

## NEW DIRECTORS OF THE INSTITUTE

## The Federal Interventor Summarily Dismisses the Directors of São Paulo Coffee Institute and Appoints Successors

Special Correspondence

SÃO PAULO, February 8, 1933.

IN consequence of various political facts, the Military Governor of the State decided to dismiss summarily the Board of Directors elected by the delegates of the coffee growers, and place in office Dr. L. V. Figueira de Mello, João Silveira Prado, and Amando Simões. The decree in this connection—signed on the 20th ultimo—is preceded by a lengthy transcription of the conclusions of the examination made in the Institute's books and of an investigation of all the Institute's transactions during the recent São Paulo revolt.

This transcription also refers to transactions made in the period previous to the 1930 revolt. The investigation of the transactions referring to the São Paulo Constitutionalist revolt shows that the Institute gave under requisition, all its available funds abroad to the São Paulo Constitutionalist Government in order to pay for the purchase of arms and munitions. That referring to the period preceding the 1930 revolt shows large sums were thrown into coffee speculations in order to maintain the price of coffee, mostly either in the Rio or New York Coffee Exchange with a decurrent heavy loss to the organization. The impression caused by these nominations and the violent suspension from office, for indeterminate time, of the members elected by the legitimate delegates of the coffee growers, was not good and can be defined as a deception. The policy which will be followed by the new Board of Directors is not yet known. It is however surmised that they will start a campaign for the reduction of the interest on mortgages and possibly try a general moratorium for the coffee industry. The chairman of the Board is also the president of the committee that has been formally appointed by the Military Governor to organize the basis of a land bank, along the same lines as those existing in the Argentine, etc., in order to foster agriculture and supply the farmer with time credits.—MEDEIROS.

ing the primary cause. As larger amounts of coffee are arriving daily in Santos, it is expected that the situation will be improved as time passes, because it permits a wider selection of types, grades, and qualities.—MEDEIROS.

## COFFEE BURNING IN BRAZIL

Special Correspondence

SANTOS, February 15, 1933.—Up to January 31 last and during the month of January the National Coffee Council eliminated at the various ports of the country the following amounts of coffee:

	Month January	Until January 31 Bags
São Paulo Agency.....	383,660	6,085,643
Santos Agency.....	326,257	4,608,469
Rio de Janeiro Agency.....	134,602	1,431,914
Victoria Agency.....	24,902	538,410
Entre Rios.....	29,388	203,036
Cysneiros.....	.....	105,674
Paranaguá Agency.....	17,919	73,216
(Cruzeiro.....	.....	4,900
Aymorés.....	.....	4,764
Angra dos Reis Agency.....	274	770
Juiz de Fora.....	.....	644
Sundry.....	24	882
Total.....	923,026	13,078,322

—FERNANDES

## NEW MANAGER OF THE INSTITUTE

Special Correspondence

SANTOS, February 8, 1933.—Dr. João Meirelles Netto, a farmer, has been appointed to the post of manager of the São Paulo Coffee Institute, succeeding Dr. Paulo de Lima Correa, who resigned. When the new manager took office, Dr. Figueira de Mello, president of the Institute, said in an introductory speech that he asked full cooperation for the new manager and that it would be necessary to completely alter the policy of the Institute because the directorate, consisting of himself (Dr. Luiz Figueira de Mello), Coronel Armando Simões, and Dr. João Silveira Prado have been called upon by the Federal Interventor, Gen. Waldomiro de Lima, to end all irregularities and abuses and consequently the new manager will have to give the work of the Institute an orientation to correspond exactly to its purpose—the protection of the interests of the coffee growers of São Paulo.—FERNANDES.

## QUALITY OF THE PRESENT COFFEES

Special Correspondence

SÃO PAULO, February 8, 1933.—For some time the quality of the present crop "softs" has not been satisfactory. In consequence the demand has been active in the Santos market, causing the Coffee Institute of São Paulo to increase the daily entries of coffee in Santos. The situation has, however, not improved and the lack of the fine qualities, as regards roast and especially cup qualities, continues. The N.C.C. in Santos also traded some of its soft stock in exchange for hards, exporters paying the difference therefor. Also along the same lines, the N.C.C. authorized trading in "grinders." The low quality of the present cup coffees is attributed to atmospheric conditions during the formation of the bean, and especially during the picking season, too much humidity be-

## THE NATIONAL COFFEE DEPARTMENT

Special Correspondence

SÃO PAULO, February 15, 1933.—In view of the situation created some time ago and the adverse comments, the Provisional Government decided to take over the National Coffee Council in order to adopt a uniform and firm policy as regards the coffee problem. This apparently was impossible while diverse interests acted behind the curtains in Rio. The decree suppressing the N.C.C. and creating in its place the National Coffee Department was made known in Rio and São Paulo late on February 11th. Although unexpected as to time, the alteration was looked for sooner or later. The majority of trade and growers' interests were openly disapproving the measures adopted by the N.C.C. of late. The Provisional Government, in appointing Mr. Armando Vidal as pro-