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THE BULLETIN

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No. 26

New York City, June

1923

A TOUR IN SOUTH AMERICA

By J. H. HASSINGER

It has been a wonder to me more than once why our people seem to be so exclusively keen for visiting Europe repeatedly and, apparently, almost to neglect the other continents of our little world, especially that one immediately south of us. It must be because the attractions of South America have not been sufficiently brought to their attention. This is not propaganda. A recent trip to that country and that the following may be of interest to classmates, especially those contemplating possibly a similar tour, prompt me to touch upon some of the high spots of my journey.

Disembarking at Mollendo, a seaport in Southern Peru, I proceeded to the interior of that country and Bolivia, stopping in Lima, the capital of Peru, long enough to see the glass-encased bones of Francisco Pizarro, the Spanish conqueror of Peru, resting in the Cathedral. Arequipa, the second important city of Peru, is the usual resting place for the trip into the Andes, which is physically trying on some hearts. It is also the former location of the Harvard University observatory, now discontinued; the reason for its discontinuance given by a native boy was that "there are not so many stars as there used to be." In going from Arequipa to Cuzco, the capital of the ancient Inca Empire, the railroad reaches an elevation of over 14,600 feet. Its pomp and glory are gone; but the monuments of stone stand as a reminder of a remarkable race. The trip over Lake Titicaca, the highest steam navigated body of water, is full of interest; it was an agreeable surprise to find boats at such an altitude of such excellent accommodations.

La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, has much to interest a visitor, with its location in what seems a canyon more than a thousand feet deep and its native market with Indian women selling their wares. I had the privilege of attending a session of that country's legislative assembly and of observing their procedure; I found the latter quite similar to our own. By means of electric steam engines, we were brought out of the canyon to the plateau. We are now on our

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THE APOSTLE PAUL AND THE ROMAN LAW

Classmate A. A. Burr, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Dakota, has recently written and published a learned little treatise, entitled *The Apostle Paul and The Roman Law*. It presents a serious study of the writings of Paul, or Saul of Tarsus as he was known to the Hebrews, from the view-point of the Roman lawyer to justify the assumption that the Apostle possessed a comprehensive knowledge of the Roman law; and points out the numerous references in St. Paul's writings to legal procedure, forms and principles Roman in their nature.

The author incidentally interestingly describes the environment into which the Apostle was brought, this man of culture, this thinker and philosopher:

"Born very early in the Christian era, probably about 6 A. D., and dying 67 A. D., he was a contemporary of Agricola, Juvenal, Lucan, Persius, Pliny, Sr., Plutarch, Quintilian, Seneca, Strabo and Tacitus, famous men in Roman literature and history, and of the eminent jurists Cassius (Longinus), Celsus pr., Nerva (fil), Pegasus, Proculus and Sabinus. His own countryman Philo was immortalizing himself in philosophy and in the early Christian thought while Paul was writing his epistles, and Josephus was rising to eminence as a soldier and a writer when Paul's sun was setting. The Stoics, Epicureans and Eclectics expounded philosophy and Epictetus was a boy when Paul died.

"He came onto the stage of human activity a few years after Brutus, Cato, Jr., Catullus, Cleopatra, Cicero, Horace, Julius Caesar, Lucretius, Ovid, Maecenas and Sallus moved off and the jurists Capito and Labeo had passed away. He saw the light of day a year or two before or possibly in the year the Germans under Hermann, their deliverer, dealt Rome that heavy blow in Teutoburg Forest, and Vespasian, the future emperor who conducted the campaign completed by Titus, his son, that completely demolished the Jewish state, was born that same year. He lived under Augustus Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius and Nero as em-

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The Bulletin is issued, throughout the year, in February, June and October.

OUR CLASS REUNION NEXT YEAR!

Cheer up, dear brother, you will not have to wait for it long now. The celebration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of our graduation, in June, 1929, will be one of the great reunions of our class. It will beat our record for attendance, thrills, enthusiasm and a royal good time.

We want no "stay-at-homes." No excuse will go. If you wish to get rid of a number of superfluous years that are piling up on you, and start or revive within yourself the flowing and rejuvenating springs of youth, the best way to do it is to meet again with the friends of your college days, at a real reunion, attended, not by a corporal's guard, but by the hundred.

So, begin to make your plans now. We will keep the expense in Ann Arbor down to an "irreducible minimum." Distance from Ann Arbor does not keep them away; classmates from North Dakota, California, Virginia, Colorado, Kansas, Wyoming, Maine, Vermont and other remote places attend our reunions. If the expense of travel is a troublesome item, begin to save your pennies now. Combine your journey to Ann Arbor with a proposed business trip, east, west, north or south, or with a visit to the old home, or make it a part of your vacation.

OIL — ITS CONSERVATION AND WASTE

The above is the title of a book of 213 pages, written by classmate James H. Westcott, just published by the Beacon Publishing Co., 25 Broad Street, New York City. It is ably written and gives evidence of intimate knowledge of the subject and extended research. "The oil industry being the least understood of all industries," its publication is timely and should be of value to those interested in oil, especially in oil investments actually or potentially. It discusses, *inter alia*, the problems of the producer, refiner, distributor, consumer and investor and the different processes that transmute the inferior into the superior product such as gasoline, and contains many instructive tables of statistics in connection with the above.

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way to Chuquicamata, Chile, the largest copper mining operating center in the world. In passing over the Tocopilla pampas, we are in the heart of the nitrate industry.

But I must hurry on. I embarked at Tocopilla for Valparaiso, Chile, a modern city, having been destroyed by earthquake and fire in 1906. A good up-to-date railroad connects that city with Santiago, the capital of Chile, a beautiful city of a half million people, situated in a fertile valley. That city has one of the finest race courses in South America. I heard but little about bull fighting, but much about horse races, held on every holiday and Sunday, seemingly attended by rich and poor, and all betting; and when not gambling on the races, buying lottery tickets, the lame, blind and halt at every corner selling tickets for the next lottery.

The railroad trip over the Andes, from Chile to Argentina, is probably the outstanding feature of any South American tour, and I shall only further mention the peace statue and Mt. Aconcagua, the highest peak in the western hemisphere. The plains of Argentina are similar to those of our western states, on which graze thousands of high grade cattle and sheep (short horn and white face). Buenos Aires, the largest city in South America, is like one of our own, busy, with up-to-date docks and shipping. I was there during the carnival week, which is much like our own mardi gras. The entire city seems to be given over to merry-making.

Next we leave, by steamer, from Puenos Aires, for Rio Janeiro, Brazil. That city, for location and setting, is truly unique of all cities in the world. It is said to have the finest harbor. And now we leave Brazil for the last lap of our trip, on the good S.S. Van Dyke, for home, making calls at Trinidad, noted for cocoa plantations and its asphalt lake, and at Barbadoes, another English possession, producing sugar, molasses and rum, power from old Dutch windmills being used in grinding cane.

South America is making progress in the development of its resources, since as in the world over American capital is coming also into this field. If there is any ill-feeling against the United States, I should say that it is largely promoted by foreign trade jealousies, as Europe in the past held a strong place in trade and finance in South America.

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rerors. His life overlapped that of Livy and Diodorus on the one hand and came to the days of Trajan, Vespasian and Titus and near those of Nerva, Antoninus Pius and Hadrian on the other.

"His was the era of Jesus and he may have seen Him in the Temple.

"His childhood was bathed in the glory of the Augustan age, and doubtless his ambition, enthusiasm and imagination were fired by the study of the great characters of his time. He lived with great men in a great age; with men who thought in world terms, whether in literature or politics; in an age when kingdoms dissolved, civilizations merged, religions disappeared, philosophies failed, the shadowy regions beyond began to take definite shape, and world dominion baffled the most powerful of the day. Time, place and persons were such as to challenge the best in man, stimulate the most vaulting ambition and appeal to the imagination of the keenest intellects. In such a time and under such conditions Paul moved—a giant among giants, an intellect with whom the galaxy enumerated would be proud to associate."

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF INDUSTRIES

By GEORGE H. BAILEY*

Do not allow legislative shackles to be placed on individual effort, or community cooperation. The Government never made a success of any business, and from the nature of its structure, it can never succeed in business. It lost a billion and a half dollars in an endeavor to run the railroads after they were fully constructed and handed over with full equipment. It lost over three billion dollars trying to create a merchant fleet, and other billions of dollars in an effort to create an airplane industry. It did neither and cannot even successfully run the few ships we have left.

President Coolidge stated the question this way: "If economic freedom vanishes, political freedom becomes nothing but a shadow. It has, therefore, been our wish that the people of the country should own and conduct all gainful occupations not directly connected with government service. When the government once enters a business, it must occupy the field alone, no one can compete with it, and the result is a paralyzing monopoly."

It must be remembered that individual initiative is the greatest dynamic power in the country. To that power the country owes its present greatness in the industrial world of today.

Industrial development may be quickly paralyzed and destroyed by legislative restrictions, government paternalism, or destructive taxation. Great industries of the country would never have been built except for the hope of reward held out to the individual that would crown his success.

It is pointed out that the United States Post Office is the greatest and most wonderful postal service given any people in the world and that it is owned, controlled and operated by the government. It is a business having over 51,393 officers, owning more than 1,232 and renting over 5,943 buildings of the value of hundreds of millions of dollars. It has more than 351,000 employees to whom it pays about a half billion dollars. Its expenses are over 500 million dollars per year.

There is no question but that it is the best and greatest post office department and postal service in the world. We have the right to have pride in it, but as a business it is probably the most colossal failure on the continent.

If its deficit falls as low as thirty million dollars in any year, it is called splendid—wonderful. Its property pays no taxes, it has no competition; it is given aid and protection free by every town, city, county and state. They do not even get free postage. It pays no interest on the investment; it pays no insurance on its property. When its property is destroyed, we build it again from the Treasury.

If it paid its way, as every other business has to do, paid taxes, interest, insurance, etc., it would amount to an annual loss of so many hundreds of millions of dollars that we would have to double the rates or close it up.

*From an address at 3rd Annual Industrial Development Conference, Gulfport, Miss., March 17, 1928, "Cataloguing Southern Assets."

ITEMS

Former Quizmaster Thomas W. Hughes, now Professor at Washburn College Law School, Topeka, Kan., has been appointed to a place in the new publication Who's Who in Jurisprudence, about to be published.

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THE BULLETIN

John H. Hassinger, of Abingdon, Va., is President of the Diebold-Hassinger Corporation, of Damascus, Va., manufacturers of Birch, Maple, Oak and highest grade Hardwood Flooring. He was a member of the Virginia State Senate, in 1922, one of only five Republicans in that body, consisting of 40 members.

Judge A. A. Burr has been a member of the judiciary since 1908, the last year and a half of the Supreme Court of North Dakota. He may be addressed at Bismarck, N. D.

George H. Bailey is still counsel for the American Mining Congress, with headquarters in the Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. His daughter is a graduate of the University of the State of Washington; his son was graduated from Lafayette University last June. Mrs. Bailey was graduated at the University, with the class Lit. '94.

James H. Westcott has been engaged, for over ten years, as a specialist in the examination of, and in the furnishing of reports as to, oil securities, at 25 Broad Street, New York City.

Allen G. Mills, of Chicago, Ill., is senior member of the firm of Mills & Howe, who do much corporation legal work. Mills has a beautiful home in Glencoe, a suburb of Chicago. His son is a graduate of the University and his daughters of Smith College.

John J. Kiley is in the real estate business, at 11532 Michigan Avenue, Fordson, Mich.

Earl D. Babst gave a complimentary dinner in honor of Dr. C. C. Little, President of the University, at the University Club of New York City, on the occasion of Dr. Little's visit to New York City to speak at the annual banquet of the University of Michigan Club of New York, in February. Babst acted as toastmaster at the banquet.

Harry L. Stearns is connected with the Sugar Beets Products Co., in Saginaw, Mich. His daughter graduates from the University in 1929, where she specializes in geology, having made her honorary geology fraternity and "A" standing in that subject.

Edward F. LeGendre, of Larium, Mich., specializes in personal injury law.

George W. Fuller, of Potsdam, N. Y., paid us a visit in the Spring. He is a Referee in Bankruptcy. He spent a day or two with Judge Howe at the latter's home in Burlington, Vt.

John D. Wakely is in practice in the Daniels Building, Tulsa, Okla., and resides at 1012 Cheyenne Street in that city.

Alvah P. Cady, of Benton Harbor, Mich., is President of The League of Michigan Municipalities. The objects of the League are "to serve as an agency for the cooperation of the Michigan cities in the practical study of all questions pertaining to municipal government, to hold meetings for discussion of such matters and to maintain a central bureau for the collection, compilation and dissemination of information concerning municipal government."

John W. Powers, since graduation, has been in practice in Grand Rapids, Mich. He resides in Grandville, a suburb of Grand Rapids.

B. F. Wollman has entirely recovered from a nervous breakdown; he spent the latter part of the winter in the South. Ben is the N. Y. Stock Exchange member of the firm of W. J. Wollman & Co., brokers and dealers in investment securities, at 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Colonel Dennis P. Quinlan, of Washington, D. C., was given the 33rd degree in the Scottish Rite of the World. He was the only man from the Army, Navy or Marine Corps selected.

Can any one give the present street address of L. H. Chatterson, of Los Angeles, Cal.? His mail has been returned by the Postmaster.

We are pleased to note that we have located Guy L. Reed, whose mail in the past, addressed to Tulsa, Okla., and Miami Beach, Fla., respectively, has been returned by the postmaster. His addresses are: in the Winter, R. F. D., Larkins, Miami, Fla.; in the Summer, Balsam, N. C.

Harry I. Dunton, of Canandaigua, N. Y., has been the very efficient Surrogate of Ontario County, N. Y., for many years.

Sherman H. Hoverter has been in the active general practice in Reading, Pa., since graduation.