

AMERICAN CONSULATE
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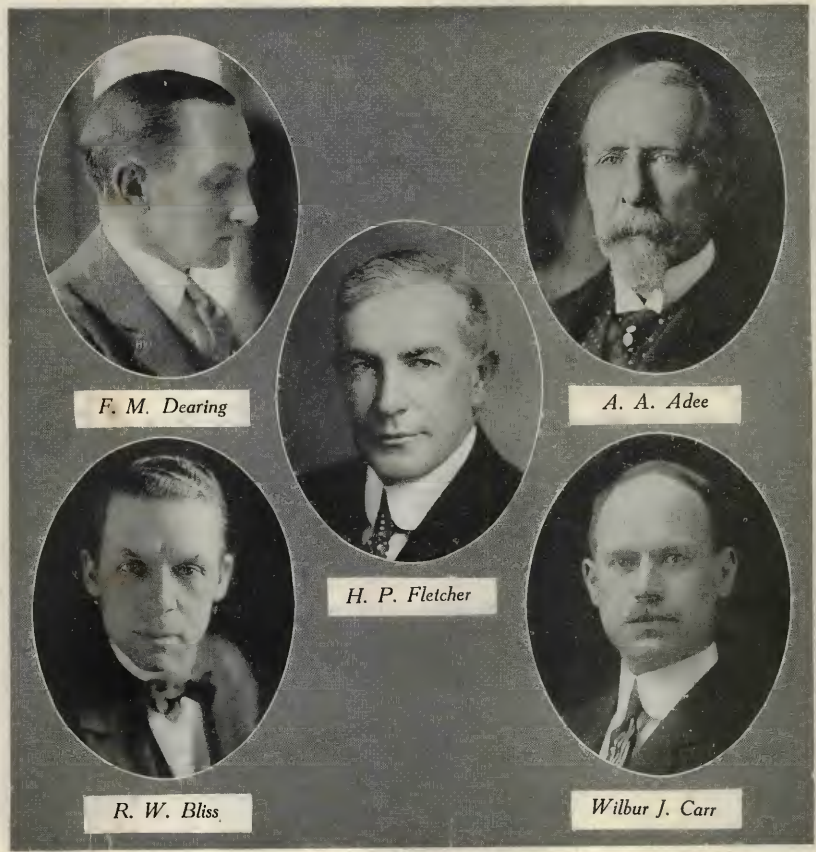
AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE AMERICAN CONSULAR ASSOCIATION
TO FURTHER AMERICAN INTERESTS IN FOREIGN LANDS THROUGH THE CONSULAR SERVICE

VOL. 3

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OFFICERS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT

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Mr. Adee, Second Assistant Secretary; Mr. Bliss, Third Assistant Sec-
retary and Mr. Carr, Director of the Consular Service

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Foreign Service Changes World Wide

Reorganization is in progress among the foreign services of all the important world powers. This is a natural incident of the struggle for economic survival which has followed war's destruction. Among remedial factors which are mostly likely to readjust and stabilize national economy are dependable sources of cheap raw materials abroad and foreign markets for the products of home industry. Governments feel, therefore, more keenly than ever before the vital need for supporting the trade and other enterprises of their citizens in foreign lands. They recognize that the chief and indispensable instrumentality to this end is an efficient foreign service.

It is natural in this situation that the changes accomplished or proposed should have common characteristics. They are all designed to produce "business results." They tend to remove the remaining vestiges of what might be called the monarchical tradition in diplomacy. They emphasize the "economic," and merge it with the political, to such a degree that in a number of foreign office reorganizations any distinction on this ground has been entirely lost sight of.

Consul H. O. Williams has prepared the following summary view of the progress of reorganization in the chief countries of the world.

The reorganization of the British Foreign Service began actively in 1917 with the creation of the Department of Overseas Trade. The need had been felt for more effective governmental support of private enterprise abroad. Conflicts of jurisdiction had arisen between the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, which had theretofore been the chief instrumentalities in this field. [The Board of Trade corresponds approximately to the Department of Commerce in the American Government.] There were conflicting views as to whether the control of foreign trade promotion should be given entirely to the Foreign Office, or entirely to the Board of Trade. The creation of the Department of Overseas Trade was a compromise.

The new department, or bureau, as it would be more likely called in the United States, was given control and direction of the commercial intelligence work of the Consular Service and of the new so-called Commercial Diplomatic Service. It was made to depend jointly from the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, its chief officer occupying a position as "Under Secretary" in each of these two principal executive departments.

This subordinate and rather ill-defined situation of the new Department created difficulties from the start. Its first head, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, resigned chiefly on this account. Subsequently, the Department has been less in the public eye, and has shown a tendency—a number of observers report—to come more and more under the influence of the Foreign Office, and operate as an adjunct thereto in the control and direction of the trade work of the consuls and of the "commercial diplomats."

The Commercial Diplomatic Service, after the Department of Overseas Trade, is the most outstanding feature of the British reorganization as it has been developed up to the present. This service consists of two grades of officers: commercial counselors, and commercial secretaries, the latter in turn being of three rank—first, second and third. These officers are attached to the diplomatic missions, and serve to organize and coordinate the commercial activity of the consuls, and to centralize the results of such activity.

The importance which is attached to these positions is revealed by a perusal of the emoluments provided.

These are set out in the accompanying table, which shows also, as of undoubted interest, the salaries and allowances now made to British consular officers. Pounds sterling have been converted at the rate of \$5.00 to the pound.

It must be borne in mind that the British Consular Service provides also a complete system of pensioning, or age retirement on pay, a feature which is completely lacking in the American Consular Service.

A third striking change which has been made in the British Foreign Service is the removal of property qualifications for entrance to the diplomatic branch. Candidates were formerly required to possess a private income of at least £400. This requirement is no longer made, and the salary schedule has been so adjusted as to make it possible for men of little private means to serve their nation as diplomats, provided they have the other essential qualifications. The Foreign Office and the Diplomatic Service have been amalgamated, providing for the interchange of service at home and service abroad. Nor is it any longer necessary for a candidate to have a prior nomination by the Secretary of State before being permitted to take the competitive examinations. There is, however, a Selective Board, which passes on a candidate's personal fitness beyond that of having intelligence enough to pass the written tests. The clerical staffs of the diplomatic missions have been increased, so that the neophyte diplomats are relieved from much of the routine that used to form the major part of their activities.

New entrance requirements have also been established for the Consular Service, and appointments have been resumed after an intermission of several years due to the war. The new requirements are as follows: (a) candidates must be between 22 and 26 years of age; (b) they must be native-born British subjects (*i. e.*, born within the United Kingdom or one of the self-governing Dominions), of parents also born within the same restricted territory, except under unusual circumstances, when special permission may be granted by the Foreign Secretary; (c) they must have served in the Army, the Navy, or the Air Forces, or have some good reason for not having this qualification; (d) their education must have been continuous up to the age of 17, or up to the



New Rates of Compensation in British Foreign Service

Commercial Diplomatic Service

| Grade of Officer | Basic Salary | Representation Allowance | Rent Allowance | Total Emoluments |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Counselor | \$8,500 | \$1,500 | \$1,250 | \$11,250 |
| Secretary: | | | | |
| Class I..... | 6,000 | 1,500 | 1,250 | 8,750 |
| Class II..... | 4,000 | 500 | 1,000 | 5,500 |
| Class III..... | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | 4,000 |
| | | Consular Service | | |
| Inspectors General..... | \$6,000-\$7,000 | \$2,000 | \$1,250 | \$9,250-\$10,250 |
| Consuls General..... | 6,000- 7,000 | 1,500-2,000 | 1,250 | 8,750- 10,250 |
| Consuls | 4,000- 5,000 | 1,250 | 1,000 | 6,250- 7,250 |
| Vice Consuls | 1,500- 3,000 | 500-750 | 500-1,000 | 2,500- 4,750 |

time of enlistment; (e) they must be physically able to serve in any climate; (f) they must have a knowledge of French.

Reorganization in France

Within the last two years the whole foreign service system of France has been reorganized, particularly with respect to commercial work. The National Office of Foreign Commerce, formerly a semi-official bureau in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has been officially recognized, and two new offices have been created, those of commercial attaché and commercial agent (*agent commercial*). Salaries of consular and diplomatic officers have been increased, and the periods of service prerequisite to promotion from one grade to another slightly lengthened.

The National Office of Foreign Commerce was established in 1898, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris, and has proved to be such a successful institution that it has been officially recognized, as stated above, and its organization and functioning provided for by legislation. It serves as a direct medium of communication between French merchants and manufacturers on one hand, and the foreign markets on the other: communication with the foreign markets, of course, being secured by the diplomatic, consular, and commercial officers of the Republic stationed abroad. The Council of Administration, which, under the supervision of the Minister of Commerce, controls its activities, is composed of nineteen members, one of whom is the President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce. The other eighteen are appointed by the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, the Assembly of the Presidents of Chambers of Commerce, and the Minister of Commerce, each appointing body having a fixed quota to supply. This broad distribution of the appointment of the membership of the Administrative Council results in a body of men of widely varied experience and interests.

The organic law of the National Office of Foreign Commerce provides for a personnel of 26, with the possibility of the appointment of auxiliary assistants. At present the personnel of the office numbers sixty. The names of the bureaus maintained give an idea of the kind and scope of work done—Bureau of Commercial Information, of Customs and Transportation Service, of Contracts, of Foreign Purchase, of Information for Travelers, of Commercial Standing of Foreign Firms, and of Offices.

The last named bureau is a central office and agency for the various commercial offices maintained in foreign countries for the purpose of exhibiting to the merchants of those countries samples of French products and manufactures. It is planned to subdivide the Bureau of Offices geographically, having such subordinates divisions as Anglo-Saxon; Latin, German and Scandinavian; Slav; Far East.

The inequalities of foreign exchange have necessitated large increases in the salaries of diplomatic and consular officers. It is worth remarking that in the French Foreign Service, as in the British, the emoluments are of different kinds: the basic salary; the post allowance; and the allowance for living, depending upon the size of the officer's family.

In France the diplomatic and consular services have been brought into thorough coordination, that is, the same examination gives access to either service, the candidate electing to enter as a diplomatic attaché or as a consular assistant (*consul suppléant*). The two services coalesce again in the office of minister of the second class, this office being filled by the promotion of either consuls general or of diplomatic counselors.

If an officer is fortunate enough to secure promotion, in each case, after the minimum period of service in each grade, it will take 15 years for him to progress from the office of attaché to minister of the second class, and 16 years to cover the stage between consular assistant and the same goal.

The French Government has announced a competitive examination for entrance into the Foreign Service to be held this month. A study of the requirements impresses one with the fact that a higher grade of scholastic preparation is necessary to enter the French service than the American. The examinations, too, are quite a bit "stiffer"; the examination in international law is five hours long; that on the history of diplomacy, six hours; and the one in economic geography, five hours. In the oral examination the following plan is followed: the candidate is given a question (drawn by lot) and allowed forty-five minutes to prepare his answer, which must be given in ten minutes. One must receive 78 per cent in the written examination in order to be eligible for the oral. A very interesting feature of the examination plan is that candidates are to be kept in Paris on probation for two months (from March till May) in order that the authorities may determine who may be permitted to take the written examinations.

The writer of these lines can not help wondering where he and some of his friends among the American consuls would have been, if the American system were like the French!

Service Interchange in Belgium

Belgium, which has always boasted a well-organized Foreign Service, in preparing for the commercial race of the next decades, has made some very interesting changes in the vehicle upon which she depends to win a favorable place in that contest.

Following the example of her big sister on the west she has amalgamated, since August, 1920, the diplomatic and consular branches of the service, and provided for the interchange of officers between the two.

The grade of student consul (*élève consul*) has been revived. These young officers will spend one year in practical association with industry and commerce, and one year in the offices of the central administration, after which they are eligible to appointment as consular attachés to some consular office abroad.

The office or grade of consular attaché is itself a new one. It is intermediate between the grade of student consul and that of vice consul. A minimum service of two years is required in this grade before an officer is eligible for promotion to the grade of vice consul.

The reorganization of the service was accomplished as the result of a recommendation of a commission of business men and officers of the service. The commission is to be a permanent one and serve in an advisory capacity. Definite provisions for its composition and duties are yet to be made.

In keeping with a present-day tendency which may be noted in several foreign governments, commercial and political affairs will be handled by the same bureau of the Foreign Office in Belgium. The work will be divided geographically. There will be six divisions:

Eastern Europe; Southern Europe; Northern Europe; Africa, Australia and New Zealand; Asia and the Dutch Indies; and America.

Reform Demanded in Germany

What is Germany doing? Little material is as yet available concerning the newly organized Foreign Service of the German Republic. From the little news that has come through we glean the following:

In the first place, owing to the devaluation of the mark, the cost of maintaining diplomatic and consular officers abroad is almost prohibitive. Consequently, their numbers have been decimated, only a small portion of the foreign representation of Germany being retained. In order to meet, in some degree, the added expense of the service, consular fees have been greatly increased.

There seems to be a wide-spread demand for the reorganization of the service. Possibly, as a result of the disappearance of the monarchical form of government, there is a demand that diplomats be chosen by open competition, and not be taken exclusively from the aristocracy, as has been the case. An address has been delivered to the Berlin government as the united action of one hundred of the most important firms of Hamburg engaged in foreign trade, demanding the reform of the consular and diplomatic services.

It is reported that hereafter political and commercial activities of the German Foreign Service are to be amalgamated, and that the distribution of work among the bureaus will be geographical, and not according to content.

Bonus for Trade Efficiency

Brazil has a regulation that every consular officer abroad may have six months leave every four years, and that he *must* return home to Brazil at that time. Another rule is that every officer must have served at least one year in one of the less desirable posts before being eligible to promotion. The most remarkable innovation of the Brazilian system is, however, the provision for a bonus for consuls, over and above their salaries, depending upon the increase in Brazilian exports to the consul's district.

Denmark intends to publish a semi-monthly journal to be known as the *Journal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs*. It will contain matters of interest gleaned from the reports of officers serving abroad.

In Norway also there has been an amalgamation of the consular and diplomatic branches of the Foreign Service. In order to secure intelligent young men to service as attachés to the Norwegian embassies and legations, the government has provided scholarships. The recipients of these scholarships will give part of their time to the work of the diplomatic missions, and will be able to do some study at foreign universities.

(Continued on page 14)

Ideas Exchanged

Officers Contribute Helpful Suggestions Concerning Consular Procedure Which They Have Worked Out in Practice

Consul James B. Stewart writes from Chihuahua that he has adopted the practice of writing a "form" commercial letter, varying in certain details," to American firms after the personal visit at the consulate of their representatives. The firm is notified, by means of this letter, that the situation affecting its particular class of goods was discussed with the traveling representative, and that the representative was given all needful assistance, as well as a "general information sheet" relating to the district.

"The letter has not yet failed," writes Mr. Stewart, "to bring appreciative reply from the firm, which, by the way, receives an object lesson of the value to it of the Consular Service, even when it has its own representative abroad."

Mr. Stewart points out that the letter also affords a permanent record of the interview, and is included at the end of the quarter in the *Summary of Business* report as a commercial letter sent.

Under date of March 16th last, the Department wrote Mr. Stewart: "You are advised that the Department has no objection to your sending letters to the home offices of American companies whose salesmen have occasion to call at the consulate. In fact, it is believed that interest in the services rendered by consular officers in trade promotion work can be stimulated in this manner. Such letters should, of course, be transmitted through the Department, in accordance with section 14 of General Instruction No. 453."

Warnings in Visa Control

James Armstrong, Consul assigned to the London Consulate General, furnishes these comments on the conduct of alien visa control at that office:

To care for cases of alien visa applicants who are excludable under the provisions of the immigration laws, but who insist, nevertheless, on the visa of their passports, a printed "warning" has been adopted. This reads as follows:

WARNING

Notice to.....
now residing at.....
and having applied for a passport visa to proceed to the United States:

You are hereby advised that the provisions of Section 3 of the Immigration Law of the United States apply to your own case and render you liable to *exclusion and deportation* after arrival in an American port. If, after consultation with the Steamship Company from which transportation is sought, you

are prepared to assume the *serious risks* involved, a visa will be granted on the specific understanding that it does not guarantee the right to enter the United States, and that you and the Transportation Company accept full responsibility, having been warned of the *special applicability of section 3 of the immigration law* to your case.

American Consulate-General,

London,.....1921.

London,.....1921.

To be signed by Transportation Company.

The undersigned are aware that the above-named person has been warned that he is liable to be deported if landed in the United States and accepts the risk arising from transporting said individual.

The use of printed warnings at this Consulate General was duly authorized by the Department of State under date of December 28, 1920. The issuance of the warnings has been a success, as the steamship companies refuse to accept responsibility.

It is possible that an applicant who has been "warned" may, if active, proceed to another consulate and obtain a visa there, before this office has received the regular visa refusal notice. The Consulate General has, therefore, adopted an indication to other consulates, which takes the form of a rubber stamp, as follows:

American Consulate-General,

London, England.

APPLICATION PENDING

\$1.00 paid

Fee No.....

Fee stamp

and date.

This is impressed upon the applicant's passport with the canceled one dollar fee stamp. If an alien presents a passport so marked at another consulate, action is suspended until the office of original application is communicated with.

In cases where an applicant shows evidence of bad health, he is given a sealed envelope containing a form letter addressed to the examining physician, requesting a specific answer to those questions involving health which are raised in Section 3 of the Immigration Act. This form letter is returned direct by the physician to the Consulate-General.

All doubtful visa cases are submitted to a committee, composed of the Consul General and other of the Consuls not directly engaged in visa work, who are able to render judgment, not influenced favorably or unfavorably by personal contact with the applicant.



HERE & THERE



Wesley Frost retired March 29th as Acting Foreign Trade Adviser of the Department of State and sailed on April 19th for his new post, Marseilles, where he will succeed Consul General Gaulin, transferred to Rio de Janiero. There was a consular luncheon in Mr. Frost's honor on the 8th, when he was presented with a silver cigarette case by his consular colleagues in Washington. Many nice things were said, as will be reported at length in the next issue of the *Bulletin*.

Entrance examinations for the Consular Service will be held in Washington during the week of June 27th next, and for the Diplomatic Service during the week of July 11th.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Myron T. Herrick as Ambassador to France, and of George Harvey to Great Britain. Peter Augustus Jay, who has been a member of the Diplomatic Service since 1902, has been appointed Minister to Roumania.

Sheldon Whitehouse has been detached from the Division of Western European Affairs in the Department and assigned as senior Counselor of the Embassy at Paris.

Due to the Bolshevik advance in the Caucasus, the American consular officers there have been forced to evacuate first Tiflis and then Batum. Consul Charles K. Moser and Vice Consuls John Randolph and Hooker Doolittle are in Constantinople awaiting orders.

A consular luncheon was held March 15th. About twenty-five members were present. The honorary vice-president of the Association, Herbert C. Hengstler, presided. The speakers were Ralph J. Totten, Consul General at Larga, and John A. Ray, Consul at Lourenco Marques.

At a business meeting, which followed the luncheon, Consul General Nathaniel B. Stewart was unanimously chosen to be a member of the executive committee of the Association. Resolutions were passed for presentation to the widow of Colonel Thomas Griffin, whose recent demise, after fifty-five years of faithful service in the Department of State, was deeply felt by the many members of the Service to whom he was personally known.

Officers calling recently at the Department include Soren Listoe, former Consul General at Rotterdam; F. F. Mahin, Consul at Amsterdam; E. H. Dennison, Consul at Quebec; North Winship, Consul at Milan; Ross Hazeltine, former Consul at Bahia Blanca; H. D. Baker, Consul at Trinidad; W. J. Grace, Consul at Sheffield; G. R. Taggart, Consul at London, Ontario; J. B. Milner, Consul at Niagara Falls; W. C. Burdett, Consul at Ensenada; S. H. Wiley, Consul at Oporto; John R. Bradley, Consul at Bluefields; Carlton Hurst, Vice Consul at Cadiz; A. T. Burri, Vice Consul at Constantinople; H. K. Travers, Vice Consul at Naples; Maynard B. Barnes, Vice Consul at Patras.

Hasell Dick, who is now "doing" vital statistics for the *Bulletin*, reports the following glad events:

Born—Patricia Hope Giroux, February 17, 1921, at Quebec, Canada, to Arthur Beck and Grace Flynn Giroux. Mr. Giroux is a Vice Consul of career, assigned to Quebec.

Born—Margaret Mary Lucienne Kirk, February 8, 1921, at Tourcoing, France, to Milton Beckwith and Lucienne Marie Andrée Samyn Kirk. Mr. Kirk is Consul at Tourcoing.

Born—Josephine Yvonne Forbus, March 11, 1921, at Brest, France, to Elizabeth J. K. and Sample B. Forbus. Mr. Forbus is Consul at Brest.

Born—John James Meily, Jr., January 16, 1921, at Berne, to Consul and Mrs. John J. Meily.

We have the pleasure of announcing two consular marriages. Mrs. Gladys Martin, of Fort Flax, Little Island, County Cork, Ireland, and Frank Anderson Henry, Consul at Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, were married January 29, 1921, at Santa Cruz in St. Georges Chapel. Mrs. Priscilla Eudy Fernekorn and Harvey Treadway Goodier, Vice Consul of career assigned to Yokohama, were married in the American Consulate General at Yokohama, February 12, 1921.

Samuel W. Honaker, Consul detailed at Johannesburg, has been temporarily detailed at Lourenco Marques, and John R. Minter, Vice Consul at Port Elizabeth, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Johannesburg. Hugh S. Fullerton, Vice Consul of career, has been transferred from Huelva, Spain, to Lyon, and Grady Corbitt, also a Vice Consul of career, from Lyon to Stockholm. Alexander K. Sloan of Pennsylvania has been appointed Vice Consul of career, Class 3, and assigned as Vice Consul at Ceiba,



The following changes are noted among subordinate officers: Russell F. Abdill, now clerk at Plymouth, appointed Vice Consul there; Nels E. Anderson, now Vice Consul and clerk at Saloniki, transferred to be Vice Consul and clerk at Bucharest; Goodsill F. Arms, resigned as Consular Agent at Coquimbo, Chile; Joseph W. Caldwell, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Adelaide (first appointment); Alfredo L. Demorest, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Trinidad (first appointment); Edwin Salz, appointed Acting Consular Agent at Coquimbo, Chile (first appointment).

In the conviction that the foreign trade of the United States will greatly increase and with a view to training men to take responsible positions either with business organizations or the Government, a School of Foreign Service was formed at Georgetown University in Washington in 1919. The first class will graduate from the School this June. Other universities are establishing similar schools.

The classes are conducted by men who have had actual experience in foreign trade work and who are cognizant of present conditions and tendencies in that field. Many of the members of the faculty are officials of the Government. A class in Consular Procedure is being conducted by an experienced consular officer. Economic and historic backgrounds are being furnished by professors specializing in the various sections of the world.

A professional foreign service fraternity, Delta Phi Epsilon, the first of its kind in the United States, was formed at the School and already, although it has only been in existence a little over a year, has established chapters in New York University and Jochi Daigaku University in Tokyo. The men belonging to the fraternity dedicate their efforts to the promotion of American trade, prestige and influence abroad. Ambassadors, Consular Officers, Commercial Attachés, Trade Commissioners and special experts along kindred lines frequently address the organization and give the men a broader view of actual conditions than might be gathered from the regular lectures.

A stranded American (and there are many of them in Mexico to-day) recently called at the Chihuahua Consulate for financial assistance. He was a mechanic and

showed evidence of having held fat war time jobs—silk shirt, fancy cut suit, much jewelry, etc. Said he had just been robbed of every cent and that he was "flat broke." Looking at his heavy gold watch chain the consul suggested that he leave it with a certain banker who would no doubt advance him enough money on it to enable him to get back to the border. His face clouded and, without explaining why, said that he couldn't think of parting with his chain (from his best girl perhaps) even for a short time and that he would much rather leave his diamond!—a good sized one set in a gold tooth! Thereupon the Consul advised him to smile at the banker. He did and was sent to the dentist!

A well-known Consul-General contributes the following:

This little story, simple though it be, possesses a moral. The late William E. Curtis, eminent author and correspondent, in the goodness of his heart, when the incumbent at an important consular post died in the autumn of 1910, decided to "put in a good word" for a consular officer stationed in that same country whom, during his peregrinations, he had learned to respect and admire. Mr. Curtis, in a letter kept as a souvenir by the officer in question, incidentally relates in the following manner what happened:

Sitting in my office in Washington, I called up [one of the rulers of consular destiny] on the 'phone and said:

"Will it do any good for me to urge R..... for C.....?"

"No," was the prompt answer.

I was a little nettled. I thought the reply was a little rude and said:

"Will you be good enough to tell me why not?"

"Because his nomination has already gone to the President and will doubtless be sent to the Senate to-morrow. I am glad that you have not said anything about it because now I can tell everybody that R..... was promoted without anybody saying a word in his favor, and on his record alone."

"He deserves it and I am glad he got it," was my reply.



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CONSULAR BULLETIN

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Editor and Publisher J. W. YOUNG
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The American Consular Bulletin is published in cooperation with the American Consular Association, which is an unofficial and voluntary association embracing most of the members of the Consular Service of the United States. The Association distributes the Bulletin to its members, and it is also open to private subscription in the United States at the rate of \$1.50 a year, or 15 cents a copy, payable to the publisher.

The purposes of the Bulletin are (1) to serve as an exchange among American consular officers for personal news and for information and opinions respecting the proper discharge of their functions, and to keep them in touch with business and administrative developments which are of moment to them; and (2) to disseminate information respecting the work of the Consular Service among interested persons in the United States, including business men and others having interests abroad, and young men who may be considering the Consular Service as a career.

Propaganda and articles of a tendentious nature, especially such as might be aimed to influence legislative, executive or administrative action with respect to the Consular Service, or the Department of State, are rigidly excluded from its columns.

THE BULLETIN

Beginning with the issue of December, 1920, the Executive Committee of the Consular Association undertook to supply all copy for the *Bulletin*. The present is, therefore, the sixth issue to be brought out in accordance with this new editorial policy, and the members of the Association should be in position to judge of its fruits. Both brickbats and bouquets are invited.

The purposes of the *Bulletin*, as conceived by the Executive Committee, are stated in the column heading above. That the *Bulletin* should serve primarily as an exchange among consular officers for personal news, for information respecting "developments at Washington," and as a forum for the discussion of all phases of consular work, is the clear consensus of opinion revealed by letters from the membership of the Association received in the course of the past two years.

A second purpose, the Committee believes, should be the dissemination of information concerning the Consular Service among interested persons in the United States. To this end the Committee is developing a free mailing list. The list embraces at present about 200 names, of which 125 are those of chambers of commerce in the United States and similar bodies. The next largest section of the list comprises the libraries of universities and undergraduate organizations in universities from whose membership valuable recruits may be won for the Service. The remainder of the list is made up of officials of the Government directly concerned with

the Service, such as the higher officers of the Department of State, the Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Director-General of the Pan American Union, and the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In determining the contents of the *Bulletin*, a third incidental purpose is being kept in mind, that is, to make the files of the *Bulletin* a permanent repository for information, especially historical information, relating to the Consular Service, which is of interest or value and would otherwise, with the lapse of time, be lost to view and posterity. Attention is invited, in this connection, to the editorial note printed on page 9 of the December issue, relating to the history of the Paris Consulate General, begun in that number.

Concurrently with the change in editorial management, new business arrangements were made with the publisher, Mr. J. W. Young. The cost of the *Bulletin* to the Association, under these arrangements, is slightly less than \$100 a month. As the present membership of the Association is 346, its yearly income is, or should be, \$1,730, and its monthly income may be said to be \$140. The publication of the *Bulletin*, therefore, absorbs about three-quarters of the Association's current income. Of the remainder, \$10 is expended monthly for clerical assistance for the Secretary-Treasurer, and then there are letter postage and other incidentals to be taken care of. The reserve fund of the Association now exceeds \$2,000, of which \$1,900 is drawing interest in bank.

The exact figures for all this will appear in the annual report of the Treasurer, which will be rendered June 30th next and published in the *Bulletin*. The purpose of the present statement is to acquaint members with the general situation, in order that they may know of the extent to which the *Bulletin* is absorbing the current resources of the Association. They can then formulate a judgment on the present policy of their Executive Committee.

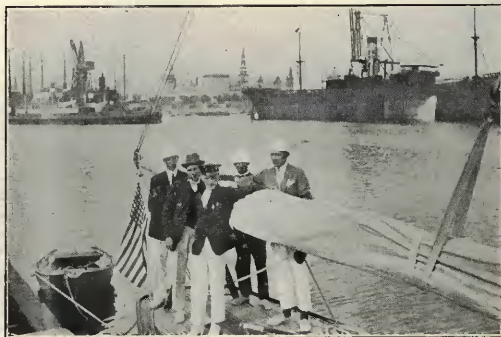
In an organization having so widely dispersed a membership as the Consular Association, the Executive Committee can be guided in matters of policy only by its own judgment and the expressions of opinion which come to it in written form from the field. The members of the Association are urged, accordingly, to write the Secretary-Treasurer, in care of the Department of State, giving their opinions of the last six issues of the *Bulletin* and their views as to its continued publication under the business arrangements described.

The membership of the Executive Committee is at present as follows: Wesley Frost, Chairman, Tracy Lay, Nelson T. Johnson, D. C. Poole, N. B. Stewart, and the Secretary-Treasurer, D. D. Shepard, *ex-officio*. For the present, Mr. Poole is taking the chief responsibility for the *Bulletin*.



French war orphans, who are being educated with funds furnished by individual American contributors, tender address of appreciation to the American Consul at Algiers, Edward A. Dow, December 24, 1920. (Consul Dow with flowers.)

In "Hamlet's Country." Elsinore Castle appears in background. The group includes Consuls Romenyn Wormuth and Maurice P. Dunlap—first in fedora, second in dark cap.



The American Consulate on Front Street, Dawson City, Canada, opened during the gold rush of 1897-98 by Consul (Colonel) McCook, who went to his post by dog team 700 miles from Skagway, Alaska. Photograph furnished by Consul G. C. Woodward.

VARYING ASPECTS OF CONSULAR LIFE



NEW BOOKS

J. E. Spurr: *Political and Commercial Geology and the World's Mineral Resources*. McGraw-Hill Book Co., 239 West 39th St., New York, and 6 Bouverie St., E. C. 4, London. 1920. 562 pp. \$5.

World Atlas of Commercial Geology. Part I—Distribution of Mineral Production. United States Geological Survey, Washington. 1921. 72 pp. plus 72 plates. \$2.

The appearance of these two volumes helps to mark a distinct development in the study of international relations. They are pioneer attempts to deal definitely and scientifically with actuating forces in this field which, if not newly created by the war, have been given a prominence by the war's subsequent events which commends them to the particular attention of all who are concerned with foreign intercourse and governmental policies.

"Political and commercial geology" is the descriptive phrase adopted by Mr. Spurr to cover the series of studies by experts which have been brought into book form under his editorship. The purpose of the series, Mr. Spurr says in his preface, "is to shed light upon the vast importance of commercial control of raw materials by different powers, through invested capital."

"The question of domestic and foreign governmental policies of the United States," he continues, "is closely involved. It appeared to many of us who were engaged (as all the authors of these papers were) in studying the mineral problems during the war, that our Government had never grasped the vast political significance of commercial domination, and especially of the control of mineral wealth; and that other more seasoned nations had done so, and thereby affected the interests of America and her policy very deeply, without her being aware of the circumstance."

The fact that before the end of 1917 the Secretary of State had asked the Secretary of the Interior to initiate through the Geological Survey the inquiry into mineral production and resources which has resulted in the second publication cited above, suggests that the Government was more alive to these matters than Mr. Spurr suspects. He is undoubtedly right, however, in asking of the generality of Americans, "how many realize that the Alsace-Lorraine question is and was not a sentimental one, but a struggle for the greatest iron deposits of Europe, and the second largest in the world, which gave Germany her immense growth and power, and may now transfer that wealth and power to France? That the dispute between Poland and Germany as to Upper Silesia is not a question of nationality, sentiment, or even territory, but concerns the greatest coal field of Europe as well as great deposits of lead and zinc?"

The first study in Mr. Spurr's book relates to petroleum, "source of power and light, the key to the mastery of the air, and, on account of its fluid and easily transportable condition, of extraordinary future impor-

tance." Coal, iron and the ferro-alloys are considered next, the other major metals and the non-metallic minerals such as emery, graphite and asbestos. Then follow chapters on the fertilizer minerals—phosphate rock, potash, etc., and finally the precious metals, including platinum.

The volume includes two interesting charts, one showing the proportional political or territorial ownership of the chief great powers in the known reserves of the essential minerals, and the other their commercial or financial control. The final chapter, entitled "Who Owns the Earth?", brings out the paramount position of the United States and the British Empire in respect to the control of mineral resources.

The *Atlas of Commercial Geology* embodies the first results of an investigation initiated in December, 1917, by the Geological Survey at the instance, as already intimated, of the Secretary of State. George Otis Smith, the Director of the Geological Survey, writes in the introduction to this volume:

"With the growth of our industries the known and possible sources of our supplies of raw materials have become of greater and more pressing interest. Even the United States—most favored of nations in abundance and variety of raw materials—cannot be self-sufficient: it must look beyond its shores for supplies as well as markets. The study of the distribution of mineral raw materials and their relations to the promotion of trade and the control of industry is a branch of geology and may best be termed commercial geology. To set forth graphically and to describe concisely the basic facts concerning both the present and future sources of the useful minerals is the purpose of this *World Atlas of Commercial Geology*."

There are 72 pages of reading matter, and illustrative of the facts brought out therein 72 plates. The plates are arranged in groups of eight, each group including maps of three kinds—(1) a map of the world on which the production, and for major commodities the consumption by countries, are shown in percentages of the world's output in 1913, the latest year of normal production; (2) maps of continents, on which the production is shown by countries, districts, or fields, again in percentages of the world's output in 1913; and (3) a map of the United States, on which more geographic detail is possible and on which production is shown by states, fields, or districts in percentages of the output of the United States in 1913.

Robert Lansing: *The Peace Negotiations. A Personal Narrative*. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and New York. 1921. 328 pp. \$3.50.

An explanation by Mr. Lansing of the differences between himself and President Wilson at the Peace Conference, as well as before and after, which led eventually to Mr. Lansing's resignation as Secretary of State in February, 1920.

Origin of the Consular Institution

By G. Bie Ravndal

(Continued from April issue)

Although Amalfi had a fonduk in Jerusalem (then under Saracen domination) in 1080, owned an entire square or quarter in Antioch before the Crusades, and could boast a colony in Constantinople at the head of which stood an honorary consul (1075), and notwithstanding the particularly amiable relations long subsisting between Amalfi and Alexandria as well as Moslem states in Barbary, it is in vain we look for consuls designated by and representing abroad that enterprising republic, whose career was so brilliant and so brief.

In the general confusion as to when and where consuls were first detailed, three dates shine forth like guiding stars:

1098, in which year citizens of Genoa were permitted to establish a consulate in Antioch;

1154, in which year Pisa was authorized to have a consul in Alexandria;

1199, in which year Venice concluded a treaty with the Greek emperor comprising consular jurisdiction in Constantinople.

As regards the treaty which Genoa obtained from the Norman prince, Bohemund, whom it had so valiantly supported in the siege of Antioch (1097), only the conspicuous facts are known: viz., thirty houses were given to the Genoese as their property, also the church of St. John and a fonduk. They furthermore secured consular jurisdiction. It is not likely that the Genoese Consul at this early date wielded any power or commanded any prestige exceeding that of a temporarily acting judge, selected by his countrymen on the spot, perhaps afterwards recognized by the home authorities.

Until the early part of the 12th century, the consular institution was still in the making. Some nations, such as the Spaniards, the French, the Normans of Sicily, carried in their statute books enactments in pursuance of which merchants going abroad on a trading expedition could select among themselves a consul who would adjudicate all disputes arising on board ship, or in the foreign ports, until the termination of the voyage. It is problematical whether any consul, of whom record may have been kept during the 11th century, held his appointment direct from his home government. However, the consular institution developed rapidly and advanced swiftly into dignity and commanding influence, as vividly illustrated by the treaty of 1124 between Venice and the Kingdom of Jerusalem.

A typical foreign quarter in the cities of the Crusaders was usually called a *ruga* or a *vicus*. It comprised both the public and the private buildings of the colonists. There would be a courthouse in which the consul presided, surrounded by his council, a warehouse (fonduk) which served purposes of both storage and trade, a church (or churches), usually bearing the name of the patron saint of the mother country (St. Marcus, St. Laurentius, etc.), flour mills, bake ovens, butcher shops and baths. To these public institutions must be added the residences, stores and shops of the individual colonists. While the Venetians called the heads of their colonies in the Holy Land *bailos* (judges), the Genoese, Pisans, French, etc., commonly adopted the appellation consuls (the consul of the Genoese was called *podesta*). At first, these magistrates were frequently named viscounts. Heyd insists that, at least during the first century after the opening of the Crusades, the Latin colonies in Syria and Palestine were presided over by *vice comites*. Rey observes that "the foreign merchants were grouped together by nationalities under a chief who was called first viscount, then bailiff, but still more usually consul, and who was recognized by the local government. He held his powers from the authorities of his home metropolis, to whom on the expiration of his mission he rendered account."

Bailiffs or consuls usually were assisted in their functions by a body of resident fellow-countrymen, called the council, and which was convoked when weighty or intricate problems confronted the colony. Not infrequently, if not invariably, these councillors were officially authorized and bound from home to watch the consul's acts and to interfere effectively against any improper financial transactions or arbitrary judicial decisions on his part.

Consul as Hostage

With the exception of certain consular representatives of Venice and Genoa, consuls did not receive fixed salaries, but were compensated entirely from fees which, however, ordinarily had to be accounted for. Nor were they, to begin with, in the colonies within Christendom, appointed for more than a limited period of a year or two. In Alexandria and in the Barbary ports, on the other hand, where the post of consul was extremely dangerous, as the consul was held personally responsible for the misdeeds of his nationals, being treated by the

Moslems as a hostage, it was rather difficult to get consular positions properly filled, and the consular tenure of office naturally became prolonged. Down to the 17th century, consuls were appointed from among prominent merchants of the nobility and usually were allowed to engage in commerce, conspicuous exceptions being certain consular officers of Venice and Genoa. They were expected to live stylishly and to entertain generously.

While fundamentally, in the Middle Ages, jurisdiction in cases involving blood, i. e., in criminal cases, was vested in the territorial sovereign, exceptions were gradually introduced both in Christian and non-Christian countries and eventually the consular jurisdiction, especially in the Levant, became as absolute as it is today in the Ottoman Empire.

Early Invoice Certification

In pursuance of more or less uniform regulations governing consuls in Egypt, the latter were expected to give special attention to verification of goods entered at the customs by their compatriots, to urge the legitimate claims of their nationals upon the Sultan's government; to administer justice impartially and with dignity. In Moslem countries, a typical fonduk which took the place of the *ruga* in Latin Syria and the *embolos* or *scala* in Greek Constantinople, consisted of an immense square building of stone, surrounding an inner court in which the packing and unpacking of goods took place. On the ground floor were numerous vaulted stores; upstairs the merchants had their living apartments. Within the same enclosure, there were a church, a jail, a cemetery, a bakery, a bath, a butcher shop, a mill, a fish market.

In this fonduk, the consul resided as governor and judge of his colony. He was forbidden to allow the sale of wine in the fonduk for his own account or to Moslems. Wine, the sale of which was forbidden in Moslem markets, could, however, be sold in the fonduks, and the consul was entitled to a certain percentage of the wine involved in the sales.

In public, the consul was always preceded by two estafettes (couriers, corresponding to the lictors of ancient Rome). He was required, against a special fixed allowance, to have the chaplain and the doctor of the fonduk at his table. The chaplain often served as clerk of the consulate. Throughout the Middle Ages, whenever ex-territorial concessions for foreign settlements were granted, the church ever was an inseparable, if not the chief, component, and it was the consul's fundamental duty to see to it that his compatriots abroad had the opportunity of worshipping according to their national religion, which, of course, also was his.

All fonduks in Egypt were closed by the Moslems at night and reopened in the morning. In theory, no Moslem was allowed in any fonduk except in virtue of consular permission. Moslems, however, at times strolled

in. Hence a curious and not very nice custom, which ultimately was abolished by official decree from home, prevailed in some foreign settlements among the Moslems and consisted in having pigs run loose in the yard of the fonduks so as to disgust the Moslems (who detest such animals) and keep them at a respectful distance.

We are informed that much ceremony attended the official reception of a foreign consul. An account from the beginning of the 16th century says that immediately on the arrival of a French Consul in Egypt, the Pasha sent to meet him a deputation of notables of the country and chamberlains leading horses for the conveyance of the consul from Alexandria to Cairo. On his march to Cairo, the consul was preceded by his ushers, his chaplain (who represented the convent of Jerusalem), his janissaries, officers and servants. He rode horseback and was dressed in a gown, called *dolman*, and a scarlet jacket lined with some valuable fur. The gifts which he distributed on this occasion, to the guards of the city and of the castle in which the Pasha resided, were fixed at 700 piasters.

In Aleppo, the consul on similar occasions did not have to pay more than 300 piasters, but his reception there was even more brilliant than in Cairo as the foreigners ostentatiously joined the native officials in the ceremony of welcome. The outgoing consul led the procession dressed in eastern style (*dolman* of gold cloth, over which a jacket of crimson velvet, lined with sable) and with waving peruke, tall hat and long beard. The new consul made his entry in European costume, but afterwards he let his beard grow, as the heard commanded respect according to its size and the care with which it was kept. The consul was carried in a chair of state surmounted by a canopy.

Foreign Colonies in Constantinople

The Venetian lodge or settlement in Constantinople, although simply managed by merchants through representatives chosen by and among themselves, and who dispensed justice in accordance with their home laws, was probably the nearest approach, prior to the crusades, to the subsequent consulates abroad. At the same time, we recognize in it only the continuation and development of similar institutions which existed in various sections of the world and among different peoples and had been known since the dawn of history. It may be asserted without much fear of contradiction that the Italian colonies (Amalfitan, Venetian, Pisan and Genoese) in Constantinople, from the time of the first Crusade (1095), if not even before, till the end of the 12th century, were presided over by magistrates, most usually known as legates, consuls or viscounts, either designated by the home authorities or by the emperor or elected by the colonists. While the foreign settlements consisted of compounds (*fonduks*) in Moslem lands and of streets or quarters (*vici* or *rugae*) in the cities of the

crusading knights, they usually in the Greek empire took the form of *scalas* or quays, back of which stretched the warehouses, vaulted bazaars, churches and residences of the settlers.

In Constantinople, along the Golden Horn, from the Sweet Waters of Europe almost to Seraglio Point, such *scalas* gradually had been accorded the foreign nations trading in the Greek metropolis until the Greeks themselves were practically excluded from the waterfront.

"You may see today the great khans or caravanserais where the merchants and the pilgrims congregate, the walls strong to resist attacks, the gates closed at nightfall, the arrangements for common meals and ablutions; and as you pass by you see the dark figures clustering in the doorways, or sitting on the marble steps, in their picturesque colors, and with that strange far-away look in their faces that you learn to know so well in the land where there is never any more pressing need than repose, or any delight more sweet. The custom of these great lodgings and very often the buildings themselves, go back far into the Middle Ages. In the 13th century they held great colonies of merchants strong for mutual combination and defense. Many of them were near to the wharves, as close within the walls as might be, and some without. No visitor today can fail to be struck by the great klan hard by the Mosque of Valide Sultan which he passes when he has crossed the Galata Bridge on his way to St. Sophia."

Consul as Judge and Protector

Permanent legations were not known until after the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. In the absence of resident ambassadors or ministers, the bailiffs, *podestas*, viscounts and consuls in Constantinople, like their colleagues in Akka, Alexandria and elsewhere, performed the combined duties of diplomatic and consular officers. In Constantinople, the consul's primary duty consisted in protecting the interests of his countrymen. Accordingly, he had to exercise vigilant care that the emperor lived up to the provisions of the treaty in force in reference to the number of houses, the extent of the waterfront, the size of the bazaars to which his nationals were entitled. When acting in his judicial capacity, the Venetian bailiff would hold court, assisted by his two counsellors, either in his office or under the portico of the church of St. Mary or in the open gallery of the *lobium* (the principal market-hall of the colony).

As far as can be learned, the relations between the Imperial Court and the foreign consuls were ostensibly friendly. The latter were expected to call at the palace on certain holidays (especially after the Easter service at St. Sophia) to pay their respects. In accordance with custom, they received presents from the palace: rich garments on special holidays and frequently, from the Imperial kitchen, fruit and game. In order to represent properly the Republic of St. Marc, the Venetian

NECROLOGY

Albro L. Burnell

Albro L. Burnell died at his post, Lille, France, March 19, 1921, from cardiac infection following pneumonia. His remains will be brought to the United States for interment.

Mr. Burnell was 46 years of age, having been born March 13, 1875, at Portland, Maine. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College. From 1901 to 1907 he was a teacher and superintendent of schools in the Philippine Islands. His first consular appointment was as Vice and Deputy Consul at Baranquilla, December 18, 1907. Later he served as Vice and Deputy Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, and in 1914, having taken the consular examinations, he was named Consul at Rouen. He was promoted to Class VIII in 1917, and to Class VI in 1919, in which year he was assigned to Lille. In June, 1920, he was promoted another grade and in December ordered to Cherbourg. His illness, however, prevented his ever reaching his new post.

According to the *Washington Star*, John S. Twells, formerly American Consul at Naples, Jamaica and Carlsbad, died in New York, March 15th, at the age of 87.

Miss Aida Lombard, 18-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lombard, the former at one time American Vice Consul at Lugano, Switzerland, died of heart failure, February 15, 1921, at Barcelona, Spain.

Consul was enjoined by his instructions, *Capitulare Baiuli Constantinopolitani*, to maintain suitably dressed and armed servants and a stable containing, beside ordinary beasts of burden, at least two stallions of state.

Depping, Miltitz, Heyd, Martens, in fact, most leading authorities, agree that the consuls of that age represented the sovereignty of their country: that they were not only guardians abroad of the economic interests of their homeland and the protectors and judges of their countrymen in their colonial affairs, but also the agents of their government in matters of international politics. Their commissions corresponded largely to the credentials of the Ministers of later times. "In the Middle Ages," Miltitz says, "the consuls were, in fact and by right, the only persons enjoying the privileges of the law of nations."

However, the consular service of those early days suffered from various serious defects, the principal ones being the fee system and the uncertainty of tenure of office. No *consuls de carrière* were known anywhere until the reorganization in 1688 of the French consular service by Louis XIV's famous minister, Colbert, who made it a profession and a career.

(To be concluded)



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES WORLD WIDE

(Continued from page 4)

Sweden observes a geographical distribution of political and commercial matters, both kinds of questions being handled by the same bureau. A very unusual feature of the Swedish reformed service is the appointment of "social [or socio]logical" attachés" to serve at certain diplomatic missions. Their function is to look closely after the welfare of Swedish citizens abroad (emigrants) and to keep up their interest in the home land.

ROGERS ON REORGANIZATION

Speaking before the House of Representatives on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, during the session of Congress just closed, Representative John Jacob Rogers of Massachusetts characterized the separation of the Diplomatic and Consular Services in the field as "fatal."

"It is fatal," he said, "to the skillful adjustment of the question at issue, and it is fatal to the proper elasticity of the personnel in the field. . . . The Department of State should have the right to assign a Consul to diplomatic duties and a diplomat to consular duties. For one thing, it would remove the intolerable social barrier which some ill-advised persons seek to erect between the two sides of the single service. Furthermore, it would make a given individual more expert and experienced in the problems daily arising if he had had experience both in diplomatic and in consular offices.

"If there ever were a reason for the separation, it is gone today. The solution is to create a single foreign service and a single corps of foreign-service officers, suitably graded so that the State Department can at any moment assign any member of the corps to the position and to the work for which he is best adapted."

Earlier in his speech, under the head of "Merit Promotions for Our Foreign Service Officers," Mr. Rogers said:

Importance of Diplomatic Secretaries

"The backbone of our Diplomatic Service is the secretary. A bad secretary may bring on a world war. An efficient secretary may enormously promote the welfare and prestige of the United States. Considering the importance and possibilities of the position, I believe that our secretaries are the most poorly paid men in the Government service. They enter the service at \$2,500 or less—after a preliminary training that usually involves six or eight years—and at the end of a lifetime of successful work in the foreign service they may hope to receive a salary of \$4,000 as first secretary. The burdens of maintaining adequately an important and dignified position in a foreign capital are financially

very heavy. As a practical matter no man—certainly no married man—can expect to be able to make both ends meet on the Government salary. The result is that the men appointed almost invariably have, as they certainly need to have, private means. I believe that this result improperly limits to rich men applicants for positions as foreign secretary and is thoroughly undemocratic and indefensible. I believe that the United States can afford to pay a living wage for the service performed and one which is commensurate with the importance of the functions involved. I believe that this course is dictated both by common decency and self-interest."

"Congress has shown it is reluctant to increase diplomatic salaries," Mr. Rogers continued. "The only other incentive for the right kind of ambitious young men to enter as fourth secretary, at the salary of \$2,500, is the prospect of promotion upon merit."

Referring then to the varying policies of recent administrations with respect to the promotion of service men to the grade of Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Rogers concluded:

"I do not profess to say that all ambassadors and all ministers should be appointed from the ranks of secretaries or consuls. Nor do I suggest that all secretaries or consuls are fit to be made ambassadors or ministers. But I do assert that for every reason it is important that, in so far as practicable, competent secretaries and consuls should have the prospect before them of a promotion to the rank of minister as a reward for efficiency. The service itself, and the country with it, will be better off in consequence."

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS

By Walter A. Leonard

"What happens to my trade reports other than the publication of an occasional one in *Commerce Reports*?" is a soliloquy in which I indulged more than once while a consul in the field. Possibly other consular officers have asked themselves the same question, and hence may be interested in a few observations on this point by a colleague who has been detailed to the Office of the Foreign Trade Adviser.

All consular and diplomatic trade reports are first handled in the Foreign Trade Adviser's Office, which might more appropriately be designated a bureau or a division, for its personnel comprises 55 officials and clerks, three of whom, including the chief, Wesley Frost, are consular officers. Fourteen of the personnel are regional economists—most of them having advanced degrees in economics—among whom the world has been

divided, and, they advise or take action on commercial and economic problems pertaining to their respective regions.

These economic experts read, grade and distribute the trade reports received from consular and diplomatic officers. At the end of the calendar year, or more frequently in many cases, the trade cards kept by the economists are gone over and an appraisal is made of the commercial and economic reporting work of the consular officers, which is entered on the general efficiency records kept in the Department.

After being read and graded, copies of the reports are distributed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, which is charged by law with the publication of *Commerce Reports*, and to such other Government departments, hoards and non-Government organizations as may be interested.

For instance, copies of a report on financial matters are usually distributed to the Treasury Department, Federal Reserve Board, and War Finance Corporation, in addition to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. If the report is from Latin America it is also usually distributed to the Pan American Union. Inasmuch as the original of all reports, together with its enclosures, is kept in the files of the State Department, consuls will realize how important it is to transmit at least five copies of reports in accordance with General Instruction No. 714. It may be remarked that many valuable consular reports, due to their confidential character, are not published or even disseminated to non-Government organizations. Such reports, however, are frequently used by the Department in the formulation of Government policies.

It will thus be noted that the manuscript copies of consular trade reports are carefully read not only in the Department of State but usually in four other departments or bureaus, and that every report of any value is given attention and is used as a basis of action.

For the benefit of consuls which have in their districts large numbers of American citizens to be registered, and whom it is desired should continue to be registered, Paul H. Foster, Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, suggests a system for keeping these registrations up to date. Each registration of an American citizen is carded. The cards are copied and placed in a calendar file, such file being arranged or classified by months, i. e., according to the month in which the registration expires. On the first of each month the registrants are notified by the Consulate of the fact of this expiration and are requested at the same time to make application for renewal or re-registration.

PASSPORT CONTROL

The following official announcement was made April 4th:

The State Department has received an opinion by the Attorney General to the effect that the Passport Control Act of May 22, 1918, has been terminated by Joint Resolution of Congress, March 3d, so far as it relates to American citizens entering and leaving the United States and to aliens leaving this country, although, in view of a provision in the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Act of March 2, 1921, the Act is still in operation with regard to aliens entering the United States.

Accordingly, this Government no longer requires passports or permits of American citizens entering or leaving the United States or of aliens leaving this country. However, the Department considers it advisable for American citizens who expect to visit foreign countries to inquire of diplomatic or consular officers thereof whether the laws of those countries require them to present visaed passports in order to enter.

In view of the complete discontinuance of the outgoing passport control, the Department of State no longer issues permits for departure to aliens who are unable to obtain passports or similar documents from the governments of the countries to which they belong. It is suggested that persons inquire of diplomatic or consular officers of the countries which they expect to visit as to what documents, if any, may be accepted by those countries in lieu of regular passports.

Later the following supplementary announcement was made:

The statutory elimination of passport restrictions will only to a very small degree modify the need of securing passports for travel abroad. While Americans are not required by the United States to have passports, they, as well as aliens, will find the need of such documents upon arriving at foreign ports. This country no longer will require documentation for all persons outgoing and for Americans incoming, but most of the foreign countries will still require a visaed passport from persons leaving America.

The control of incoming aliens is continued precisely as at present.

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