

AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN



Photo. Boissonnas

Seat of the Permanent International Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

Vol. V May, 1923 No. 5

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AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

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MAY, 1923

Ironing Out Difficulties

Basel Miles, Formerly of Our Diplomatic Service, Now American Administrative Commissioner With International Chamber of Commerce, Tells of the Activities of That Organization, Especially in the Promotion of Arbitration and Conciliation

THERE has always been more than one way of settling a dispute. Enemies did so by battle. Even when law courts intervened, there soon grew up a practice of settling disputes "out of court." But even so, the delays of the law have proved long and the expense of the game often not worth the candle.

This has proved to be especially true in commercial disputes and disagreements about contracts. Consequently, the idea of arbitration, as an alternative, took root in a natural and friendly soil. That this should be the case in America as much as elsewhere was naturally to be expected. George Washington's will has recently been quoted on more than one occasion to illustrate the early appeal which arbitration made to Americans. Washington died a rich man, and bequeathed a large landed property to his heirs. Lacking children of his own, he was probably anxious that there should be no legal entanglements in regard to his bequests. His will was accordingly distinguished by an arbitration clause stipulating that in case of dispute between any two of his heirs, they were to choose two men "known for probity and good understanding," and these two were to select an "umpire," "which three men thus chosen shall declare their sense of the testator's intention; and such decision is, to all intents and purposes, to be as binding on the parties as if it had been given in the Supreme Court of the United States." In this way Wash-

ington safeguarded the terms of what was no doubt the biggest business move he ever made, namely, the disposal of his large estate and great wealth.

BEGINNINGS IN ENGLAND

Arbitration of commercial disputes has been growing in a friendly atmosphere for at least forty or fifty years, particularly in England, France and America. The extent of British foreign trade led to a perfectly normal development of the system of commercial arbitration in that country. British merchants provided in contracts that any disputes which they might have with foreign merchants might be referred to British arbitration tribunals, such as that established by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Here was probably the first expression of the idea of international commercial arbitration.

It was consequently a further natural development that the question of international commercial arbitration should be one of the earliest questions to attract the attention and activities of the International Chamber of Commerce. The establishment of this relatively new organization is one of the results of the war which it is safe to say can be set down upon the credit side of the balance sheet.

The International Chamber of Commerce turned its attention almost at once to the creation of an international tribunal for the arbitration of commercial disputes. In 1922, the com-



mittee charged with preparing the plan presented a completed project, embodying a code of rules covering not only arbitration but also conciliation. The project was approved by the Council—the governing body of the International Chamber of Commerce—in July, 1922, and has been in effect since that time. The Court itself was publicly constituted at a formal ceremony January 19, 1923, which was held in the hall of the *Tribunal de Commerce de la Seine*, at Paris.

THE PROCEDURE IS EXTREMELY SIMPLE

If a merchant or manufacturer in, let us say, Poland has a commercial dispute or an unsettled contract with a client in France, he brings it to the attention of the International Chamber of Commerce through his own National Committee. As the Court has been thrown open to business men of all the world by a recent decision, the merchant or manufacturer can bring the matter to the attention of the International Chamber of Commerce through his local chamber of commerce or local organization if his country has no National Committee. The point is merely that he must be able to bring the matter to attention through some recognized commercial or business body.

This having been done, the Secretary of the Court, who for the present is also the Secretary General of the International Chamber, communicates with the National Committee of the other party to the dispute, or where no National Committee exists, then to the best available local chamber of commerce, asking them to take it up with the merchant in question and ascertain whether he is willing to arbitrate the case. The willingness of the second party being obtained, the parties have the choice of two or three methods of securing arbitrators. There can be three arbitrators, or two arbitrators and an umpire, or a single arbitrator. The choice lies with the parties to the dispute. The arbitrators, when selected and confirmed by the Court, meet at a place convenient to the two parties and hear the dispute. Under the rules of the Court, they are obliged to render a decision within sixty days. The expenses involved are limited strictly to those of the actual cost, including travel, and the occasional very moderate fees to which arbitrators are entitled by the practice of certain countries.

The decision of the arbitrators is referred to the Arbitration Court, which in routine and administrative matters acts through an Executive Committee composed of one individual from each country associated with the Chamber, and who, at the same time, is required to be a resident of the city in which the headquarters of the Inter-

national Chamber are located. Today this is Paris. The Executive Committee examines the decision and two of its members sign it. It is then countersigned by the Secretary of the Court and communicated to the parties in the dispute.

HOW DECISIONS ARE ENFORCED

The means of enforcing arbitration decisions vary in different countries and are not yet uniform. In some countries an arbitration decision can be so arranged as to have the effect of law. Where this is not the case, pressure can be brought to bear through the National Committee of the recalcitrant party and through his own local chamber of commerce or commercial organization. In any case, the moral pressure available is very great indeed. By gradual development it is expected that the law will uphold properly conducted arbitration decisions in all countries.

Not the least important feature of the rules governing the Arbitration Court is the worldwide encouragement which they have already given to the general insertion of an arbitration clause in international contracts. For example, when an American and an Italian enter into a contract, the International Chamber of Commerce urges both parties to put in a provisory clause to the effect that, in the event of dispute, they agree to refer the case to the Court of Arbitration. The practical advantages of the adoption of such a clause are obvious, but perhaps even greater in importance are the moral effects. Where two parties have agreed in advance to arbitrate, it is the general experience that they are much less hasty in precipitating a dispute than would be the case if their contract had no such clause. It is obvious that where a business man has agreed in advance to arbitrate he will be very chary of forcing the issue unless he has a sound case. It is almost certain that he will not fly off at a tangent over some trifle, if he is certain he has the resources of an impartial and quick-acting Court of Arbitration to which ultimately he can have recourse.

PRACTICAL SUCCESS WITH CONCILIATION

Another interesting feature parallel with the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce is the facilities afforded for conciliation. Without reference to the Arbitration Court, the International Chamber of Commerce has a board, composed of the Secretary General of the International Chamber and the Administrative Commissioners of the member countries, who are at all times prepared to extend their good offices towards conciliation. Recently



two merchants of different countries made an appeal for conciliation. The net result was that they each sent representatives to Paris, who discussed their differences before the third party, namely, the Secretary General and the Administrative Commissioners. The actual outcome was a complete success, and both parties to the dispute, after three hours' discussion, separated in perfect agreement. They had reached a settlement, which both concurred in heartily, in a contract representing 750,000 francs, in a very short time, and without expense except the cost of their railway tickets to and from Paris.

The arbitration and conciliation resources of the International Chamber are merely indicative of the disinterested and effective character of the activities of this relatively new organization.

ORIGIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER

The actual history of the International Chamber of Commerce is short, and originated in a trade conference of representatives from Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and the United States which was called at Atlantic City the latter part of October, 1919. As a result, a convention of chambers of commerce was held in Paris in June, 1920, which brought about the organization of the International Chamber of Commerce. But the organization did not spring into life fully armed and equipped. The germ of its organization existed in previous international congresses of chambers of commerce which had taken place at intervals since 1904. The International Chamber of Commerce has merely developed further and given consecutive coherence to the idea underlying these earlier congresses. Its purpose is to facilitate international finance, industry and commerce through the international affiliation of chambers of commerce and other commercial and trade organizations. It tries to bring the business men of the world into actual contact through those individual organizations which best represent them.

The machinery is relatively simple. The International Chamber of Commerce is in fact a federation by countries. The unit of representation for each country is a National Committee which shall be genuinely representative of its finance, industry and commerce. Back of the National Committee in each country are the chambers of commerce and commercial and trade organizations which represent the business men of the particular country. While correspondence and communication are by no means rigidly limited, the Na-

tional Committees form a natural and easy channel. All of them head up into the General Headquarters of the International Chamber, which, for the present, is located in Paris, under the direction of a Secretary General. Above the National Committees and the Headquarters in Paris is a governing board, or Council, as it is called, which is composed of representatives from every country in the membership. Representation on the Council is graded from one to three members to each country, in proportion to the volume of its foreign trade. There are, of course, the usual offices of President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, etc.

The Headquarters at Paris are admirably housed, under the able direction of a competent Secretary General, with four Assistant Secretaries and a personnel of some thirty persons. The Council meets every three months, and its Executive Committee even more frequently. Every two years there is held a general congress in some important capital, to which each member country is entitled to send delegates, every chamber of commerce or commercial organization in each country being entitled to nominate its quota to its respective national delegation.

OTHER CONCERNS OF THE CHAMBER

The International Chamber of Commerce is, of course, interested primarily in international rather than national questions. Consequently, its efforts are directed towards the study and improvement of conditions in such matters as double taxation, international train service, uniform bills of lading for ocean transportation, air transportation, uniform bills of exchange, uniformity in commercial statistics and trade terms, including improved customs facilities, and not excluding such difficult questions as those of the inter-Allied debts and reparations. In three years an organization has been built up in which fifteen countries are represented by fully organized National Committees. In addition to this, individual chambers of commerce or commercial organizations have joined from seventeen additional countries, and National Committees are being formed in two more countries.

If the world is again to become an economic unity where international trade and all that pertains to it can be conducted to the best general advantage, the International Chamber of Commerce will not only have played a large part in the process of restoration but will have before it highly important and useful functions for the future.



AN INTERESTING SIDE LIGHT
ON AMERICAN HISTORY

*From the Archives of the American Agency and
Consulate General at Tangier*

By Vice Consul Charles I. Graham, Tangier

One of the oldest books in the archives of the Agency and Consulate General at Tangier is a little, unassuming, limp bound volume of some ninety pages, known on the inventory as No. 230. On the outside of the cover is marked the interesting date of 1795. Opening the book, the first peep into the past that greets the eye is a copy of a letter addressed to the "Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Morocco, and His Governors and Officers," signed Go. Washington and dated Philadelphia, the 30th day of March, 1795.

The original of the letter was presumably duly delivered to the Sultan, and as quadruplicate and quintuplicate copies of despatches and reports had not then made their appearance, it devolved upon some good soul to copy all correspondence into record books, and so a copy is all that remains of this letter.

Morocco is credited with being the second power to recognize the independence of the United States, and it was to cement the friendship which that act attested that caused President Washington to write this letter:

George Washington, President of the United States of America.

To His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Morocco, and His Governors and Officers.

Being desirous of establishing and cultivating Peace and Harmony between our nation and His Imperial Majesty the said Emperor of Morocco, I have appointed DAVID HUMPHREYS, one of our Distinguished Citizens, a Commissioner Plenipotentiary, giving him full power to Negotiate and conclude a Treaty of Amity and Commerce with you, and I pray you to give full credit to whatever shall be delivered on the part of the United States by him and particularly when he shall assure you of our sincere desire to be in Peace and Friendship with you and your people. And I pray God to give you Health and Happiness.

Done at Philadelphia this thirtieth day of March, 1795, and in the nineteenth year of the Independence of these United States.

Go. Washington.

By the President of the United States of America.

*Edm. Randolph,
Secretary of State.*

Mr. Humphreys, who at this time was the "Minister Resident from the United States at the Court at Lisbon," in a letter dated May 21, 1795, at Gibraltar, made it known that he transferred his powers as Commissioner Plenipotentiary to James Simpson, Consul of the United States at Gibraltar, and that it was "the business of James Simpson to renew with His said Majesty, Muley Soliman, the treaty established at the Court of Morocco between the late Emperor (of glorious memory) and the United States of America." The treaty above referred to is one concluded between Morocco and the United States, at Rabat, Morocco, on the 1st day of Ramadan, 1200, corresponding to June 28, 1786.

It was a matter of no small moment for the struggling Republic to be at peace and harmony with the Empire of Morocco at that time. Morocco had several ports on the Atlantic Ocean which were the strongholds of pirates who roved the seas at will and brought back, captive, ships of Christian nations and escorted the crews, in chains, as slaves to Fez and Morocco City. Famous among these pirates were the Rover Pirates, who moored their ships in the small river, the Bou-Regreg, between the towns of Rabat and Salee. Their Corsairs were, for the most part, officered and commanded by renegade sailors of Christian nations who had been captured by the Moors and then went into their service.

Mr. Simpson was alive to the situation, for in a letter dated Tangier, June 22, 1795, addressed to the Secretary of State, he tells of his arrival in Tangier, how he set out from Gibraltar in a sailing vessel and the wind failing how he had to put back into Gibraltar Bay—how he then proceeded overland to Tarifa, on the coast of Spain, and crossed the Straits to Tangier, in a Spanish "Feluccah," and he adds: "I was induced to hasten my arrival into this country because my friends on this side had lately acquainted me with the growing activity of the cruisers, and under a persuasion that once I was here the danger to the Flag of the United States would be at an end, which I take it now the case."

Upon his arrival at Rabat, Mr. Simpson delivered to the Sultan a present from the President of the United States in the shape of two brass field pieces and two mortars, capable of hurling 50-pound shells, and also some American gunpowder. He tells how pleased the Sultan was with this gift, and that the Sultan told him that whatever he (Simpson) asked would be granted. However, a little later when Mr. Simpson began to talk business and broached the subject of the renewal of the treaty, the Sultan forgot his

(Continued on page 148)

A Veteran Consul

By Consul John F. Jewell, Birmingham, England

THERE is still living in Birmingham a veteran of the Consular Service, who served the Government over fifty years ago, and who is not only a representative citizen but an inspiration and friend to succeeding consuls and to all Americans who visit England. He entered the service when Ulysses S. Grant was President, when Hamilton Fish was Secretary of State and John Cadwallader the First Assistant Secretary. His name is Wilson King, and he was born in Pittsburgh in 1846.

Former Consul Wilson King was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, which was then called the Western University of Pennsylvania. Afterwards, in 1863-1865, he lived in Dresden, Germany, and there studied German, French and a few other things. Returning to Pittsburgh, he worked on the staff of the Pittsburgh Gazette, of which his father was one of the proprietors. He was appointed consul at Dublin in April, 1872, was transferred to Bremen in 1876 and to Birmingham in the summer of 1879. He handed over the Birmingham Consulate to his successor in June, 1885.

There was no permanency in his day of consular activity and an absence of that system in our Consular Service which is today the pride and admiration of our nationals and others. As contrasted with present-day conditions, Mr. King while consular at Dublin was warned by the then Consul General in London

that the fewer despatches he wrote the better he should be liked in Washington. While admitting that his duties were slight, he states that socially Dublin was delightful. "I spent four of the pleasantest years of my life there, meeting many famous, interesting and agreeable people and making some lifelong friends," he says.

Bremen proved to be very different from Dublin, and Consul King found it at that time a very pretty, clean, rich little city. Many of the merchants were hospitable, and from time to time he met pleasant and distinguished Americans on their way to or from the North German Lloyd steamers, "but there was none of the wonderful variety of pleasant society that had made Dublin so agreeable."

After the calm commercialism of Bremen, he found life in Birmingham most interesting and exhilarating. "I had never heard anything pleasant about Birmingham when I first went there, and I was more than agreeably surprised to find a very modern town, governed by a body of capable, go-ahead, modern men. Everything was improving. Parks, libraries, picture galleries, baths were being started, slums were being torn down and rebuilt into better buildings, schools were being improved. All England was looking admiringly at Birmingham then, and there was scarcely a week that I was not invited to meet



WILSON KING

Former American Consul in Birmingham, England, where he now lives

(Continued on page 148)

CONSUL PEPYS

May 17, 1670.—Up earlier than my wont and to the offis a full hour before the scriveners to con over a multitude of Instrucktiouns and amendments thereunto and thereanent but lately come to hand with a vessel from Home, from the Foreyne Offys, these papers having chiefly to do with the woes of men who fare upon the waters in I know not what craft, men who seen before my desque or at their wanderings through the Towne from Tavern to Tavern seem most hearty and uppish. But it would even seeme, they are fearfully put upon and abused by heartless skippers and rapacient town raskals. Study these matters as I would, I found myself ever at a loose ende how to guide my aaktual conduct thereby. Was much releaved at the coming of Mr. Perkyns, the esteemable leader of the lockal companie of merchaunt adventurers at this port, he with a large paquet of invoyces for cattle-hides. Mr. Perkyns, responding to my inquizzitiveness, told much to my great admiratioun of the many uses of such skins and pelts—brave shoon for gallants and dayntie portkerchiefs for sweet-simpering dames of the Fashion.

May 21, 1670.—Today, came in my chief scribe together with the ledger-man bringing great books and many papers. In no wise nor by any dint would the monies in their hands ackord with the fees and receipts nor yet with the tally of offishial stampes. I must summon to me all having to do with disbursals and posting reckords to jointly ferret after the discrepancy. And even after an houre none of my good people might find it though it did herald its presence to them from everie page. Thanks, however, to my own diskriminating assistance was it found. Now in the past I have had acquaintance enough with such greafs and vecksations and know, I think, my waye about a bitte, among such things. As I had been minded all along the erreure was due to little Miss, the pretty, careless minx, with her furbelows and ribands. Long since would I have given her a sack and not of velvette nor yet of silke, were it not she is so pleasaunt and smiling with irritous native applickants for divers favours and assistances of the which not a moiety can be granted by een the kindest of consullers, and the fellows so unreasonable too and inveterate in their appeals despite the evident wisdom of the Freigne Offis, its rules and rubricks. So let her make her little erreurs do she but appease the irate visitours. But her table must be moved again, I see, and that determined to redispse the scriveners about in their roomes, a task it would seem falls to every

Consul's lot at least twice a twelvemonth. The young clarks do fall too familiar one with the other if left together long and thereby are like to suffer in their reckords of efficioucies which I have but newly invented and hold in a seckret drawer of my oak cabinet. Clever as is the idea, I am of a mind it will yet be the deathe of me as I have learned that keaping tabbes, as Mr. Perkyns hath it, on others does but lead to one's wondering should not perhaps some tabbe be kept even on oneself? I am of a great mind though this day to inform the Offys at Home of my new discoverie and think it may ackord well with their ideas. Colleagues passing this port on their way to the Interiour do avouch that in the Foreigne Offyce there has been set up a Bureau or Divisyoun in partickular to scrutinize such as goe forth to assyst us in our serious labour of commersial advizement and reckording. And they even relate that this new Secktioun is all repleat with contrapciouns espeshially contrived some of whiche, my colleagues do with positive-nesse decllare, are hung on whirliegigues and are of many colours like Christmasse treas. But whether they do aaktually burn candles thereon or no I am still not aware.

INSTRUCTION CLASS

Neophytes begin their Consular career

On April 12, 1923, Consul General at Large Edward J. Norton opened a class of instruction at the Department of State for thirteen newly appointed consular officers. A fifteen-day program has been arranged and the class will receive instruction in the many phases of activity required in their chosen career. The members of the class are:

Norman L. Anderson, Consul, Class 6.

Vice Consuls de Carrière

- Alfred D. Cameron.
- Fred C. Eastin.
- E. Ketchel Farrand.
- Richard Ford.
- Joel C. Hudson.
- George R. Hukill.
- Charles W. Lewis.
- John McArdle.
- Granville O. Woodard.

Consular Assistants

- Paul Bowerman.
- Arthur F. Tower.
- George R. Paschal, Student Interpreter.



'Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam
 • Be it ever so humble, there's no place like Home!
 A charm from the sky seems to hallow us there
 which, seek through the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere!

Home, Home! Sweet, sweet Home!
 There's no place like Home!
 There's no place like Home!

An exile from Home, splendor dazzles in vain!
 Oh, give me my lovely thatch'd cottage again,—
 The birds, singing gaily that came at my call,—
 Give me them, — with the peace of mind dearer than all!

Home, Home! Sweet, sweet Home!
 There's no place like Home!
 There's no place like Home!

To Henry D. Johnson Esquire.

The kaleidoscope of time & events, which is
 ever creating changes and combinations "stranger than fiction,"
 has brought us together for a few hours at Tunis, after an
 interval of many years since our first meeting at "Home,
 sweet Home!" — Accept the above in compliance with
 your flattering request and as a memorial of the past,
 and of most agreeable impressions of the present, from

Your friend & countryman

John Howard Payne.

United States Consulate,
 Tunis, August 22d, 1845.

Verses of "Home Sweet Home," with accompanying letter from the composer, John Howard Payne, while American Consul in Tunis, were written to Henry D. Johnson, father of Consul Henry Abert Johnson at Dundee



DR. PAUL S. REINSCH

The death of Dr. Paul S. Reinsch at Shanghai, on January 26 last, has been felt as a personal loss by many in both branches of the Foreign Service, who had occasion to know of his really conspicuous service as American Minister to China for the six critical years from 1913 to 1919, and who were aware of the sympathetic and helpful spirit with which he cooperated with the members of the two Services who shared some portion of his responsibilities.

Although not a "Service man," he took up his appointment to the Legation at Peking, in the autumn of 1913, with a training and experience which gave him an unusual degree of familiarity and congeniality with his duties.

After taking at the University of Wisconsin his undergraduate course, his law studies, and his degree in philosophy, he had studied at the University of Berlin, at Rome and at Paris. He had then returned to the University of Wisconsin as assistant professor of political science, and occupied the chair of political science from 1901 to 1913. During this time he had served as Roosevelt professor at the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig, and had been made an honorary member of the faculty of the University of Chile. He had also published a number of books dealing with political and particularly with international subjects, among them *World Politics at the End of the 19th Century as Influenced by the Oriental Situation*, *Colonial Government*, *Colonial Administration*, and *Intellectual and Political Currents in the Far East*. He had also had direct personal experience in international affairs through his service as one of the American delegates at the Third Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, at the First Pan-American Scientific Congress at San Diego in 1909, and at the Fourth Pan-American Conference in Buenos Aires in 1910.

He had, moreover, in the course of his work as professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin, acquired a particular interest in questions of the Far East. He cultivated warm personal friendships with Asiatic students of all nationalities, as well as mastering the literature of the subject; and his study of *Intellectual and Political Currents in the Far East*—written at a time when he had not yet had the opportunity of visiting Asia—is evidence of the freshness of viewpoint, the understanding and the sympathy with which he approached the problems arising out of the contact between our newer western civilization and the older and less material culture of Eastern Asia. This personal interest in the thought

and in the conditions of the Far East quickly ripened, upon his going to China, into a versatile and sensitive appreciation of the history and arts of China, and into a feeling of fondness for the Chinese people, of untiring interest in their customs and homely ways of life, and of delight in the beautiful hill country within reach of Peking.

He was appointed to the post at Peking at a moment of peculiar difficulty and discouragement for American interests. A few months earlier, the Administration had withdrawn its support from the American Group in the Consortium for China business, thus making its election to "play a lone hand" in Far Eastern affairs, and foregoing the opportunity to cooperate with the other powers in the economic and financial development of China on the basis of our traditional principles of the maintenance of Chinese territorial and administrative integrity, and of the equality of opportunity for all nations in China. American commercial and economic undertakings in China were at that time almost inconsiderable, and, so far as concerns China, the new tendency of American business interests to seek outlets in foreign markets really began, tentatively and uncertainly, during Mr. Reinsch's tenure of office. Throughout his term, it was his constant preoccupation to protect and to foster the growth of American enterprises in China, looking forward to the day which he foresaw, when the Administration would itself take the lead in organizing a new American group and bringing about the establishment of a new Consortium on broader lines than the old from which it had caused the withdrawal of the original American Group.

Dr. Reinsch's coming to China coincided very nearly with the definite establishment of the Chinese Republic as symbolized by the election of President Yuan Shih-kai and his recognition by the Foreign Powers. He was, therefore, a witness of the early stages in the development of the Republic, of the abortive monarchical movement of President Yuan, of the death of the President, of the ensuing period of Utopian dreams before disintegration set in, and of the later stage (which unfortunately prevails today) in which the authority of the Central Government was usurped by various personal factions among the military element. Throughout these stages of progress and of disillusion in the growth of the new Republic, he was always a keen observer, and a friendly and helpful influence with Chinese of all ranks and classes who sought his personal guidance in their affairs. While holding aloof from any meddling in the internal affairs of the country, he nevertheless placed freely at the disposal

(Continued on page 150)



ASSIGNMENTS

Consul General Evan E. Young, Department.
Consul General Augustus E. Ingram, Department.

Consul General Douglas Jenkins, Canton.
Consul General Tracy Lay, Munich.
Consul General Clarence E. Gauss, Mukden.

Consuls, Class III

Arminius T. Haerberle, São Paulo.
Calvin M. Hitch, Basel.
Philip Holland, Guatemala.
William P. Kent, Hamilton, Bermuda.
Ezra M. Lawton, Sydney, N. S. W.
Samuel T. Lee, Nottingham.
Henry P. Starrett, Belfast.
North Winship, Fiume.

Consuls, Class IV

Thomas H. Bevan, Montevideo.
W. Roderick Dorsey, Catania.
Arthur C. Frost, Habana.
Joseph E. Haven, Florence.
Wilbur Kablinger, Bombay.
Irving N. Linnell, Department.
David D. J. Myers, ordered to the United States.
John R. Putnam, Shanghai.

Consuls, Class V

Homer Brett, Bahia.
George M. Hanson, Trieste.
Carl R. Loop, Malaga.

Consuls, Class VI

John R. Bradley, Porto Alegre.
George D. Hopper, Hamburg.
Renwick S. McNiece, St. Michaels.
John Randolph, Bagdad.
Raymond P. Tenney, Tsinan.

Consuls, Class VII

Thomas W. Chilton, Penang.
Drew Linard, Sault Ste. Marie.
Robert B. Macatee, London.
Edgar C. Soule, Cardiff.
Ralph H. Thompkins, Amsterdam.

Vice Consuls de Carrière

Charles A. Bay, Port au Prince.
Richard P. Butrick, Valparaiso.
Harold D. Finley, Naples.
Clark P. Kuykendall, Batavia.
Robert D. Longyear, Geneva.
Alfred T. Nester, Havre.

Non-Career Officers

Edwin N. Atherton, Trieste to Stockholm, canceled.
Frederick O. Bird, Smyrna.
Charles M. Gerrity, Prague to Bergen, canceled.
Abbott C. Martin, Beirut.
Harry H. Morgan, Glasgow.
James H. Roth, Manaos.
George L. Tolman, Bergen.

APPOINTMENTS

Carney B. Lyle, Vice Consul, Ensenada.
Thomas J. Maleady, Vice Consul, Edinburgh.

RESIGNATIONS

Consul Frederick Simpich, Class 3.
Consul Jesse H. Johnson, Class 8.
Consular Agent Edward B. Kirk, Manaos.
Consular Agent Charles F. Leonard, Peterborough.

PLEASING APPRECIATION

A call was made at the Consular Bureau of the State Department on February 20 by Mr. William A. Kenyon, an inspector of the Post Office Department, who has recently returned to Washington from an extended official visit to Europe in connection with the international mail service. Mr. Kenyon desires to extend thanks on behalf of the Post Office Department to the Consular officers in France, Italy, Germany, Poland, Roumania, Greece and other countries visited for the assistance rendered him in his official investigations. He reports that desk space and interpreter's service were furnished him whenever required at all the Consulates, and his postal investigations were facilitated by this admirable cooperation on the part of the Consular officers.

The method of dealing directly with foreign postal administrations is an innovation on the part of the Post Office Department, and Mr. Kenyon reports that the improvements already effected, the cessation of enormous deprecations, the recovery and return to senders of thousands of undeliverable parcel-post packages, and the return to the United States of mail equipment valued at over a hundred thousand dollars, has demonstrated the value of personal contact with the postal administrations of the other countries.



DON'T OVERLOOK THIS

Consul George C. Hanson at Harbin heard of the opening of a new and up-to-date hotel in the Far East and submits the following information for the benefit of his colleagues and for others who desire the comforts of home when afield. The accuracy of the following statements cannot be questioned, as they are taken direct from the Hotel's formal announcement of its intentions.

NOTICE

Of course, there are many hotels, but neither of them is close to the railway station, nor is built up in the best foreign style, so the masters of the hotel, having spent much money, begin to build the Great Building.

On its upper part, there is the Roof Garden, while on the lower part the merchant shops supplying with different kinds of things, are arranged. By using the electric passing the people can go up and down without any on-foot trouble. The hotel in the middle consists of about more than a hundred rooms.

Everything is pretty handsome and well arranged, the ladies and gentlemen who reach it will forget to go back for the sake of enjoying themselves.

These items are classed as "some best and peculiar characteristics":

- (1) *The Location.* It is slightly opposite to the station.
- (2) *The Building.* A three storied house built in the foreign up-to-date style. It is full of bright rays and fresh air. Large and beautiful are the hall and dining room which may be let for marriage or events of pleasure. The rest, such as the garden, the lawn and the playground are very pretty.
- (3) *The Preparation.* Foreign furnitures, large iron beds, and those fine and useful things are furnished. The hotel is provided with beautiful spreadings, the silk bed quilts, the mosquito nets and the electric lamps which may be used by the passengers without paying any money. It is still much better for the passengers that the decorations, foods, drinks and implements are provided too. In a word, the hotel provides with everything and makes it as good as possible.
- (4) *The Supply.* The hotel supplies with foreign and Chinese feast, ordinary dinner, lunch and all kinds of food. The water is filtered and is very clean indeed.



**AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
MEXICO CITY**

The offices are located in the two upper stories of the building facing the statue of Carlos IV

The diligent and trustful boys and maidens are hired and the passengers may call them at pleasure. The committee who especially has the duty of adhering will do the passengers' order at any time. There are chairs and Sedan chairs prepared for those who want to go out for doing business or else.

- (5) *The Communication.* The hotel is very close to the railway station so the luggage and the goods may be delivered back to the passenger by the committee if they give him the bill. If passengers want to see some friends or visit the famous places, the boat, the jinricksha, the chair and the horse may be hired in a moderate price.

As a final appeal and a most pleasing summing up of the city's growth we find: "H— was a famous place in ancient times, but now since the railway has been connected, the commerce has gradually prospered. The most prosperous place is the railway station."

During the month of March, 1923, there were 3,208 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department, as against 2,250 in February.

The Consulate General at Habana, Cuba, took first place in the number of Trade Letters submitted, having 74, followed by Tientsin (64), London, England (55), Mexico City (53), and Guayaquil (51).



NEW BOOKS ON COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

From the *New York Times Book Review* of February 18, 1923

EXPORT MERCHANDISING, By Walter F. Wyman, New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company.

The review states: "There is no phase of the export business that Mr. Wyman has left untouched, and the variety of the topics he discusses, the clear and concise method in which he deals with commercial ramifications, and the importance of the activities to American merchants combine to render his work one of supreme usefulness."

PRINCIPLES OF MARKETING, By Fred E. Clark, New York: The Macmillan Company.

The Times review states that Dr. Clark, an Associate Professor of Economics in the Northwestern University School of Commerce and therefore a master of theory, has proved in this work that he is full also of practical material. Information is provided for the producer, the consumer and the agencies, including middlemen, and demonstrates how marketing appears to each in a different light.

THE A, B, C'S OF BUSINESS, By Henry S. McKee, New York: The Macmillan Company.

"Mr. McKee," writes the Times review, "proceeds to set us right on a great many matters on which we are presumably hopelessly floundering. * * * The perusal of the A, B, C's of Business will act as a light refreshment on the mind of the business man."

A BRITISH COLLEAGUE'S EXPERIENCES

Peoples and Places is the title of an anonymous publication of the experiences of a British Consular Agent in many parts of the world. With the Chinese in Malay, the Head-Hunters of Borneo, the ancient civilization of Ethiopia—it covers a great variety of peoples and experiences. Some of them no doubt will meet with a sympathetic understanding on the part of American Consular officers, especially the one of the request of "an American" asking assistance in finding a lost relative, with a postscript attached stating that the writer's daughter Jane was a stamp collector and would be pleased, incidentally of course, to receive a few specimens for her collection! (Published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.)

COOPERATORS

The following is the number of subscriptions received through the cooperation of members of the Association, in addition to the lists which appeared in previous issues of the BULLETINS

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HERE IS ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY FOR COOPERATION

The substantial income derived from the sale of advertising space pays a considerable part of the expense of publishing a bigger BULLETIN, and the members of the staff in Washington therefore expect their colleagues in the field to let advertisers know directly of the more important results, at least, of their use of BULLETIN publicity.

For your information and possible use there is provided the following statement of the rates received by the BULLETIN for its advertising space:

Full page.....	\$40.00 per issue
Half page.....	25.00 per issue
Quarter page.....	15.00 per issue
Eighth page.....	8.00 per issue

Any suggestions which members of the Association may have in this connection, together with data in the matter of specific instances of the more important results which we know are accruing to our advertisers, would be appreciated by the Business Management of the BULLETIN.

During the period March 1 to March 31, 1923, inclusive, 1,441 general and miscellaneous letters were received in the Department for transmission to the addresses in the United States. The Consulate at Riga forwarded 260, while Kovno and London sent 206 and 107, respectively.

AMERICAN
CONSULAR BULLETIN

Vol. V MAY, 1923 No. 5

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN CON-
SULAR ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The American Consular Bulletin is published monthly by the American Consular Association, and is distributed by the Association to its members gratis. The Bulletin is also open to private subscription in the United States and abroad at the rate of \$4.00 a year, or 35 cents a copy, payable to the American Consular Bulletin, c/o Consular Bureau, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

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 tendential nature, especially such as might be aimed to influence legislature, executive or administrative action with respect to the Consular Service, or the Department of State, are rigidly excluded from its columns.

Contributions should be addressed to the American Consular Bulletin, c/o Consular Bureau, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

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The American Consular Association is an unofficial and voluntary association embracing most of the members of the Consular Service of the United States. It was formed for the purpose of fostering *esprit de corps* among the members of the Consular Service, to strengthen Service spirit, and to establish a center around which might be grouped the united efforts of its members for the improvement of the Service.

STATE DEPARTMENT CLUB
HEARS MISCHA LEVITZKI

Mr. Mischa Levitzki, one of the youngest and greatest of American pianists, was the distinguished guest of the Department of State Club on Tuesday evening, February 20, 1923. This function, undoubtedly the most successful and brilliant in the club's history, will live long in the memory of all who attended it.

Mr. Levitzki was received with enthusiasm when he appeared in the hall accompanied by Mr. Phillips, the Under Secretary of State. In presenting Mr. Levitzki to the audience, Mr. Phillips' speech was characteristically sympathetic and appreciative. Mr. Phillips informed the members of the club that Mr. Levitzki had played that afternoon as soloist with the New York Symphony Orchestra, which most artists would consider enough strain for one day. But Mr. Levitzki was so deeply interested in the club that he had come to give its members a generous and specially selected program—which he did.

The opening number was Chopin's splendid Ballade in A Flat Major, followed by the Nocturne in F Sharp Major, Studies in G Flat (Butterfly and Black Keys) and Jeux d'Eau by Ravel. After that the artist introduced a composition of his own, Valse in A Major, and the audience showed its delight with this charming melody in requesting its repetition. The program was to have been closed with the Schulz-Evler Arabesques on the Beautiful Blue Danube, but a storm of applause brought Mr. Levitzki back to play Liszt's Rhapsodie in a way that amazed and thrilled his audience. It was a superb rendition of a superb composition.

Mr. Levitzki's attractive personality was as pleasing as his wonderful musicianship, and after the concert he took an active part in the dance program of the evening. The large audience which assembled to hear the recital included officers from all branches of the Department of State.

The BULLETIN learns that Mr. Fritz Kreisler will visit the Far East on a concert tour in June next. Those officers in Washington who had the pleasure of hearing the distinguished musician at the State Department Club hope that their colleagues in China and Japan may have the same opportunity of hearing and knowing this great artist.



The following Consular officers registered at the Department during the period from March 12 to April 13:

Albert Halstead, Consul General Montreal.
 J. I. Brittain, Consul General Winnipeg.
 Augustus E. Ingram, Consul General Department.
 John M. Savage, Consul Southampton.
 John C. Moomaw, Consul Charlottetown.
 Howard Donovan, Vice Consul London.
 J. Stanford Edwards, Vice Consul Amsterdam.
 Edwin N. Atherton, Vice Consul Trieste.
 Frank H. Rediker, Vice Consul Stuttgart.
 Henry O. Ramsey, Vice Consul Belfast.
 John L. Calnan, Vice Consul Prague.
 Julian F. Harrington, Vice Consul Malaga.
 Alan T. Hurd, Vice Consul Birmingham.
 M. W. van Sickel, Vice Consul Fiume.
 R. Flournoy Howard, Vice Consul Milan.
 Charles L. Turrill, Vice Consul Berlin.
 Julius C. Jensen, Vice Consul Copenhagen.
 W. E. Holland, Vice Consul Breslau.
 Anthony Sherman, Vice Consul Guadalajara.
 Clarke Vyse, Vice Consul Ottawa.
 Manuel J. Codoner, Vice Consul Valencia.
 Clarence E. Macy, Vice Consul Coblenz.
 E. Clark Creager, Vice Consul Kobe.
 Odin G. Loren, Vice Consul Colon.
 Emory H. Lord, Clerk Leipzig.
 J. Loder Park, Clerk Constantinople.
 Raymond H. Fisher, Clerk Sydney.

The American Consulate at Smyrna was destroyed by fire of unknown origin on March 22, 1923. There were no casualties. The Vice Consul and his staff resided on board the destroyer Gilmer until new quarters were obtained.

The Consulate at Liege, Belgium, has been closed.

A total of 2,101 reports was received during the month of February, 1923, as compared with 2,931 during the month of January, 1923. Of this total the Department was able to grade 6 excellent, 243 very good, 1,829 average, 22 fair and 1 poor.

RADIOGRAMS FROM THE WEST COAST

At Lima things are slightly disturbed. Vice Consuls Jones and Hoare have both resigned and news of the assignment of Vice Consul Nelson R. Park to the post has just been received. Mrs. Guyant and her three children have been in the United States for eleven months, and Consul Guyant's desire for leave of absence is increasing day by day in every way, but principally in geometrical ratio.

Vice Consul William D. Smith was just back from a visit to Valparaiso and other Chilean ports.

At Arica, Consul Egmont von Tresckow is very happy because his leave has been granted and because his very efficient clerk, Mr. Rouse, has just been named Vice Consul.

Consul Dayle C. McDonough, of La Paz, was encountered in Arica in transit. After three years' service he is on his first leave of absence and is traveling to the United States via Santiago, the Trans-Andean Railway, Buenos Aires, Rio and all those wonder spots. Vice Consul William T. Pellbrough is sitting on top of the world in La Paz and says he is nearer heaven than he ever expected to get.

At Iquique, Consul Brett has just returned from eighty days of ice and snow (with a plentiful lack of anthracite) in the good old U. S. A. He is being congratulated on a recent promotion, but looks rather woe-begone. We understood it when we learned that he had left Mrs. Brett and the children in Washington.

Vice Consul Richard P. Butrick has been keeping Iquique in excellent order during the four months of Consul Brett's absence and has had time to devote some attention to other subjects.

At Antofagasta we went to the movies. We saw a "Current Events" film. It was of Shackleton's expedition starting for the Antarctic! Also of the latest Paris styles of the Spring of 1921. How we have annihilated Time and Space!

The BULLETIN takes pleasure in announcing the following births, and congratulates the parents upon the happy events:

A daughter, Janet, was born to Consul and Mrs. Edwin C. Kemp, at Budapest, Hungary, on March 15, 1923.

A daughter, Marie Platt, was born to Vice Consul and Mrs. Marcel Etienne Malige, at Nantes, France, on October 27, 1922.

A son, Robert Gamble, was born to Vice Consul and Mrs. Frederick William Baldwin, at Florence, Italy, on March 4, 1923.

A daughter, Heather Pamela Canae, was born October 2, 1922, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Joseph A. Marquis, at Cherbourg, France.

A daughter, Beatriz Adelaide, was born February 23, 1923, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Edwin Henry Livingston, at Valparaiso, Chile.

A son, John Reid, was born February 7, 1923, at Valparaiso, Chile, to Consul and Mrs. S. Reid Thompson, assigned to Concepcion.

On Wednesday afternoon an interesting and unusual ceremony took place at the American Consulate General when Babu Jogesh Chandra Bose was presented with an ebony and gold and ivory cane, commemorating fifty years of service in the Consulate General at Calcutta. The entire staff assembled at 4.30 and after a few introductory words by the Consul General, Mr. Weddell, the Hon. Roger Culver Tredwell, American Consul General, Inspector for Central Asia and Africa, addressed Jogesh Babu in a happy speech and then presented the cane on behalf of the entire staff of the office. Jogesh Babu responded in part as follows:

"I beg to offer my grateful and respectful thanks for this present, which you have been kind enough to hand me this afternoon; I value this not for its intrinsic worth, but that my long service has received your kind appreciation, and this will be preserved as an heirloom in my family.

"In fine, I cannot sufficiently thank you for the unexpected kindness shown to me, and this day will be remembered by me as the most glorious day of my life."

Following this Jogesh Babu received the warm congratulations of the entire staff.—*The Englishman, Calcutta, January 27, 1923.*

Mr. Daniel Bisson, formerly American Consular Agent at Paspébiac, Quebec, Canada, for thirty years, died at that place on February 19, 1923.

CONSULAR OFFICER CELEBRATES 25th ANNIVERSARY

CONSUL GENERAL RAVNDAL'S twenty-fifth anniversary as a Consular officer was celebrated in Constantinople, both privately and publicly, with a remarkable manifestation of affection and regard.

On the morning of the 22nd of January the entire staff of junior officers, clerks, stenographers and cawasses of the Consulate General assembled in the Consul General's office, and he was greeted with enthusiastic applause upon his arrival. On behalf of the officers, Consul Foss presented him with a silver cigarette case as a token of their esteem and appreciation, extending to him their heartiest congratulations and also their best wishes to enjoy strength for another twenty-five years of profitable and useful service. Mr. Cariciopoulo, dean of the clerical staff, delivering an appropriate address of thanks and devotion, offered him a cut glass and silver bowl filled with flowers from the staff attached to the Consulate General.

At noon, 151 members of the American Club of Constantinople, men and women, gave Mr. Ravndal a surprise luncheon at Tokatlian's Hotel. Among those present were Mr. Frederic R. Dolbeare, Acting United States High Commissioner; Capt. Arthur J. Hepburn, U. S. Navy, and Major C. Clafin Davis, American Red Cross. On this happy occasion addresses were made by the chairman pro tem, Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, president of Constantinople Woman's College; Dr. Caleb Gates, president of Robert College, and Dr. W. W. Peet, treasurer of the Missions in Turkey of the American Board, who on behalf of the club, comprising all leading Americans in Constantinople, presented him with a beautiful silver tray bearing the inscription: "Presented to the Honorable G. Bie Ravndal, Consul General of the United States at Constantinople, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entering the Consular Service, as a token of the affection and esteem of the American Club of Constantinople, of which he was the founder. January 22, 1923." Dr. Gates mentioned in his speech the institutions Mr. Ravndal had founded in Constantinople, "constituting monuments to his honor," viz, the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross, the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, the American Club of Constantinople and the Bosphorus Golf Club. These, by the way, continue "carrying on" effectively. Mr. Ravndal, in response, thanked the American colony for the consideration shown him and his family and spoke of the undying value of a man's repute which

outlasted all material things. He attributed the growth and present organization of the American Consular Service to such men as Senator Morgan of Alabama, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Presidents Roosevelt, Wilson and Harding, Secretaries of State Elihu Root and Charles E. Hughes, and the present Director of the Consular Service, Wilbur J. Carr, men who had stood unflinchingly for progress and efficiency and dignity in our Foreign Service. After the luncheon, Mr. and Mrs. Ravndal were the recipients of warm congratulations from the members of the colony on their Consular "Silver Anniversary."

SOUTH AMERICAN ATHLETES

(By Consul General at Large William Dawson)

Getting the requisite amount of exercise to supplement pacing the deck and pounding the typewriter constitutes one of the problems of the Inspector, and I have been particularly interested for personal and official reasons in the athletic proclivities of the colleagues visited. Among them, Consul Pickerell of Para commands an outstanding position as the most indefatigable, best natured and most successful tennis player of his age and weight I have met in or out of the Service. "Chief" Waters of Buenos Aires is a close second as respects weight and perseverance. He lost several kilos in a fruitless effort to get a set from the Inspector, although I am still wondering if his gracefully accepted defeat was not merely subtle flattery. One of the best all around athletes representing us on the East Coast of South America is Harry Campbell of Asuncion—hunter, golfer and tennis player, who is incidentally a mighty good sport, for in spite of the closed season owing to the heat he was good enough to give me a game of tennis within a few hours after my arrival. Another athlete of distinction is Raymond Geist, temporarily detailed at Montevideo, erstwhile handball champion of Harvard and a swimmer fully capable, if occasion offers, of joining the already long list of Consular life savers. Vice Consul Raleigh Gibson, of Buenos Aires, is an ardent golfer. Among the followers of minor sports, and particularly walking, may be mentioned Consul Cameron, whose specialty is trestle walking, and Consuls Bonney and Myers. Consul Lee, of Porto Alegre, is a great horseman, as has been likewise Consul General "Billy" Robertson. The latter is of a distinctly sporting temperament, although his principal game at present is bridge, in which he excels, holding with Colonel Long, the Military Attaché,



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**National Geographic
Magazine
Washington, D. C.**

an enviable record for exhaustive discussion of hands. From the foregoing it will be seen that an Inspector need not lack exercise and recreation on the East Coast, and it is only to be hoped that the West Coast will prove as rich in opportunity. Santos, February 26, 1923.

SCHOLARSHIP IN DIPLOMACY

Bequests by the late Ambassador Frederick Courtland Penfield

Announcement has been made recently by the New York University of a bequest of \$80,000 made by Mr. Frederick Courtland Penfield, our former Ambassador to Austria, to be used for the founding of "Penfield Scholarships" for American young men who desire to make a special preparation for the Diplomatic Service. Mr. Penfield, who died last summer after a long career in the Service himself, realized the need for trained men to fill the positions of representing their Government in foreign countries, and his generous bequest has made it possible for young men to obtain that training. Scholarships of values of \$1,000, \$800, \$500 and several minor ones have been established.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE GUIDE

(1923)

Briefly, *fifteen hundred pages of most useful information.* Its claim of value to everyone interested in warehousing, exporting, importing, shipping, banking, insurance and related business is clearly well founded. The Tariff Act of 1922, with an alphabetical arrangement of some 20,000 commodities, giving paragraph reference, rates of duty payable and citing pertinent Treasury Decisions constitutes one of the most interesting features of the publication. Sections are given to the specific advantages of more than one hundred ports of the United States, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Mexico and Canada; there are twenty-one maps of ports, photographs of various custom-houses, extracts from the Customs Regulations and Quarantine, and much information on shipping and its many related branches. As a useful and practical reference book, this edition, in its line, must be recognized as an exhaustive and authoritative compilation. (Custom House Guide, Brokers' Room, Custom House, New York, \$5 postpaid.)

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AN INTERESTING SIDELIGHT ON
AMERICAN HISTORY

(Continued from page 134)

promise and demanded to know how much the United States would pay each year as a subsidy for the treaty. Upon being told that the Government of the United States would never consider paying for a treaty with any nation, the Sultan informed Mr. Simpson that "the American might go whence he came and should be on his way." Mr. Simpson was not to be so easily turned away, however, and managed to find pretexts to remain until August.

It is not hard to imagine the feeling of gratification with which the following despatch, dated Rabat, August 18, 1795, was written:

"I have the honor to acquaint you that the Peace which hitherto has happily subsisted between the Empire of Morocco and the United States of America has this day been confirmed by His Imperial Majesty, Muley Soliman, in terms of the Treaty, made with his late Father in the year 1786."


A VETERAN CONSUL

(Continued from page 135)

some well-known man or woman who had come to see for himself. I soon knew the leading people and was keenly sharing in the life of the city." Mr. King remained there six years, and was more than once praised privately by the Consular Bureau.

Mr. King delights to talk of his consular experiences, and of the days when, as distinguished from the present system, a consul was separated from the service without a reason being given. He told the writer that he handed over the Birmingham consulate to his successor in 1885, that he received an official despatch in 1886 informing him that his accounts had been found to be correct, and that since then he has heard nothing. He says, "As I was never dismissed and did not resign, I must still be in the Service."

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DR. PAUL S. REINSCH

(Continued from page 138)

of his Chinese friends his wide knowledge of administrative affairs, and, to a degree quite exceptional among foreigners, commanded the esteem and intimate confidence of the leading men of China.

For Dr. Reinsch, as for many another American, the war brought a very bitter disappointment of his personal ideals, and in his mind the war presented itself as a vast failure of our modern civilization. During the period of our neutrality, he was in fact "a loyal neutral." He conceived the interests of the neutral nations as a right no less definite than that of either of the groups of belligerents, and under difficult circumstances maintained a strong position in defense of those rights. When, however, our country found itself forced to cast in its lot with the Allies, he dedicated himself wholly to what appeared to be his immediate task in the war by influencing the Chinese Government to break off diplomatic relations with Germany and thereafter to declare war upon Germany and Austria. That this action served, in the end, no useful purpose, was the result of other factors and considerations external to the problem in which the Minister had played his part.

The Treaty of Peace brought him a further disappointment in that it established the Shantung question on a false basis which was not set right until the recent Washington Conference. But, despite this disappointment, Dr. Reinsch closed his administration of the Legation at Peking with the knowledge that American principles of action had been successfully maintained in the face of almost overwhelming opposition, and that slow but substantial progress had been made in building up American interests in China.

China is the only country in which the diplomatic Mission has direct supervisory authority over the consular offices throughout the country, by reason of the very considerable political element involved in consular work in a country where the protection of foreign lives and property and the furtherance of American interests depend so largely upon administrative action. The Legation not only receives from all the consuls in China full reports of political conditions in their districts, but is constantly called upon by them for instructions as to the interpretation of treaty provisions, and advice in their dealings with the local authorities. With Dr. Reinsch it was a matter of pride to cooperate with the consuls under his supervision, and to be prompt in giving them to



the utmost the assistance of such advice and information as their problems required. There resulted a mutual feeling of confidence and of helpfulness between the Legation and the consuls, which represents the ideal of cooperation between diplomatic and consular officers, and which the consuls in China have reason to cherish as a particularly fortunate experience.

Upon his resignation of the post of Minister, in the summer of 1919, Dr. Reinsch returned to the United States and took up his residence in Washington, taking up the general practice of law, with a retainer from the Chinese Government as its legal adviser.

It was in this capacity that he went back to China during the summer of 1922, with the purpose of assisting the commission which the Chinese Government had appointed to examine and recommend means for the financial rehabilitation of the government. While traveling between Peking and Hankow, during November last, he was quite suddenly stricken with a mental derangement resulting from the tumor on the brain, which, some months later, caused his death, although at the time the cause of this derangement was not apparent. Dr. Reinsch was taken to Shanghai under the care of one of the surgeons of our naval patrol on the Yangtze River, and placed in a sanitarium, where, for some weeks, his condition appeared to improve. Quite unexpectedly, however, there then developed new symptoms which for the first time indicated the presence of the tumor. Specialists were at once sent for, from the Rockefeller Hospital in Peking, but, in the meantime, there had concurrently developed pneumonia which made impossible the operation that might have saved him.

His services to his own Government, and to the Chinese people with whose interests he had so far identified himself, are sure of a notable place in the record of American relations with China.

J. V. A. MacM.

It is with regret that the BULLETIN announces the death of William Ryan Meily, the infant son of Consul and Mrs. John J. Meily, at San Jose, Costa Rica, on March 13, 1923.



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Cuba—Nature of Government in: Vol. 1, No. 1, Page 149.
 Restoration of Self-Government, Vol. 3, No. 1, Page 431.
 Origin and Purpose of Platt Amendment, Vol. 8, Page 585.
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CUBA:
 Fisherman's Point.
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- Drago and Calvo Doctrines, Vol. 1, Page 26.
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- Central-American Visit of Secretary Knox, Vol. 6, Page 493.
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- Caribbean Policy for the United States, Vol. 8, Page 886.
- A. B. C. Mediation, Vol. 9, Page 147.
- Pan-American Scientific Conference, Vol. 9, Page 919.

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Harold D. Clum, American Consul at Santiago de Cuba, reports that a committee of American ladies in that city organized by Mrs. Clum gave a Benefit Tea Dance on Washington's Birthday. The net proceeds of this benefit amounted to \$325. and were given to a committee composed of the Consul and two other American residents in Santiago for disbursement in welfare work among Americans, other than seamen, destitute or stranded in that city. Homemade cakes and candies were sold, also baskets of fruit and small American flags. Articles were raffled and auctioned to the guests. Only articles donated by Americans or American firms were accepted for this affair, as the charity was limited to relief work among Americans. The foreign colony of Santiago and personal friends among the Cubans were invited to be present, as well as Cuban officials. The head of the military district, Col. Eduardo Puyol, offered his band for the dancing, which was gratefully accepted. The ladies who formed the committee plan to make this event an annual affair on Washington's Birthday. Among the articles raffled were a Swift's Premium ham, a General Electric bread toaster and ten cases of Coca Cola.

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 Assistants—Comdr. William Norris, also accredited to Paris, Rome and Berlin; Comdr. E. C. Hamner, also accredited to Paris, Rome and Berlin; Lieut. Comdr. T. Thomson, also accredited to Paris, Rome and Berlin; Lieut. Comdr. N. White, also accredited to Paris, Rome and Berlin; Lieut. J. H. Kyger (Supply Corps).

PARIS:

Naval Attaché—Capt. Frank B. Upham.
 Assistant—Capt. George R. Evans (Ret.).

ROME:

Naval Attaché—Capt. Raymond Hasbrouck.

BERLIN:

Naval Attaché—Comdr. W. L. Halsey.
 Assistants—Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Beehler (to be detached shortly); Lieut. Comdr. Z. Lansdowne.

***MADRID:**

Naval Attaché—Comdr. David LeBreton.

TOKYO:

Naval Attaché—Capt. Lyman A. Cotten.
 Assistant—Lieut. Garnet Hulings.

PEKING:

Naval Attaché—Capt. St. Clair Smith.

*Note—Shortly after January 15 the office at Madrid will be turned over to the Naval Attaché, Paris, and Comdr. LeBreton will be detailed as Naval Attaché to The Hague, Netherlands.

BUENOS AIRES:

Naval Attaché—Comdr. I. F. Dortch.

RIO DE JANEIRO:

Naval Attaché—Lieut. Comdr. Glenn F. Howell.

SANTIAGO, CHILE:

Naval Attaché—Capt. W. R. Sayles.

Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Barnard, Field Artillery, sailed the latter part of February to relieve Major Wallace C. Philoon, Infantry, as Assistant Military Attaché at Peking, China.

Capt. Harry M. Gwynn, Infantry, sailed March 10 for Guatemala, to assume his duties as Military Attaché to Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama and Salvador.

Major Charles B. Moore, Infantry, left early in March for Warsaw, Poland, to relieve Major Elbert E. Farman as Military Attaché to Poland and Hungary.

Capt. Elwood M. S. Steward, Infantry, will leave about March 15 for Lima, Peru, to relieve Lieut. Col. Frank L. Case, Cavalry, as Military Attaché to Peru and Bolivia.

Major Benjamin D. Foullois, Assistant Military Attaché for Aviation at Berlin, Germany, has recently been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

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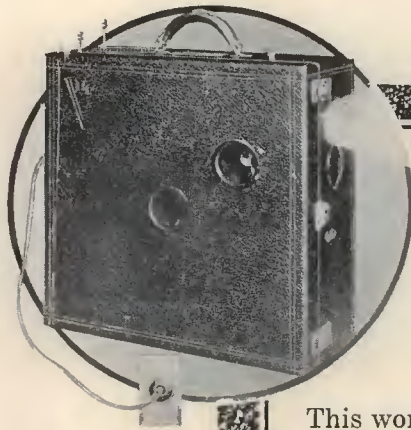
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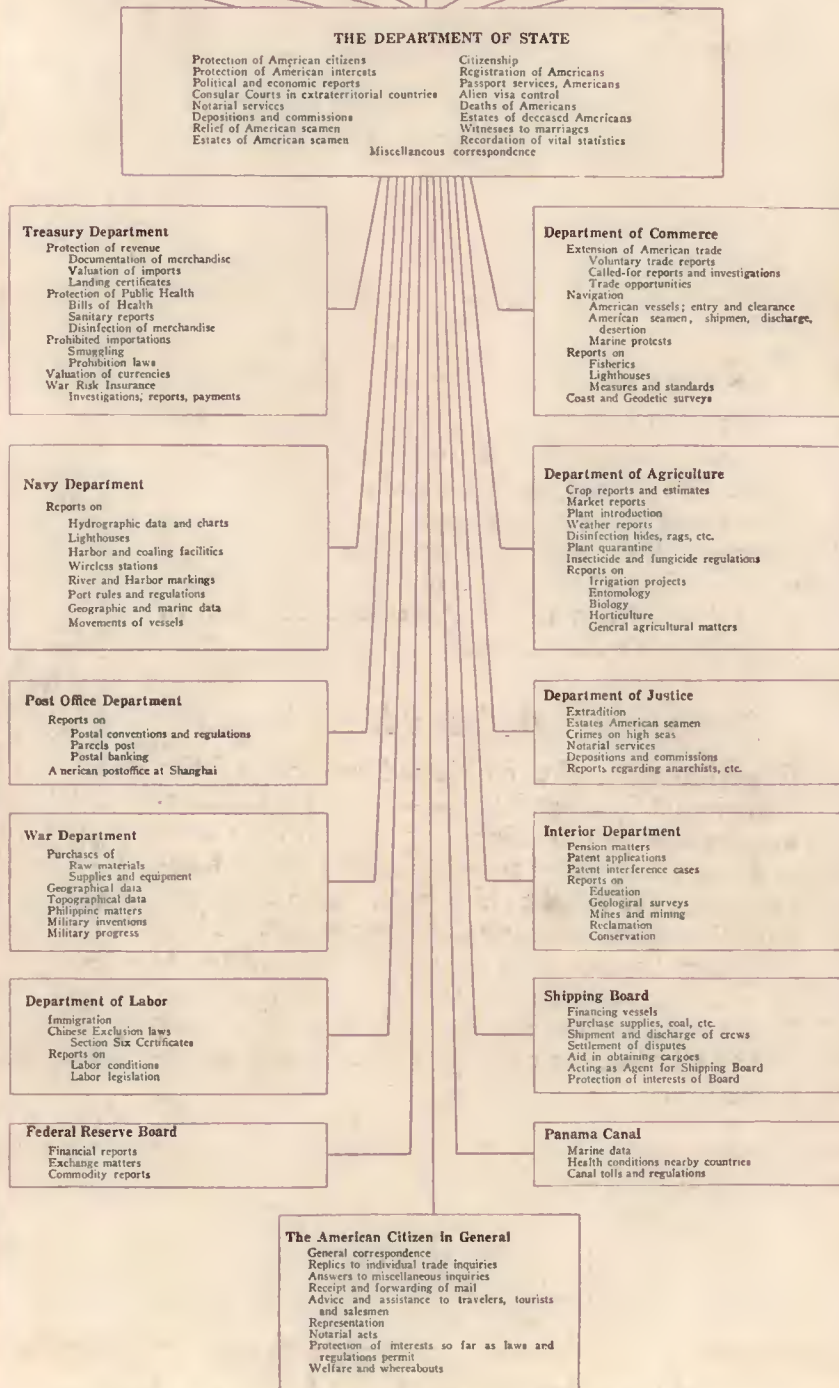
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