emerging. There is the Marxist totalitarianism, which would eliminate from society all classes save the workers and from life all spiritual values, and would itself provide the be-all and the end all of human existence; and there is the totalitarianism of the new nationalisms, which would discipline the individual to an almost mystical conception of the State.

The conflict of ideologies today presents the gravest threat to the peace of the world; but there is one man in Europe who, more than any other, has shown that totalitarianism is not the only alternative to undisciplined individualism, class exploitation, and the rule of plutocracy, and that there is a possible form of social and economic Order that is not the impersonal order of the new ideologies. Oliveira Salazar has, during the past ten years,

brought into being in Portugal a Christian and Corporate State which provides justice for the long-exploited working classes without preaching the appalling doctrine of the class war, which provides order in the nation without arrogating to the State functions which do not properly belong to it, and which appeals to Nationalism with due regard for the responsibilities of the Nation as a component part of a common European whole.

The Corporate conception of society is in its essence as old as Europe and the Faith, and the neo-Corporatism of Salazar is no more than an attempt to supersede what is known as Capitalism by building according to the principles that were rejected when Capitalism began. In its essence it is no more than an organic conception of society which does not forget the Rights of Man, but which remembers also what have for so long been forgotten: the Duties of Man. The component parts of society are disciplined, but they are self-disciplined; the State regulates the common whole in the common good, but "the State is no more than an artificial mechanism at the service of that natural organism which is the community; those who in it exercise power have only duties towards society, which alone has rights."¹ The medieval Guilds were corporate bodies, integral parts of society, alike protecting their members from others and others from their members. Neo-corporatism seeks to restore such bodies to society, in some form suitable to the very changed needs and conditions of contemporary life and civilization. It seeks to reassert that every Right can be expressed conversely as a Duty, and that every man has a duty towards his neighbor, towards the community into which he was born.

¹ *de la Tour du Pin*: "Aphorismes de politique sociale." 3rd edition: Paris, 1930, p. 16.

(To be continued)

Say you saw it in "The Lusitanian"

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CHRISTMAS OF INNOCENTS

By EILEEN EGAN

Povoa de Varzim is a center of poor fisherfolk in the north of Portugal. At Christmas time, no one goes near the sea. Relatives from far—even from Brazil—come back at whatever sacrifice to be with their families. Remembering that when their Lord was born He lay in a manger, the fishermen spread hay and straw on their floors. On a white cloth extended over the hay is served the Christmas eve supper. Then, like their Lord, they rest on the straw and hay until they leave for Midnight Mass. Christmas in Portugal, particularly among the men and women who tend the vines and olive trees and among those who from the small fishing villages go down to the sea in frail boats, is a lovely and truly Christian festival.

Among the Portuguese who dwell outside the two larger cities, no Christmas tree, or Santa Claus, or Christmas turkey with "fixins" is allowed to overshadow their devotion to the Child Jesus. For nine days before Christmas the people, especially those of the north, prepare for the holy day by making the "Novena do Menino Jesus," the novena of the Child Jesus. Every night during the novena they go to church, and after prayers led by the priest, they sing their hymns of Christmas. In some parishes it is the custom to keep the statue of the Infant Jesus hidden behind olive branches for the first eight days of the novena. On the ninth night, Christmas eve, the people sing a traditional Christmas melody, the men singing first, the women repeating. Where the pastor permits it, they accompany themselves on their own strange instruments—bagpipes, triangles and even castenets.

The first part of the "Our Father" is sung by the men. Then there is an intermission while all join in carols calling and begging the Christ Child to come and deliver them. These songs of longing are very simple:

Come to me, O Infant God,
In my heart be born this night.
Take of it entire possession,
Grasp it in Thy hand so tight.

Come to me, my Infant God,
Come, do not remain away.
My poor soul is still awaiting;
It cannot suffer more delay.

Then the women take up the rest of the "Our Father." All sing the "Ave Maria" and more carols. The Portu-

guese are easily satisfied in the way of tunes. The same melody with minor variations suffices for all the prayers and hymns, so that it is easy for all to join in and for some to harmonize. It is a joy to listen to the four-part singing of these hymns—hymns not found in any hymn-book, but arising out of the religious feeling of the people. At times the sacred songs recall the liturgy of the early church, but liturgy worked upon by the imaginations of the common people:

To the crib of Bethlehem
Come ye all, O come and gaze.
From the whitest of the lilies
The Sun divine has risen ablaze.

From another carol:

Awake, O Bethlehem, awake
In the sky the angels sing!
Come, O shepherds, and adore.
Now is born the Infant King!

Often during the novena of the Child Jesus, new sacred songs will be composed right in the church. One group will sing a simple four-line verse to the Holy Child. Another group meantime will plan among themselves and finally sing another little quatrain, and so the carol grows. In this way was born the very rich

collection of hymns handed down by word of mouth from generation to generation. The language of the carols is tender and full of the forms of endearment that are so typically Portuguese and so childlike; *pastor* which means shepherd, becomes *pastorinho*, or dear little shepherd; *ramos*, branches such as those around Our Lord become *raminhos*.

On Christmas eve, the figure of the Infant is taken from behind the olive branches and placed in the crib. The country people, and especially the children, dress as shepherds and shepherdesses, and, kissing the "Menino Jesus," leave presents for Him—presents of eggs, sausages, honey, rosaries of fruit, oil (for the church lamps) and, above all, closed boxes to be later auctioned off.

After Midnight Mass, a tophatted auctioneer, standing on the church steps, shouts, "Who'll give more? Who'll give more?" until each object is disposed of. In scenes of rivalry between young men and young women, simple jars of honey or boxes whose contents are not known bring high prices. The money raised is given for the upkeep of the church. When the auction is over, the high hat of the auctioneer goes up higher when it is

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placed on top of a rocket such as we would use on the Fourth of July.

Now comes the burning of the wood of the olive tree. For the entire year, a trunk or stump of an olive tree is kept to dry. This tree is burnt because it is the symbol of peace and because, by tradition, it is the wood from which the Cross was made. Fireworks add to the brightness of the night, and in the windows burn the Christmas candles as they burn in homes the great world over.

Strange games, reserved only for Christmas time, are played by the children, who later indulge in the more recent custom of leaving their shoes on the hearth to await the coming of the Child Jesus. Santa Claus is hardly known outside of the larger cities which have imposed the idea from outside. As in England and other countries, people go 'round in groups to sing more of their joyful carols and to receive gifts of money, food and wine from the listeners. The singing of the "janeiras" goes on until the cycle of Christmas finishes on the Feast of the Kings, or Epiphany.

Many special dishes are eaten at the Christmas eve supper. In the north this repast is actually eaten the day before Christmas, but in the south it is enjoyed after Midnight Mass, on Christmas morning itself. In many districts, dried cod, or *bacalhau*, prepared from the fish caught since time immemorial by Portuguese sailors off the coasts of Newfoundland and Norway, is the main dish, followed by honey cakes. Almost everywhere, the first olive oil of the year, pressed from the olive at this season, is used for the Christmas eve supper.

On this night of the family, great gatherings take place in Portugal, where families are still very large. Since the servants go home to their own families, everyone must help cook and serve the supper. If the servant has no home to go to, he sits down with the members of the family and is waited on. Often children from orphanages and old people from charity homes are invited to be the guests of the family on this night, and, as in many other countries, there is the Christian tradition of turning no one away from the door without helping him or inviting him in. Those of some means make a practice of sending out parcels of clothing and baskets of food to those less fortunate.

Some of the most beautiful cribs in the world are to be found in Portugal. The custom of venerating the crib, made popular partly by St. Francis,

quickly spread to Spain and Portugal. The artistic sculpturing of clay figures reached great heights not only among the professional who founded a school, but among the common people who, as in the case of their music, draw their inspiration from religious feeling.

Besides the Novena of the Child Jesus and the sacred songs, there are hundreds of other customs surrounding the feast of the birth of Our Lord. Minho, Douro, Beira, Tras-os-Montes, Algarve, all have versions peculiar to the region. In some localities it is the custom for children to make the First Communion at the Christmas Midnight Mass. They receive the Christ Child at a time in the year when He is most real to them. Thus their Communion becomes the central act of Christmas for many young children.

This is the Christmas of the innocents.

But for the fisherfolk who lie down in straw in remembrance of their

Saviour, for those who burn the tree of peace and of crucifixion, for those who dress as shepherds to kiss the figure of the "Menino Jesus" and bring Him presents, it is no less a Christmas of innocents, of simple people who, in spite of persecution, have clung to what was most Christian and most lovely in their country's past.

From the Portuguese carols, or "janeiras," comes a line so expansive and so typically Portuguese that it deserves to rank beside "God bless us every one" as a Christmas wish. At the end of a traditional song of well-wishing, the Portuguese cry "Vivam todos em geral!"—"Long live every body in general."

This sentiment, so alien to the world today, has, in rude words something of the universality of the Church about it. No one of God's creatures can escape being wished well in that song.

"Long live everybody in general!"

JOSE ALVES PEREIRA

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Resume of the Life of Venerable Dominic Savio

CHAPTER XI

His Love of the Sacraments

Experience proves without question that the greatest source of spiritual help lies in the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion. Boys and girls who receive these Sacraments frequently, grow from childhood to maturity, and so to the end of their lives, always models of Christian virtue. Would to heaven that children might understand this truth and put it into practice, and also that their teachers might help them to persevere with it!

Before he came to the Oratory, Dominic had been going to Confession and Communion once a month, as was customary in most schools, but here he went more often. One day he heard a sermon in which the preacher said:

"Boys, if you wish to persevere on the road to Heaven, I advise you to go often to Confession and Holy Communion. Choose a confessor to whom you can unburden yourselves freely, and never change him unless it becomes necessary to do so."

Dominic well understood the importance of this advice.

He began by choosing his confessor, whom he never left during the whole of his stay at the Oratory. In order that this priest should know him thoroughly, he insisted on making a general confession. At first he went to confession every fortnight, then once a week, each time receiving Holy Communion. His confessor, in view of his extraordinary progress in spiritual matters, advised him to communicate three times a week, and at the end of a year he allowed him daily Communion.

For some time Dominic was tormented by scruples, and wanted to go to Confession every four days, and even oftener; but this his Confessor would not allow, and limited him to his weekly Confession.

Dominic placed unlimited confidence in his Confessor, and would often speak to him of matters to do with his soul, even outside the confessional. Nothing would induce him to change him.

"The Confessor," he would say, "is the doctor of the soul. There are only two reasons why people change their doctors: either they have lost confidence in them, or else they are gravely ill. Neither of these is my case. I have every confidence in my Confessor, who has a fatherly care for me; and I do not think there is any ailment in my soul which he cannot cure."

But there were occasions when his confessor advised him to go to other priests, such as during retreats, and Dominic always obeyed.

Dominic was very much pleased with this state of things. "When I am at all worried," he would say, "I go to my confessor, who shows me what is God's Will; for Jesus Christ Himself assures us that the confessor speaks with the Voice of God. Then when I want something important I go to Holy Communion, when I receive the same Body that Our Lord offered up for us on the Cross, together with His Precious Blood, His Soul, and His Divinity. What more is wanting to complete my happiness until the day when I shall see face to face Him whom I see now on our altars only with the eye of faith?"

With such a frame of mind Dominic was truly happy. That was the source of his gentle gaiety, of the heavenly joy with which his face was radiant at all times. But it must not be imagined that he did not realize to the full the graces necessary for frequent Communion; on the contrary, his conduct was in every way irreproachable. I have asked his schoolfellows to tell me of any fault of which he had been guilty during his three years' sojourn with us, and they are unanimous in saying that there was no virtue which he lacked.

His preparation for Holy Communion was thorough. The night before, on going to bed, he begged for the grace to receive it worthily, and always ended with the ejaculation: *Blessed and praised every moment be the Most Holy and Divine Sacrament.* His thanksgiving afterwards was endless. If not reminded he forgot mealtime, and even the class hours, so rapt was he in prayer or rather contemplation,

adoring the goodness of God, Who gives Himself to us in this Sacrament of His Infinite mercy.

It was for him a real happiness when he could pass a few moments in adoration before the Blessed Sacrament, which he made a point of visiting at least once a day, with a few friends. On these visits he would recite the Chaplet of the Sacred Heart, in reparation to Jesus for all the insults He endures in His Sacrament from heretics, infidels, and careless Christians.

In order that his Communion should be as fruitful as possible, he had a special intention for each day of the week, as follows:

Sunday: In honor of the Holy Trinity.

Monday: For my spiritual and temporal benefactors.

Tuesday: In honor of St. Dominic and my Guardian Angel.

Wednesday: To our Lady most sorrowful, for the conversion of sinners.

Thursday: For the Holy Souls in Purgatory.

Friday: In honor of the Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ.

Saturday: In honor of the Blessed Virgin, to obtain her protection in life and in death.

To be continued



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ODDITIES

The delicacy of delicacies of early settlers of the West was not buffalo, deer or antelope, but beaver. The tail of the beaver is one of the most concentrated and richest of all foods.

There are approximately 300 different foods now available in cans.

Seaweed (which sometimes grows a quarter mile long) is considered a tasty tidbit in Korea.

When tea was introduced into England, it was drunk in such large amounts that gallons were made at one time and stored in barrels where it was drawn off like beer.

Fish bread—made by baking loaves of bread stuffed with fish—is eaten in western Finland.

Breakfast in bed is a luxury only 40 per cent of the world's people can enjoy—because 60 per cent of the people in the world do not sleep in beds!

The brilliant red coloring for artificial foods and beverages is obtained from dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of tiny female bugs—the cochineal, which lives on cactus.

Milk, our "most nearly perfect food," is 87 per cent water.

The Snowflake Bakery is located in Baker Street in Bakersfield, California.

"Cause for divorce"—Because there are so many ways of preparing eggplant, it's sufficient grounds for divorce in Palestine during eggplant season if a wife tells her husband she doesn't know what to provide for dinner.

Summer picnic lunches packed for forest fire fighters of the northwest are prepared in the spring. Bread, corn beef hash, fruit, sugar, and salt are packed together in a tin and stored until needed.

To stimulate a jaded appetite, men and women of Yemen, Arabia, chew a native herb, *Knat*. Public chewing dens are provided in many places, where the populace chews the knat to the rhythm of music.

Blue point oysters get their name from a town on Long Island where natural beds of small, delicious oysters were found.

Champion carrier of piled-up dishes is Art Beal of San Francisco. He can carry 382 piled-up dishes at a time.

Meat is held together with ordinary furniture glue. Meat after being boiled in water for a long time falls to pieces and the substance that held the meat fibers together dissolves in the water. Cooled, this solution turns to jelly, which, when dried, is ordinary furniture glue.

In Puerto Rico, ink is used in food. Cuttlefish, a source of sepia ink, are cooked in their own inky juice and eaten as a delicacy.

Greatest show on earth—watching the king eat. In the time of Louis XIV of France it was permissible for anyone to enter the royal palace and watch the king eat. The only restriction was that men should have a sword and carry a hat. (For a nominal fee these were rented outside the palace door.)

Beer was a popular beverage in Babylonia 7,000 years B. C.

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Text of Fletcher's remarks
Monday

STATEMENT OF ED FLETCHER at CABRILLO DEDICATION

I first became interested when our good citizen, Joe Dyer, informed me that while in New York he and Admiral Standley discovered that the Cabrillo statue, given by Portugal to California, was in San Francisco. It was intended for the San Francisco Exposition on Treasure Island but was never erected. ^{owing to its late arrival} Through Mayor Rossi I located it in a garage 7 miles out of San Francisco in possession of a good lady who wanted to get rid of it and felt San Diego should be the permanent location.

Governor Olson had accepted the gift officially in the name of the state and had promised it to the Park Commission and City Council of Oakland.

I felt that this magnificent work of art, created by the famous sculptor, Alvaro DeBree, should be permanently located in San Diego as Cabrillo first landed in California at San Diego. I immediately ^{secured} a legal opinion from the Attorney General that the Governor had no right to give this statue away, that that was the responsibility of the legislature. Oakland, San Francisco and Sacramento were all fighting for this statue so I introduced legislation designating San Diego as the permanent location of the statue, and won over in favor of my bill Senator Shelley of San Francisco, Senator Breed of Oakland and Senator Nielsen of Sacramento, with the result that my bill passed the Senate unanimously, but was killed in committee in the assembly.

However, I was able to get authorization from proper officials to get the statue, and I then persuaded the lady in whose garage the statue was stored, to deliver same to me late one Saturday afternoon, hired men and a truck, at my own expense, to remove the statue to the Santa Fe Depot and by Monday morning the statue was in San Diego where it has remained ever since, although Governor Olson demanded, in writing, that the statue be returned to Oakland. This we refused to do, although the State Park Commission took official action demanding the return of the statue. I want to give credit to Mr. Matthew Gleason, however, who cooperated with us in every way possible.

My one regret is that the sculptor, Mr. DeBree, is not with us today. My

correspondence with him has been most interesting.

I also had the personal promise from Honorable Jao Antonio de Bianchi, Ambassador ~~from~~ to Washington from Portugal, that he would be here at this celebration, but the war has made ~~this~~ impossible for him to join in this international event as between peaceful nations, in which I am very happy to have a part.

THE PROPOSED 1942 CABRILLO QUADRICENTENNIAL

CELEBRATION

* * *

FOREWORD. In August 1937, the San Diego Chamber of Commerce officially adopted a program of work known as the Five-Year Plan. The plan included a series of projects very definitely tied in to the development of San Diego under the Nolen Plan, the major portion of them designed to be completed on or before July 1, 1942. The successful accomplishment of this program, which included important items such as the completion of the Harbor Drive, the enlarged program for the Civic Center, the additions to Lindbergh Field, etc. would unquestionably warrant a real celebration in 1942, and it was deemed perfectly logical and fitting to culminate these series of achievements in the history of San Diego with a real celebration, which was enthusiastically suggested by Mrs. Wm. P. Cary for the summer of 1942.

The suggestion that this celebration take the form of a 1942 Cabrillo Quadricentennial met with the approval of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Directorate, a former Commandant, Rear Admiral T. J. Senn, was requested to act as Chairman of the Celebration Committee. During the past several years this Committee has held a number of meetings and recently the Chairman sent out a number of communications requesting that ideas be presented in such a form that those that merited attention could be given consideration at a meeting to be held on Friday, March 1, 1940 at the Chamber of Commerce.

This proposed celebration has already received official recognition by the National Government through the passage of a Bill signed by the President, authorizing invitations to foreign governments for participation. This was followed by the passage of similar legislation by the State of California.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS. From the outset, it has been apparent that the real interest in this Celebration, especially as far as the local community was concerned, would be contingent upon the successful completion of a number of the important features of the Nolen Plan toward which this community has been working for a period of 34 years. Just this last week, a telegram was received from Representative Ed V. Izao, reading:

"SAN DIEGO HARBOR DREDGING GETS ADDITIONAL
MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS AS PASSED HOUSE
SIX PM TODAY" (Feb. 26)

This amount serves to complete all of the dredging at the north end of San Diego Bay and for the first time assures the accomplishment, before the end of 1941, of some of the most significant and most important phases of our harbor development. This final appropriation now makes possible an orderly program which would include the removal of the canneries at the Foot of Grape to the new site at 28th Street;

Non noon
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Who Natural
Dix

True
Vietnam
Grant
Love
cover

Non noon
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Grant
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Dix

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filling in of the area between the Civic Center and the Coast Guard Air Base, making possible the new connection for the Harbor Drive; and the dredging and filling in of the area between the Coast Guard Air Base and the Yacht Club, which insures the completion of the Harbor Drive and the bridge over the estuary, separating the Naval Training Station from the Marine Base. San Diego's thirty-four year dream of a beautiful Harbor Drive, rivaling that of Rio de Janeiro, affording a fitting and effective frame for the north end of the Bay now shapes up for final accomplishment and it is readily recognized that San Diego will have something of local color, worth and benefit to celebrate far surpassing the original purposes and plans of this celebration.

From the large number of written communications received by Admiral Senn, as Chairman of the Quadricentennial Committee, the facts and proposals contained in the following paragraphs are gleaned. Naturally the duration, scope and character of the proposed celebration are questions of outstanding interest at this time and are discussed briefly in that order.

DURATION. The suggestion had been thrown into the hopper that a celebration, really worth while, that would enlist the support of the business interests of the community as well as the interests of the people of San Diego, both City and County, should quite logically not be a flash in the pan, or one of too brief a character. The feeling has gradually crystallized to the effect that the season of 1942 could well become a fiesta season in San Diego, and that with the Quadricentennial Celebration as the nucleus, there could be held one event after another which, in turn, would keep a steady stream of visitors from all parts of the country flowing into San Diego during this fiesta season. It was suggested that the Celebration open on July 4, and close on September 9, Admission Day, and in tabulating the communications from various organizations and individuals interested, it is significant that a practical unanimity of opinion prevails with reference to the importance of having a celebration of several months duration. Certain modifications were suggested, however, with reference to duration. For example, the Kiwanis Club of San Diego suggested that the main climax period be from September 1 to September 9, and the lengthening of the celebration prior to September 1 should be done in such a way, and to the extent that proper entertainment or pageantry should always be provided for visitors. Charles Davies, writing for The San Diegans; Joseph E. Dryer, for the Heaven on Earth Club; Albert Mayrhofer, President of the California State Historical Association; W. F. Raber, of the San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company; G. A. Scott, Vice President-General Manager of Walker's; the Women's Committee from the Twelve-Ten Club; the San Diego Power Boat Club; the San Diego Club; the San Diego Yacht Club; the Junior Chamber of Commerce; Executive's Association; Optimist Club and a number of other representative organizations and business interests have expressed themselves in writing with reference to this subject. Letters were received from several individuals suggesting that this celebration be of comparative short duration, but by far the greater percentage of replies received indicated that a celebration of approximately two months duration had struck a popular chord.

SCOPE. In discussing the scope of this celebration, again it is interesting to note the comparative unanimity of thought on the part of so many San Diegans who are evidencing a real interest in the 1942 celebration. The idea has been forcefully brought out that this celebration, which is designed to do the same thing for the waterfront of San Diego that the two great Expositions did for Balboa Park, should include not one, but dozens of great water and air pageants, and that the scope should be made to include the following six outstanding divisions.

DIVISION I (Theme Division)

A great water historical pageant, planned along the lines of the Calvacade of the Golden West, which would accentuate each of the outstanding events and periods in the history of San Diego Bay, beginning with September 28, 1542, with the arrival of Cabrillo and continuing down through the history of the pueblo and city, this to include the visit of Viscaino in 1602, who gave the name "San Diego" to the bay; the expedition headed by Governor Portola and Father Serra; the arrival of Richard Henry Dana, author of "Two Years before the Mast", around the beginning of the second quarter of the century; and the arrival of Commodore Stockton during the early days of the Mexican war and other outstanding events, bringing the chronological history of the waterfront down to date, would all be included in this historical theme pageant. This, of course, would become a nucleus of the celebration and probably would best be handled, as in other great expositions, during the past decade, by concessionaires. In connection with the development of the Theme Division, it has been suggested that the first step would be to bring Messrs. Vollman and Linkletter down from San Francisco, in view of the fact that they had successfully written, produced and directed the "Calvacade of the Golden West", one of the outstanding events and themes of the Golden Gate International Exposition.

DIVISION II (Navy Division)

The naval participation in this great fiesta would naturally be outstanding in its importance. For three successive years, under the supervision of the Eleventh Naval District, Naval officers and men have indicated ability of no mean order in staging a Navy Carnival celebration at San Diego that has been particularly worthwhile. Outstanding in this celebration have been several events which could well be duplicated during as much of the 1942 celebration as would appear to be practicable. The sham battles participated in by the Marines and Navy enlisted personnel; the air attacks and mass flights; the illumination of the ships at night and the searchlight displays; these are only a few of the outstanding features of Naval participation which thrill even those of us accustomed to Navy life. In addition, however, for this fiesta, there would unquestionably be a considerable number of other events, spectacular, entertaining and distinctly worthwhile. For example, races between various ship crews for the Badenburg trophy and other trophies, national and international in character, would not only be of particular interest to the visitor, but would be a most appropriate means on which to tie the publicity which would have international interest.

This naval participation would include responsibility for staging sports events with crews from vessels of foreign navies, especially from South American countries who would unquestionably participate in response to the invitations extended. Not only would the mass flights during the day prove spectacular, but the concentration of a considerable amount of routine night flying during the period of the fiesta would also play an important part. Coupled with the night flights, could be demonstrations of anti-aircraft defense staged by the troops at Fort Rosecrans, Marine Base and National Guard. It would probably be most desirable, especially if the Navy could arrange to again handle a Navy Carnival during a considerable portion of this event, to guarantee the Navy a share of the net receipts of this celebration. This would unquestionably be a politic and expedient thing to do in view of the interest which it would insure on the part of the Navy and the incentive it would give for the constant Navy participation which would be invaluable to the success of the whole celebration. The regular routine parades and drills at both the Training Station and Marine Base could well become most important features in this set up.

DIVISION III. (Boat Club Participation)

This Division, sponsored by the San Diego Yacht Club, San Diego Rowing Club, and San Diego Power Boat Club, would include races of all types of craft. No San Diegan, familiar with the vast number of races held here during a normal season can remain unimpressed with the prospects for a two month period of outstanding racing events. This would include State, Pacific Coast and National championships for sail, power and rowing classes. The San Diego Yacht Club has practically guaranteed the holding of the Pacific Coast Yacht Regatta in San Diego in August 1942, at which time yachtsmen from as far north as Puget Sound would visit here. An effort would be made to bring to San Diego the start of the trans-Pacific yacht race to Honolulu, and a race to Ensenada and return, and other events of like nature.

DIVISION IV. (Portuguese and Italian)

Over the period of the last quarter of a century the Portuguese colony at La Playa have annually staged a celebration most interesting and picturesque, which has appealed strongly to all of our citizens who have been privileged to see it. A number of suggestions have been made that with the cooperation of the Portuguese Colony a most important division of this celebration could be organized, which would display its own pageantry and use its own initiative and facilities to contribute materially to the size and impressiveness of the entire celebration. For example, over sixty two tuna boats, representing an investment of upward of six million dollars hail San Diego as their home port. The participation of these splendid craft in the pageantry and color of the water carnival and fiesta would of itself be a most interesting addition;

encouraging these boats in the same way that the entering of the Tournament of Roses parade has been handled in the past, that is, through the offering of prizes for the most beautifully decorated units of the fishing fleet, etc. would unquestionably add materially. The climax of several weeks of water pageantry might well be an event that would single out the most beautifully decorated tuna boat, or the most artistically lighted boat at night. Naturally, races by day and parades of ships by night would all contribute their part. The Junior Chamber has suggested a Parade of the Centuries of twenty vessels varying in style and design with the passing of the years.

DIVISION V. (Horticultural)

A suggestion has been made that this Division could not only be one of particular interest to all San Diegans, but that the successful carrying out of its objectives would serve to dedicate the Harbor Drive in a way which would bring to it world wide fame. The suggestion is that from the north side of the Drive, from the point where it leaves Lindbergh Field, all the way to the bridge spanning the estuary at the Naval Training Station, the contiguous area on the north to a depth of fifty feet be divided into proper segments and that suitable prizes be offered to florists, landscapers and horticulturists to put in permanent exhibits along this area skirting the Drive, the shrubs, perennials, etc. to become a permanent part of the landscaping. Almost over night the Harbor Drive would become a most beautiful adjunct to San Diego and the interest taken in this feature of the fiesta would be constant, not only during the life of the fiesta, but through the years to follow. It is of course assumed that the Park Department, working in conjunction with the Harbor Department, will carry on a beautification program on Harbor Drive through the center strips that would be fitting for this destined to be world renowned highway.

DIVISION VI. (Events and Concessions)

As stated before, it would be the intent of this celebration to have everything possible center on the waterfront and if during the period of the symphony concerts the symphonies could be staged on the floating stage in front of the grandstand it might be desirable. Other operettas such as HMS Pinafore, etc. could unquestionably be staged there, with a ship like the Star of India towed around for local color. A daily aquatic show in the vicinity of the grandstand, including outstanding settings similar to Billie Rose's "Aquacade" at the New York Exposition. It has also been suggested that a large dance hall be erected near the grandstand featuring named bands furnishing the music. Novelty canoe tilting; outboard daredevil stunts; log rolling; high dives from airplanes over the water, have also been suggested. Visiting ships from foreign ports should be serenaded by Spanish groups in small boats each evening in view of the fact that many of the visiting ships would participate in aquatic competitive sports. Along the waterfront in back

of the bleachers and across the Drive a Mexican market could be operated, small shops selling novelties of a Mexican nature, soft drinks, cactus plants, etc. A host of suggestions have been made for using the buildings, the Ford Bowl, the Organ Pavilion and the Park for other activities that would not fit on the water but desirable during the summer months. The suggestion has also been made that somewhere on the waterfront there be erected a replica of Agua Caliente, which would include the Casino. Here excellent meals, floor shows and typical Mexican entertainment would be obtainable at reasonable prices. It has also been proposed that games of chance, winners payable in scrip, be permitted at this concession.

LOCATION. In view of participation by the Navy and Marines, the importance of having a stage setting sufficiently removed from commercial activities and from those sections of the City where, due to topography, a paid gate would be difficult to keep under control, apparently the best location for the proposed celebration would be on that portion of the Harbor Drive contiguous to the Marine Base and Lindbergh Field and west of the Coast Guard Air Base. This location would not only solve the parking question but would permit adequate policing. This location would mean that the grandstand would face south and would give a marvelous view of the bay, City, harbor, mountains in the background, etc.

COST. The travel experts and men who have been responsible for the production of affairs of this sort have advised that the cost of a celebration of this character would not necessarily be staggering. For example, the general daily featured pageant, or Saga of San Diego, would doubtless be the greatest single item of expense, and would not necessarily enter into the general expense. With no other celebration of major character going on in the country at the same time probably the management would be overwhelmed by offers from concessionaires.

A considerable amount annually would be spent by the San Diego-California Club in securing nationwide publicity and advertising to this forthcoming event. The necessary prizes for the water events, the horticulture displays, the building and assembling of materials for the grandstand, stage settings, props, costumes and other items would doubtless necessitate underwriting this celebration in an amount not less than \$500,000. It is possible that the entire celebration could be staged for a considerably less sum, but unquestionably the community should be prepared to raise this amount as a guarantee to the rest of the nation that we were actually planning a celebration worthy of the past events of this nature so successfully staged by San Diego.

No other community would have the facilities or equipment for the most spectacular features of this great celebration which would include fleet reviews, air attacks, mass flights, sham battles, searchlight displays, in fact, all of the color and pageantry made possible in this port through the basing here of upward of 100 war vessels, 500 or more aircraft and thousands of officers and men of the armed forces.

Staging a spectacle of the character tentatively proposed for 1942 would cost any other community millions of dollars. Here, however, we are fortunate through taking advantage of the facilities already existent to stage an event of this character for a comparatively small sum.

CONCLUSION. The above outline is the composite work of some fifty organizations and individuals who have indicated a real interest in this forthcoming celebration.

The Officers and Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, meeting with representatives of those interests who were the main underwriters of the last Exposition, have approved and recommended the following fundamentals and that immediate steps be taken to carry them out.

1. That a celebration to be known as the San Diego Cabrillo Quadricentennial Celebration be held in 1942.
2. That this celebration be held on the waterfront at San Diego at a location contiguous to the Harbor Drive.
3. That the celebration continue from July 4, 1942 to September 9, 1942.

The suggestion has been made that San Diego again draw upon the ability and experience of those San Diegans who so successfully staged our last two great Expositions and that associated in the management be men of proven ability like Rear Admiral Senn, F. G. Belcher, G. A. Davidson, Hal G. Hotchkiss, Lawrence Oliver, Phil Gildred, Joe Brennan and others of proven worth and ability.

PROGRAM OF QUADRICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

September 28, 1942

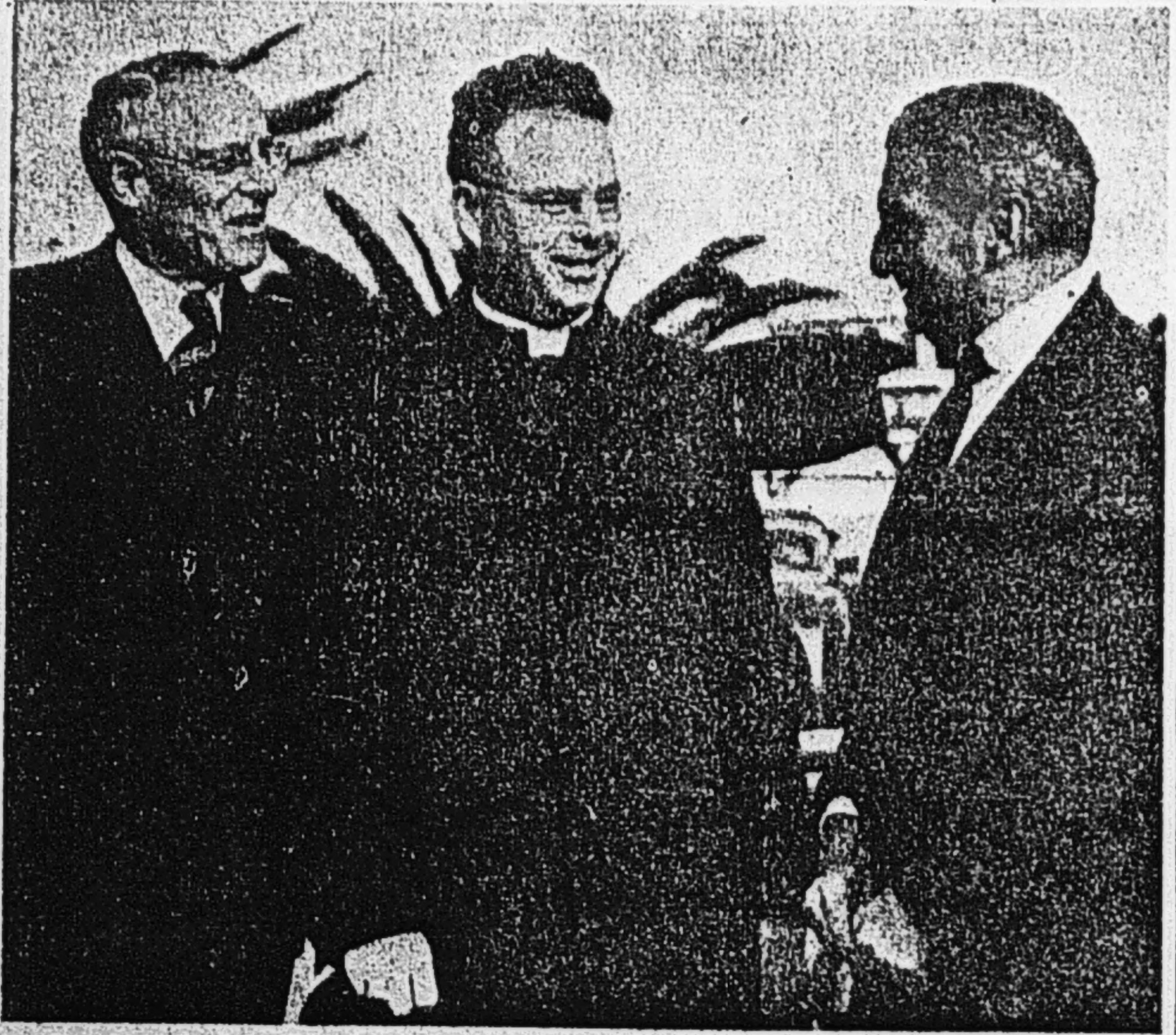
2:15 - 2:30	Naval Training Station Band
2:30 - 2:33	Star Spangled Banner
2:33 - 2:36	Invocation by Msgr. L. Forristal
2:36 - 2:38	Remarks by Chairman Charles Davies
2:38 - 2:40	Remarks by Vice Mayor Fred Simpson
2:41 - 2:43	Remarks by Mr. Matt Gleason, representing Gov. Culbert L. Olson
2:44 - 2:46	Remarks by Supervisor Walter Bellon
2:47 - 2:49	Remarks by Mr. John T. Martin, President of San Diego Chamber of Commerce
2:50 - 2:52	Remarks by Rear Admiral Ralston S. Holmes, Commandant Eleventh Naval District
2:53 - 2:55	Remarks by Brig. Gen. Francis Hardaway, Commanding Camp Callan
2:56 - 2:58	Remarks by Mr. Joe Dryer
2:59 - 3:01	Remarks by State Senator Ed Fletcher
3:02 - 3:04	Remarks by Mr. John S. McGroarty
3:05 - 3:13	Chairman Charles Davies' Introduction of:
	Capt. H. C. Gearing, Jr. USN, Commanding Naval Training Station
	Lt. Comdr. W. E. Groat, USN
	Mr. Joe Brennan
	Judge W. P. Cary
	Mrs. W. P. Cary
	Mr. G. Aubrey Davidson
	Mr. Isadore Dockweiler
	Mr. Don Hanson
	Mr. Fred Rhodes
	Mr. Dan Rossi
	Templeton Johnson

-2-

PROGRAM OF QUADRICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

3:14 - 3:25	Music by the Naval Training Station Band
3:26 - 3:27	Introduction of Mr. Lawrence Oliver
3:28 - 3:33	Remarks by Mr. Lawrence Oliver
3:34 - 3:40	Introduction of Portuguese Dignitaries, and the Consul General of Portugal, Mr. E. Goulart Da Costa, by Mr. Lawrence Oliver
3:41 - 3:46	Remarks by the Consul General
3:47 - 3:50	Ceremony of the Unveiling of the Statue
	Conclusion - Naval Training Station Band

Portuguese Consul Speaker at Dedication of Cabrillo Statue Site



Prominent in dedication of the Cabrillo monument site yesterday were, left to right, above, State Sen. Ed Fletcher, Bishop Charles F. Buddy and Euclides Golart da Costa, Portuguese consul at San Francisco.

Recalls Glory of Nation's Navigators, Explorers; Urges 1942 Exposition

The Roseville bayshore site for the Cabrillo monument, gift of Portugal, was dedicated yesterday with a program featuring an address by Euclides Golart da Costa, Portuguese consul at San Francisco. The monument will be erected in 1942, on the 400th anniversary of the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542.

Da Costa spoke as follows:

"Seldom have I felt as today the weighty honor and duty of the representation I hold. Because of it, I am here as the voice of the Portuguese government and of my great and beloved people. I regret that, unfortunately, I am unable to express more fully the deep emotion with which both accept and thank the city of San Diego for commemorating with this solemn act the eighth centenary of the foundation of the Portuguese nation."

"Homage Long Due"

"We are here to begin an homage long due to the daring navigator of my country with the dedication of this site destined for the monument that long ago Herbert Bancroft, noted historian of the Pacific states, requested as an act of justice by the people of California to the discoverer of this coast."

"This simple act is also an opportunity for this city and county to signify their respect and appreciation for the nation which completes, this year, eight centuries; glorious Portugal, the dean by right of age of the European nations."

"Pioneer discoverer of the 15th and 16th centuries, Portugal was school to the missionaries of Christianity, cradle to Da Gama, Albuquerque, Magalhães, Anthony, Pantoja and so many other notable personalities, whose names are immortalized in the march of civilization and progress. Portugal merits now that the world pay homage to the sacred memory of a life 800 years long, revealing in all justice: fall, glorious Portugal!"

"Archipelagoes Are Wreathed"

"This is not an academic occasion, nor I the proper person to deliver an erudite discourse on Portugal and its history from 1140 to the present day."

"We wreathed from the mysterious

Atlantic the archipelagoes of the Azores, Madeira, Cape Verde, St. Thomas and Principe, Gluana, the islands of St. Helena and Ascension and foggy Labrador and Newfoundland, in the frigid north.

"The discovery and mapping of the African coast, cape by cape, harbor by harbor, river by river, is due to the knowledge and valor of the Portuguese navigators."

"All of the vast Pacific was crossed by Portuguese keels Ceylon, Madagascar, Maldivas, Malacca, Java, Borneo and many, many others were found by our pilots."

"Pioneer in Instruments"

"The best apparatus and instruments of navigation were Portuguese. Portuguese the best methods of navigation, the best ship models, the best records on sea life, the shape of discovered lands and the characteristics of the peoples living in them."

"It is natural that I should remember these facts at this moment when I have in my thoughts Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, Portuguese pilot, whose memory is to be perpetuated in a monument to be erected on this site by the authorities and inhabitants of this city, for I do not forget that, among these inhabitants, are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of my fellow countrymen, honest and hard working people, people this city must greatly esteem because they have dedicated to it and its progress the best that is in them."

"Fellow Countrymen Guardians"

"These fellow countrymen of mine and their descendants, in part seamen, like Cabrillo, shall be the zealous guardians of the monument that will remind them for all time of the valor and virtues of the Lusitanian people."

"To honor the discover, Cabrillo, is to honor Portugal. Therefore, I am here in the name of its government and people to give thanks for that honor. And to end, I make hearty wishes that, in 1942, there shall be peace in the world and a better spirit of international relations, so that San Diego can celebrate with splendor and happiness the quadricentennial of the discovery

of this Eldorado of the Pacific with an exposition, not like the ones of New York and San Francisco, but something different, an exposition that, in my opinion, will be of great cultural and economical importance, the exposition of the exploration of the sea and its wealth, a pageant of the history of navigation, the history of fishing and industries of its products."

"Peace and prosperity to Portugal and all its people!"

"Peace and prosperity to America and all its inhabitants!"

Mayrhofer Represents S. D.

In the name of the city of San Diego, Albert V. Mayrhofer, California State Historical association president, expressed his gratitude to Da Costa for his dedicatory remarks and, through him, the Portugal government for the statue of Cabrillo.

The statue is to be unveiled in 1942 by Joao de Bianchi, minister of Portugal at Washington, D. C., who sent a telegram yesterday to Sen. Ed Fletcher, thanking him for the efforts the state senator and others have made to obtain the Portuguese statue for San Diego.

Minister's Message Read

In a message from the minister read by the consul, the diplomat stated: "In these distorted times it is certainly gratifying to think that the past of our two countries is linked for the future, and that we should be dedicating ourselves here and now to emphasizing more and more the friendship between the two free peoples of Portugal and the United States."

The statue, now in safe keeping in San Diego, is to be erected at the foot of Canyon st., Roseville, near where Cabrillo landed at Ballast Point. There already is a marker where the Portuguese explorers first set foot on California soil, but as

Halifax Hinted For U. S. Envoy

LONDON, Dec. 20 (U.P.)—A report circulated today that Foreign Minister Halifax will be named British ambassador to the United States and that the government will be reshuffled following his appointment.

It was reported that War Secretary Anthony Eden may take over Halifax's foreign portfolio and that David Lloyd George, World war prime minister, might enter the cabinet to relieve Prime Minister Winston Churchill of much responsibility for domestic affairs.

This, it was said, would allow Churchill to devote more attention to the strategy of defending Britain and planning offensives against Germany and Italy.

Rumors circulated that Eden might be replaced by Robert Hudson, present minister of agriculture.

MORAVIAN BISHOP DIES
LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 20 (A.P.)—Bishop Edward Shober Crosland, 69, one of four bishops of the Moravian church in the United States, died today.

PROSECUTOR AID QUILTS
SACRAMENTO, Dec. 20 (I.N.S.)—Dist. Atty. Otis D. Babcock today received the resignation of John W. Ross Jr., 39, deputy district attorney.

Ballast Point is on a military reservation it is not always available to the public, as is the site for the new statue.

Station Band Plays

At the Roseville program, the Naval Training station band played for 20 minutes. Councilman Fred Simpson, representing Mayor Percy J. Benbough, introduced Mayrhofer, master of ceremonies.

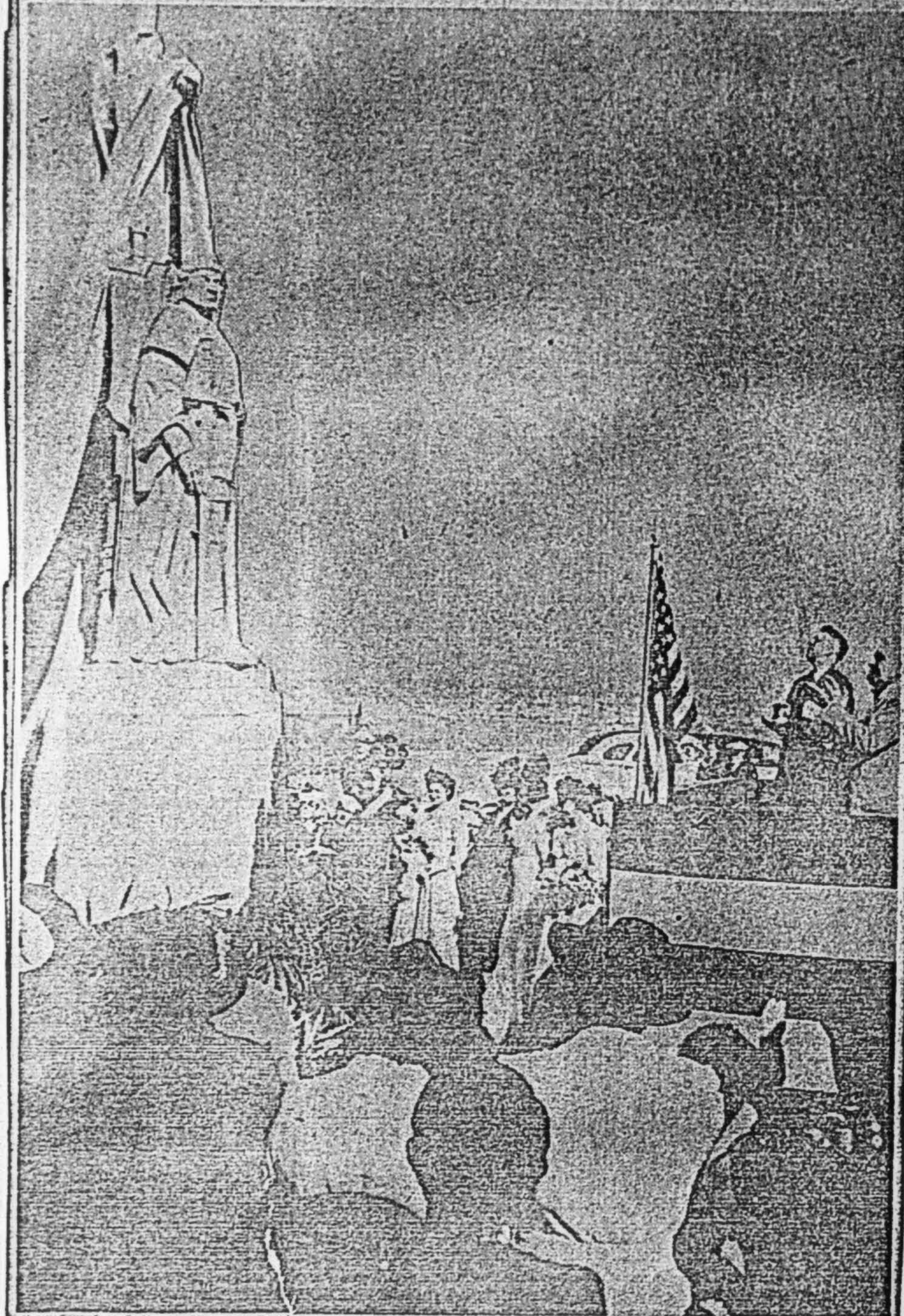
Brief speeches were made by the following: the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Laurence Forristal, pastor of the Portuguese Catholic (St. Agnes) church; Lawrence Oliver, representing the Portuguese colony; Rear Adm. Thomas J. Senn, who will head the Cabrillo quadricentennial in 1942; Joe Dryer, Heaven on Earth club president; Rear Adm. W. H. Standley, one of those instrumental in obtaining the gift of the statue from Portugal; Sen. Ed Fletcher, who was active at Sacramento in obtaining the gift for San Diego.

Oldest Native Son Present

Leroy A. Wright, San Diego Historical society president; Maj. T. C. Macaulay, chamber of commerce secretary-manager; the Most Rev. Charles Francis Buddy, D.D., bishop of the Catholic diocese of San Diego; Capt. H. C. Gearing, commander of the Naval Training station.

Invited by the committee to sit on the platform with the speakers were: Assemblywoman Jeannette L. Daley; Emil Klicka and W. E. Harper, harbor commissioners; William Hart and Harry C. Warner, supervisors; Herbert Fish and Addison Housh, councilmen; Walter W. Cooper, city manager, and John Thornton, his assistant; the Rev. Vito Pillola, pastor, Holy Rosary church; Mrs. William Paxton Cary, originator of the 1940 celebration; Mrs. Ed Fletcher, Miss Alice Klauber; George Montijo, 86, San Ysidro, oldest living member of the San Diego parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West; John Davidson, curator, Junipero Serra museum; Miss A. da Costa, daughter of the consul; Mrs. Catherine G. McIlison and M. M. Frizado, representing Portuguese organizations, and others who could not attend.

Statue of Cabrillo Unveiled at Impressive Ceremony



This statue of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, Portuguese navigator who was the first European to discover San Diego harbor, was unveiled yesterday at the foot of Lowell st., near where he landed.

U. S.-Portugal Bond Stressed

"Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was a Portuguese of honor and courage—



This statue of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, Portuguese navigator who was the first European to discover San Diego harbor, was unveiled yesterday at the foot of Lowell st., near where he landed.

U. S.-Portugal Bond Stressed

"Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was a Portuguese of honor and courage—may his statue here on San Diego bay serve as a perpetual reminder of the friendship between the American and Portuguese peoples."

When Dr. Euclides Goulart da Costa, consul of Portugal at San Francisco, had spoken those words at the impressive ceremony which yesterday marked the 400th anniversary of the coming of Europeans to these shores, a group of Portuguese women unveiled the statue which has been erected at the foot of Lowell st., Pt. Loma.

GIFT OF PORTUGAL

As the canvas fell aside, the few score San Diegans and visitors fortunate enough to have invitations to the military area saw a tall, square-jawed Cabrillo in stone, the eyes turned forever toward Ballast point, on which he landed 400 years ago yesterday.

The statue is the work of Alvaro De Bree, Portuguese artist who completed it in Lisbon in 1939, and it is a gift of Portugal to California.

Sponsors of the quadricentennial celebration, cut down by war from the elaborate program that was to have lasted for weeks to the simple ceremonies of yesterday, were the chamber of commerce, city and county officials, and the Portuguese colony, with the cooperation of the army and navy.

At the top of the statue, above the head of Cabrillo, is a cross, and referring to it, da Costa said: "Four

(Continued on Page B, Col. 6)

Take Part in Anniversary of Bay's Discovery



Participating in the unveiling of the Cabrillo statue were, left to right: Lovella Duggins, Mrs. E. G. da Costa, of Portugal; Doris Oliver, who was "queen" of the ceremony, and Julia Alameda.

U. S.-Portugal Bond Stressed

(Continued from Page 1)

hundred years ago, Cabrillo placed under the protection of the Cross this land of California, this sea, and this sky.

"The monument which will perpetuate henceforth the memory of that valorous Portuguese has that same cross, symbol of Christianity, of faith and idealism. On that cross I invoke perpetually the grace of providence for this land, this sea, and this sky."

Also bent on protecting "this land this sea, and this sky" were the big planes that roared overhead, making frequent pauses on the part of speakers necessary.

Among the guests were members of the San Diego consular corps and before the ceremony Dr. A. P. Nasatir, vice consul of Paraguay, received a telegram from Dr. Jose Baquero, consul of Ecuador at Los Angeles, asking that the San Diegan also represent him.

STATUE UNVEILED

Lawrence Oliver represented the Portuguese colony, and introduced da Costa. His daughter, Doris Oliver, assisted by Mrs. da Costa, Lovella Duggins and Julia Alameda, unveiled the statue.



Dr. Euclides Goulart da Costa, consul of Portugal at San Francisco, made the dedication address at the unveiling of Cabrillo's statue.

Portuguese colony, and introduced da Costa. His daughter, Doris Oliver, assisted by Mrs. da Costa, Lovella Duggins and Julia Alameda, unveiled the statue.

The Naval Training station band played for the ceremony, for which Capt. H. C. Gearing Jr., commanding the station, had provided an attractive setting. Potted plants were banked about the statue, a stand erected for the speakers, seats provided for guests.

The navy salute to Cabrillo was given by Rear Adm. R. S. Holmes, commandant of the 11th Naval district, who also paid tribute to the loyal American spirit in which local Portuguese had turned their tuna boats to the service of the country, frequently continuing to man them. He made special mention of a tuna boat which carried 100 marines across the Pacific, safely landing them on the Solomon islands.

FUTURE PARK PLANNED

Col. Peter H. Ottosen, commanding Ft. Rosecrans, looked forward to the day when "thousands" will gather at this point, when there is a lovely green park here, and there is peace in the world."

Charles Davies, general chairman of the Cabrillo committee, was master of ceremonies. Msgr. L. Forristal gave the invocation, first in English and then in Portuguese. Fred Simpson, vice mayor, read a telegram from Joao de Blanchi, minister of Portugal at Washington, in which he expressed to Mayor Percy J. Benbough his pleasure that, despite the war, the 400th anniversary of Cabrillo's arrival in this port was being celebrated.

"I am proud to think that those of Portuguese extraction in California are loyally answering the call of this nation in these momentous days," he wired.

FLETCHER SPEAKER

Others who spoke, or were introduced, included Matt Gleason, representing Gov. Culbert L. Olson; Supervisor Walter Bellon; John T. Martin, president of the chamber of commerce; Joe Dryer, one of the first to advocate that the Cabrillo monument be located here; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John Hegarty; G. Aubrey Davidson; Isadore Dockweiler, of Los Angeles; Don Hanson, Fred Rhodes, Dan Rossi, Roscoe Hazzard, William Templeton Johnson and Sen. Ed Fletcher.

It was Fletcher who put up the legislative fight in Sacramento to get the statue for San Diego, after the governor had promised it to Oakland, with other California cities also bidding for the honor.

INTRODUCED LEGISLATION

Recalling the "hunt for the missing statue" and then the fight for its location here, Sen. Fletcher said that "when we finally found it, it was in a garage seven miles outside of San Francisco, in the possession of a woman who wanted to get rid of it."

"I felt that this magnificent work of art should be permanently located in San Diego, as this is the

BISHOP BUDDY PAYS TRIBUTE TO CABRILLO AT CATHEDRAL

The Most Rev. Charles Francis Buddy, D.D., bishop of the Catholic diocese of San Diego, paid tribute to the 400th anniversary of the discovery of San Diego by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo at a religious service held in St. Joseph's cathedral Sunday.

"It is to thank the good God for the graces and blessings of 400 years that we mark with solemnity this Cabrillo anniversary," said the bishop. "May we never forget that every good and perfect gift comes to us from the Author and Builder of the universe."

Reviewing the history of Cabrillo's voyage, the bishop told how the Portuguese, in the service of Spain, was put in charge of two vessels, the San Salvador and the Victoria, that were to sail from Navidad, on the western coast of Mexico, and to reconnoiter the coast of what is now California.

"On Thursday evening, Sept. 23, 1542," said the bishop, "Cabrillo entered what is now the harbor of San Diego."

RELIGION NECESSARY

Paying tribute to Cabrillo's loyalty to his religion, the speaker said: "Let us grasp the truth, tested by every age, that without the knowledge and worship of God, the social fabric cannot subsist, because religion, chiefly a union between God and man, is the strongest bond of human society, and therefore the basis of justice."

Religion is a necessity for any democracy.

"We many thank the Divine Benefactor because there is faith in the White House, and the Supreme Creator is honored there. Franklin D. Roosevelt believes in God, and

California port at which Cabrillo first landed," he said. "I introduced the needed legislation in the senate, where it passed, but was killed in a committee of the assembly."

The San Diegan then got permission from officials to "take the statue," persuaded "the lady to let me take it from her garage, and soon had it in San Diego, where we've kept it."

In memory of their famous countryman, members of the local Portuguese colony had a dinner program in San Diego hotel last night.

Another event of the day was the naming of a huge bomber, a Consolidated PB2Y, the "Cabrillo." Mary Sousa, 17, of Portuguese descent, dedicated the bomber just before it was delivered to the navy.

has ever been courageous in expressing that belief.

"A man of lofty ideals, of inspiring valor and profound religious convictions, it is stimulating to recall that the commander-in-chief of our armed forces began his administration by humbly kneeling in prayer to invoke divine aid before he took the oath of office."

CITES CHAPLAIN AID

"Never before in the history of our country has such a systematic attention been given to providing adequate chaplain service and houses of worship in camps."

"Throughout his years of prudent guidance, the president has consistently proclaimed his trust in Divine Providence, and is big enough to publicly ask his countrymen to join him in humble prayer. With that kind of leadership shall the cause of justice, truth and liberty triumph? Under God, it shall."

Consul Pays U. S. Tribute

Before an audience of several hundred Americans of Portuguese descent, Dr. Euclides Goulart da Costa, consul general of Portugal in San Francisco, last night urged that sons of Portugal, far from their home land, unite for the good of America, their foster-country.

Dr. da Costa spoke before a dinner meeting of the Portuguese-American social and civic club, in the Sala Grande of Hotel San Diego, commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of San Diego bay by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo.

He traced the achievements of Portuguese explorers who girded the globe in the sixteenth century and who were among the first to land on American soil.

Dr. da Costa had previously stressed the necessity to defend America and the Allied nations, and had told Portuguese Americans that, "This is a good land for you to work in, to live in. Now, since the 'surprise party' at Pearl Harbor, especially, is the time to prove your consecration to America."

Edward Massa, of the Twelfth district civil service commission in San Francisco, also spoke, telling in incident form of Cabrillo's deeds on his voyage of discovery.

Lawrence Oliver served as master of ceremonies. Committee chairman was Manuel Gama.

NORTHEAST CORNER

CABRILLO SPEAKS

(The spirit of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, the great Portuguese navigator, speaks at the dedication Thursday of his statue site on Pt. Loma.)

Into this port I sailed my ships
In fifteen forty-two,
And found a bay, serene and safe
And wonderful to view.

And here was born a magic realm,
The California state;
Today a lovely city stands
Beside the Silver Gate.

It's often called a Heav'n on
Earth—

This nature-favored place—
Where climate, scenic beauty vie
To give enchanting grace.

Now you would do me honor
proud
And set my statue down
Upon these shores that once I
trod,
Exploring for the Crown.

But what is this report I hear?
My statue they would take
And move it north to other parts—
Yet not for history's sake.

I sailed not through the Golden
Gate,
Nor landed on its shore.
I do protest in spirit voice!
Shall truth prevail no more?

Oh, place me on Pt. Loma's lee,
By San Diego bay,
As everlasting symbol of
That great discovery day.

For soon—in nineteen forty-two—
Will festive gladness glow
To celebrate my landing here
Four hundred years ago.

So grant that I shall then not be
Six hundred miles away!
Even though my earthly heart be
stone.

CABRILLO WANTS TO STAY.
—A.H.H.

Virginia Cecil says she always has
believed she would get the surprise
of her life if she knew what was
running through other people's
minds.

TIME MACHES ON!

Office Grouch: "The old-fashioned
mother who used to know how to
make a delicious cup of tea, now
has a daughter who can make a
highball that would paralyze a
horse."

A San Diego man, after seeing his
wife in slacks, no longer refers to
her as the "little woman."

An Indiana nurse was in an auto-
mobile wreck and the doctors at
a hospital could find no injuries
except a run in her stocking, which
would have been the first thing

LINES FOR A FRIEND

Sweet is the song of a bell
Far-flung on the quiet air,
Tongued with silver tidings of
peace,
A golden promise of prayer.

Sweet is the wild honey dripping
From a secret store of the bees,
Stringing slow beads of sunlight,
On a pattern of age-old trees.

Sweet is the sound of water
falling
In deep-toned melodies;
But the voice of a friend after
silence
Is sweeter than these!

—Natalie Flohr.

Dear Nor'Easter: In the twilight
zone of consciousness, and when I
am half awake, I have regrets that
there is no room in my bed for
a typewriter. I have beautiful
thoughts and fancy phrases that I
think up for the Corner. If I
could just get those early-morning
thoughts down on paper you really
would have something extra fine
for the Corner.—R.C.W.

There is a man in Atchison, Kan.,
who has been singing in a church
choir for 74 years. If there is any-
thing in consistency that good man
has it. What a joy he must be to
a choir leader!

A local fellow says there is one
good thing you can say for a mo-
torboat: You don't have tire trouble.

CIGAR ACROBATICS

Did you ever notice the way As-
semblyman Charley Stream handles
a cigar while smoking? Instead of
holding it between his fingers and
the lighted end down, Charley sort
of plays with his cigar, with the
lighted end sometimes up and some-
times down.

A middlewest columnist put it
this way:

"We have finally decided to stop
the sale of scrap iron to Japan.
Possibly on the theory that it would
add insult to injury for some Amer-
ican farm boy in the army to be
shot with a piece of his old plow."

We were reminded by a young
man that he works in a place where
ribbing is no joke—the Consolidated
Airplane plant.

'TIS FOLLY TO BE WISE

A speaker, in the course of a
tirade against the universities and
education, expressed his thankfulness
that he never had been cor-
rupted by contact with a college.
"Do I understand the gentleman is
thankful for his ignorance?" asked
one of his audience. "Well, yes,"
was the answer, "you can put it
that way if you like!" "Well, all

THE MAN WHO MADE THE STATUE



ALVARO DE BREE
he made that Cabrillo statue that caused such a commotion
before San Diego finally got it for the quadricentennial celebration.

Sculptor's Work Brought Here

Meet the creator of that Cabrillo
statue which Sen. Ed Fletcher re-
cently wangled from up San Fran-
cisco way. He is Alvaro De Bree
and he lives in Barcarena, Portugal.

He's a native of Portugal, 35 years
old and studied under master scul-
ptors of France, Italy and Portugal
before his creative genius made him
one of the masters in his own right.
In recognition of his creative genius
he has been commissioned to exe-
cute several national monuments by
the government of his country.

Details on the history of the scul-
ptor were sent to Sen. Fletcher the
other day by J. R. De Faria, his-
torian of the Cabrillo Civic club,
with headquarters in San Fran-
cisco.

SAN DIEGO OCCUPIES POSITION OF GREAT INTEREST AS PLACE WHERE CIVILIZATION STARTED ON PACIFIC COAST

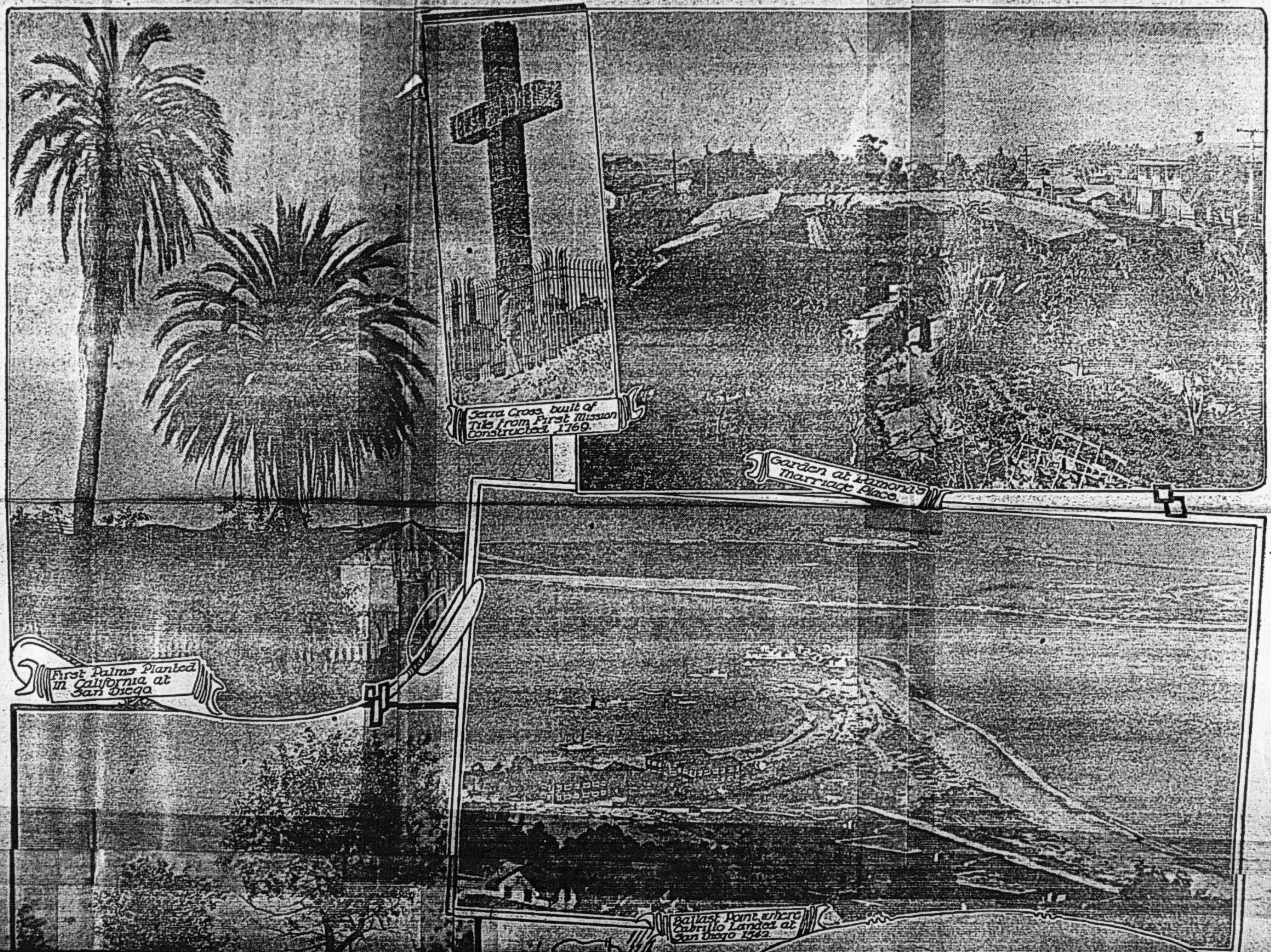
'WHERE CALIFORNIA BEGAN,' SLOGAN RIGHTFULLY GIVEN, BACKED BY HISTORIC FACT

The city of San Diego comes rightfully by the slogan, "Where California Began." It was the first spot discovered on the Pacific coast, the bay of San Diego being entered by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. The first of the old missions was founded at San Diego by Father Serra in 1769. With this event followed many other things such as the construction of the first water system in California, which included the building of a dam up the Mission Valley and a wonderful flume to bring the water down to the Mission. This flume still stands in parts as evidence of the splendid engineering ability of those early days in spite of great handicaps. Other "firsts" at San Diego included the first palm trees planted on the coast, still thriving; the first olive trees, still bearing fruit, and the first brick building, started in 1869. The first Mission bells brought from Spain are to be found in the church at Old Town, San Diego. And to San Diego also goes the honor of flying the first American flag in California, unofficially in 1829 and officially in 1846, upon the arrival of General Fremont, a large boulder at Old Town marking the exact spot.

Because it is the beginning of the trail of civilization in California and inseparably interlocked with the earliest development on the west coast, San Diego occupies a position of special interest to those who love to delve into the past, see with their own eyes those material things which still remain of that era now gone and hear with their own ears tales of the early days, told by those who had a part in, or gained their information from others directly concerned in California's earliest days. San Diego is distinctly a city of "Firsts," and numerous landmarks afford delightful retrospect making strong appeal in tangible evidence of acts which have long since passed into history.

San Diego History in Brief

- 1542—Discovered by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and named San Miguel.
- 1602—Sebastian Vizcaino entered the bay and call it San Diego.
- 1763—Galvez arrived with two ships (San Antonio and Carlos, April 11 and 29).
- Portola and Father Serra with land forces arrived on June 23.
- First mission immediately built and dedicated July 16.
- 1770—Preparations made to desert the mission. Father Serra, while at prayer on the hills, sees the ships at sea and supplies arrived.
- 1773—First converts to the faith (74).
- 1774—Mission moved six miles up the river.
- 1775—Mission destroyed by the Indians.
- 1792—Electric lines purchased by Spreckels interests.
- 1898—Country club organized.
- 1899—Central section of Normal school dedicated.
- 1900—East wing of Normal school dedicated.
- 1901—Police force numbered 12; city purchased water system within city limits.
- 1904—Plans to establish biological station at La Jolla; west wing of Normal school dedicated.
- 1906—Explosion of Bennington in harbor; over 600 homes built in city.
- 1906—Construction started on U. S. Grant hotel; 13 miles of state walk laid; oil discovered in county.
- 1909—Plans for San Diego 1915 exposition formed; made port of call for Pacific Mail Steamship company.



1763—Galves arrived with two ships (San Antonio and Carlos, April 11 and 25).

1763—Portola and Father Serra with land forces arrived on June 25.

1763—First mission immediately built and dedicated July 16.

1770—Preparations made to desert the mission. Father Serra, while at prayer on the hills, sees the ships at sea and supplies arrived.

1773—First converts to the faith (76).

1774—Mission moved six miles up the river.

1777—Mission destroyed by the Indians in November.

1776—Father Serra returns from Monterey to arrange rebuilding.

1777—Construction started on the new mission.

1778—Execution of the Indians (leaders of the uprising).

1782—The old church in the Presidio burned.

1784—The mission up the river completed.

1804—Territory divided into old and new California.

1811—Mexicans began struggle for independence in California.

1813—Final dedication of the mission buildings up the river.

1822—The Mexican flag succeeded the Spanish flag.

1824—Colonization law went into effect, authorizing land grants.

1823—First American flag was raised (unofficial).

1831—First election held; Pueblo San Diego organized.

1833—Civil government inaugurated.

1836—Dana's visit to San Diego.

1838—Establishment of customs port.

1845—Town lands surveyed.

1846—Ownership of lands made legal and property taken from the missions; military posts established by the United States; battle of San Pasquel, Dec. 6; J. J. Warner purchased the Warner ranch, 35,000 acres; Fremont's arrival, July 23; first American flag raised officially.

1847—End of Mexican war; Kearny's force arrives Dec. 12; treaty signed between Mexico and United States; first pony mail established.

1849—Became port of call for Panama Steamship company.

1850—United States quartermaster's department established; March 16, 160 acres granted for town site; April 1, first election; May 6, first district court organized and two cases tried in September; incorporated as city, Joshua Bean first mayor.

1851—First newspaper, the Herald, published; May 29, barracks constructed; cornerstone laid for the first Catholic church in Old Town; work begun on lighthouse, elevation 492 feet.

1852—City charter repealed and turned over to trustees.

1853—May 6, Masons received charter for lodge No. 35; first carriage owned by Abel Stearna.

1856—San Diego Guards organized.

1857—Aug. 1, first overland mail left for San Antonio, Texas; first stage for St. Louis.

1867—Father A. E. Horton arrived.

1868—Oct. 3, first publication of The Union came out.

1869—First protestant house of worship in Horton's addition; the Episcopalian; postoffice established; Aug. 31, Weekly Bulletin published; May 17, fire department organized.

1870—New lighthouse on Point Loma at end of point; Bank of San Diego and chamber of commerce organized; gas was installed; military reservation established on Point Loma.

1871—Government weather station established in October; work started on first courthouse; Texas-Pacific railroad proposition started.

1872—Old Union building erected for T. & P. railroad offices by Horton; first water company formed.

1873—Reservoir built on University Heights.

1876—A new charter adopted; San Diego Light Guards organized.

1881—San Diego Gas company organized.

1882—San Diego Telephone company organized.

1886—Electric lights installed; construction of Sweetwater and Otay dams started; street car company organized and first car run; new city charter adopted (city of fourth class).

1877-83-83—The big boom.

1883—Sweetwater dam completed.

1883—San Diego cable line incorporated; San Diego flume completed.

1890—John D. Spreckels bought The Union; county courthouse completed, \$200,000.

1891—County produced 120 carloads of oranges; six irrigation dis-

1899—Country club organized.

1899—Central section of Normal school dedicated.

1900—East wing of Normal school dedicated.

1901—Police force numbered 12; city purchased water system within city limits.

1904—Plans to establish biological station at La Jolla; west wing of Normal school dedicated.

1906—Explosion of Bennington in harbor; over 600 homes built in city.

1906—Construction started on U. S. Grant hotel; 13 miles of sidewalk laid; oil discovered in county.

1909—Plans for San Diego 1915 Exposition formulated.

1912—City purchased Southern California Mountain Water company's system.

1915—The Panama-California Exposition operated during 365 days of 1915 and was further continued all of 1916 as the Panama-California, thus making it the longest continued exposition in the history of the world, having been open continuously for two entire years.

1916—United States naval high power radio station completed, the largest and most powerful in America.

1917—San Diego chosen as site for the great United States army cantonment for southern California, United States marine base, United States naval training station, United States army aviation school, United States submarine operating base, etc., and thereby made the greatest military rendezvous ever created west of Chicago, all branches of the army and navy being represented.

1918—30,000 troops trained for war at Camp Kearny; 5000 sailors at naval training station, Balboa park.

1919—New Pacific fleet anchored off Coronado (Aug. 6), all except dreadnaughts entered harbor Aug. 7; new Lower Otay dam completed, Sept. 1; President and Mrs. Wilson visited San Diego, greeted by 50,000 persons in stadium, Sept. 15; dreadnaughts New Mexico, Idaho and Mississippi entered harbor and anchored, Nov. 30; golden spike driven by J. D. Spreckels, completing San Diego & Arizona railway, Nov. 15; transcontinental railroad week celebration, Dec. 1 to 6; first train over S. D. & A. railway, Dec. 1; 78 warships of all types anchored in harbor on Christmas day; greatest number ever mobilized in Pacific waters under Stars and Stripes.

1920—Edward, Prince of Wales, visits city on battle cruiser Renown, April 8; 7500-ton cement ship Cuyamaca launched June 6; San Diego & Arizona railway resumes traffic after landslide, Nov. 25.

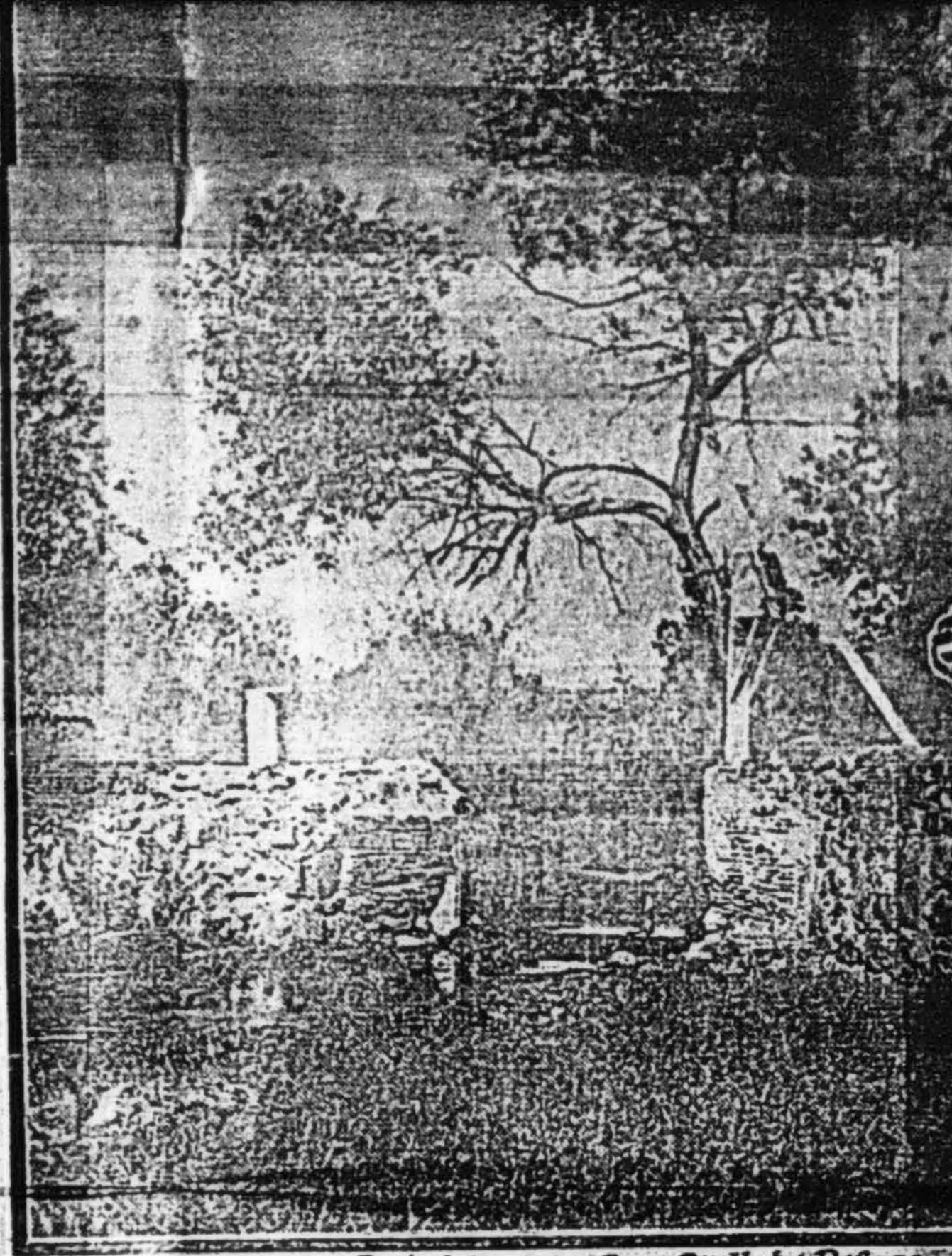
1921—Battleship California enters harbor, Oct. 28; record trains Dec. 17 to 27, no trains for 44 hours.

1922—Second time in 70 years wind reaches velocity of 53 miles, record 54 miles; Barret dam dedicated July 25; Naval hospital formally opened Aug. 22.

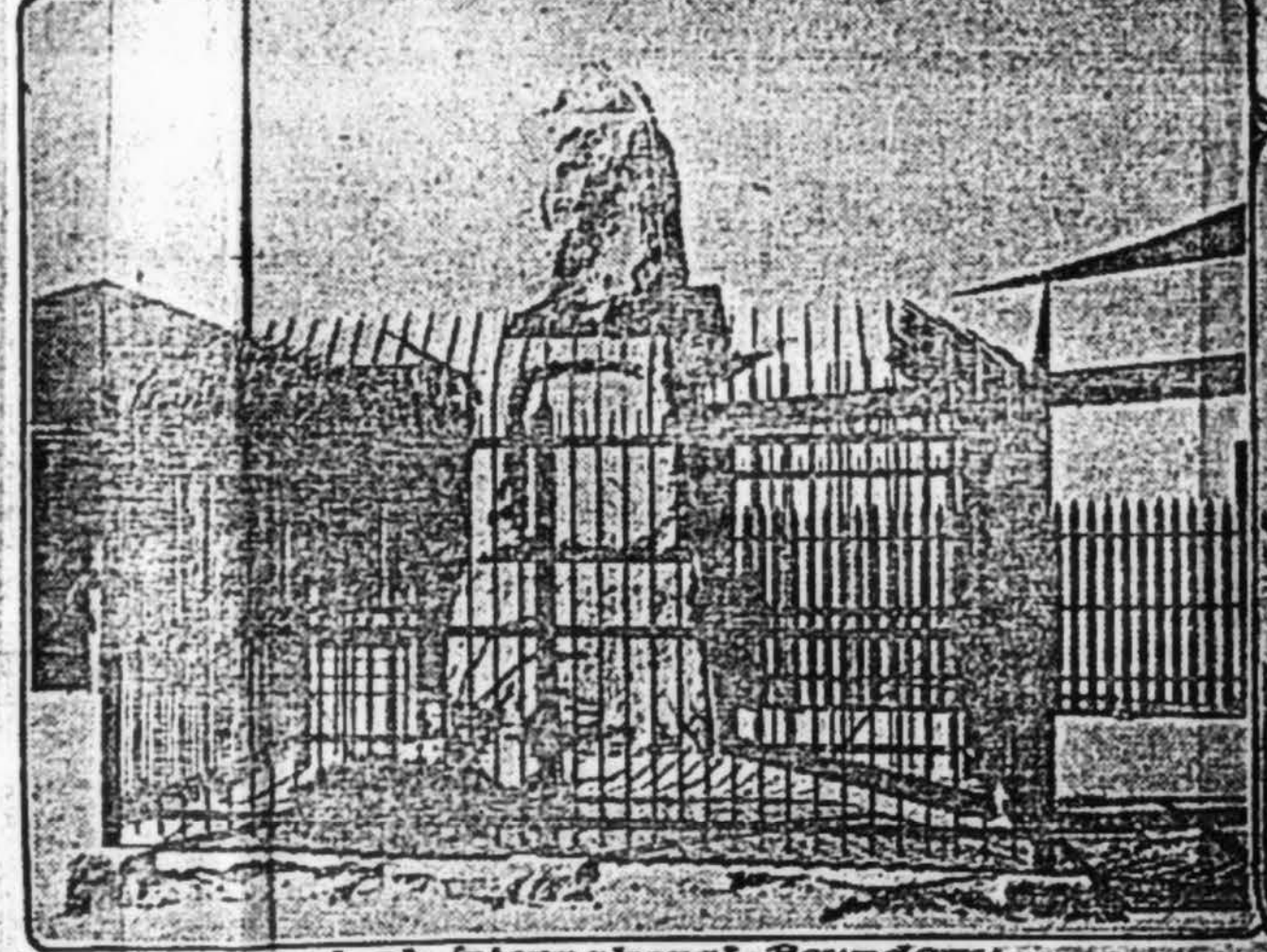
1923—Lieuts. Kelly and McCready reach San Diego on first non-stop coast-to-coast flight, coming from New York and arriving at Rockwell field, San Diego, at 12:36 p. m., covering 2625 miles in 27 hours, May 7; United States Naval Training station dedicated Oct. 27; total eclipse of the sun from 12:57 to 1 p. m., Sept. 10; East San Diego annexed to the city Dec. 29.

1924—Pantages \$1,000,000 theatre opened March 10; Balboa theatre opened March 28; La Jolla and Mission Beach Rapid Transit line completed July 1; Lieut. Lowell Smith completes round-the-world flight, arriving San Diego Sept. 22; Shenandoah, first dirigible across continent arrives and ties up at Rockwell field, Oct. 10; Army and Navy building dedicated Nov. 7; El Capitan \$4,500,000 water development bonds carried by 2 to 1 vote Nov. 18.

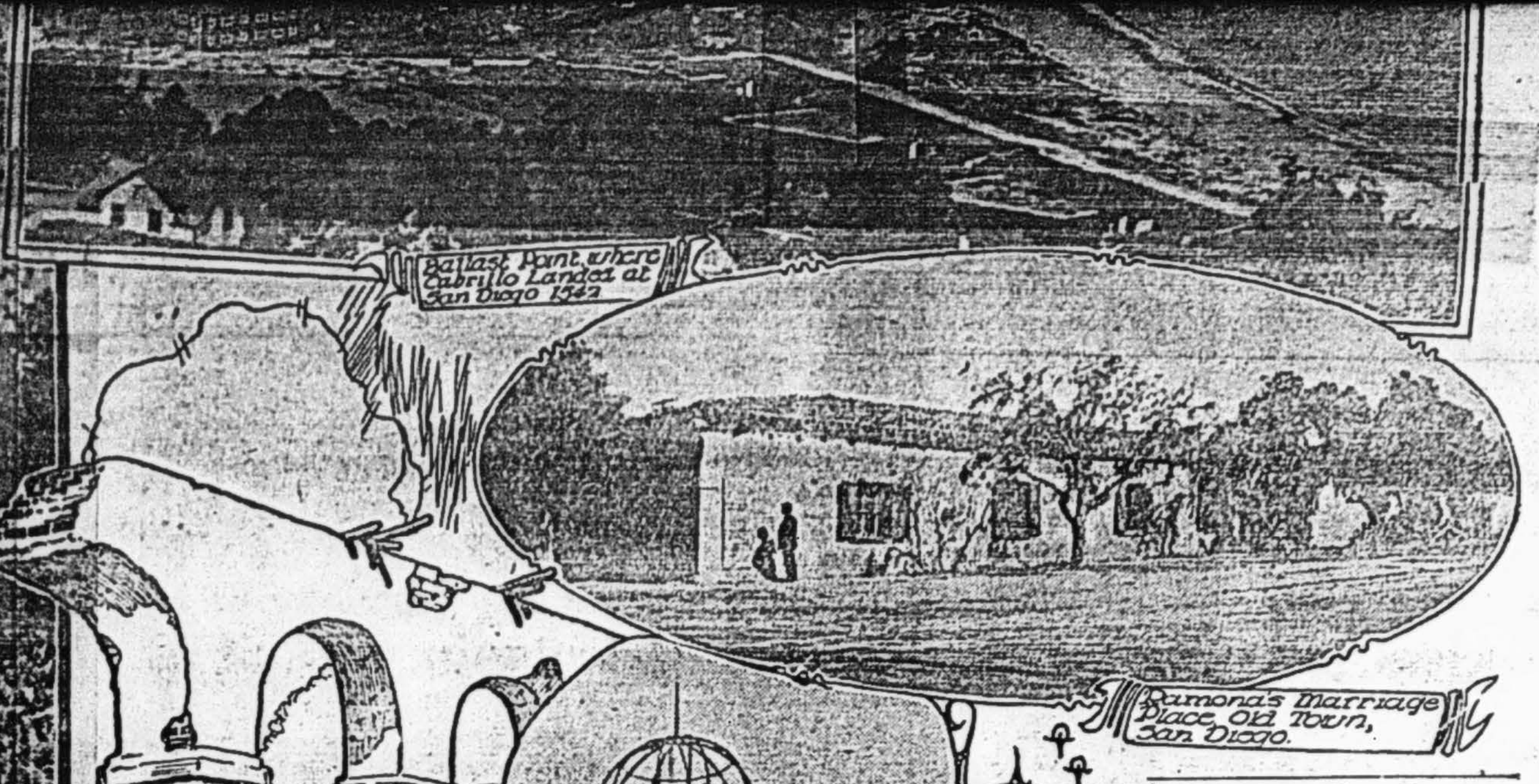
1925—Mission Beach Amusement Center opened May 29 with dedication of great group of splendid buildings; October rain record of 70 years standing broken with 3 1/2 inches of rain Oct. 4 and 5; San Diego decides to purchase San Dieguito water system by overwhelming vote of 11 to 1 on Oct. 8, project valued at \$3,750,000 and affording opportunity for tremendous additional development; ground



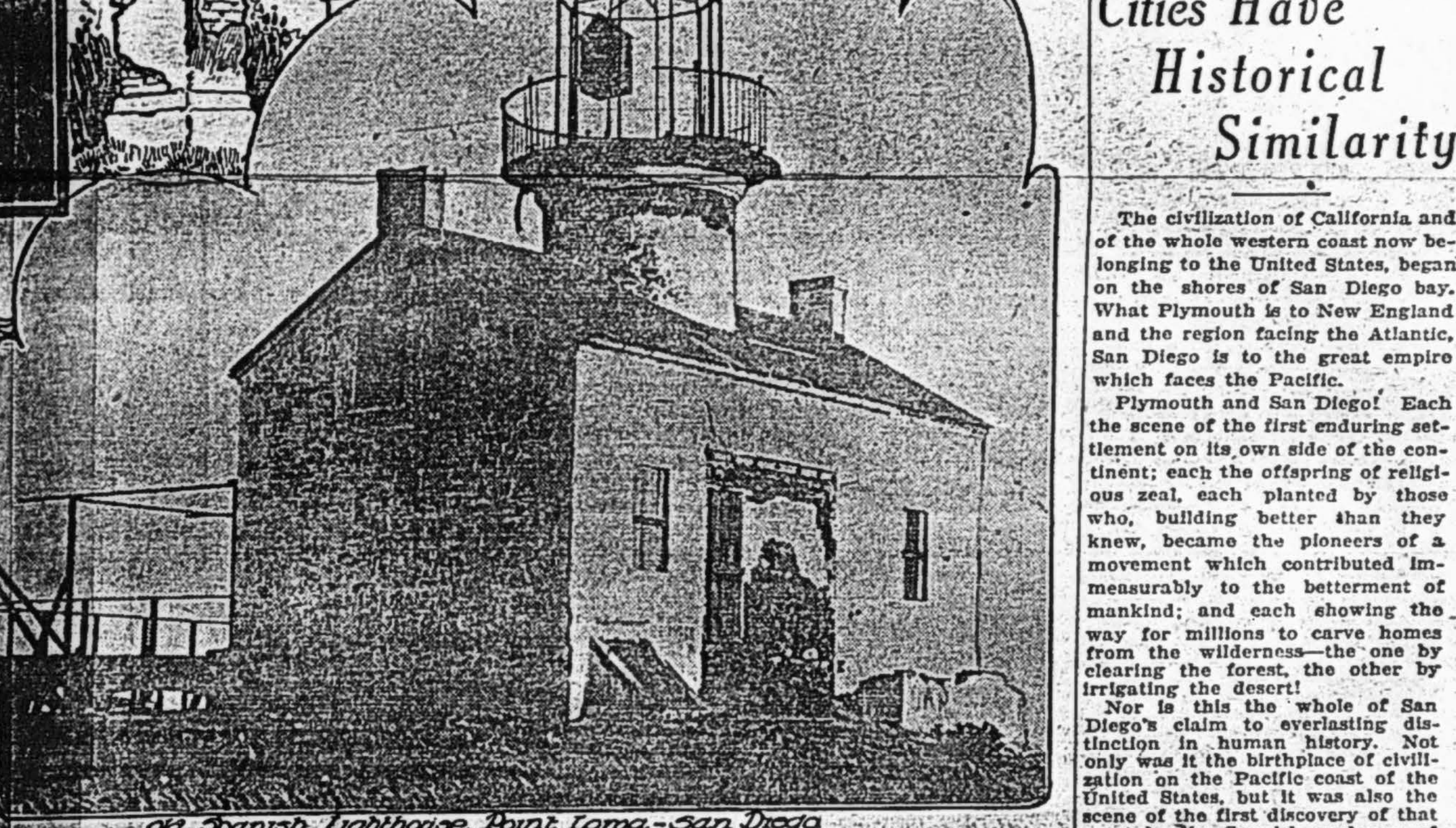
First California water project, Mission Dam, built by Padres



Monument at International Boundary Between United States and Old Mexico



Old Spanish Lighthouse, Point Loma - San Diego



Ramona's Marriage Place, Old Town, San Diego

NICE THINGS SAID ABOUT SAN DIEGO

Beginning with its discoverer away back in 1542 and coming down through the years, San Diego has had many nice things said about it by many notables.

In connection with the world-wide attention that has been attracted to San Diego by its excellent harbor, it is interesting to set

forth the "impressions" of that navigator of old, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, who, history records, on September 28, 1542, discovered "a landlocked and very good harbor," which he named San Miguel.

Cabrillo paid the first tribute to the excellence of San Diego's harbor by recording that on the day after his arrival he sent a boat "farther into port, which was large," and while it was anchored "a very great gale blew from the southwest; but the port being good, they felt nothing."

In the year 1846 General W. R. Emory said: "San Diego is, all things considered, perhaps one of the best harbors on the coast from Callao to Puget Sound, with the single exception of San Francisco. In the opinion of some intelligent naval officers it is preferable even to this. The harbor of San Francisco has more water, but that of

San Diego has a more uniform climate, and perfect security from winds in any direction."

The great naturalist, Louis Agassiz, after a scientific study of many portions of the earth remarked, in 1871: "In enumerating the peculiar advantages of San Diego, there seems to be one which is of very great importance. Perhaps, as a scientific man, I may lay more stress upon it than is necessary, but I hardly think it possible. I have seen many parts of the world. I have made some study of this subject. It is the question of climate, of your latitude, I refer to. You have a great capital in your climate. It will be worth millions to you. This is one of the favored spots of the earth and people will come to you from all quarters of the world in your general and healthful

climate, a climate that has no equal."

During the World war Maj. Gen. Frederick Strong added his tribute to San Diego's weather, saying: "Climatic conditions in San Diego make possible rapid work in preparing men for the real work of war."

Bishop McCabe of the M. E. church voiced his opinion in these words: "Southern California is an earthly paradise, and San Diego is its capital."

While the activities of its citizens were commended upon by no less a person than President Woodrow Wilson when he said: "Judging from their actions of the last few years, the people of San Diego are the people who do things. I think they are the most interesting people in the United States, and when I can find time

I intend to get better acquainted with them."

But undoubtedly the most beautiful thing said about San Diego is in the words of McGroarty who penned these memorable lines: "In all the world there is no more beautiful estuary than the bay of San aDiego. It was in the gladness of His dreams God made it, when He fashioned our beautiful earth and flung it from the hollow of His hand through myriad meteors and the shimmering tracery of the stars. You have but to look at your map of the globe to grasp instantly the fact that San Diego bay was intended by nature to be one of the most magnificent of harbors. On all the wide-flung pathways of the seas, since the Phoenician ventured them, never has prow sought a safer haven from wind and storm."

Cities Have Historical Similarity

The civilization of California and of the whole western coast now belonging to the United States, began on the shores of San Diego bay. What Plymouth is to New England and the region facing the Atlantic, San Diego is to the great empire which faces the Pacific.

Plymouth and San Diego! Each the scene of the first enduring settlement on its own side of the continent; each the offspring of religious zeal, each planted by those who, building better than they knew, became the pioneers of a movement which contributed immeasurably to the betterment of mankind; and each showing the way for millions to carve homes from the wilderness—the one by clearing the forest, the other by irrigating the desert!

Nor is this the whole of San Diego's claim to everlasting distinction in human history. Not only was it the birthplace of civilization on the Pacific coast of the United States, but it was also the scene of the first discovery of that coast by the Spanish explorers of the sixteenth century. Thus it happened that the first European footprint was indelibly impressed on the shores of San Diego Bay. Surely, there is no other spot so precious in the entire continental expanse from Plymouth Rock to Point Loma!

San Diego can challenge the attention of the world by saying: Here came the Spanish discoverer to behold for the first time the Pacific coast of what is now the United States. Here, too, is the Plymouth of the west, where the European first built his home and reared his cross. Here was the first town, the first irrigation ditch, the first cultivated field, the first school and the first of those historic missions which ushered in the Christian era in California. And here we are building a mighty city as an everlasting monument to the Pilgrim Fathers of the West.—William E. Smythe in his "History of San Diego."

San Diego comes in early with an announcement that in July of next year it will celebrate the first "San Diego-California Natividad" in which every city in California will be invited to participate.

It is planned to tell the story of the state in pageantry, to have Cabrillo and his full-rigged ship round Point Loma; Galvez arrive with the San Antonio and San Carlos, and Portola and Father Serra will be impersonated.

When it is considered that San Diego, or San Miguel as it was known, was started three hundred and fifty years ago, the opportunities which the city has for a colorful reminiscence of history will be recognized. Cabrillo landed there almost two centuries before the discovery of San Francisco Bay and not long after Columbus discovered the Americas.

"What a pageantry!" exclaims the originator of San Diego's celebration, "processions from the past—Viscaino, Portola, Serra, Indian, soldier, priest, a vast detail of history—a scroll steeped with romance!"

QUADRICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION - Sept 28 19, 1942 CSM THE

CABRILLO STATUE DEDICATION SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW

A dream of several years will be realized tomorrow despite the exigencies of the war when a statue of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo is dedicated at the foot of Lowell st. in ceremonies commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of San Diego and California.

The program, which will not be open to the public because of the war, will start at 2:15 p.m. at the naval training station. Only those with invitations will be allowed on the grounds.

SMALL PARK PLANNED

The statue of Cabrillo, which is a masterpiece of sculpturing by the famous Portuguese sculptor, De Bree, was obtained for San Diego by state legislative action instituted by State Sen. Ed Fletcher.

After the war and when Harbor dr. is completed, a small park will be built around the statue. The site now is leased by the government from the city.

Dedication ceremonies will be sponsored by the quadricentennial committee of the chamber of commerce of which Charles Davies is chairman. Members are Fletcher, Joe Dryer, Rear Adm. T. J. Senn, U.S.N., ret., first chairman of the group; Joe Brennan, Mrs. W. P. Cary, Don Hanson, Fred Rhodes, Dan Rossi, G. Aubrey Davidson, Elwood T. Bailey and Ernest Hulick.

GIFT OF PORTUGAL

Dignitaries of military and civic groups and of state Portuguese circles will be included in the program.

The 14-foot statue is symbolic of the friendship between the American and Portuguese governments. The statue was a gift of Portugal to the United States.

Queen Doris Mary Oliver, 17, will unveil the statue, assisted by her maids of honor, Lovella Duggins, 20, and Julia Alameda, 20.

The quadricentennial celebration marks the 400th anniversary of Sept. 28, 1542, when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his intrepid crew sailed into San Diego bay, becoming the first white men to see and set foot on California soil. A Portuguese, Cabrillo was in the employ of Spain when he made his historic cruise to the Pacific coast.

DINNER DANCE SET

A large delegation of Portuguese from San Diego and other parts of the state will attend the ceremonies, which were made possible through the official sanction of Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding western defense command, and by permission granted by Rear Adm. Ralston S. Holmes, U.S.N., 11th naval district commandant.

Sponsored by the Portuguese

American society of San Diego, a dinner dance will be held tomorrow night in the Hotel San Diego at which time the memory and achievements of Cabrillo will be honored.

E. Goulart da Costa, Portuguese consul general at San Francisco, will be the principal speaker and Edward Massa, of Hayward, will give an outline of Cabrillo's history. Manuel Gama will be chairman. Many guests have been invited.

PROGRAM OUTLINED

The dedicatory program, limited in scope because it will be held on government-leased property, follows:

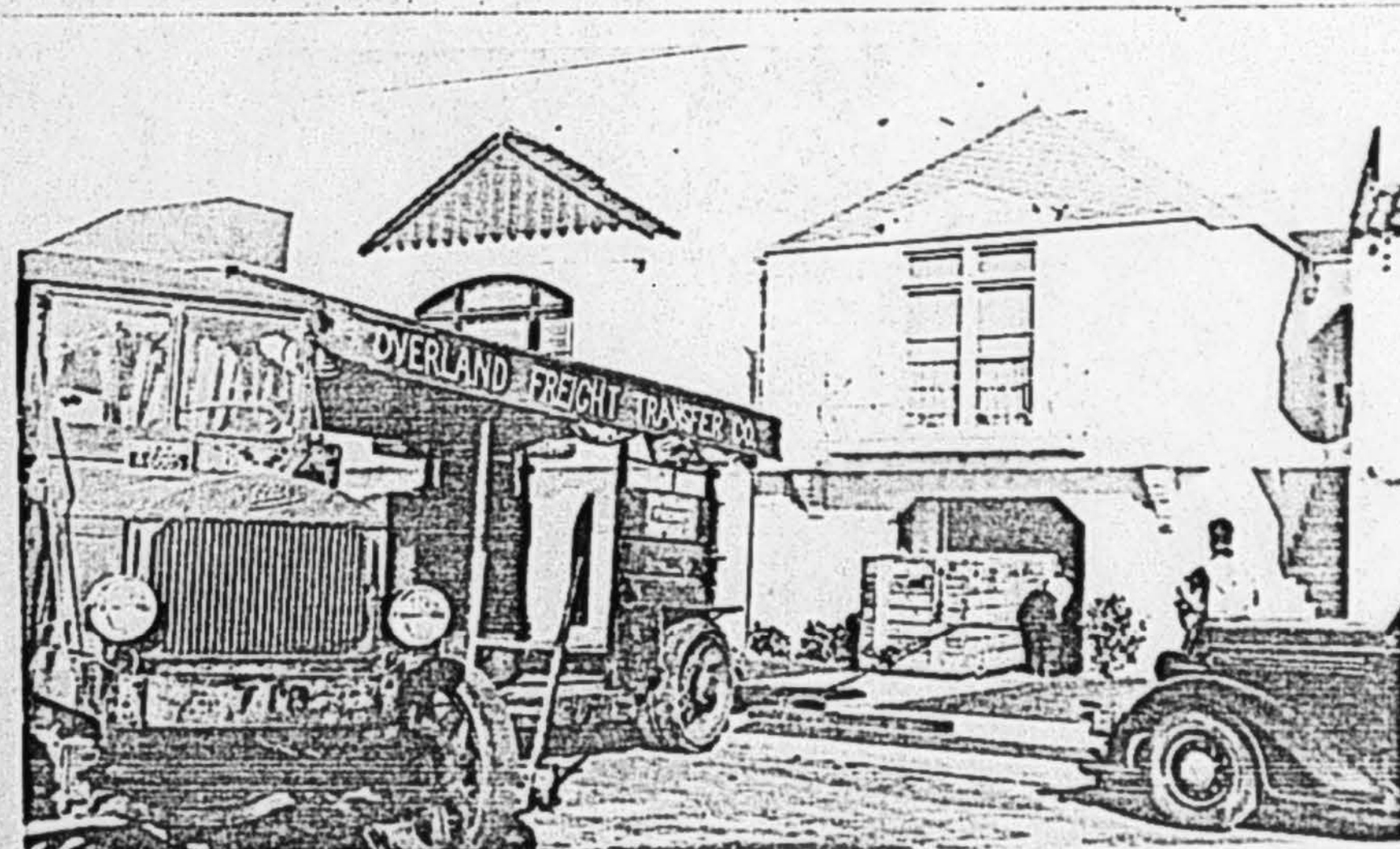
- 1—Concert by the naval training station band, featuring the Star-Spangled Banner.
- 2—Invocation by Msgr. L. Forristal.
- 3—Remarks by Charles Davies.
- 4—Remarks by Vice Mayor Fred Simpson.
- 5—Remarks by Matt Gleason, officially representing Gov. Culbert L. Olson.
- 6—Remarks by Walter Bellon, chairman, county board of supervisors.
- 7—Remarks by John T. Martin, president, San Diego chamber of commerce.
- 8—Remarks by Rear Adm. Ralston S. Holmes, U.S.N., commandant, 11th Naval district.

FLETCHER TO SPEAK

- 9—Remarks by Maj. Gen. Clayton B. Vogel, commanding amphibious corps, Pacific fleet.
- 10—Remarks by Brig. Gen. Francis Hardaway, commanding Camp Callan.
- 11—Remarks by Joe Dryer.
- 12—Remarks by State Sen. Ed Fletcher.
- 13—Introduction of Rear Adm. T. J. Senn, U.S.N., ret.; Capt. H. C. Gearing jr., U.S.N., commanding Naval Training station; Lt. Comdr. W. E. Groat, U.S.N.; Isidore B. Dockwiler, Judge W. P. Cary and committee members by Davies.
- 14—Playing of the Portuguese national anthem by the Naval Training Station band.

STATUE UNVEILED

- 15—Introduction of and remarks by Lawrence Oliver.
- 16—Introduction of E. Goulart da Costa, consul general of Portugal, San Francisco, and other Portuguese dignitaries by Lawrence Oliver.
- 17—Remarks by E. Goulart da Costa.
- 18—Ceremony of the unveiling of the statue of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo.
- 19—Finale by Naval Training Station band.



Ed Fletcher Papers

1870-1955

MSS.81

Box: 72 Folder: 5

**California State Senator and Other Republican Party
Materials - Cabrillo Statue - Dedications: Park, 1940 and
Statue, 1942: Programs, Fletcher speech, Lusitania issue**



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