

bit we have to give up or the little bit of privation we have to go through in doing something for Him and compare it with the tremendous struggle that people are constantly going through, even in our day in order to make a fortune for themselves.

Well, now there's a development in Peruvian history shortly after this that is not nearly so well known as Pizarro's conquest. That is that the emperor sent out a new governor shortly after who was simply the representative of the emperor but was a man of real ability and a man of absolute loyalty to the emperor. He came and took all the leaders who had seized so much territory there and he let many of them keep a good bit of money, but he took the territory away from each one of them and he organized them. He had to fight battles and he had to enforce severe laws, but he organized this absolutely under the control of the viceroy who was representing the king of Spain. And so your period of conquest, of going out and the individuals who were doing this and doing this comes to an end with the establishment of a definite controlled empire with absolutely responsive to orders from the king of Spain; and from that time on Peru remained in rather a static position and there was very little change until the last century in Peru. Now a little bit about the Spanish organization --the Spanish had two viceroys. There was a viceroy in ^{Mexico and} Mexico City, and he controlled Mexico and Central America, and some sections of the northern end of S.A. Then you had a viceroy here at Lima in Peru, and this viceroy here at Lima had authority over all of S.A. except just the small sections of the North that were considered part of the viceroy at Mexico. And the Spanish said, "We have conquered this area. First we discovered it, then we conquered it. It belongs to us. It is for our benefit." And so they said that all the gold from this territory comes to Spain and no one else has a right to say of it. And so they closed it in and they tried to make it very very difficult for any other nation to have any connection with it. So you have a period there, up until 1820, when hardly an Englishman, or Dutchman, or Frenchman, hardly set foot in S.A. It was absolutely closed and was just as closed as Japan was in the account of which you read for today of Japan being closed in the 1600's right up until when Admiral Perry opened it in 1854. It was absolutely closed in there--This S.A. under the Spanish supervision. And not only that, but Chile down here was not even allowed to trade with Spain. Chile could trade only with Lima. Lima could trade with Spain. Buenos Aires, this little area over here could trade only with Lima. & Lima with Spain. You see--every-