

Honoring Two Famous Pan-Americans



Statue of Simon Bolivar in Central Park, New York City.

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Statue of Henry Clay in Caracas, Venezuela.

By EDWARD C. JOHNSTON

A few years ago there was unveiled in Caracas, the capital of the South American republic of Venezuela, a statue of a great Pan-American. The inscription on it, written in Spanish, reads: "Henry Clay, 1777-1852, Apostle of fraternity between the countries of America and valiant defender of their independence. The United States of America presents to the United States of Venezuela this statue of its illustrious statesman, speaker of the House of Representatives, Senator and Secretary of State."

This speech gained for the United States generally and Henry Clay in particular many friends among the South American countries, who were destined to increase when, in 1820, Clay introduced a motion into the Congress to inaugurate diplomatic intercourse with "any of the governments of South America which have established and are maintaining their independence of Spain." The next year, as the result of a resolution he supported, President Monroe sent a special message to congress and a resolution to establish intercourse with the South American nations.

The statue, given in return for one of General Simon Bolivar, the South American champion of independence and Pan-Americanism which was unveiled in Central park in New York city in 1921, was formally dedicated by a distinguished delegation from the United States and the statue was received by the President of the Republic of Venezuela.

When Clay became secretary of state in 1825, his zeal in promoting friendship between the republics of North and South America became apparent almost immediately. He has been hailed as "The Father of Pan-Americanism" in the United States because of the steps which he took to encourage the success of the congress at Panama in 1826, which convened at the call of Simon Bolivar. The United States was not in the first list of countries, but at Clay's suggestion this country later was included. The invitation gave Clay an opportunity to prepare instructions to the United States delegation, which in every feature seems to accord with the principles which have governed the Pan-American movement and the Good Neighbor policy of recent years.

As early as 1816 Henry Clay began his campaign in the Congress in support of the colonies of Spain, then in revolt. Clay in his capacity as Speaker of the House of Representatives, reasoning that the United States might have openly "to take part with the patriots of South America," opposed the reduction of taxes incident to the War of 1812, and a year later likewise opposed a bill intended to stop the fitting out of war vessels in United States ports, maintaining that such a bill might be detrimental to the interests of South Americans who were still struggling for their freedom.

One of the facts about Clay's influence upon the international policy of the United States which is not commonly known to most North Americans is in regard to the so-called "Monroe Doctrine." The principles enunciated in that famous document Clay forecast in July, 1821. He had been pleading the cause of the South American patriots with brilliance and fervor in Congress, which was more or less indifferent to it. Slowly, however, public opinion was won over and when finally in 1822 the purchase of Florida was ratified, President Monroe began to recognize the new republics. The next year the President uttered the words which have been famous as the "Monroe Doctrine," although they might more justly be called the "Clay Doctrine," for had not Henry Clay prepared the way for them and contributed ideas to the formulation of the doctrine, they might never have been uttered. Clay's last great Pan-American work, as Secretary of State in 1825, was to organize European influence, particularly that of Russia, to prevail upon Spain to discontinue the war against her former colonies.

In 1817 he offered a proposal to authorize a salary for a minister to the provinces of the Rio de la Plata. In March, 1818, Clay made the speech which is still gratefully remembered by South Americans. Like all of

The story of this man who was so signally honored in the Venezuelan



Clay's orations, it was stirring; it was the first plea voiced for recognition of the countries then shaking off the domination of Spain.

Alone in congress he thundered and pleaded sympathy for "the 18 millions of people struggling to be free."

capital as a figure of international importance is one of the most important in American history.

Closely associated with the names of General Simón Bolívar and General José de San Martín in the story of Pan-Americanism one finds the name of Henry Clay.

Wings Over America

Twenty "wings" or local branches, one to each of the Latin American republics, were set up by the Inter-American Escuadrilla which recently spent 4 months touring the nations to the south under the auspices of the Rockefeller Commission. The new organization proposes to encourage Pan American air touring, building of airports for civilian flyers and to adopt a uniform touring card for amateur pilots, designed to free them from red tape in international air travel. Included in the plans is a convention of the 21 "wings" in U. S. before the end of 1941.

THIS WEEK IN DEFENSE

Fourteen new ships were launched in "Liberty Fleet Day" ceremonies held at shipyards on Saturday September 27 at Baltimore, Md., Los Angeles, Calif., Richmond, Calif., Portland, Ore., Quincy, Mass., Chester, Pa., Kearney N. Y., Pasagoula, Miss., Seattle, Wash., and Wilmington, Del. The navy announced the launching of the battleship Massachusetts, three minesweepers, Summit, Guide and Ideal and the submarine chaser PC515.

The navy department announced 15 British and Free French warships currently in United States ports and said 12 others had already left U.S. ports where they had put in for repairs or supplies. The war department said 59 officers and enlisted men of the British armored corps are studying American methods at the army armored force school at Fort Knox, Ky. Treasury secretary Monganathau announced the Soviet government has already repaid in gold "a little more than half" of the \$10,000,000 advanced by the U. S. treasury in August.

Assistant attorney general Arnold speaking at Yosemite, Calif., said, "there is not an organized basic industry in the U. S. which has not been restricting production, to avoid what they fear may be ruinous overproduction after the war. . . They have concealed shortages by overoptimistic prediction about supplies. Mr. Arnold also said "a few strategically located labor unions were costing the American consumer one billion dollars a year thru labor restrictions on production by strikes and boycotts for illegitimate purposes, price fixing, restricting labor saving devices, elimination of small competitors and owner operators and "tying up huge industries in a struggle to determine which of two unions shall dominate the field."

Assistant war secretary McCloy in speaking at Jackson, Mich., said the U. S. has an army and an air force "in the sense that one is in the process of production. . . Some of its elements are prepared to meet any foe. . . Yet that army is just becoming an army."

He said the army has its full amount of the fundamental weapons, rifles, bayonets, machine guns, artillery, grenades, but does not have its full equipment of light and medium tanks, anti-tank and anti aircraft weapons. He said there is sufficient equipment for training but heavy

production will not come until this winter or next spring. He said the army has much to learn about the tank-plane and antitank plane combinations and "we still have a long way to go in our coordination between air and the ground but we are beginning in earnest in Louisiana now."

He said plane production "at this time is still not satisfactory as a result of shortages in manufacturing facilities and essential raw materials but it is coming up. He said several U. S. planes far exceed any others in the world."

Priorities director Nelson limited production of spare parts for passenger automobiles and light trucks for the period September 15-December 31, 1941 to 60 percent of the number sold during the first six months this year. SPAB said it will extend American industry assistance in obtaining repair parts.

Agriculture secretary Wienard told northeastern farm leaders and agricultural workers Brittain will need between now and June 30, 1942, evaporated milk and dried skim milk and cheese that will require processing of more than 4 1/2 billion pounds of milk; a billion and a half pounds of pork and lard; about 500 million dozen eggs; 18 million pounds of poultry meat and quantities of tobacco, vitamin rich fruits and vegetables. He said the British need a minimum of \$1,000,000,000 in food between now and February 28, 1942. SPAB announced special attention will be given provision of equipment necessary for expanding dairy production to meet domestic and British requirements. The agriculture department said total income from farm marketings will reach \$10,000,000,000 in 1941.

Labor secretary Perkins said food prices continued to rise during the first half of September with biggest increases in pork chops, lard, eggs, and milk. Price administrator Henderson said eviction proceedings had begun by "unscrupulous" landlords in various parts of the country against tenants who complained or threatened to complain of rent increases to their local rent committee.

Mrs. William P. Hobby, chief of the Women's section of the war department speaking in New York said "Let us stop talking about the talking about the hard lot of the enlisted men. Every possible provision for the welfare of our soldiers is being made as quickly as is humanly possible. Let us also stop the 'O, you poor thing, so you're in the army away from your family and friends.' Keep your handkerchief in your pocket. Instead invite him to your home to meet your sons and daughters."

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City With Streets of Gold Dawson City, Yukon Territory, may be said to have streets of gold. After the recovery of the main gold content of gravel originally washed down from above the Klondike valley, hundreds of tons of waste in which a trace of gold still remained were used to grade the roads in and around the town. The actual gold content remaining is, of course, very small.

The Intellectual Leaders The intellectual leaders of men are the men of vision, with the power of seeing more than others see, for a step ahead of one's fellows.

Report of Condition of the

### Clackamas County Bank

at Sandy, County of Clackamas, at close of business on SEPTEMBER 24, 1941

**ASSETS**

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Loans and discounts (including \$307.41 overdrafts) .....  | \$220,416.49        |
| United States Govt. obligations, direct and guaranteed .....   | 74,031.16           |
| Obligations of States and political subdivisions .....   | 55,628.89           |
| Other bonds, notes and debentures .....  | 5.00                |
| Corporate stocks .....   | 9.00                |
| Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balances, and cash items in process of collection ..... | 194,375.06          |
| Bank premises owned, \$1,600.00; furniture and fixtures \$900.00 .....                                     | 2,500.00            |
| Real estate owned other than bank premises .....   | 3,135.00            |
| <b>TOTAL ASSETS</b> .....  | <b>\$550,100.60</b> |

**LIABILITIES**

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations .....                | \$252,771.48        |
| Time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations .....                   | 219,277.24          |
| Deposits of States and political subdivisions .....                                 | 33,449.55           |
| Other deposits (certified and officers checks etc.) .....                           | 1,789.84            |
| <b>TOTAL DEPOSITS</b> .....   | <b>\$507,288.81</b> |
| Other liabilities .....   | 2,648.54            |
| <b>TOTAL LIABILITIES (not including subordinated obligations shown below)</b> ..... | <b>\$509,937.35</b> |

**CAPITAL ACCOUNTS**

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Capital .....   | \$20,000.00         |
| Surplus .....   | 10,500.00           |
| Undivided profits .....   | 1,913.25            |
| Reserves (and retirement account for debentures or preferred stock) ..... | 7,750.00            |
| <b>TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS</b> .....                                       | <b>\$40,163.25</b>  |
| <b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS</b> .....                       | <b>\$550,100.60</b> |

### Clackamas County Bank

Sandy, Oregon

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