

DR. William Manger, retiring Sub-Secretary General of the Organization of American States, received the Order of the Southern Cross from Ambassador Fernando Lobo of Brazil on November 14, 1958.

ON December 13, Drs. Manoel Cardozo of the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., and John Hutchins of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, received the Order of the Southern Cross from Ambassador Amaral Peixoto.

RECENT DEATHS

GUSTAVO ADOLFO OTERO

Born in 1896 in Bolivia, this writer spent most of his life in Quito, Ecuador, where he died recently. Among his works may be numbered: *Figura y Carácter del Indio* (1935); *La Vida Social del Coloniaje* (1942); *Sociología del Nacionalismo en Hispano-América* (1947); *Estilo y Forma de Bolivia* (1951), and *La Piedra Mágica: Vida y Costumbres de los Indios Callahuayas de Bolivia* (1951) (L. G. C.).

MARIO BRICEÑO IRAGORRY

Died in Caracas on June 6, 1958. He was a writer and politician of many talents. As a historian he showed himself both an investigator and an artist in works such as the following: *Ornamentos fúnebres de los aborígenes de Venezuela* (Caracas, 1928); *La Fundación de Maracaibo* (Caracas, 1929); *Los Fundadores de Trujillo* (Caracas, 1930); *Genealogía de D. Cristóbal Mendoza, Primer Presidente de Venezuela* (Caracas, 1929); *Tapices de historia patria* (Caracas, 1934), and *Triunfo y tragedia del Libertador* (San José de Costa Rica, 1938). From 1941 to 1943 he was director of the Archivo General de la Nación. He was also a *miembro numerario* of the National Academy of History of Venezuela (L. G. C.).

JUAN MANUEL ARCAYA

Also died recently in Caracas. Dr. Arcaya was the dean of the *miembros numerarios* of the National Academy of History of Venezuela. He was born in Coro in 1874. He became prominent as a lawyer, and was active in politics during the long dictatorship of General Juan Vicente Gómez. Among other jobs he was Minister of the Interior twice, 1914-1917 & 1925-1929, and Ambassador in Washington in 1922 and 1930-1936.

As a writer, Arcaya cultivated by preference sociologic and juridical themes, although he ordinarily considered them from the historical point of view. In the field of history unfortunately he did not write to a degree commensurate with his great knowledge or with the immense amounts of historical data he accumulated during his long life. Nevertheless, some of

his works are of enduring merit, such as his *Historia del Estado Falcón*, of which the first—and only—volume appeared in 1920, and was re-edited in 1953 with the author's additions; *Insurrección de los Negros en la Serranía de Coro* (Caracas, 1949); and "Quién o quienes descubrieron a Venezuela?" a work included in the volume *Estudios de historia de América* (México: Comisión de Historia, 1948).

But perhaps his greatest service to historical studies lay in the help and favor given by Dr. Arcaya from his public posts to the restoration and conservation of documentary sources, and in acquiring documents for scientific institutions and facilitating the work of many investigators. Another great service was the wonderful library he collected with such persevering effort and unquenchable enthusiasm. He has willed this rich collection, whose holdings are estimated at more than 70,000 volumes, to the National Library in Caracas (L. G. C.).

AURELIO M. ESPINOSA

Died at Palo Alto, California, on September 4, 1958. A native of Del Norte, Colorado, Dr. Espinosa obtained his education at the University of Colorado and the University of Chicago (Ph. D. 1909). From 1902 to 1910 he was professor of Spanish at the University of New Mexico. In 1910 he was appointed assistant professor at Stanford University, subsequently becoming full professor and, from 1923 to 1947, head of the Romanic Languages Department. He retired in 1947. He was active in founding the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and served as first editor of its journal, *Hispania*. He served as the association's president in 1928. He was an associate editor of the *Journal of American Folklore* from 1914 to 1946, and served as president of the American Folklore Society in 1924 and 1925.

Dr. Espinosa received numerous decorations from his Church, from Spain, Chile, and Mexico. He was a corresponding member of the Royal Spanish Academy, the Hispanic Society of America, and the Academy of American Franciscan History.

Author of numerous books in his field, including over twenty textbooks for use in American high schools and colleges, he also wrote and published more than 175 scholarly articles in various magazines, including THE AMERICAS.

LORENZO RIBER

Died on October 11, 1958, in his native Majorca. He was a numerary member of the Real Academia de la Lengua of Madrid, Spain. Humanist and expert on Balearic history, he wrote the prologue to the important edition of Palou's *Vida* of Junípero Serra entitled *Evangelista del Mar Pacífico. Relación Histórica de la vida del V. P. Fr. Junípero Serra* (Madrid: Consejo Superior de Misiones, 1944) (L. G. C.).