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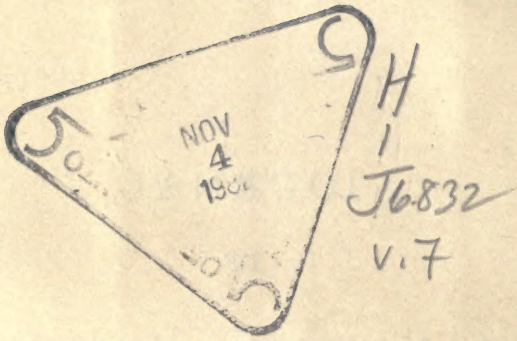

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EUROPE'S NEEDS*

By James G. McDonald, Chairman of the Foreign Policy Association (formerly The League of Free Nations Association)

I want to tell you briefly what my impressions were of Europe as I saw it during November and December, 1920, and then in the remaining minutes which are allotted to me, to suggest to you certain things which I think we ought to do. None of these refer to our entrance into the League of Nations; not that I disavow the League of Nations, but because I believe that our entrance into the League for the present is a political impossibility. I prefer to talk about things that are politically possible.

I spent three weeks of the two months I was in Europe in England. From England I went to Paris, from Paris to Cologne, then to Brussels, to Berlin; from Berlin to Dresden, from Dresden to Prague, and from Prague to Vienna, then to Geneva for the first half of the meeting of the League of Nations Assembly, during which time I took a couple of days off to run down to Italy and then back to Geneva and to Paris and home.

I wish to summarize, if I may, my impressions under two heads, not because they are separated and distinct, but merely for the purpose of clarification, the economic and the political situations as I saw them. I realize of course that economic and political considerations are always inextricably confused and involved.

First, it seems to me that the dominant thought in the economic life of France and Italy is the fiscal instability to a very marked degree of Italy and only in slightly less degree of France, grave industrial unrest and increasing unemployment, in both countries. In Germany the dominant economic note is the obvious, but probably not organic, disorganization of the

*Address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the National Institute of Social Sciences, February 4, 1921.

industrial and commercial life of that country. In Austria-Hungary the dominant note is starvation and misery and distress. Austria in some ways seems to me the saddest and noblest part of Europe. Austria has been severed from the constituent elements of the Austro-Hungarian Empire which made her economic life possible. Under the treaty, there is little left for Vienna to do except to die. Vienna is living her life in a way which practically all the rest of Europe, it seems to me, might emulate. She does not complain. She does not feel malice. The Viennese believe that it was stupidity rather than intentional or deliberate malice which is responsible for their desperate situation today. The new states, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Hungary—particularly, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia—have the elements of economic recovery, but they have made little real progress, because they artificially and deliberately, as it were, choke each other's commercial and economic life.

If I had time I should like to tell you some stories of the arbitrary restraints which have been put by all of those states upon the trade of all the other states, but one story will have to suffice. An Austrian who owned a farm, had it cut in two by the new border between Czecho-Slovakia and Austria. He found his home and the immediate farmland about it in Austria, and the rest in Czecho-Slovakia. Then he discovered that, in order to go from his home to the bulk of his farm, he had to get a passport from Vienna, which had to be viséd in each case by the Consul from Prague. When he wanted to ship his cattle or his chickens or his pigs from Czecho-Slovakia, where there is a surplus of these things, to Austria which is starving, he found that he had to have an export license and import license and pay prohibitive duties. As a result he was not able to ship at all.

There is no through freight service from Prague to Vienna or from Vienna to Budapest or from Berlin to Warsaw. All the freight cars are unloaded at the border and then reloaded. That looks silly on the part of these states. Talk to a Viennese. He says, "Well, if the cars go into Czecho-Slovakia, they don't come back." If you talk to a Czecho-Slovak he says, "If the cars go into Austria, they don't come back." In other words, these new states, made up out of what was a

natural and normal economic Austria-Hungary, have, because of the struggle for self-preservation, built up artificial barriers against the other, which practically choke the commercial life of all, and is particularly disastrous for Vienna.

The economic situation in England is better than anywhere on the Continent, except in Belgium. It seems to me that Belgium has more nearly recovered from the war than any one of the belligerents. Belgium never was ravaged as much as we were led to believe. She never suffered as did northern or eastern France from physical destruction, and what was carried off by the Germans has, as far as the Allies have been able to accomplish, been returned, so that Belgium is today more nearly at pre-war efficiency than any one of the continental allies.

In Great Britain you don't have fiscal instability, but you do have a very grave condition of unemployment, present and potential labor difficulties which are making even the agile and clever Lloyd George wonder whether he is going to continue to be the one man who has outlived the peace.

Everywhere on the Continent except in Belgium, Holland and some of the neutral states, budgets do not balance. The French budget did not balance by almost fifty per cent. The German budget was even more unbalanced. The Austrian budget—well, there is no use of talking about balancing the Austrian budget, or a budget like that of Poland or Italy. Their currency, as of course you know, is of practically little value. When in Berlin you get eighty marks for the dollar, where before the war you got four or five; when in Vienna you hire a taxicab and discover that you are paying six hundred kronen to go from the station to the hotel, you realize something of the abnormality of the economic life in these countries. These currency difficulties are interesting in an academic way for us who have dollars, but to the native in Germany, in Austria, and Poland, and Italy, and France currency inflation is spelled out in terms of blood and starvation and a cost of living of which we have no appreciation. We think that the cost of living has gone up, and it has doubled or trebled; but what would we think if the money cost of living had gone up ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, one hundred times, as far as the things which are really substantial are concerned?

Few adults, except foreigners and profiteers, in Germany or Austria or Poland know what white bread is, or what good meat is, or eggs or butter or milk. I don't believe I was a profiteer; I had the benefit of being a foreigner with American dollars, but even with my American dollars I could buy no bread that was fit to eat in Germany or Austria. I couldn't buy any milk at all; and the butter—well it may have been butter, but it is not like that I get out in Indiana when I am home. As for sugar, preserves and good dessert—they were not to be had.

If I had time I should like to tell you just a little that I saw of the work which the Friends are doing in Vienna and Berlin. But I shan't stop for that because you have heard in other ways about it. I will simply say this: it seems to me that in some ways the only spark of pre-war idealism that now exists is due to what the Friends are doing in the ex-enemy states. All of the spirit of solidarity, all of the spirit of unanimity, all of the spirit of brotherly love in a common cause among the Allies has disappeared. Any one who tells you now that there is a genuine sympathy between France and England is talking nonsense, because there isn't. I found that the dominant feeling in England towards France was a feeling that France is mad, that France is determined to enforce upon Germany an unenforceable Treaty no matter what happens beyond the Rhine. That was the predominant and almost unanimous feeling in Great Britain.

In France you will find that feeling cordially reciprocated with slight modifications. The French say, and say very bluntly, that Britain, having gotten all she wants out of the war, or the major portion of what she wants out of the war,—that is security, through the destruction of the German fleet and the absorption of most of the German territories into the British Empire—is now concerned more with the restoration of trade than she is with the security of France.

In Germany you find a feeling of bitterness of the intensest sort, not towards England or toward us, but towards France. They have a feeling more bitter than any feeling Germany had toward any belligerent during the war, a feeling which is engendered by the thought that France is responsible for the blockade after the peace, that France is primarily responsible for what they think is an unjust peace and that France is

responsible for what they think is a deliberate intention to dismember the German Empire and to economically enslave the German people. The result is a feeling of bitterness which is almost indescribable and which is unanimous throughout Germany.

Austria, as I said, is in despair. Austria asks nothing but food and opportunity to work. She will accept any terms, any program. She feels no malice but only asks to be permitted to live.

In Italy there is a cynical mood, a feeling that all the Allies are concerned more with their own interests than they are with the common interests of all, and Italy is looking toward the ex-enemy states, both for economic relations and political relations. In other words, when President Wilson at the acceptance of the League of Nations in Paris, said, "Now we have brotherly love; now the miasma of mistrust and intrigue and suspicion is dissipated," he simply was ignoring the realities. The miasma of suspicion and intrigue has thickened instead of dissipated. Today the miasma of suspicion and intrigue and mistrust between the Allies, and between the Allies and the ex-enemy states, is such that it threatens to destroy any serious effort at better international relations. I am not painting a dark picture merely to be pessimistic. I am trying merely to report accurately. I don't think any one is particularly to blame. It is merely that we are paying the price of four years of destruction and two years of ineffectual, and I am inclined to think, not always very sincere efforts at peace.

War is the negation of economic law. I am not saying anything about moral law. It is the negation of economic law. War cuts across every normal, natural channel of economic relationship. We are simply paying the price now for four years of war and for two years of peace-making which disregarded the urgent needs for economic reconstruction. If the statesmen at Paris are guilty of one thing more than another, they are guilty of ignorance and disregard of economic law. There were politicians who thought in political tongues, in terms of boundaries and territories instead of things that really mattered such as raw materials, exchange, taxation and getting Europe back to work again.

In the few minutes I have left, I want to suggest certain

things which I think we can do to help this situation, certain things which the irreconcilables and the reconcilables and all the rest of us can agree upon. I would tell you something about Geneva, but that would be academic at this point. It seems to me that there are three or four things that we can do. The first of them is to repudiate the insane program that the United States must have the greatest navy in the world. I was shocked and horrified when I came home a couple of weeks ago to find Secretary Daniels urging that we must have the greatest navy in the world unless we entered the League of Nations, or unless we have a general agreement of some sort. To come home from a Europe sick with the pain of war, a Europe anxious to get out from under some small portion of the unbearable burden of taxation, to find Secretary Daniels jauntily insisting that if we don't go into the League we must have the greatest navy in the world—I did not know what he meant; he was either stupid or very politically unwise because if he thought he could dragoon the Senate into ratifying the League by threatening them with the biggest navy in the world, he was making a serious mistake.

My point is that we can get a measure of disarmament outside of the League almost as well as within it. The Allies will arrange with us on any conceivable practical terms. For Secretary Daniels to insist that if we don't go into the League, we must have the largest navy is pure nonsense. Unless we do something about disarmament, in my judgment we can't do much about anything else.

The second point, it seems to me, is that we should have peace. I don't care much how we get it, but we should have peace with the ex-enemy states. We are not going into the European settlement anyhow wholeheartedly now. We need to get rid of this absurd state of war which isn't war and yet which very materially retards the economic restoration of Europe.

In the third place, we should return, as it would be only just and fair, the properties which we sequestered during the war from the ex-enemy aliens. One principle of international law more than any other was fixed before this war. That was that private property on land is sacred, that private property on land is inviolate, unless it is usable directly for military

purposes. Yet we, through our Alien Property Custodian, violated that principle as outrageously as any nation in the world. It is only fair that we should undo this as far as we can.

Then last, reparations: Recently, we were told that this thing was settled. Well, it is not settled; it is far from being settled. The settlement which is agreed upon by France and Britain provides for the payment during forty-two years of $55,000,000,000 and an additional tax of twelve per cent on exports, which would bring the total up to sixty or seventy-five billions of dollars. This is about an average of a billion and a half a year. Everybody agrees—the economists have agreed for two years, and Lloyd George saw the light the other day —that Germany can only pay through the excess of her exports over her imports. Before the war Germany had scarcely any favorable balance of trade at all. What she had was due to the returns on her shipping and the interest on her foreign investments. Now, in order to pay a billion and a half a year, she must enormously increase her export productivity, and this with Alsace-Lorraine, the colonies, and portions of upper Silesia and West Prussia lost to her. However, that is not the most difficult part of it. She must not merely produce a minimum of three and one-half billion instead of two billion dollars' worth of goods for export, as she did before the war, but she must find a market for it.

Does England want any considerable proportion of that extra billion and a half dollars' worth of German goods? Does France want it? Do we want it? Can you imagine what would happen in our Congress if they began to dump here not merely the pre-war portion of German goods but a billion and a half, or any considerable proportion of a billion and a half more? We would raise our tariff wall so high that they couldn't possibly climb over it or fly over it. Russia, the other great customer of Germany before the war, cannot pay for even her pre-war portion. So Germany couldn't sell it if she could produce it. In other words, the settlement, as one of the most distinguished of American economists said to me the other day, is hokus-pokus, it is buncombe, it is not dealing with realities or facts at all. In other words, the politicians are still playing politics. The French statesmen dare not yet tell their people the truth. They dare not tell their people that Germany cannot

be made to pay anything like that which they were expecting them to pay. Lloyd George, in my estimate, accepted this figure (this is only my guess) as a means of bargaining with us about the allied indebtedness here. When we complain about the twelve per cent tax or about the impossibility of these terms, Lloyd George may say, "I know they are pretty stiff, but after all allied indebtedness and reparations are all a piece of the same cloth. Whenever you think that you can begin to talk to us about remission of interest or principal, why then perhaps we can talk about better reparation terms." The trouble with that calculation, if it is a calculation, is this: we cannot talk about remission of debts to the Allies here. The country will not have it. Just because those in the particular circle in which I move are inclined to think it is a good thing makes me sure that the country will not have it. Indeed, whenever my friends make up their minds about a certain policy, I am almost sure that it is a hopeless policy. I am perfectly certain this is the case about the remission of Allied debts.

My point about reparations is this: it seems to me if we can't be generous to France—and I don't believe at the present moment we are prepared to be generous; if we can't be generous and forgive her debts—let's be sensible, be intelligent and be frank and say to her what Lloyd George would like to have us say and what Millerand in the depth of his heart would like to have us say. That is to say to France and England, "Fix the reparations on an economic basis and not on a political basis and then you can count us in and not until then." Until the amount Germany is to pay is determined on an economic basis, Europe is not going to get back to work again. There is no real chance for European reconstruction. To make our economic cooperation contingent may seem a negative policy. It is not a generous one, but it has the merit at least of being honest, and I hope, fairly intelligent. My plea then is this, if we can't get an organic relationship to Europe—and I do not believe we can now—let us get an economic relationship to Europe. Let us get into the game in a sensible, practical manner. Let us think in terms of armaments, enemy property, peace, reparations, instead of Article X.

My plea then is this: let us forget the passions of the war;

let us forget the passions of the campaign; let us enable Mr. Harding to maintain peace in his party by eliminating the impossible subjects of discussion which are sure to bring trouble. Let us see if we can agree upon the simple, practical, economic measures which will, if not give us a real peace, at least remove arbitrary restrictions and enable the natural recuperative power of Europe to function freely. Thus a real settlement, a settlement which consists first of all in enabling Europe to get to work again, may be possible. When that is accomplished can we profitably begin to talk and debate seriously about what our organizational relationship with Europe shall be.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR CONFERENCE AND CONCILIATION*

By George Wharton Pepper, LL.D.

If ever an international situation appealed for clear thinking and for consistent devotion to fundamental principle, it seems to me that such an appeal is ringing in our ears tonight. Just think of the substance of the statement that has been made in our hearing by a speaker (Mr. James G. McDonald) to whom I should gladly have yielded the time that has been allotted to me. From the point of view of economics, instability in France and Italy, disorganization in Germany, starvation in Austria, unemployment in Great Britain. From the political point of view, England calling France maniacal; France retorting that England is selfish through surfeit; Germany asking only for a chance to live; Italy groping with both hands outstretched; and conditions in Russia defying classification.

My friends, if ever there was a time when the obligation of the nation to do something in relief of world needs existed, it exists now, and it is an obligation that is so insistent and tremendous that it seems to me that over-statement or exaggeration is almost impossible. I quite agree that to debate questions of international organization is now untimely. I quite agree that the steps that have been suggested here tonight are those which should be taken in the immediate future but I think that there is always an obligation to look ahead and, while we are dealing with the matters that lie in the immediate foreground to let our minds run on. We must be building up a framework of thought respecting the international organization which will inevitably be the outcome of the present situation.

I am going to take as my point of departure tonight a statement which has a familiar sound to all of you. "There is

*Address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the National Institute of Social Sciences, February 4, 1921.

only one way to assure the world of peace; that is by making it so dangerous to break the peace that no other nation will have the audacity to attempt it." That, with the clearness and force that is his characteristic, is President Wilson's statement of the principle which is enshrined in the League of Nations. You will perceive that it is the idealism of force so applied as to attain a righteous end. Let me repeat the substance of it: there is but one way to assure the world of peace, and that is by making the consequences of war so terrible that no other nation will ever have the audacity to attempt it.

All the machinery of the League was devised in strict conformity with that ideal. I suggest to you that if the machinery of the League is used for the purpose for which it was devised, you will see it at its best; but that if it is diverted from its purpose and used as an agency of conciliation and mediation, you will see it at its worst. We ought never to forget that there is just as much distinction between effective methods of pursuing ends as there is between the ends themselves. There is just as much difference between the processes of friendly conference and the attitude of mind which expresses itself in hostile coercion as there is between an alliance for the application of international force and an international association for the attainment of conciliation through processes of conference.

I share the view of Mr. McDonald that the time calls not for talk but for action; but I am one who believes that effective action must be preceded by the formulation of a sound theory in the interest of doing something definite for the world. I accordingly venture to ask you to consider a single question tonight and to insist with yourselves that you shall have an answer to it. *Is the preservation of world order by coercive force a worthy ideal; and, if worthy, is it presently attainable?* That question you will see is an intensely practical one. The answer to it, when once given, becomes a chart to steer by. If your answer is affirmative, then every change that you make in the structure of your League will be a change in the direction of increasing its efficiency as an agency for the application of coercive force. If your answer to my fundamental question is negative, then it will at once be perceived that what the covenant requires is not amendment but transformation.

I have spoken of the idealism of coercion, and that at once calls up in mind its opposite, the idealism of conciliation. I venture the assertion that the alternative before the world in the matter of international arrangements is not a coercive alliance or nothing. It is not, and never has been, the alternative between this League or nothing. The true alternative is between a coercive alliance and an organization that differs from it both in aim and in method.

What do I mean by coercion? I mean the keeping of order at all events and at all costs. Conciliation concerns itself rather with the causes of disorder and operates upon the mind and the heart of the disputants. Coercion necessarily involves a pledge of united action in carrying out a predetermined policy or making good a threat; while the processes of conciliation, though requiring organized opportunity for their operation, are characterized by entire freedom on the part of each constituent state to take such action as it shall be advised if the processes of conciliation fail.

The justification for coercion is complete success. I think you will agree that nothing is so bad for the morals of a nation as an important law that is not adequately enforced. There is nothing so bad in international relations as an appeal to a force that is not available and which can't be marshalled in response to the appeal. The instant that you make force and civilization interdependent, the downfall of one finds its correlative in the collapse of the other.

I am not going to pause to discuss the question whether the complete success of a policy of coercive effort is a sufficient justification for it. That is a question about which minds will never be in agreement. There are many who believe that coercion is under all circumstances unworthy. There are others (and the majority) who believe that force was given to us to use, and that it can't be used better than in the pursuit of a worthy end. But however people may differ upon that question, there is unanimity with respect to this one: and that is that an insincere appeal to available force, or a sincere appeal to force that isn't available, is nothing more nor less than to select sand as the material out of which you will build your international structure. The issue, then, is this: Conciliation on the one hand and coercion on the other.

Let me say this in passing: that if it be true that the justification for coercive effort in international relations is complete success, and if it is a condemnation of such effort that success is impossible of attainment, it may be said with regard to the processes of conciliation and arbitration, that they can never wholly fail. I do not forget the argument usually advanced in this connection, namely, that the Hague Tribunal has failed. But with respect to that I wish to say two things: first, that we must never forget that the Hague Tribunal was the outcome of a reform imposed upon the world by a few far-seeing and devoted people, who saw the need of something of which the world was unaware, and that the experiment of which the Hague Tribunal was the expression was like, as the theologians would put it, an offer of salvation to people unconvinced of sin.

But, in the second place, it isn't true that the Hague Tribunal has failed. Apart from a record of very definite achievement we must never forget that it has kept alive the ideal of conference and conciliation to which the world may turn when the appeal to force has been found futile. Whatever may have been the chance for the Hague Tribunal to succeed when it was projected, all thoughtful people will agree now that the state of the public mind all over the world is such that no sound inference is to be drawn from its history when the question is what will be the outcome of a new experiment in the direction of international conciliation and conference such as I am going presently to propose.

Now then, so much for conciliation, so much for coercion. The question recurs, is the preservation of world order by coercive force a feasible program now, or in the near future? If you are going to have coercive force, my friends, it has got to be applied either through a central agency that controls a military and naval establishment, or it must be found in the united response to an appeal for united action in sending quotas of men and money and supplies and the exertion of economic pressure.

Please be definite in your thinking and consider what is involved in the proposal that the nations of the world should put themselves in the position where they are obligated to respond to an appeal for united action upon one side or another

of a vexed international question. Can't we see that the test of any such scheme comes when we imagine a case in which the nation that has covenanted to respond, is called upon to make its response in aid of a cause which it has come to disapprove? Under circumstances such as that, it isn't for the good of the world very important which of two things happens; because there is very little to choose between a broken covenant and an unjust war. While it is a difficult thing to ask a nation of homogeneous population to commit itself unreservedly to respond to an appeal for concerted action on issues that have not yet arisen, just think what it means to make such a request of a nation with a diverse population such as ours, a nation which is itself a League of Nations, so constituted that whenever there is a dispute anywhere in the world the blood-brothers of both disputants are found to be integral parts of our own population.

My friends, I don't know what the European point of view upon this subject may be, but I am abundantly sure that in America, with the population that we have, it is going to be absolutely impossible to work out any scheme of international organization based upon the obligation to use coercive force on issues that have not yet arisen and the nature of which is not yet determinable.

The plain truth is that the time has come when each nation must declare its faith. The time has come when each nation must say, "We stand for organized coercion," or "We repudiate the policy of organized coercion and are willing to substitute nothing in its place," or else "We will make a great adventure of faith and promote an international organization with conciliation as its aim, without appeal to force, operating exclusively through the processes of conference and arbitration." America has decisively repudiated the policy of coercive force in international affairs; but I for one believe that the great majority of Americans are eager for the formation of an international organization into which the United States can enter. I believe that the United States will enter such an organization when and if the existing League is transformed into an association for conciliation through conference.

What are the characteristics of a coercive alliance as distinguished from the other? Five—think of them please!

In the first place, a coercive alliance must necessarily be limited in its membership. It is an organization of some nations to coerce others. It is an organization in which insiders coerce outsiders or some insiders coerce other insiders; whereas in the case of an organization for conference and conciliation, the charter members are the nations most likely to give trouble. Anybody who knows anything about the processes of bringing minds and hearts together through conference would never have any other idea than that if your experiment is to be hopeful, it must be inclusive of all the causes of trouble.

In the second place, if you have a coercive alliance, it must function through executive action. Your executive must be a highly centralized body, dominated in perpetuity by a small group of powerful nations whose names must be written into the charter beyond possibility of being dislodged by election. They must have broad powers of decision, and they must under certain circumstances have the faculty of binding member states and states not members. It is quite a detail whether they proceed by unanimity or by majority vote. It is quite a matter of detail as to what the process is. The point is that on the one hand you must have an executive cabinet armed with large powers of determination and decision, as against a standing council of conciliation of which these three things are true: first, that the members do not sit as representatives of certain states; second, that they have no power to commit any nation by their decision but proceed wholly upon the theory that there is merit on both sides of every international controversy, that their function is to extricate the good and winnow out the evil; and, finally, that where there is a dispute likely to lead to rupture, the disputants, instead of being called to the bar to plead their causes before a council, are themselves included in the conference with the same rights and the same status as the other members of the group. Inclusive as against exclusive membership; and an appeal to processes of conference and conciliation as against the unsound method of attempting to commit by executive control.

In the third place, if you are going to have a coercive alliance you must have an assembly of a popular sort to act as a check upon your executive cabinet, with the consequent evil that you will surely develop a dual consciousness within your

organization, so that your assembly will be working against your council and your council against your assembly. Since the assembly must make decisions, it must proceed by the legislative process of voting; and instantly you become involved in the whole question of determining the relative weight that you will assign to the several votes, whether all shall count alike or some of them shall have preponderating weight.

In the fourth place, if you have a coercive alliance, your judicial establishment must be subordinate to your executive. You must have a situation in which the executive retains in its own hands the right to decide non-justiciable questions and justiciable questions alike, unless the parties wholeheartedly agree to substitute another tribunal. This situation is to be contrasted with that in which the judiciary is supreme in its sphere, independent of the executive. It is possible to make a cleancut division—as Mr. Root has pointed out—between those disputes that are justiciable in their nature and should go to a court that is independent of the executive cabinet, and the non-justiciable or political questions which should be made the subject of conference in the hope that conference will result in successful adjustment.

In the fifth place, if you are going to have a coercive alliance, there must be the reciprocal pledge to respond to the appeal for united action, to carry out the central policy of the alliance, to maintain political independence and to restore territorial integrity. Over against this characteristic of coercion is the principle that after conference has been tried and has failed, each state is left uncommitted and free to act as it may be advised in the presence of the war which the power in question has done its best to prevent; free to recognize the war as its quarrel or as a quarrel with which it has no concern; and, if it be its quarrel, to decide on which side it will intervene.

My friends, it is a relatively unimportant matter how you are going to set about the task of producing the type of organization that you believe in. But it is of enormous importance that your ideas should be clear respecting the type of organization which is ultimately to emerge. I accordingly beg your most earnest consideration of the fundamental proposition that a coercive alliance to preserve world order is foredoomed to

failure both upon principle and upon the facts of the case; that a coercive alliance is distinguished from an organization for conference and conciliation by five leading characteristics and that each one of these five has been writ large in the present covenant of the League. It is a political certainty that until those elements have been eliminated from the document as it stands, it will never receive the wholehearted support of the American people.

I know how easy it is to fling back the taunt that an organization not backed by force is a mere debating society. But before you give ear to that kind of a taunt, ask yourselves whether it does not, after all, involve a fallacy: a choice between an impotent organization for conference and conciliation and a potent and effective organization for coercive force. If you begin by admitting or proving that coercive force cannot possibly be applied on a world-wide scale, then the alternative is either chaos or the great adventure of faith that would be involved in constructing an inclusive society of nations, abjuring all appeal to force, proceeding through organized opportunities for conference and conciliation, with a proper place assigned to the disposition of justiciable controversies and a regular method of procedure involving no commitments with respect to such controversies as are non-justiciable.

Have you thought, my friends, how congenial the atmosphere of such an organization would be to the international reforms that are nearest the heart of the most earnest advocates of the present League? Think how unreasonable it is to launch an appeal for disarmament as one of the activities of an alliance for the exercise of coercive force. The appeal for disarmament, the reduction of armaments, comes well from an organization which begins by eliminating the appeal to force absolutely from its scope and plan. All the social and economic reforms which it has been hoped would grow up within the League are social and economic reforms congenial to the atmosphere of conference and conciliation.

There is one point in particular which I wish to stress. While much has been said, and little done, with respect to open covenants, openly arrived at, I believe we have yet to use in international life the thing which has worked the greatest

reforms in our corporate and industrial life at home, and that is the engine of publicity. To turn the pitiless ray of publicity upon international transactions will, I believe, be found in the future to be as potent as it has been found to be in our industrial and corporate life.

There should be in every capital an ambassador of the nations, representing the League of Nations, sitting in every conference in which any international diplomats are in session, a representative of the organized strength of the nations of the world, with the entrée into every diplomatic conference in every capital of the world. Can you picture it? What would it mean? No secret conferences! It is all well enough to launch these appeals for openness and the abolition of secrecy; but you must organize your publicity if you want to get anywhere; and the way to do it is to incorporate publicity in your international scheme by having your international organization diplomatically represented in every capital of Europe and its diplomat entitled to sit in at every diplomatic conference.

My friends, I am doing a bold thing. The impulse of the practical-minded American is, when there is a street fight, to ring for the patrol wagon, have the fighters clubbed into insensibility and hurried to the Central Station. To people with that type of mind I am venturing to suggest the thought that that kind of a procedure is not going to be possible in international relations, and that, if it isn't possible, we might as well recognize the fact and admit that an organization based upon the theory that it *is* possible is fundamentally unsound. We might as well recognize that the alternative before us is chaos or organized opportunity for conference and conciliation.

That is the kind of an organization into which America may hopefully enter. Who can say that this is not America's opportunity to offer to the world the experience which we are gaining in the solution of our own internal racial problems? Have you ever thought of it? Perhaps America's destiny is to be the educator of the world for world peace. The thing that we call Americanization simply means the process by which we are working out in our own internal national experience the racial problems which over yonder are the causes of the world's unrest. May it not be true that those who have learned to

live together in unity under one flag have much to contribute out of the wealth of their own experience to their brothers in blood who are striving against one another across the sea?

I believe that the very thing that makes it impossible for America to enter an alliance for international coercion is the thing which in an Association for international education through conference and conciliation offers to America her greatest opportunity.

OUR OBLIGATIONS TO EUROPE*

By Honorable George E. Roberts, Vice-President of the National City Bank, New York

I understand that in this discussion of the obligations of the United States in the present world emergency, I am expected to deal with our obligations in the economic rather than the political field. When we speak of an obligation of any kind there is an implication of a moral duty which we are bound to perform and which may or may not be described in the letter of a bond.

I am not going very deeply into the philosophy of moral obligations, but I assume that no one will take issue with me in assuming that there are moral obligations wherever there are reciprocal relations. It is said that one of the followers of Confucius once asked the sage if there was any one word in the significance of which was summed up all human relations and obligations, and that the reply was, "Is not Reciprocity such a word?"

A STATE OF RECIPROCITY

Certainly a state of reciprocity involves mutual obligations, and modern society before the war had developed a very highly-organized state of reciprocal relations, extending throughout the world. The improvements in methods of transportation and communication had to a great extent made the world one community in business affairs. The resources of every country were a common source of supply for all countries, and notwithstanding numerous artificial barriers raised at boundary lines there was a large degree of relationship and interdependence among the world's industries and world's markets. Moreover, it was a developing relationship. The world's trade was increasing by leaps and bounds. There are certain obvious

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gains to all peoples by the interchange of products. The variations of soil and climate, and the differences in other natural resources afford an evident basis for advantageous trade. The countries are not all in the same state of industrial development; many of them are chiefly devoted to the production of foodstuffs and raw materials, and are not equipped for manufacturing extensively; others are so densely populated and have developed their manufacturing industries to such a degree that they need to obtain foodstuffs and raw materials elsewhere. Finally, by reason of past environment and history, there are differences in the peoples themselves. They all have aptitudes and traits that are peculiarly their own and that enable them to make contributions to the common fund of ideas and of wealth. The world is richer for the varied contributions, and no nation can afford to isolate itself from the world community.

Europe had long been the center of the world's exchanges. Wherever they were born, the arts had found a congenial home there and reached their most harmonious development there. Population was dense and western Europe had become a great industrial community, receiving raw materials and food from all parts of the world and sending out manufactures in payment. Its population was vastly greater than it was able to provide with food or clothing from its own resources, and this remains true.

PRE-WAR POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES

In this pre-war situation the United States occupied a more independent position than perhaps any other important country, owing to its great area and the variety of resources and products within its own boundaries. Our people have sometimes said that we could live within ourselves, if necessary, and cut loose from the rest of the world; and it is true that if it was necessary, and if we had planned our industrial development with that in view, we could get along, with some deprivation, but perhaps very well, within ourselves. But in fact our industrial development has not been planned with a view to anything like complete independence. We have developed our industrial system as a part of the industrial system of the world. We have found it to our advantage to develop some of our indus-

tries with a view to supplying the wants of other people not so well supplied with natural resources as ourselves. Our people have been distributed in the various industries, and our capital has been invested in the various industries, with a view to supplying foreign markets. Furthermore, the development of our resources and our industries and the growth of our population and wealth have been promoted and hastened by aid which we have secured from Europe. We have come to be what we are in large measure through European capital and enterprise, European leadership and labor and European culture.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR

So much for the situation as it existed at the outbreak of the war. The war disrupted this world organization which had been slowly developed, prostrated the industries of Europe, broke down the system of exchanges, and has brought European society almost to the brink of dissolution. No such state of disorganization has been known in modern society, or since population has approached what it is now. It is not due wholly to the war; the state of disorder resulting from the war has afforded an opportunity for the conspirators against the existing order of society to push their revolutionary plans and propaganda with hopes of immediate success. Whatever measure of success they have makes the industrial demoralization more complete. In Russia all accounts go to show that the great centers of industry and commerce and of population are being depopulated. The people are scattering to the rural communities where food can be had. The modern power-driven industries are paralyzed. The complicated but efficient modern division of labor is abandoned and the people are going back to the hand industries and local trade. This is an ominous development, for the present population of the modern world cannot be supported by such means in the state of comfort to which it is accustomed.

These revolutionary ideas and purposes are not confined to Europe; they are vigorously pressed everywhere, including the United States. Even if we believe that there is no danger of their obtaining control of the government of the United States,

we are obliged to recognize that the productivity of industry in all parts of the world, including the United States, is seriously affected by this agitation.

EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES

In surveying the scene then, we must conclude that we are a part of the world organization, that normally we have reciprocal relations with Europe, that we have enjoyed the benefits of such relations in the past, that we are involved in the misfortunes of Europe, and that the state of society throughout the world cannot be restored to health and prosperity without the recovery of Europe. What does this mean in practical terms to the United States?

Europe, prostrate, exhausted, disorganized, needs help from outside itself. It needs food for the population, raw materials for the industries and markets for its products. In short, it needs the reciprocal relations that existed before the war. It was dependent upon them then, and can do nothing without them now. There must be a restoration of the flow to and from Europe, and that restoration must begin from outside. There must be a flow of food and raw materials and necessary supplies to Europe in order that the industries may be revived. And there must be faith in Europe, credit for Europe, in order that this may be accomplished. This is not merely for the salvation of Europe. A larger view than that must be taken of the situation. That which will be helpful to Europe will be helpful to this country and to the society of the world.

Before the war, Europe occupied a creditor position toward the United States. It had money loaned here and owned large property interests here. It was receiving interest and dividends from here. But during the war it parted with most of those interests in the purchase of war supplies from us. We bought them back at very low prices in exchange for our goods at very high prices. Europe has denuded itself of the means by which under normal condition credits here would be established. It must borrow now if at all on the strength of the general credit of those countries or upon the security of properties located over there.

INDUSTRIAL POWER OF THE UNITED STATES

If a great emergency confronts any community, large or small, and a great task of rescue or of rehabilitation must be performed, it is natural that all eyes should turn to any party who by reason of conspicuous strength and resources is not only best able to meet it, but the one without whom all other efforts may be futile. That is the position in the present instance of the United States. We are not supposed to be wanting, ordinarily, in appreciation of our position in world affairs, but are we thinking of them as we should in relation to the present world emergency? Do we realize how the United States towers above all other countries in industrial capacity? In the production of steel and machinery, which are among the chief factors in industry, the capacity of the United States exceeds that of all the rest of the world put together, and the same is true of some of the most important industrial products and raw materials. Is it any wonder that the world looks to us for leadership?

We have the capacity to supply most of the things that are wanted; and in very large part they are to be had nowhere else. Does not this seem to fix the responsibility rather definitely?

Finally, our ability to extend credit is greater than that of any other country. I know that people will question our ability to extend credit, and say that in view of conditions at home we cannot undertake to provide credits for other countries. But the people who are most dubious about the domestic situation would not deny that at least we are in better position financially than any other country, and would probably admit that bad conditions at home are chiefly due to conditions in Europe, and that probably the most effective way of dealing with the home situation is by helping the situation in Europe. We did not see in 1919 or last year how we could help to reorganize Europe, and I will not say that it was practicable for us to have done much more up to this time than has been done; but largely because Europe has not been effectively reorganized, we have suffered losses in the last three months by the decline in the value of our products and by the disorganization of our

industries, greater than any amount that anyone has ever suggested that we should loan to Europe.

The fact is that our financial ability is correlative with our industrial ability. Our financial strength is the result of our industrial strength. If we can produce more of anything than we need to consume ourselves, we can sell it on credit, and just now it looks as though we could produce a great deal more than we are prepared to consume ourselves. Does anybody doubt that it would be better to have our industries running on products for Europe, even if they must be sold on credit, than to have them shut down, and the workman vainly walking the streets for employment? Might we not better sell cotton on credit than pile one crop upon another in our warehouses and look for relief by reducing the production of something that all the world actually needs?

Of course I know the difficulties of the situation. I understand the difficulty of getting unanimity of effort among the people of a great country which is required to accomplish such results. I only wish to emphasize that if the people of this country as a whole understood the importance of restoring the industries of Europe they would find a way to accomplish it. Does anybody doubt that we could have fought the war for another year if it had been necessary, at a cost greater than all the credits now required to sustain our European trades?

FOREIGN INDEBTEDNESS TO THE UNITED STATES

But passing from the question of new credits, which is rather an old story, I would like to give attention to our relations to Europe and other countries in some other respects.

The question of the foreign indebtedness owing to the United States is an important and delicate one. The Governments of Europe that were associated with us in the war owe to the Government of the United States, including accrued interest, something more than $10,000,000,000, and negotiations are pending relative to the conversion of these debts into long term obligations, and to some agreement for the funding of interest for a term of years. These debts and the debts of the continental allies to Great Britain have been the subject of

much discussion, and to my mind the most serious thing about them is the possibility that they may be the potent cause of misunderstanding and ill feeling. I don't think the debts themselves need ever bother anybody very much, provided they are handled in an intelligent manner, so as to serve the interests of all parties, including the creditor countries. Of course, there are great possibilities of mischief in them if they are handled in an unintelligent manner, because the sums involved are so large that even the interest payments might upset the exchanges of the world. But no country will be benefited by having the exchanges upset, and least of all the creditor countries, who would find themselves in the position of the United States today, with every dollar of exports loaded with a handicap ranging from 10 to 500 per cent.

When the suggestion that the United States should forgive and cancel these debts was first made it must be conceded that the response in this country was very faint, but as the business public has been studying the ways and means by which international debts are paid, and the influence of such payments upon exchange rates and foreign trade, interest in the proposal has grown in very marked degree. Apparently, a good many people are beginning to think that perhaps this country will do well to forgive its debtors and take advantage of whatever benefits are implied in the Lord's prayer.

ATTITUDE OF THE ALLIES TOWARD GERMAN INDEMNITY PAYMENTS

Before considering our own position as a creditor we may well consider the perplexities that have beset France. If there is any one purpose upon which France has been more intent than another it has been that of obtaining a large indemnity from Germany, but it is scarcely less firm in its determination not to allow Germany to pay the indemnity to any large extent in goods or services that in any way will compete with the products or industries of France. Proposals that Germany should undertake the rebuilding of the devastated regions, furnishing labor and construction materials, were rejected. Moreover, there seems to have been a lurking objection not only to receiving German goods into France but against having them

enter the markets of the world anywhere, for the latest terms agreed upon by the Allies provide for a tax upon all German exports. For this provision we may assume the other Allies to have as much responsibility as France. They were all torn by conflicting emotions, all wanting Germany to pay large indemnities, but unwilling to see her export the necessary amount of products. Conceding the ability of Germany to pay the indemnities named necessarily means that that country is going to play a larger part in the trade of the world than ever before. It is impossible to accept one of the propositions without the other, because there is no way by which one country can pay over something to another without exporting it, and the payments required of Germany will necessitate much larger exports than Germany has ever made in the past. I am not expressing an opinion as to whether or not she can perform the task, I am only pointing to the position she will achieve in the world markets if she accomplishes it, and the effect that such an increased volume of exports, without a corresponding increase of imports may have upon the industries of other countries. The British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, is quoted as frankly saying that none of the Allies wanted to receive German exports, and that this was the troublesome problem in dealing with the whole subject of indemnity.

The newspaper discussion in Europe indicates an expectation that the German indemnity bonds may be sold or made the basis of credits in the United States, which would seem to imply that this country may be induced to receive the German exports which the European Allies view with so much apprehension. But has the attitude of the United States toward imports in the past been such as to support the expectation that it will play this part?

GENERAL PROBLEM OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS

I am discussing now the broad problem of great obligations running from one country to another. So far as methods of payment are concerned or the effects upon trade and industry, the results are precisely the same whether the payments represent the exactions of an indemnity or voluntary payments upon an obligation incurred in friendship. In no case is it possible

to convey great values from one country to another except in the form of products of industry. We must of course dismiss any idea of payments in money. We don't want foreign paper money, and we have most of the world's gold already. The total annual gold production of the world (if it could be all gathered up for the purpose) would not be enough to pay the interest upon these foreign government debts to the United States.

There are two other ways of making payments between countries, one is in goods and the other in securities representing the title to property. A transfer of securities may settle a debt to an individual, but it is not a final settlement between countries. The property itself remains abroad, and the income from it remains abroad and will pile up abroad. The problem of transferring it to the creditor country will remain.

I am not so much afraid of receiving payment in goods as some people are, but any important change which suddenly and arbitrarily alters the trade relations between countries will make trouble. The desirable thing in trade relations is stability, or such changes only as come about gradually in the natural development of trade. The sudden introduction into the exchange situation of a new factor like $500,000,000 annually of interest payments, to say nothing about payments on the principal, would throw the exchanges (already badly demoralized) still more out of balance, tend to disrupt trade relations, and work especially to the disadvantage of American export business.

We are having a demonstration now of the disadvantage of having international payments run heavily one way, even when it is our way. They make it more difficult for all foreign buyers to make payments in the United States. A resident of Canada who wishes to make a purchase in the United States must not only pay the regular prices in our markets but must pay ten to fifteen per cent additional to obtain a draft, and that is about the smallest of the premiums against us in foreign trade today. On the other hand the Canadian who sells something in this country is able to sell the credit thus created to fellow-Canadians having payments to make in this country, at a premium of ten to fifteen per cent. The situation penalizes our exports and puts a premium upon imports. It represents the

tendency of economic law to restore the normal equilibrium, and so far as trade relations by themselves are concerned that tendency may be accepted as wholesome and inevitable. But it is not desirable that the trade situation, already disturbed, should be further confused and aggravated by purely fiscal payments. This country might lose more than the value of these debts by an unwise policy in regard to them.

DANGER FROM ABNORMAL DEVELOPMENTS

The significance of all this is that the sudden interjection of a great body of payments on account of indemnities or the interest or principal of past indebtedness into the exchange situation is disturbing to normal business relations. The common business instinct is right to the extent that it is an abnormal development, and this whole situation is an abnormal development. The reversal of our position from that of a debtor to a creditor country, and the piling up of this debt of $10,000,000,000 is an abnormal development. The great trade balance in our favor of the past year and of previous years was abnormal and the exchange rates now prevailing are abnormal. For our foreign debtors to attempt interest payments on this debt, at this time, or payments on the principal at any early date, would be another abnormal and disturbing factor in the situation. It would have been better for all concerned if the Anglo-French loan, which fell due last October, had been renewed, instead of paid, as the greater part of it was. If Great Britain and France had not been obliged to make those payments they would have been just that much better able to buy the products of this country which we are interested in marketing. It is not always possible for a debtor to pay the old account and make new purchases at the same time.

The point is that the United States is interested that this debt shall be handled in such manner that it shall not be a disturbing factor in trade relations and in industry, and that means that our interests as a creditor are in harmony with the interests of the debtor countries.

If this foreign debt had grown to what it is in a gradual and natural way, as the indebtedness which this and other countries owed to Great Britain before the war had grown,

there would be no problem about it. Great Britain was a creditor country before the war to the extent in the aggregate of about $20,000,000,000. The fact is that the debts of the world to Great Britain, if we include all the foreign investments of Great Britain in that category, were always growing, and nobody ever raised a question as to how or when those debts would be paid off. Collectively they were not expected to be paid.

If these foreign debts to us had come about in the same way, and instead of being held in the government treasury, were scattered among our people and held as investments, and if, as in the case of British investors, it was assumed that the interest on these investments, or an equivalent sum, would be placed abroad from year to year, the situation would present no problem. It is because the situation in our case is abnormal and unsettled, the subject of discussion and debate and that all sorts of opinions and prejudices are likely to enter into the discussion, and that trade and industry may be disturbed—it is for these reasons I say that the problem is a serious one.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS A COMMON INDUSTRIAL FUND

I might go farther, and develop the thought that it makes very much less difference than is commonly thought *where* a body of securities is owned, provided the income from them is available for investment wherever in the world the best opportunities exist for the development of industry and for increasing the production of staple goods of world-wide consumption. The questions which arise out of the ownership of wealth, and the relations of debtor and creditor, actually have very much less significance than is commonly attributed to them.

Suppose a resident of New York should invest a portion of his surplus income in an industry in a distant state, say California, which is about as far from New York in one direction as Europe is in the other. And suppose the industry is prosperous but all the earnings are retained in it for development. It grows, it gives employment to an increasing number of people, the product is a useful article which enters into commerce, the income is all disbursed where the works are

located, and as they grow a prosperous community grows up around them, with schools and churches and all the appurtenances of civilized life. How much significance attaches to the fact that the title to the property is in New York?

This is not a purely imaginary picture, for, substantially, that was the way England's foreign investments were being employed before the war. And that is the way the surplus wealth of individuals is constantly employed.

An individual who by thrift and economy has become an investor, and thus a creditor, usually continues to hold that position as long as he lives. He is not likely to be seized with a resolution to collect it all in and consume it, and as long as he remains a creditor, someone else is using his capital. It is the same with creditor countries.

Most of the controversies over the ownership of wealth are based upon the assumption that nobody gets any benefit from wealth but the people who own it, which, of course, is a gross fallacy. The benefits of all wealth in productive forms are diffused throughout society, scarcely hindered by national boundaries. To a very much greater extent than we are accustomed to think the wealth of the world is a common fund, whoever may hold the titles of ownership and wherever it may be located.

Let it be supposed that the amount agreed to be paid upon this indebtedness annually should be invested in the comparatively undeveloped countries of the world, such as the countries of South America, for the improvement of their facilities of production, and the earnings invested in like manner for the next fifty or one hundred years. What difference would it make whether the ownership of the properties was in Europe or the United States? All the world would benefit by the increased production and increased trade, and such investments probably will be made from the United States and Europe, whatever is done about this indebtedness.

In short, it really makes much less difference either to the people of Europe or the people of the United States where this wealth, yet to be created, shall be owned than either side is likely to think. The important thing is that it shall be productively employed somewhere and not devoted to the maintenance of armies or the construction of battleships. If it is

used in production in any remote corner of the globe, the benefits will be felt both in Europe and the United States.

Now I do not present this view to stress it, for I know the public mind is not ready to give weight to it. I offer it only by way of suggesting that in view of the fact that our own interests forbid the collection of the debts, or the interest upon them, at any nearby date, this question of whether the debts shall be cancelled or not is not a pressing one, and really of much less consequence than many people think.

DIFFICULTIES ATTENDING INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS

The layman, who is not familiar with the means by which payments between countries are accomplished, usually fails to fully appreciate the difficulties which attend upon the transfer of great balances. He naturally thinks of such payments in the terms and conditions of domestic payments, but they present a very different problem. The inability of one country to make large payments in another country and a different currency is something very different from insolvency. The problem cannot be dealt with intelligently unless this difference is understood, and along with it the effect of such payments upon the trade and industries of the creditor country.

The value of these European obligations as assets of the United States must be regarded in the nature of resources at present unavailable, in other words, like the surplus wealth of a rich man, which he never expects to draw upon. It is probable that but for the war Great Britain never would have realized on her holdings in this country. It is conceivable, of course, that in the stretches of the future developments may occur that would make similar holdings abroad serviceable to us, but aside from that what difference does it make to our welfare or the welfare of Europe whether we hold them or cancel them?

Somebody will ask forthwith, if it makes so little difference to either side, why should not we hold them? My answer is, that the point is well taken if you leave out of account the mischievous possibilities that are involved in the unsettled question. There is the danger of unwise action upon the

subject, of international misunderstandings, and of the influence upon the credit of the debtor nations.

In the natural order of things, with the recovery of Europe and the development of productive capacity in European industries, the loans held by the United States Treasury might be some time refunded in the American market, and from this open market might float around the world, being gradually absorbed by the world's investment fund. This would be a satisfactory outcome, if accomplished slowly, but there will have to be a great development in the demand for international investments in this country before refunding operations of such magnitude can be accomplished.

Time is the essential thing in handling these debts. The debts which a country owes to itself do not impoverish it, and if you allow time for the natural adjustments to be made and the debts to distribute themselves, the debts of the world will not impoverish anybody.

DEFERMENT OF PAYMENTS

I am not proposing a policy. I am seeking to emphasize the fundamental condition of reciprocity which underlies all our international relations, and which should be our guide in dealing with these foreign debts. I think that at this time we should set the maturity of these debts as far ahead as the present law permits, and that the collection of interest should be deferred for at least ten years. I am disposed to think also that instead of merely deferring interest payments and piling them up, they might well be definitely cancelled during this term. After ten years has passed the situation will be better understood, and action may be taken in the light of that time. The essential thing to understand is that our own interests are involved and interwoven with the interests of all other countries. There is a normal equilibrium in all economic relations which cannot be disturbed without injury to all parties concerned. There is a morality in the economic law, or rather the economic law and the moral law fundamentally are the same. That which we ought to do, it will be found to our highest interest to do.

IMPORT TARIFFS

There is one other point involving trade relations which I would like to touch upon, and that relates to tariff changes designed to keep out foreign goods. Here again sudden and violent changes are to be deprecated. We should endeavor to play a helpful part in restoring and maintaining trade relations that will serve mutual interests permanently, rather than be guided by temporary considerations in which possibly mistaken views of our own immediate interests have chief weight. To illustrate, we have to the north of us a friendly people whose interests naturally are as harmonious and complementary with ours as the interests of the different sections of this country are with each other. There is no question of different ideals or different standards of living. Canada is our best customer, next to Great Britain. We sold to Canada in the year 1920, $971,000,000 worth of products, and Canada sold to us $611,000,000 worth of her products. There was a balance of trade in our favor of $360,000,000. Because of this adverse balance, exchange rates have been against the Canadians to such an extent that they have had to pay from 10 to 18 per cent more than the invoice value of their purchases, and despite this fact the trade has persisted. Their exports to us have consisted for the most part of products of the soil and forests, and our exports to them have been partly of manufactured goods and partly of products natural to a milder climate. Upon the whole, our exports to them represent a more highly developed order of industry than their exports to us. The latter consist largely of products of which we have diminishing supplies. The purchasing power of every country is in its own products, and if we wish to sell we must have some regard to the problem of payment as it confronts our customers. They cannot solve it without our help. Is it neighborly or friendly, or, looking at it solely from the standpoint of business interest, is it sensible, to look only at the $600,000,000 they are selling to us, and endeavor to reduce that, without regard to the $900,000,000 we are selling to them? Is there any better opportunity to practise reciprocity and to develop mutual interests than here?

The same may be said of our relations with the South

American countries. It is idle for us to invite them to Pan American conferences, and talk to them about the solidarity of interests, or plan for the expansion of our exports, or build ships to handle the trade, if we refuse to allow their products to enter our markets.

The state of the exchanges is being used as an argument for raising our import duties generally, although the state of the exchanges is largely due to the unbalanced state of trade and in degree will be remedied by a restoration of normal trade relations. Unless we permit their goods to enter in sufficient quantities there never can be a restoration of normal exchange rates or normal trade relations. On the other hand, if the amount of our importations should be such as to turn the balance of trade heavily against us, exchange rates would rise against the exporting countries and thus automatically place the same handicap upon them that now exists against this country.

THE FUNDAMENTAL MUTUALITY OF INTERESTS

To sum up, I would urge that in this great emergency we should recognize that we are inevitably a part of the world community, and that our own trade interests require that we pursue policies that will help to restore the world organization to effective operations.

The fundamental fact in world relationships and in all economic relationships is this mutuality of interests. Unfortunately, there is only a faint comprehension of it, and because this is so, we have a world of rivalries and antagonisms that from time to time break out in war. The responsibility for war is not always with the nation that fires the first gun. The spirit of war may be developed in mistaken ideas about national interests. If nations believe that their fundamental interests are in conflict, that there is an irreconcilable rivalry and struggle for existence, if people believe that the future of their country and of their children is at stake—of course they will fight; nothing else is to be expected; war is inevitable.

But that view is all wrong. It is based upon the theory that there is a chronic state of overproduction, and that the chief problem is to find markets. There could not be a greater

fallacy. There can be no such thing as general overproduction. There is such a thing as unbalanced production and we see it over the world now, resulting from the disorganization of Europe. The people of the United States live upon a level of comfort far above that of any other people in the world, and yet the average family in this country lives far below the level of its wants and commendable aspirations. There isn't a family in a 4-room house that would not like to have a 6-room house, or one with six rooms that would not like to have eight rooms, with all the things that would go with the change. There isn't a family without an automobile that would not like to have one, or a family with one automobile that would not like to have another. There is no end to human wants.

One of the grievances against the labor organizations is that they sometimes restrict the output, acting upon the theory that there is only a limited amount of work to be done. It is a wrong theory, but no different from that which inspires the policies of statesmen and business men in their exaggerated anxiety for markets. The truth is that there is no end to the amount of work or business to be done in the world, and no limit to the amount of wealth that may be created. The highest state of prosperity for every country is to be found in connection with full activity in the industries of all countries.

The problem of society is to organize, co-ordinate, integrate and balance the industries of all countries so as to obtain the greatest possible production of the things that minister to the common comfort and welfare.

PAYMENT OF ALLIES' DEBTS: PUBLIC OPINION IN THE UNITED STATES*

By Otto H. Kahn, LL.D.

I look upon the relationship between England and America as far surpassing in importance and in effect for good or evil, every other international element. Indeed, I cannot conceive of a world really at peace, riding safely the waves of the problems and complexities present and to come, and progressing toward a better state, unless it is bottomed on good will, genuine understanding and broad co-operation between the two great branches of the English-speaking family. With many millions of Americans, I am eager that everything be done to accomplish and nothing be done to endanger the full realization of that consummation. It is in that spirit and from that sentiment that I have ventured upon the rather ungrateful function of submitting this letter.

I hope I may assume that my voice will be recognized as that of a sincere friend and well-wisher. It is the privilege of friendship to speak plainly. It is the duty of friendship to make itself the, sometimes unwelcome, messenger of truth, if the message is one of service.

I venture to hope that it may be in the nature of service, however modest and however imperfectly rendered, if I endeavor to place before your readers what is, according to my observation, the viewpoint and the reasoning of the "man in the street" in America, concerning a question which has all the elements of reciprocal ugly misinterpretation. I refer to the question, recently become one of acute discussion on this side of the water, of the treatment of the debts which the allied nations owe to America.

I shall refrain from expressing any opinion of my own on this subject. I mean to confine myself to being the dictograph of the "man in the street," as I hear his voice.

*A letter printed in the *London Times*, April 30, 1921.

Whatever may be the shortcomings of the American people, no one can justly accuse them, individually or nationally, of lack of willing generosity. Why, then, the distinct manifestation of public sentiment, of late, against the suggestions of relinquishing war indebtedness all around among those with whom we stood as brothers in arms, barely more than two years ago, in defense of a cause for which we were prepared to make sacrifices literally without limit?

I

American opinion considers the circumstances and motives of our entrance into the war as essentially different from those which affected most of the allied nations when they unsheathed the sword. Take the case of England, even leaving aside the moral obligations arising from her membership in the Entente: She was bound to fight, quite irrespective of the invasion of Belgium, because if Germany had been victorious over France, she would have established a military and economic overlordship which would have menaced the very existence of Great Britain as a great world power. Indeed, the spearpoint of the German purpose was directed mainly against Great Britain.

As to America, on the other hand, the majority of her people never really believed that Germany would or could be a menace to her; they were not greatly impressed by the argument that she would "have to fight Germany sooner or later" and had better do it in company than alone. To the extent that this phase of the question entered into their calculations at all, the logic of the situation pointed rather to the conclusion that Germany, surrounded by embittered hostility, would, of manifest self-interest, indeed of necessity, do her utmost after the war to establish close relations with America. And the official and non-official spokesmen of Germany left nothing unsaid and undone to convince our Government as well as our public opinion, not without plausible arguments, that the economic and political interests of the two nations ran on parallel lines.

Our people saw all the less reason for apprehension in respect of Germany's actions toward America, as it was the prevailing belief, after the first battle of the Marne in the

autumn of 1914, that Germany could not win the war, and that, at the worst for the Allies, the outcome would be reciprocal exhaustion and a stalemate. If America had been willing to regard the situation from the sheer selfish point of view, she could have contemplated such an outcome with something more than complacency.

America went into the war wholly of her own free will, uninfluenced by any material or political consideration and without anything whatsoever to gain. She fought because her dignity had been flouted, her flag defied and her Government treated with contumely, but above all—consciously, deliberately, with a full realization of the cost involved in lives and treasure—because her many-rooted people had become finally (even though tardily) convinced that the cause of the Allies was that of right and liberty struggling against the brutal might of a law-breaking, treaty-defying international bully, and because she felt that in such a cause her place was not in the camp of safe and profitable neutrality, but on the battlefields by the side of the champions of freedom and justice.

It is literally true to say that she fought mainly for an ideal and against iniquity, and it is doubtful whether she could have put forward the full fighting strength of a united nation if her people, overwhelmingly at last, had not come to hold that belief as to the meaning and aims of the conflict. As Professor Paul L. White of Yale University has well expressed it: "It was highly inexpedient for us to go to war. We were doing an unprecedented business; we were rapidly acquiring the wealth of Europe. Nevertheless, we chose at the critical hour to pour out our wealth in a frantic effort to send our armies to Europe before it should be too late. . . . At the basis of it lay the conviction that to allow justice to be outraged by a German triumph was an unthinkable thing. *Our declaration of war marked the triumph of justice over expediency.*"

The spoils, and the only spoils, which America asked for and promised herself, was to uproot the poison growth of Prussianism, to make an end of war, as far as humanly possible, and to bring about a finer, worthier and nobler state of the world.

Has that expectation been realized? Has the world been made a better place to live in? Are national covetousness, racial

animosities, narrow-souled and tortuous diplomacy, are jealousy, pettiness, strife, force, less in evidence now than they were before the war? Has the lion shown the slightest inclination to lie down with the lamb? Has anything been done, except the disingenuous and cumbersome contrivance of the League of Nations, to establish an era of lasting peace and a rule of international fairness and justice? Is the Peace Treaty of Versailles a worthy sequel to the noble epic of the war?

To ask these questions is to answer them.

II

Sentimentally, the attitude of "the man in the street" toward Europe has gradually become one of disillusionment and retrospective questioning.

Practically, he does not consider it a justified contention, under the circumstances of the case, that the loans of America to the Allies should *eo ipso* be considered and treated as a contribution to the common expense of the war. He has not forgotten the appalling sacrifices of the Allies in killed and wounded, nor the dreadful destruction wrought in the invaded regions, but he does not see the logic of having part of the penalty assessed against this country. Furthermore, from the matter of fact aspect, it seems to him an essential point of differentiation that each one of the allied nations took material compensation from the vanquished, to the extent that there were assets to distribute, territorial, physical or financial (not to mention the obtainment of advantages of a less tangible, but none the less very real, nature), while America, on the other hand, asked nothing and received nothing of the material spoils of war, except a few ships, and, indeed, in certain respects, the status resulting from the post-bellum settlement may be said to be rather unsubservient to her interests than otherwise.

Nor does "the man in the street" find convincing force in the argument which points to the vast profits that America drew from Europe during the period of her neutrality, because against that argument he places the fact that America gave back these profits, and a good deal more, in the cost, direct and indirect, of her participation in the war.

When "the man in the street" looks over the balance sheet of our participation in the war, what does he find?

He is far from undervaluing its asset side. True, these credit entries are of a nature mainly sentimental, but I doubt whether sentimental items have a greater popular value anywhere than in this so-called "land of the almighty dollar." I need not enumerate these assets. They have been set forth in hundreds of speeches and writings on both sides of the water.

What about the debit side? He seems to discern a tendency to discriminate against his country in respect of those world opportunities which its people played no mean part in helping to win for their comrades in arms. He does not relish the spirit and wording of the "mandates," nor the controversy over the disposition of the formerly German-owned cables, nor the dispute about the island of Yap, etc. He finds that the only country to which he is apt, even though mistakenly, to attribute aggressive designs, *i. e.*, Japan, has been brought a good many miles nearer to his shores though the appropriation of strategically important islands in the Pacific, which lie athwart America's path to the Philippines and elsewhere. He finds that nothing positive or substantial has been done about the much-vaunted pledge to reduce armaments, and consequently, having learned from recent experiences to be somewhat skeptical in respect of international ethics, rather contrary to his natural disposition, he feels compelled to carry an irksomely heavy burden of armaments himself. He finds a peace treaty which not only is far from his idealistic aspirations, but which, nearly two and a half years after the close of the great war, is still the subject of bickering and dickering and the cause of unceasing turmoil. He finds barriers and impediments and wilful interruptions thrown across the ways of trade and intercourse, in places where the stream of commerce was wont to flow evenly and smoothly. He finds wars and preparations for war, including a state of armed conflict, conducted with reciprocal ferocity, between England and part of Ireland.

He sees little reason to attach credence to the contention that these things would have been materially different if America had entered the League of Nations. Moreover, the

great majority of the American people look upon the League, in its present shape and conception, as lacking both in sincerity and effectiveness and as demanding from America an uncalled-for reversal of her traditional policies and an intolerable curtailment of her right to "self-determination."

To sum up my analysis of the state of average American opinion at this time in the matter of the Allied indebtedness to this country: "The man in the street" is not lacking in generosity. He is fully conscious of the heroism and the sacrifices of the Allies. He does not mean to drive a hard bargain. It is not in his nature to insist on his pound of flesh. He appreciates that this is no ordinary debt, and that it cannot be treated as if it were. Moreover, he realizes quite well that his own country cannot return to a state of "normalcy" until a reasonable approach at least to an economic equilibrium will have been established in Europe. He recognizes that among the prerequisites for that all too long delayed consummation is some kind of a settlement of the Inter-Allied debt on large-minded and liberal lines, and American co-operation otherwise in the problem of European readjustment.

He is not influenced by German propaganda nor even, to a decisive degree, by Irish propaganda. He does not set himself up as the censor of Europe. His is not a pharisaical "holier than thou" spirit. Nor does he fail to take account of America's own share of responsibility, to the extent that ex-President Wilson represented America in the Peace negotiations, for the lamentable conditions which weigh upon the world.

He is bewildered and disillusioned, and the possibly naïve faith which animated him has undergone a somewhat rude shock. In order to be predisposed toward those accommodations on America's part which are indispensable to a satisfactory financial settlement, and toward that comprehensive and broad-gauged co-operation which the situation calls for, he will have to become affected with the impression of an attitude, a purpose, a spirit, and a condition in Europe, more nearly approaching than seems to him the existing state of things, those conceptions which he believed the American nation was aiming and aiding to realize when it set out on its crusade to Europe in the spring of 1917.

I am quite aware that the correctness of, and justification

for, the views which I have endeavored to portray, will be questioned or denied, in whole or in part, by many of your readers. They will, indeed, be questioned or contested, at least in part, by not a few Americans. But the fact is, according to my observation, that these views and sentiments are widely prevalent among the masses of the American people, and it has seemed to me, as far as I can judge from this distance, that this state of mind and the reasoning from which it arises are not, perhaps, sufficiently realized among our English friends. And it has also seemed to me, whether they are held to be based upon error or upon truth, or upon part error and part truth, that these views and sentiments and reasonings ought to be brought to public attention in England; for nothing is more apt to cause men or nations to drift apart and become estranged than lack of comprehension of one another's mental currents and trend of feelings and of their whys and wherefores.

The causes of misunderstandings are usually reciprocal. It would, I venture to think, serve a useful purpose if an English chronicler, in a spirit of well-intentioned truthfulness, were to interpret to American readers the views and reasonings of the English "man in the street," as I have endeavored to interpret what I believe to be those which predominate in America at this time.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION: RACIAL ASPECTS

By the Hon. Madison Grant *

The Great War has left in its wake many problems of vast moment,—economic, political, social and racial problems. Of all these the racial is the most fundamental because it will be the most enduring. Debts can be paid, even though a generation must be starved to do it; frontiers can be corrected, even though wars must be fought for the purpose, but the racial composition of a given country and the complications arising therefrom are there for all time.

For Americans the great question of the day is the restriction of immigration, but for various reasons the public press is strangely silent upon the issues involved.

Such restriction has been considered from many different, mainly selfish, points of view and the hearings before the Immigration Committees of the House and of the Senate during the past year have given the noisy racial interests an opportunity to be heard.

Transportation lines also have been active in voicing their opposition to any check to their business of carrying living freight in the largest possible quantity. It is perfectly natural for corporations engaged in the transportation of steerage passengers to object to interference and so skilfully and effectively have their interests been defended that they almost succeeded in blocking legislation through their influence with the press.

Another factor in opposing immigration limitation has been the equally selfish desire on the part of the large employers of labor to import unskilled workmen. The demand for cheap labor, of course, is as old as civilization itself and is especially felt where the native population is not subdivided into classes with a base of serfs or peasants accustomed to heavy work.

In the classic civilizations of Greece and Rome this crude

* Author of "The Passing of the Great Race" (Scribner's & Sons, 1916).

labor was supplied by slaves captured in war, while in medieval Europe the lower classes represented a native population ruled by a race of conquerors from the North.

In Colonial America the Englishmen who settled in the Northern Colonies originally had no aversion to manual labor of the heaviest description and as a result they flourished and expanded with great rapidity.

The Southern Colonies were populated by a different strain of the same race, consisting of a small top dressing of the ruling classes of England and a very large proportion of less desirable strains, but all were Anglo-Saxon. This stratification of the population and the climate acting together made slave labor a necessity.

A similar condition prevailed in many of the West Indian Islands where there was white aristocracy resting upon a servile base. In the West Indies this stratum of the dominant race was too thin and after a few generations of civilization, luxury and, in some cases, of a fine development of intelligence, the white supremacy was broken and the negroes either took over the country as in the case of Haiti or intermarried and hopelessly diluted the white blood as in Jamaica, while in the Bahamas, Barbados and elsewhere the white supremacy is becoming more and more unstable.

About the middle of the Nineteenth Century the world of the white man was transformed by an industrial revolution and the change from agricultural to industrial conditions was accompanied by a tremendous expansion of population. In America the free farmer owning his cabin, farm and wood lot, with a very vital interest in the government and defense of the community, ceased to be the controlling factor and the number of landless farm laborers, domestic servants and, above all, factory workmen greatly increased.

The native Americans were still perfectly willing to work in a lumber camp or on a farm or to sail the high seas, but they did not take kindly to, and, in fact, were physically unfitted for the cramping indoor life of a factory, so crude workers were sought in the guise of immigrants and not of slaves as in the preceding centuries.

Before discussing the ethnic character of the immigrants let us consider for a moment the actual racial composition of

the United States in the middle of the last century. A great deal of nonsense has been written about the mixture of blood in the Colonies, but as a matter of fact it was fundamentally Nordic and *thoroughly* English, as the great mass of the population was from the British Isles.

The Dutch in New York, never numerous, were as a matter of fact largely Frisian and were racially closely akin to the Saxon population of England. Even the Saxon dialects find their closest affinity in those of the North Hollanders.

The early French Huguenots arrived largely by way of Holland and England and to a large extent were representatives of the Nordic element in France. Even the later Huguenots from Rochelle came from what is to this very day a Nordic center. These Frenchmen, while for the most part men of education and culture, were few in number.

The Germans, who settled in Pennsylvania and Maryland, were more numerous than either the Dutch or French Huguenots, but were inferior to the latter in their intellectual contribution to the Colonies. They were to a large extent Palatines and contained a very considerable peasant Alpine element.

As to the British population it was on the whole much more Nordic than the average of Britain even at that time and still more so today, being drawn from those sections of England and the Scotch Lowlands where the Nordic blood, especially the Danish and Anglian strains, were preponderant as well as from the coast regions of Southwest England where the seafaring classes were largely of Norse origin.

Many of these North English and Scotch borderers reached America by way of Ireland where they settled for a generation or two and were known as Scotch-Irish, being Protestants and for the most part Presbyterians. They had absolutely no affinity, either racial, cultural or religious, with the people we call Irish today, who were then a serf class in the South and West of Ireland.

The bulk of the purely English immigration into New England arrived in the middle of the Seventeenth Century, while the Scotch-Irish came about a century later.

There was very little immigration of numerical importance into this country after the Revolution until the middle of the

Nineteenth Century, when the Catholic Irish and the German immigration began.

The base of the white population of the Colonies at the time of the Revolution is best shown by the 1790 census, which gives a population of British descent of over ninety per cent. of the whole. Of this British population 83.5 per cent. was English and 6.7 per cent. was Scotch. The Scotch-Irish and Irish taken together were only 1.6 per cent. and it must be remembered that many of the so-called Scotch-Irish were also of English and not Scotch extraction. The Dutch were 2 per cent. of the whole and even in New York only numbered 16.1 per cent.

From 1790 to 1850 the census of whites shows a small increase in the proportion of the foreign born, but there was from that date onward a more rapid and steady expansion of the alien element.

The census of 1850 indicates the beginning of this change in population, but at the time of the Civil War the foreign elements in this country were still a negligible quantity and of no political influence, being considered only in the light of laborers or available recruits.

The Potato Famine in Ireland in 1846 forced the emigration of the poorer peasants of the southwestern part of Ireland, consisting very largely of the old pre-Nordic Mediterranean stock mixed with very ancient residual types. Owing to the introduction into Ireland of the potato the population had increased far beyond the capacity of the country for producing food, so that when this single crop failed emigration became a necessity and was directed toward the United States. It introduced in that country an element religiously and temperamentally antagonistic to the native American.

To meet this menace there was organized a powerful political movement called the "Know Nothing Party" which in the fifties nearly succeeded in stopping immigration. The issues involved were, however, overshadowed by the quarrel between the North and South, but the hostility engendered at that time lingered for many years in some parts of the country notably the Middle West. Signs on railroad stations reading "No Irish need apply" were for many years no unusual sight.

A few years after this Irish immigration, the revolutionary disturbance throughout Continental Europe occurred. These revolutions were for the most part failures, but resulted in sending over to this country many Germans. These German immigrants were for the most part Protestants and scattered throughout the agricultural districts losing their identity, accepting the English language and merging with the communities in which they settled. They were in sharp contrast with the German immigrants of a half-century later, who, coming from the united German Empire, were proud of being Germans and formed blocks of German-speaking, kultur-loving foreigners in our midst.

Americans have failed to make the necessary distinction between the individual Germans who came over here from the then independent and weak German states and the later immigrants who came over under the spell of the powerful and consolidated German Empire.

Along with these Irish and Germans came many Scandinavians, who settled on farms in the newer sections of the country and reinforced the native Nordic element.

In spite of much opposition and discontent among the native Americans, the immigrants in the fifties, sixties and seventies took an important part in supplying domestic servants and rough labor for the construction of railroads, canals and building operations throughout the North and West.

All this ended in the eighties when a new class of immigrants began to arrive, this time not from Northwestern Europe but from South and Southeastern Europe. They introduced new social strata in the country, forcing out the Irish into the ranks of foremen while the Italians dug the ditches and our mines were worked by so-called Poles and Slovaks.

There was also a rapid increase of immigrants of Italian, Austrian, Slav, Greek and finally Russian nationalities, while thousands of Armenians, Syrians and people of the Near East poured into the unfortunate United States.

Two hundred years ago some of the most valuable strains of the Northwestern European population were really oppressed and countries like Switzerland, England and finally the United States, by offering a refuge, received many valuable elements. The Huguenots, for example, expelled from France at the

end of the Seventeenth Century, were a very desirable class, and greatly benefited the countries in which they took refuge.

This was true also of England during the Puritan Revolution and to a less extent it was true of the revolutionary Germans in '48. It is, however, not true today of any country on earth. Now that Russia has relinquished her grip on Finland it cannot be truly stated that political refugees represent the desirable classes of the country from which they flee. The only possible exception is Russia, but there the Nordic upper classes are showing no tendency to come to this country, although subjected to robbery and massacre at home.

As a result of this new immigration from South and Southeastern Europe the proportion of the British population has steadily fallen since 1880, but the present conditions are, nevertheless, not as bad as the popular conception of the racial composition of the country would indicate.

During the early part of the Great War, the Canadians expressed the fear that the Germans in this country were so numerous that they would rise, seize the Government and prevent our joining the Allies. Even today one hears many amusing statements that the Germans represent a population of sixteen to twenty millions, while the Irish claim some twenty millions, the Slavs nine millions and Heaven alone knows how many Italians there are in the United States when it becomes a question of a memorial to Dante. The fact is that, out of the total population of one hundred and six millions there are actually thirteen and a third (13⅓) millions of foreign birth and in addition less than nineteen millions of foreign or mixed parentage. Those of German birth constitute eight millions, while the Irish, including the Ulstermen, amount to about 4,500,000, being actually outnumbered by the British-Canadian group of 5,100,000.

Neither the Germans, Irish nor Jews when separated number even 7 per cent. of the population.

These figures are based on the census of 1920 and, bad as they are, the fact still remains that, including blacks, the ancestry of three out of four of the inhabitants of this country extends beyond the middle of the last century. Those who go back as far as that are usually derived from a line that carries on still another century. In other words, the population con-

sists of two distinct elements, one the native Americans of Colonial descent and the other the various foreign groups, some in sympathy with the native Americans and some remaining hyphenates.

So much for the racial composition of the country as it is today. Serious enough, but not hopeless.

A new problem confronts America, not the past but the future. The theory of allowing immigrants into this country was based on the erroneous idea that Americans can be made out of any kind of racial material. It was thought that it was only necessary to wave the American flag, send the children to public schools, teach them to speak English, and, presto, we have a full-blown American.

Two generations ago we would have also demanded religious uniformity, but now that has been cheerfully forgotten and we appear to be ready to abandon Christianity itself as a test of admission. Thanks to our foreign press and the encouragement it is receiving from native Americans we may have serious trouble in maintaining even the supremacy of the English tongue.

The old ethnology, which was based on language and nationality, has given way to the science of physical anthropology. Modern biologists are agreed, except where blinded by their own racial limitations, that the physical inheritance of man is *not* influenced by his environment and that his psychology and mental predispositions are equally unchangeable.

All that favorable environment can do is to give full scope to the development of the physical and mental capacities of the individual, but the limitations for such development are fixed definitely and finally by race.

If we grant the premise that the native Americans of British descent founded this country, formulated its constitution and have thus far governed the land with more or less success, then it is hardly wise for native Americans to entrust the future of their country to men not of Nordic breed.

Numbers of the immigrants now coming over here are not of that breed but are of races that have for many thousands of years shown an utter incapacity to appreciate the ideas and ideals that have heretofore dominated this country. Why, then, should we invite them to come? There can be only one answer

to that question, and that is, because we need them for our own purposes and not because they want to come. The question is merely whether we need them or not to populate the country.

We unquestionably do need them if our ideals are the development of the country in a single generation, the slaughter of all mammals for food, trophies or fur, of all birds for sport or feathers, the cutting of all forests for timber and grape stakes, the opening of all coal mines, the draining of all oil wells, the harnessing of all waterfalls for power. If all the valleys of the Sierras are to be drowned to irrigate deserts, if all rich bottom lands must be needlessly exhausted, if all our rivers and streams must be stripped of their fish and turned into sewers to carry off waste materials for factories, if the land must be gridironed with railroads and highways,—all in a few decades—then it is obvious that we must have a servile class to do the work.

If, on the other hand, this work can be done as the population expands naturally and several centuries can be devoted to the orderly and scientific development of the country, then this work can be left for the native Americans.

If we concede that the fundamental question is not *how fast* but *how wisely* we can develop the country, then it is our duty to consider the racial composition of the United States a century hence.

There are two important considerations to take up. The first is the well-founded belief that an immigrant population does not so much *augment* as *replace* an existing population where the incoming type has a lower standard of living. The arrival of immigrants of low social status has an unfavorable effect on the birth rate of the higher types. The birth rate of native Americans has fallen steadily in those portions of the country where immigrants are most numerous, as in New England and the Middle Eastern States. While in the South and in the West it still remains substantial.

In other words, immigrant workmen have replaced native American workmen. One American out of ten gets a job as foreman, but he, too, is ultimately replaced even there by the more energetic members of the gang under him.

The second consideration is perhaps just as important. It is a popular belief that the population in a country like the

United States can expand indefinitely. This is true up to the limit of food supply at a given state of development. It is hardly necessary to point out that all the best land is now utilized and, while cultivation can be improved and inferior waste land brought under the plow, there is a definite limit to such expansion.

The studies of Professor Raymond Pearl have shown that we have just reached the point not of maximum population but of *maximum rate of increase* and that from now on that rate of increase will decline until in less than two centuries it will become stabilized and the population reach nearly its maximum density and amount to roughly twice our present numbers.

A century ago when there was no immigration, the rate of increase was far greater than during the last decade when millions of immigrants poured into the country. Do we want this increase in the future to come from the people now here or do we want it to be derived from strange races from beyond the Jordan?

To this there can be only one answer if the issues are properly understood. The full realization of these perils is probably due to the war and to the discovery, new to many people, that we have in our midst millions of people who are not Americans, but are German-Americans, Irish-Americans, Italian-Americans or Jewish-Americans. As a result there was an overwhelming demand for a complete stop or a severe check to immigration, which Congress could not ignore.

In 1917 the literacy test (a restrictive measure of great power) was passed over President Wilson's veto by a vote of 287 to 106 in the House and a vote of 62 to 19 in the Senate.

A further restriction bill favoring the old immigration from Northwestern Europe as against the new immigration from Southeastern Europe was passed in February, 1921, in the Senate by a vote of 61 to 2 and in the House by a vote of 296 to 40. It failed by reason of a pocket veto by President Wilson in the last days of his administration.

This bill was reintroduced in the new Congress and finally passed the Senate by a vote of 78 to 1 and the House by a vote of 276 to 33 and was signed on the 19th day of May, 1921, by President Harding. While there are many loopholes in this bill and the zeal of various racial groups may impair the effect

of some of its provisions, all true Americans should rejoice that our policy toward immigration has been radically changed by abandoning the old sentimental slush about "refuge for the oppressed" and by discriminating in favor of the stock which settled and developed our country.

The need for such legislation is emphasized by the fact that the ports of Europe from Danzig to Havre are choked with wretched outcasts trying to escape the aftermath of the Great War, because our indiscriminate charity and thoughtless waste have established for us the well deserved reputation of being "easy marks." To the oriental minds of Eastern Europe this opportunity must not be allowed to slip by.

Immigrants by the millions drawn from the lowest stratum of European society, from Ireland to Poland, are ready to flock here. Now that peace is established with Germany, millions of Germans will seek to better their fortunes within our country because the Fatherland with its industries checked will be unable to support its present population. Add to these the uncounted mass of that half-Asiatic welter of peoples we call Russians and we can readily see that in another decade the controlling Anglo-Saxon element would be in a hopeless minority. The menace is not immigration in the old sense of the word, but is true *migration of peoples* on a scale never before known.

The Japanese danger in the West is not yet serious because it is thoroughly understood on the Pacific Coast that the Japanese must not be allowed to enter this country in numbers. The white man of the West, like his brothers in Australia, New Zealand and British Columbia, is absolutely firm in his determination to keep these parts of the world a white man's country.

Of the negro question in the South little need be said except to point out that the North is beginning to get a taste of the conditions against which the white Southerners have struggled for two generations.

The enormous votes in favor of restrictive measures in both branches of Congress show that at last the public sentiment in America has been aroused and that we have a President who is in sympathy with the popular demand for the preservation of what is best in America. Former restrictive measures were

vetoed by President Cleveland, who lived to repent his action; by President Taft, who did not understand the issues, and by President Wilson, who was in sympathy with the racial elements seeking admission, but at last Legislature and Executive are co-operating in a manner that should give Americans a new confidence in our form of Government.

"Race, all is race," said Disraeli, and he certainly knew whereof he spoke. The day is dawning when the "Myth of the Melting Pot" will be relegated to the limbo of forgotten fallacies and take its place with Semmes' Polar Hole, with the Machine of Perpetual Motion, with Special Creation, and with a Flat Earth.

AMERICA'S TIES TO POLAND AND FRANCE:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME
TO
MADAME MARIE CURIE*

By Vice-President Calvin Coolidge

The National Institute of Social Sciences is met to honor one of the great of the earth, not as the world has always counted greatness in the past, but as it must and will recognize greatness in the future. It is not to a soldier or a statesman who has won the acclaim of multitudes in a contest of peace or war; not to one who has acquired great material possessions, but to one who, passing by all these, with a true humility, by the benefactions she has conferred upon mankind, by her great service to humanity, has forever laid all civilization under tribute. In her gentleness, in her intelligence, in her devotion to the advancement of science, there is mark and warrant of progress of an enlightened society among men.

By nationality of Poland; by allegiance of France. Either standing alone, ungraced by any other accomplishment, is sufficient to insure the most appreciative welcome from Americans. She comes, then, not merely representative of the realm of science in which all the world holds a common citizenship, but representative of two peoples moved by common aspirations for Liberty, by union of sympathy effectively exhibited, by common sacrifices on those fields which made America generations ago, and continued in a common cause in our own day for the safety and salvation of the world, as kindred both of blood and of spirit. No people who cherish freedom can look at the struggles of Poland for the past two centuries without being moved with the deepest admiration, but when they are viewed by Americans, who remember that when not only the liberties, but the very existence of Poland as a nation, were

*Address prepared for the Annual Dinner of the National Institute of Social Sciences, May 19, 1921.

in jeopardy, there yet came to the assistance of our revolutionary colonies not only the sympathy of a people, but the effective support and leadership of two gallant officers, one of whom died for our cause, while the other contributed mightily to our military success, there is realization which must and does rise above mere admiration into that effective support and cooperation which our country has rendered to every righteous effort of Poland to reestablish herself, a Nation among the Nations of the earth.

That much has been due to the memory of General Pulaski, that Polish patriot who, loving the cause of liberty, fought by the side of Washington and fell at Savannah, leaving behind him a high tradition which has given his name to many places and to many organizations as an example of knightly service worthily performed.

That much has been due to the memory of General Kosciusko, another son of Poland, a patriot and defender of the rights of the people, under whose engineering skill there were laid out the fortifications at West Point and the ramparts on Bemis Heights so effectively contributing to the success of American arms at Saratoga, which has been designated as one of the few decisive battles of history, ensuring the final success of the Colonial cause, which he saw reach its final triumph at Yorktown, and who then spent his remaining years in a vain effort to accomplish for his native land what he had helped to accomplish for America. What these men vainly sought for living, dead, their memory and their example have been a powerful influence in securing.

But, your guest adds to Poland, France; to Pulaski and Kosciusko, De Grasse, Rochambeau and Lafayette. By a strange coincidence, the first news of a people struggling to be free on the far side of the Atlantic reached Lafayette while he was stationed at the Fortress of Metz in the province of Lorraine, that province which was later torn from the side of France, but now by the might of his native land and of the country not only which he helped to establish, but of the other empire against which he fought, is restored to the possession of its former sovereign. It was De Grasse who, as Admiral commanding the French Fleet, held the British Fleet at bay and made possible

the victory at Yorktown. All these names are cherished side by side with the name of our own Washington.

But there came from France not merely the aid of her men and material resources in the time of our Revolution, there had come from her philosophy, a spiritual message bearing its testimony to the right of man to be free, a philosophy of the rights of man which lay at the foundation of the French revolution before it relapsed into a primitive disorder and anarchy, a philosophy which irresistibly attracted the admiration of the young Jefferson who transcribed its spirit into the Declaration of Independence. Of that transcendent service of France, rendered so recently, which has forever put under obligation to her all civilization, I need not speak.

There are other ties, reaching not from the great or the renowned, which require of us marked exhibitions of welcome. They reach out from millions of citizens of Polish and French blood who have made our land their home, uncrowned, save by the glory of their own race and of American citizenship, unacclaimed, save by the still small voice that heralds duty well performed. It is to these, a great people, the progenitors of great men, the honest, industrious, thrifty citizens of our land, that there forever remains an obligation of welcome and recognition the most binding of all. Your guest, I will not say has been brought here, for I could scarcely imagine any action taken by her against her will, but has consented to come not only as a representative of that common humanity which binds together all the people of the earth, but especially as a representative of science. It is therefore fitting that the National Institute of Social Sciences should participate in her welcome.

Civilization has gloried in the fact that this is an age of science. It has pointed with commendable pride to its great achievements. Fundamentally, this has meant the discovery, control and use of new forms of power by mankind, running all the way from the discovery and use of the wheel through the domestication of animals, up to the harnessing of water, the invention of the steam engine, to the discovery of electricity and the crowning achievement of the production of radium. Along with this has come the advancement in medicine and surgery administering to the health of humanity, the application of power to transportation by land and sea, the progress

in the mechanical arts which have brought into use new kinds of engines conquering the heavens above the earth, and the waters which are under the earth, all tending to free mankind from the limitations of space and time. All this is placed at the disposal of the individual and of society, a power never before possessed by men. It takes vast libraries to hold a record of our possessions of knowledge. If this be the sole source of welfare and of progress, surely goodness and mercy shall dwell with us all the days of our life.

But only the most casual observation tells us that something is lacking. When there has been every incentive, both of expediency and reason, for the nations of the earth to dwell together in harmony and peace, mutually serving and being served by each other, they have not done so. We have just had the terrible experience when for more than four years pure science was let loose upon the world. We know very well the art of making war, but we have not yet discovered the art of securing peace. We have some of the best built and best equipped railroads in the world, engaged in their management is some of the best talent that the nation affords. Their service is an absolute necessity to our modern method of commercial, industrial and social life. We have tried operating them without supervision and under strict supervision, regulation and control. We have not been able to prevent their coming into great difficulties, and it is scarcely too much to say that with all our science we do not yet know any sure method by which we can secure their successful, efficient and serviceable operation. We are possessed of an engineering and mechanical skill greater than ever before existed. We know perfectly well how to erect all kinds of buildings, yet there exists at the present moment a great scarcity of housing facilities which we do not know how to solve. We have made thorough and careful investigations concerning the relationship between employer and employee. We have great skill in the production and transportation to market of merchandise, yet there are today millions of persons in idleness throughout the nation notwithstanding the apparent needs which face us on every hand for the furnishing of the necessities of life throughout our country. We do not know how to place those who are idle in profitable employment where they might fulfill these needs.

We have thought, talked and written much about political science, yet we do not know how to provide a capable, efficient and securely honest administration of our municipal governments. We have made great efforts to change the machinery by which candidates are chosen for office and elections are conducted. All this has only accomplished a balancing of gain and loss so that it is often difficult to determine on which side the sure advantage lies. We have no certain method for the selection and election of the best qualified men for the transaction of public business.

We have made a great deal of study in the science of education. We have discarded the old forms of culture and taken up the new forms of science and vocational training, yet can any one look at the educational system of our country from the kindergarten to the university and say that we know beyond doubt what method to pursue in the education of our youth?

Last year our country was blessed with abundant harvests, but the agricultural interests of the nation find themselves prostrate, with produce which scarcely pays the cost of transportation to market. We have the science of economics and of exchange, but the fact is that we do not know how to ensure the prosperity of agriculture, commerce, manufacture or of transportation.

There is something lacking in our science. It is not to be discarded, it is not to be blamed, it is not to be ignored, it is not to be cast aside. All science must be protected and fostered and advanced. But the plain truth is that science alone does not provide the salvation of the world.

Everywhere there seems to be a desire for education and a demand for knowledge. Our colleges and universities are overcrowded, unable to meet the demands of students desiring their advantages. Our professional and scientific schools are increasing their enrollment, but I am told that the attendance in our theological schools is greatly diminishing. There has been a great increase in membership of fraternal orders, the moving picture houses are playing to capacity; but no one has reported any increase in the attendance at places of religious worship. We are reluctantly forced to inquire whether, since the war, the morale of the nation not only has not risen, but has actually been lowered.

Along with our boasting of science there needs must go a greater humility. We cannot substitute science for character. Least of all can we substitute the superficial for exact scholarship. Social science ought to begin by teaching that there are no short cuts for society. For whatever it has it must pay and pay the full price. Unless there be national character, there can be no national progress and no national prosperity.

There are dishonesties in our governments, there is trouble in our transportation, there is disaster on the farm, there is lack of housing in the city because people are trying to get something without paying for it. This nation ought to know, that great and rich as it is, powerful as is its government, that its people cannot pursue that course save with disaster. The government is powerless to interpose, the whole force of society is powerless to support a people bent on that course.

The managers of invested capital complain that their property is in process of destruction from the demands of organized labor. The leaders of organized labor complain that their unions are in process of destruction by reason of the demands of the managers of invested capital. Either may do a great deal of harm but neither can succeed. If property is destroyed, if labor unions are destroyed, it will be because they destroy themselves, because they are so conducted as no longer to minister to the public welfare. The salvation of each lies in their own hands. That salvation lies not in a selfish demand for their own individual interest, but in the finding out and the doing of justice.

We must turn and turn quickly in the other direction. This nation cannot pay for what is not earned, it cannot respond to a contribution which has not been made, whether supposed to be of capital invested or work performed. We must take up again the burdens of civilization. We must make of science the handmaiden of character.

This appeal has never been made to America without finding an adequate response. It is an appeal not to give up pleasure, but to seek the greatest of all pleasure, the satisfaction that comes from achievement. It is an appeal to turn from pretenses to realities. It is on these principles that I conceive the National Institute of Social Sciences to stand.

When America is engaged in this struggle, no less hazard-

ous than those crises which she has met in the past through her own efforts and through the sustaining sympathy and assistance of others, it seems almost providential that there should come to us the personification of what America and Americans should seek to be. Other crises have brought us men; there has come to us now a woman, just as we have called upon the women of the nation to a full share in its enfranchised citizenship, to be the electors, the councillors and ministers of state. Her presence here tells, as we look back over our history and its accomplishments, that there is no time to forget our friends, that there is no time to take counsel of our animosities, that there is no time to cease to do and to require justice. More than this, she comes bearing witness, not to riches she has secured for herself, but to the riches she has bestowed upon mankind, more solicitous to give than to receive. She comes not for glorification, but that there may be bestowed upon her the means by which to continue that service to which she had dedicated her life. Recognizing how worthily you represent the principles of the National Institute of Social Sciences, which has a possibility of greater benefactions yet to be revealed, as a witness of its deep appreciation and by the authority of its officers, I am directed to bestow upon you this medal, Madame Marie Curie, as the testimony of its approval and satisfaction.

Madame Curie accepted the Medal with the following statement of her appreciation:

I am grateful to the National Institute of Social Sciences and I would like you to know how deeply moved I am by the words of Vice-President Coolidge.

COMMUNICATION

THE CELLULOID DRAMA

By Otis Skinner, M.A.

It was my unusual experience during the months of July and August, 1920, to "go into the movies"—the general phrase used, when an actor who has established himself in the theatre makes an excursion into the field of the cinema in an endeavor to reproduce upon the screen the characterizations, or, at least, the characteristics that have made his art known to the public.

I had known of the recorded failures of many of our popular actors to reproduce themselves upon the films with anything like the effectiveness of their stage performances, and my experience clearly showed me the principal reason for this. First, it lies in the mechanical nature of the entire proceeding; second, the personality of the actor is not of the importance that it is upon the stage. In fact, it is a detriment if that personality is not essentially of a volatile and pantomimic character, and one easily swung into screen action by the moving picture director. The ideal screen star is the one who brings to the work of the cinema the greatest amount of receptivity, pliability and instant response to the word of the director, who often works best with people of no dramatic experience at all. A real personality is often an obstruction to the dynamic drive of the director. The screen actor is not often asked either to think or understand.

"Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to DO or die!"

Give an emotional quality, a feeling so volatile that it can be summoned almost at will, and a complete confidence that the director will marshal, maneuver and force these qualities to a successful portrayal, a face that will reflect the changes of the emotions and the impulses, an unconsciousness of bodily

movement, and a touch of hysteria, and you have ideal movie material. For this reason, the most efficient screen actors are often babies—infants in arms. Dogs, horses and goats are good material for film direction. I do not wish to undervalue the work of the real artists of the silent drama who have, in nearly every case, had their training as actors and established themselves as such and who have brought to their pictures vast experience, originality, invention, intuition and expressiveness that have proved of the utmost value.

During the filming of my old play of "Kismet" in California, frequently the actors did not really know who or what they were supposed to represent or the meaning of the words that the scenario writer had set down to represent the speech explaining their action. Once a man was hastily commandeered to impersonate an affronted captain of the guard who had to approach me, in my character of *Hajj,* and say, "Thou must appear at once before the Wasir Mansur!" The fellow was an old time screen actor; he didn't ask what that speech meant or who the *Wasir Mansur* was, or who I was. Without the least hesitation, he came at me, glared fiercely into my eyes, pointed off and said, "O-O-E-E-U, masseur!!" The scene was rehearsed, "shot," and the action of the captain of the guard was effective and eloquent.

I had been prepared by people of experience to encounter great difficulty in adapting my action to the demands of the camera. I found these difficulties surprisingly few. *Hajj,* the *beggar* in "Kismet," was a very old friend, of three long and hard seasons of acting in the spoken play. I knew him thoroughly—all his moods and whimsicalities, his idiosyncrasies. It was merely a question of slowing my action to a movement that would not blur in the running of the film roll, and to avoid too free and violent face play in the "close ups." "Kismet" was a very fortunate selection for my début, for it is largely pictorial, sweeping and broad in action, and voluble in its Semitic mode of expression. The original play formed a natural moving picture scenario and needed but few changes to put it into shape for the camera. On the whole, I found my screen experience of great value to my regular work in the theatre. I can much more clearly visualize my own action from an impartial standpoint and see what my audience sees.

The work itself, however, is of necessity an incomplete thing when it comes to a real expression of the art of the actor. He poses for the director and the camera man, he summons up all his powers of expression and the vigor of his imagination, and in the end he is "canned," as it were, his action printed on a roll of celluloid, and what the public sees is the operation of a machine—one of the most wonderful machines known to invention, but still a machine.

The cinema is artistically a by-product of the theatre. Commercially, it is the greatest, the most universal source of amusement for the people that has ever been conceived. There is no land, civilized or savage, that is without its cinema. Its code is international, its popularity unbounded, and it appeals to a far greater number of people than can be gathered within the doors of the regular theatres.

ANNUAL DINNER

The annual dinner of the Institute, followed by an address by Vice-President Calvin Coolidge, and the awarding of medals, was held on the evening of May 19, 1921, in the Ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York City. The president, Emory R. Johnson, Dean of the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, presided.

Gold medals were awarded to Charles Frederick Chandler, LL.D., Madame Marie Curie and Cleveland H. Dodge.

Presentation medals were awarded to Edward W. Bok, LL.D., Honorable Theodore E. Burton, Robert Erskine Ely, Miss Lillie Hamilton French, and Miss Julia C. Lathrop.

OPENING REMARKS BY DR. EMORY R. JOHNSON

Members of the National Institute of Social Sciences and Guests:

This is the Eighth Annual Dinner of the National Institute of Social Sciences. Tonight the Institute is honored by having as its guest the World's High Priestess of Science. The Vice-President of the United States would be here tonight if he were not sick in Washington and if he had not received orders from his physician to remain at home. He sent a telegram expressing his very great regret that he was prevented from coming. The address which he prepared, however, he sent to New York today by special messenger, and it will be read by Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn.

Radium is the subtle but powerful force that has brought us together. For the ordinary man, innocent of knowledge of science, radium has all the fascinations of mystery and magic. This strange substance that endlessly develops energy, that unceasingly radiates light and heat, seems almost possessed of life; its power comes from itself and yet it is matter and not mind. I have been warned that to a layman, ignorant of its qualities, radium is dangerous. He should not handle it and

yet it is hard to resist the temptation to come in contact with a substance that can destroy malignant growth and can quicken the restoration of healthy, live tissue. It is the sort of an element that most of us would gladly incorporate into our lives. Radium manifests itself in various combinations. From these combinations, by laborious processes unknown to most of us, the magician of science, who is our guest this evening, has extracted the pure or elemental substance which she designates by the letters Ra. This is the substance so fraught with danger when handled by the unknowing man. There is a form or combination of radium less widely known than Ra. It was discovered in September, 1919, by the people of Boston who found it in the then Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; the presence of this rare element in the Governor was made manifest by a police strike that threatened to make the city of Boston the victim of a social disorder as malignant as any cancerous growth in the human body. The new form of radium happily found in the mind and heart of the Governor of Massachusetts, quickly destroyed a most dangerous social malady. The name of this new radium combination is *radium politicum.* It is not designated by the letters Ra but by the letters R. C. C. One of the purposes of this National Institute of Social Sciences is to discover the presence of R. C. C.—radium politicum—in the men of affairs. It recognized the presence of this radium in Governor Coolidge, then Vice-President-Elect, and last February conferred upon him the highest honor which this Institute could confer—its gold medal.

Madame Curie has graciously consented to be present this evening to accept the Gold Medal that has been awarded her by this National Institute. The Vice-President of the United States had kindly consented to make a brief address and to present the medal to Madame Curie. In his absence, the Vice-President's address will be read by Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History, whom I have the honor to present.

THE MEDAL TO MADAME MARIE CURIE

REMARKS BY HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, LL.D.

Members of the National Institute of Social Sciences: The principal qualifications of the speaker in reading this address are first, that he is a Yankee, and while not having the good fortune to be born in the State of Massachusetts, took the next best state, that of Connecticut. The other qualification is my personal admiration, both for Calvin Coolidge himself, and his very deep admiration for the lady who is to receive this medal. It would be impossible for any one on this planet to present this address as Calvin Coolidge would. I hope that you will try to imagine that Calvin Coolidge is before you, knowing what his personality is, his tense conviction about matters of right and wrong.

(Dr. Osborn then read the address of Vice-President Coolidge, which is printed as one of the principal papers of this volume on page 55.)

REPLY OF MADAME MARIE CURIE

I am grateful to the National Institute of Social Sciences and I would like you to know how deeply moved I am by the words of Vice-President Coolidge.

President Johnson: We are grateful to you, indeed, Madame Curie, for being with us tonight to receive this medal. I wish that I might transmit to those present the interesting things you have said to me of the work which you are doing in your laboratory and in the prospects of your larger work.

THE MEDAL TO ROBERT ERSKINE ELY

PRESENTATION SPEECH BY MRS. RIPLEY HITCHCOCK

Madame Curie, Mr. President, friends and members of the National Institute of Social Sciences:

In the name of our President I have the high privilege of telling you, my friend, Mr. Robert Erskine Ely, that you are to receive the Presentation Medal of the Institute.

Each member shares in conferring this honor upon you after more than twenty-five years of unselfish and distinguished service for your fellow men, accomplished through your strong, unique and devoted personality. Your insight has enabled you to find the need, your acute and active sense of personal responsibility has stirred you to seek the remedy, your executive capacity has marshalled the forces that applied the remedy, your sympathetic understanding, your tolerance, your resolute optimism has led these forces, and your joy of life has quickened them.

As Executive Director of the League for Political Education—an inheritance bequeathed to you by your friend, and its founder, Mrs. Eleanor Butler Sanders, you have given her ideals living reality and by educational methods, promoted a finer citizenship and a better social order. On the League's open platform and that of the Civic Forum—a body more recently organized of which you are a founder and also Executive head—you have gathered men and women without regard to race, creed or color from every land. Their gifts of the spirit, of the mind and of the heart in social, civic and political realms have instituted and directed great movements, and through you, these gifts have been publicly offered to thousands of your countrymen.

As a founder and director of the Economic Club, where are propounded for better government and discussion economic and industrial issues of national and international importance your judgment has won success, because of your unfailing accuracy in the choice of questions of immediate public interest.

In working out the policies of the Police, Fire and other departments of the City governments, you have added to your effective achievements. You have so touched the lasting life of the community that you have builded a structure "not made with hands eternal in the heavens." From this inspiration has come forth the "Town Hall." This building represents the principles of democracy because these constructive thoughts are moulded to meet the great questions and issues of our day as well as of future generations, and you have overcome tremendous obstacles to give this open forum to Americans who stand for law and order.

Mr. Robert Erskine Ely, the National Institute of Social Science recognizes that by your clear vision and positive convictions you have given your life for social service, and now in your prime, that you may enjoy with others the personal privilege it carries in your acts of grace, I have the honor to place in your hands the Presentation Medal of the Institute.

REPLY OF MR. ROBERT ERSKINE ELY

Mr. Chairman, Madame Curie, Mrs. Hitchcock and Good Friends: This is the most embarrassing scrape to be imaginable. Mrs. Hitchcock said something about the joy of living. It was never more absent in my life. I felt like a prisoner summoned to the bar of justice, hearing a long catalogue of his evil deeds and being obliged to answer that the worst might still be said. Today I happened to meet an acquaintance and I was rash enough to say to him, "I am to be presented with a medal tonight." An expression of overwhelming amazement stole over his face. He said, "What in the world are they giving you a medal for?" His amazement carried such conviction that I have been asking myself that question ever since, and I can find no adequate answer. To have thus far escaped getting behind prison bars is perhaps not a sufficient explanation.

However, I think one does find the explanation. There are in this world—and some of them are in this Association and in this room and sitting at this table—some very kind and generous-minded people. That is the explanation. You are very kind and I am very much obliged to you. I am compelled to think of the lines: "What I aspire to be but am not, comforts me." I should be ashamed to be happy if a little of what has been said were true. At best, one's accomplishments have been so little—"so little done, so much to do." Still one may say after all that to have a high purpose is possible to all of us; to believe in our fellow men and to find in them constantly things worth believing in, and to feel a sense of big, human relationship with them.

These are worth while things, worthy of struggling for. And one may realize that, greater than radium is the mind that discovered it; and greater than anything we may try to do is it to be a part of the great everlasting spirit which is all in all.

So that one may try more and more to put the emphasis not on medals (although very thankful for them) but on things unseen and eternal.

THE MEDAL TO MISS JULIA C. LATHROP

PRESENTATION SPEECH BY MARY E. WOOLLEY, LL.D.

Madame Curie, Mr. President, Members and Friends of the National Institute of Social Sciences: Surely it is my happy fortune tonight to have a part in this gathering, which is met to pay honor to the greatest among women scientists, nay more than that, one of the greatest scientists in the whole history of the Scientific World. I count it also a very happy fortune that I have been asked to act as spokesman for this Institute in conferring honor upon another notable woman, one of our own country.

In 1912, when President Taft was considering the choice of a Chief for the Children's Bureau and considering in that connection the name of the distinguished woman who has held that post, a telegram came from two of the foremost citizens of the city of Chicago—Jane Addams and Julius Rosenwald—which said, "We cannot conceive of a more ideal appointment, considering the executive ability, sympathy, deliberate judgment and years of experience."

Executive ability, sympathy, deliberate and sane judgment and fruitful experience are the qualities which have characterized all of Miss Lathrop's varied activities. As a worker in Hull House, as a member for twelve years of the Illinois State Board of Charities, as one interested in efforts to establish (successful efforts too) Juvenile Courts in the State of Illinois and to raise the standard of care for the insane, as organizer and President of the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene, as instructor and Vice-President of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy—most of all as Chief of the Children's Bureau, we have seen that rare balance of qualities—executive ability, sympathy, sane and deliberate judgment and wisdom born of experience. May I be pardoned if, as a college woman, I say that this daughter of Vassar, whom we at Mount Holyoke are very proud to claim as an honorary daughter, gives to the Women's Colleges a little share in this distinction which has

come to all womanhood in this life of unselfish and wise and far-reaching activity.

Miss Lathrop, I consider it one of the rare experiences of life to have the honor of conferring upon you the medal which is given by the National Institute of Social Sciences.

REPLY OF MISS JULIA C. LATHROP

Madame Curie, Mr. Chairman and Miss Woolley, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am consternated by what I have discovered is the etiquette of this occasion. I supposed, when I was asked very generously, to come here to receive a medal, that it was a matter of silent acquiescence, and I was again consternated at the extraordinary behavior of Mr. Ely.

I can only say that I thank you all very much for your generosity. Miss Woolley has known me a long time. I thought she knew me well; I see that she did not know me wisely but very generously. I am doubly grateful that you did me the unique and precious honor of conferring this medal upon me on this wonderful occasion in the presence of this exquisite genius whom it is our joy to honor tonight.

THE MEDAL TO CHARLES FREDERICK CHANDLER, LL.D.

PRESENTATION SPEECH BY MARSTON T. BOGERT, LL.D.

Mr. President, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Alexander is reported to have said of his great teacher Aristotle, "I honor Aristotle no less than my own father; for, if to my father I owe life itself, to Aristotle I owe that which makes life most worth living," nor can I express more eloquently the feelings which well within my own breast towards that noble gentleman who for thirty-five years has been my revered teacher, wise counselor and never-failing friend. It is, therefore, the heart, as well as the head, which speaks to you this evening in the few moments allotted me.

As an educator, Dr. Chandler has been in a very real sense one of the chief builders of what is now the greatest educational institution of our Western Hemisphere, and of which all New Yorkers are justly proud, Columbia University, where he was dean of the faculties of applied sciences for a generation,

a leading figure in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and President of the New York College of Pharmacy at the time of its union with the University. For fifty-four years he was engaged in university teaching, forty-six of which were spent at Columbia, and during that half century the characters and lives of some thirty thousand students were so moulded by this master potter that they left his hands better men and truer Americans.

Author of many papers of general and scientific interest, founder and editor of the *American Chemist,* father of the American Chemical Society, now by far the largest organization of chemists in the world, nestor of American chemical industry and its foremost exponent whether in the lecture hall or in the patent court, beneficent public-spirited citizen, for sixty-five years he has served mankind with tireless energy, unselfishness of purpose and skillfully directed zeal, ever eager to find new ways in which to make his life of greater usefulness to his fellows. Thousands of lives and an immense amount of suffering are saved each year as the direct benefit of the sanitary reforms initiated by him during his ten years as President of the Metropolitan Board of Health, and as a member of the State Board. Other thousands have been so profoundly impressed by his inspiring altruism and example of a life really worth while, that our country is a better and a happier place to live in.

Now in his eighty-fifth year, and still actively engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, as technical expert for the Chemical Foundation, he remains the same generous kindly spirit, with a cheery greeting for everyone, and with that humorous twinkle in his eyes so familiar to all of us. Such personalities are indeed the chief bulwark of society and of civilization.

I have, therefore, the high privilege of presenting a scientist and public servant, honored repeatedly by groups of citizens, by city, state and nation, both here and in other lands, whose services to humanity have been manifold and of inestimable value, and whose character, like that of the medal I am permitted to deliver to him, is of pure gold.

REPLY OF CHARLES FREDERICK CHANDLER, LL.D.

This man always views me under a double convex lens, magnifying very highly everything that he sees. When I received a communication from your President informing me that the National Institute of Social Sciences had awarded me a Gold Medal for my services in applying the principles of chemistry to sanitation, I was very much surprised.

I did not suppose that any member of this Society knew anything about me, as I gave up sanitary work in 1884 because I would not yield to Tammany Hall. Having been connected with the Health Department for seventeen years, there came a crisis when Tammany Hall wished me to permit certain suppressed nuisances to be permitted again in the city of New York. They had a law passed by the Legislature to facilitate things and they insisted that I should not oppose its signature by the Governor, just as I had been nominated for a third term of five years.

I held out for nearly a year but under no circumstances would I withdraw my opposition to that Bill, and finally Tammany Hall decided that under no circumstances would they confirm my nomination, and so I retired. Now I do not believe that any one in this Society is old enough to know what I did prior to 1884. Therefore, I was very much surprised to learn that you proposed to give me a medal for that work.

As I looked at the letter I received, I noticed there were printed the names of the Vice-Presidents, and I only went down four names to discover the secret of the whole thing. This man Bogert has a vendetta against me. For thirty-five years we have been associated together and the number of things which he has done for me, or to me, is incredible. Why, this is the second Gold Medal he has forced upon me. I am wondering what else he has up his sleeve.

The moment it was understood that I had to come here and receive a medal, I had very serious advice at home with regard to talking too much. I spent two days wondering how I could say something and say it briefly. I made a list of the various things we accomplished in the Health Department. I did not suppose that you knew much about Croton water. I see carts

going around town all the time with different kinds of water which you foolishly pay for, but of course I cannot linger upon that subject.

POISONOUS COSMETICS

Then there is the matter of poisonous cosmetics. I once examined all the hair invigorators, rejuvenators, restoratives, renewers, etc. I found that there was only one of them that was not made of sugar of lead and milk of sulphur, and liable to produce facial paralysis. I published a list of all that I found in the city. There were fifteen different ones containing lead, from a tenth of a grain to over sixteen grains in a fluid ounce. I mentioned the number of grains of lead in each. The Board of Health caused my report to be printed in newspapers and medical journals. A short time after several of the parties who put these poisonous fluids on the market printed the list on their circulars, each carefully omitting the name of his own fluid to warn the public against all the others.

I had a very interesting experience in that connection. I was returning from Europe and there was on board the ship a gentleman with a very charming young wife. He spent most of his time in the smoking room, and as my companion was seasick and stayed in his berth most of the time, we were thrown together. After a day or two, when I thought I knew her well enough, I said to her, "Mrs. So-And-So, I am going to ask you a question and you must not be offended. I want to know what hair invigorator you are using?" She was indignant and started to leave me, but I said, "I am only asking you this for your own good." She replied, "Well, I do not remember the name, but I will go to my stateroom and get the bottle." So she came with this bottle of her particular hair rejuvenator. It was not one that was used in New York. She lived in Cincinnati. I analyzed it in my laboratory and found it was rich in lead like the rest, and wrote her. I have seen her several times since (this was twenty years or more ago) and she always appeared with beautiful white hair.

KEROSENE ACCIDENTS

Then there was the matter of kerosene accidents. That, now, is important. There were fifty-two persons burned to

death in the city of New York during the year just before I thought of doing something to see if these accidents could be prevented. It was the simplest thing in the world.

I bought seventy-eight samples of kerosene oil at seventy-eight shops in New York City and found on examination that every one of them was adulterated with naphtha and that was the reason we had kerosene accidents. The manufacturers made good kerosene, but there was no market for the by-product, naphtha. The wholesale price for good kerosene was 25 cents a gallon, but the naphtha was hard to sell at 5 cents a gallon. The retailer, therefore, bought a barrel of each and that was the secret of the whole thing. He mixed them, in various proportions.

Just as I was getting ready to write my report to the Metropolitan Board of Health I read in the paper of the horrible death of a woman and child by a lamp explosion. I sat up all night and wrote my report, giving a list and the location of these shops and the quality of the oil, showing the degrees Fahrenheit at which the oil flashed and burned. The Health Department printed the report in full in all the papers in the city of New York. Every one understood it at once, but no chemist had happened to put it before the public before. It was, moreover, published in many newspapers of other cities in the United States. The Board of Health of New Orleans printed it and left a copy at every door. It was quoted in Rome and Berlin and we have never had any kerosene accidents of any consequence since.

SEWER GAS AND PLUMBING

Now I am not going through this whole list, but there is one thing that is quite important. There was not a house in New York nor in the United States that was properly plumbed. Another thing, the doctors had sewer gas on the brain. Fifty years ago, when I went into this line of thought and study, many common diseases were ascribed to sewer gas; everything was sewer gas. I was a professor in a Medical College, as well as a chemist and associated with these doctors and laughed at them, but that did not make any difference to them. They had nothing else to explain these diseases by, and so they were all

due to sewer gas. A public meeting was held in the Hall of the Cooper Union at this time, to point out the dangers of sewer gas.

I had a pipe run down to the sewer at the corner of the street, and drew up sewer gas into the laboratory to see what it was. It was nothing but air. You see our sewers are so constructed that they go down to the river on either side and their mouths are above water most of the time, and there are perforated manhole covers in every block. So there was nothing but air in the sewers. And besides that we used so many million gallons of Croton water every day that there was not anything left in the sewers to putrefy. Fortunately for the doctors, microbes were discovered soon after that and they deserted sewer gas and made friends of the microbes.

But for years it had been quite the custom for the doctor, when called to attend sick people, particularly children, when no other cause of the sickness was apparent, to suggest "sewer gas," and the fond parent immediately called in the plumber to investigate. Now of course the intelligent plumber ferreted out all the defects in the plumbing, and made most comprehensive repairs. The loving father paid the big bill cheerfully as an evidence of his paternal love for the dear children.

THE PLUMBING SYSTEM

I should be very glad to have time to explain the improved system of plumbing which resulted from the experimental set of plumbing arrangements which I erected at the Board of Health building, where with a kitchen sink, a butler's pantry sink above it, a wash bowl above that, and a bath tub above that, all with glass traps for ready observation, it was easy to demonstrate the absolutely unsafe condition of the plumbing, not only in New York, but everywhere else in this country.

With our improved attachments and glass traps we demonstrated to committees of plumbers, to architects and builders the faults of the system in use.

1. Whenever the kitchen sink was emptied, a partial vacuum was produced in the soil pipe, and the water was forced by atmospheric pressure out of all the glass traps above it, the

same was true when any considerable quantity of water was discharged anywhere in the system. By our system we were able to show that this evil is entirely prevented by running the soil pipe of undiminished calibre up through the roof.

2. Then we pointed out another defect of the old system. When a quantity of water is discharged above, it produces a Sprengel air pump effect, and creates a partial vacuum in every trap it passes on its way down, which results in emptying the traps of their water seal. By our system this is prevented by the use of a separate back air pipe, our "Inlet for back airing the traps." It is of moderate size and extends through the roof. It is in connection with the top of the arch of every trap. This supplies air whenever necessary to prevent any disturbance of the water in the traps by discharges from above.

3. To prevent any objectionable gases or vapors from entering the house system from the street sewer we placed a running trap in the drain, between the house and the sewer. This excludes sewer gas if there should be any, illuminating gas if a break should occur in a gas main, and now much more probable gasoline vapor, from garages, which now and then cause explosions in the sewers.

4. An inlet for fresh air was placed between this trap and the house, which provides a constant flow of fresh air through the house pipes and out through the roof. This system of plumbing was promptly approved by plumbers, architects and builders, was fixed by law and adopted generally throughout the country. The inspectors of the Board of Health saw to it that the system was strictly followed in all buildings subsequently erected in the city.

THE MARKETS

In 1873, we were threatened with cholera. They had cholera in Memphis and that was the particular year when Mayor Havermeyer promoted me from "Chemist to the Health Department," to "President of the Board of Health." So in the summer of '73 I could do anything that I thought was proper for I was President and we had sixty policemen of our own. We made the dust fly that summer in order to frighten the cholera away and the cholera never dared to show itself here.

All the meat that was sold in Washington Market was contaminated. The butchers had built their stalls sixteen feet out beyond the curbstone and had extended the roof of the market entirely around that entire block. It had been there for forty years and countenanced by the city officers, the controller took rent from them, contrary to law.

Our Medical Inspectors told us that in those forty years the floors of those stalls had decayed and pieces of meat and bones had dropped down underneath the floor and putrefied, and with cholera threatening to come here, the food in Washington Market was unwholesome and liable to become contaminated with cholera germs. So we immediately directed the butchers to take down their outside stalls. They laughed at us. We directed the Bureau of Encumbrances to take them down. They laughed at us. We directed the Board of Police to take them down. They laughed at us.

Then the butchers, finding that we were very persistent, sent word to know if $50,000 would be any inducement to me to let them alone. We told them that $50,000,000 wouldn't do it. Then, fearing that we meant business, they went before Judge Pratt and dragged us into court to have an injunction put upon us. The lawyers argued the case for hours. It was about two o'clock when the Judge said, "I shall not issue an injunction today, but you must appear here tomorrow morning at ten o'clock to show cause why I should not issue a permanent injunction. So Colonel Prentice, the lawyer of the Health Department, said to me, "Whatever you do between this and ten o'clock tomorrow morning will be perfectly legal." He continued, "After ten o'clock in the morning I doubt if you will be able to do anything."

I had foreseen this possibility and had the name of a man in my notebook whose business it was to tear down buildings. So I immediately called a cab and drove over to the East Side at the foot of 17th Street where I found Charlie Heckmann in his shirtsleeves. I took him into a beer saloon and ordered some beer and cigars. I said, "Heckmann, I want you to go down with me tonight and take down every board and timber of Washington Market outside the curb-stone. He said, "They will murder us." I said, "No, all the officers of the Health Department are going and I don't think there is any danger of

your being murdered." I said to him then, "How much will it cost?" He replied, "Well, I couldn't do it for less than $2500." I said, "Mr. Heckmann, you know that according to law we can't spend a thousand dollars without advertising for bids. Now there is no time to advertise for bids. I will tell you what I will do: I will give you $990 to tear the buildings down, and if you will bring another man I will give him $990 to cart the stuff away. That is the best I can do."

Then I went back to the Health Department where the Police also had their offices. We were at one end of the building and they were at the other. I went in and found the Commissioners in session. "Gentlemen," I said, "I am going down tonight to tear down the excrescences at Washington Market. We want police protection." Oh, the ugly swear words they used. So I turned to Colonel Clark, our secretary, who was with me and I said, "Colonel Clark, you have heard the Board of Police refuse to give the President of the Health Department police protection in executing the orders of the Board." He said, "Yes." I said, "Gentlemen, I am going back to my office and I am going to make out and swear to an affidavit, stating the facts of this matter. I intend to put it where it won't get lost. Then I am going down there to tear that market nuisance down."

They let me go, but in about five minutes a boy came into my office and said, "President Smith would like to see you." So I went in to see President Smith. The Board had adjourned. He remarked, "Chandler, you put us in a hole." "That is where you belong," I replied. He continued, "We can't refuse to give you protection. What do you want? You will probably have trouble down there." I said, "Well we need 300 policemen to go down there and take possession of the entire block, and if I have our sixty sanitary policemen march down with my men, that will answer every purpose."

He said further, "There may be trouble, and I shall remain here all night to help you in case it is necessary." He was an ex-officio member of the Health Department.

At 8 o'clock that evening Heckmann appeared at the Health Department, 301 Mott Street, with 150 carpenters and laborers, the necessary carts and trucks, and met the officers of the Department, including a corps of surgeons, and the sixty sanitary

policemen. We marched down Broadway to Washington Market. We found it surrounded by 300 policemen. Everything was quiet and no disturbances occurred. The sixty sanitary policemen were at once set to work moving everything valuable from the stalls outside the sidewalk to places of safety inside the market. Twenty-four carpenters were sent to the roof to saw it off plumb with the curbstone. As fast as thirty or forty feet were sawed free, the roof and sides were torn down, broken up and carted to the Corporation Yards.

Then the pavements which the sun had not reached for forty years were swept clean. Similar action on a smaller scale was taken with the stalls outside Fulton, Centre, and other markets.

The city was subsequently sued for $59,000 damages, but the court decided that the stalls outside the curbstones never had any legal existence. They were unwarranted obstructions to the public highway.

There are many other extremely interesting experiences I should like to present to you, for example: How we handled offensive trades, such as the slaughtering of animals for food in the fifty-three slaughterhouses on the island; 500,000 oxen, 1,000,000 hogs, sheep, lambs, calves, etc., per year. How we managed the fat melters, bone boilers, and other offensive trades, not by driving them out of the city, but by teaching them how to manage their business without creating a nuisance. How we, referring to my fellow Health Commissioner, Dr. Stephen Smith, put an end to a smallpox invasion, which had involved 3000 cases, and 1200 deaths.

The trouble had been that the Smallpox Hospital was on the lower end of Blackwell's Island, under the charge of the Department of Charities and Correction. This Department had not the means to manage the Hospital properly.

They had to employ as nurses the women who were sent up for eight days for drunkenness. The prejudice against this was so strong throughout the city that when a case of smallpox occurred in a tenement house, it was carefully concealed, with the result that it caused several other cases before the Health Department heard of it.

The matter came before the Legislature and the Hospital was promptly transferred to the Health Department. We took possession at once. We called upon Archbishop McClosky

and induced him to give us a corps of devoted Sisters of Charity. They were at once vaccinated and put in charge of the hospital.

They asked if they might use one room as a chapel. We selected the most spacious room in the main building, and decorated the walls with a variety of large framed photo-lithographs of Madonnas and Saints. We then changed the name "Smallpox Hospital" to "Riverside Hospital."

We abandoned the forbidding ambulance, and carried the smallpox patients from the tenement houses to the boat in a handsome coupe with a pair of handsome horses, with a driver in livery, and a nurse. We put a most reliable physician in charge of the hospital. Then we started vaccination from house to house, with a large staff. To meet the objections of the active anti-vaccinators, we hired a farm in New Jersey, and raised all of our virus on calves.

All desire to conceal cases disappeared in two or three weeks, and pretty soon smallpox disappeared, and we have never had a serious outbreak since.

In conclusion I wish to say that I appreciate the honor of receiving your highly prized medal in company with Madame Curie.

The work Madame Curie has done is really monumental. Why, what she has done has revolutionized the science of chemistry. Before she made her discoveries, we believed in atoms and molecules, but they are all knocked to pieces now. We don't know what the fragments are, or what we are going to do with them. I have been asked by two or three persons whether Madame Curie's work was as monumental as was the current idea. I have said that it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of it or the skill which she has manifested in her work.

THE MEDAL TO EDWARD W. BOK, LL.D.

PRESENTATION SPEECH BY TALCOTT WILLIAMS, LL.D.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The National Institute of Social Sciences, my dear Bok, my friend, my colleague and fellow journalist: In the presence of this distinguished audience and with your services to describe, I am not

improvising this evening. The National Institute of Social Sciences exists, among other ends, to recognize those who served the many in all fields.

As a journalist you, Edward William Bok, the Editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal,* have dealt with mankind in the mass. It is true of you as only of the fewest of our generation—yours and mine—that the common people have heard you gladly. Among an eighth of the families of the United States you have created a common consciousness, awakened common principles, quickened common inspiration, and your work has met a common approval.

You have strengthened manifold impulses for good. You have coordinated a great multitude of agencies which brought to a host of homes, isolated alike by empty fields and by thronged streets, the manners, the fashions, the standards, the domestic ambitions and the solution of family needs and problems attained and practised by the wider world of countries and of cities, of experts and of authors.

None but the journalist knows how difficult it is to create a great audience for the printed word or to satisfy it. You have done both. I congratulate you, that having worked for a generation and met the success I have outlined, you are now turning your leisure years to public service.

With the fealty of a friend, with the just pride of a fellow journalist, speaking not alone for this Institute but for that great inarticulate multitude you have served for thirty years, I have the honor to put into your hands the medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences.

REPLY OF EDWARD W. BOK, LL.D.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is always a wonderful picture when you see an able man entirely dethroned of reason and speak from his heart. I am very much interested in seeing Dr. Williams' heart in action. I shall not occupy four minutes. I can say to you what is in my heart in four words. I thank you heartfully. I shall take refuge behind the remark of a man who was attending a Symphony Concert, and just before him sat a young man with his heart's desire, who turned to her and said, "My darling, have you ever tried

listening to music with your eyes shut?" The man sitting behind him tapped him on the shoulder and said, "And you, sir, have you ever tried listening to music with your mouth shut?"

Dr. Williams: And now, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Let me say that I am giving Mrs. Bok a copy of what I have just read to you because the *Ladies' Home Journal* owes almost as much to Mrs. Bok as it does to Mr. Bok.

President Johnson: I wish to thank Dr. Williams for his second speech. I thought in his first speech he had made a very important omission because the work that Mrs. Bok is doing in Philadelphia for the promotion of musical education is greatly appreciated by all of us who live there.

I have two or three announcements to make which will take only as many minutes.

Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge of this city, whom you all know to be one of your really great men, a man who is devoting his great talent and his large wealth to making the world better, wiser and happier, is the recipient of the Institute's Gold Medal. Mr. Dodge would be here tonight except for two reasons. One reason is, I believe, that he is not in the best of health. The other reason, however, is probably the real reason for his absence, and that is indicated by a few words in a letter which I received from Mr. Dodge. In notifying him of the action of the Institute in awarding him the Gold Medal, I think I used the word "philanthropic"; that led Mr. Dodge, in acknowledging my letter, to say:

"I want to ask you a favor and that is in making the presentation not to ascribe to me the epithet 'philanthropist.' The word philanthropist in its real meaning is one of the most beautiful in the English language, but it has come to be used in a significant sense, as a person who goes around with long hair, mussing into other people's business, and most people look upon philanthropists in that light. I told a man the other day he could call me a murderer, or a thief and I would not resent it, but I absolutely refused to be called a philanthropist. As I wrote to you the other day I have had a great deal of fun out of life, and I should distinctly hate to be dubbed a creature whom people look upon in the way I have described."

Of course you will agree with me that in using the word "philanthropist" in writing to Cleveland Dodge, I used it to convey one of the most beautiful tributes that can be paid to a man.

For many years the National Institute was carried on largely by the labors of two persons: the late Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis and Miss Lillie Hamilton French. Dr. Curtis has gone to his reward, beloved of all who knew him. Miss French has for the past year been an invalid, in that she is not able to undertake any serious work. The Institute, in recognition of its great obligations to Miss French has awarded her its medal. She would be with us tonight if it were possible. She says, "I am sure that you know, although I must tell you again, how sorry I am not to be at the dinner to receive from your hands my ill-deserved medal. Yet I doubt whether I could have stood it, for as I wrote you, to be praised instead of scolded, is the most disconcerting thing I know." I don't believe Miss French ever was scolded.

One of the men who has rendered great services to this country is the Honorable Theodore E. Burton, formerly Senator from the State of Ohio. For eleven years in the House of Representatives, he stood squarely against the misappropriation of public funds for private work. As Senator he was equally the champion of the rights of the entire people. Now he returns to the House of Representatives, like John Quincy Adams, in his mature years to devote the remaining days of his life to the public service. In recognition of what he has done and is doing, the National Institute of Social Sciences has awarded him its medal. He could not be with us tonight because of public duties. The medal will be conferred *in absentia.*

In bringing this Eighth Annual Dinner of the Institute to a close, I wish to express the very great gratitude which we all have to the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, Mr. Austin B. Fletcher. It was he who brought us from the hotel where we had previously had our dinners, to the Waldorf-Astoria. It was he who perfected all the arrangements for this event, ably assisted by Miss Hahn, the efficient Secretary of the National Institute.

With these words of appreciation, I bid you good night.

REPORTS OF MEETINGS

MEETING OF COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Council and Executive Committee was held at a dinner, given by the Institute on the evening of January 21, 1921, at the Cosmopolitan Club, New York City. Dr. Emory R. Johnson presided.

The facts under consideration were:

(1) Who should be in the National Institute and how should members be elected?
(2) What ought the Institute to be doing?
(3) What are its fundamental purposes?
(4) What ought the Institute to do if it should undertake a larger activity? What should be our means of making that activity possible?

The Gold Medal was voted by a Committee of Three to Vice-President-Elect Calvin Coolidge for his stand for law and order during the strike of the Boston policemen. That the medal be conferred, upon invitation, at the meeting of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, to be held January 23, at the Town Hall, New York City.

AWARD OF GOLD MEDAL TO VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT CALVIN COOLIDGE

At the meeting of the Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association, held at the Town Hall, January 23, the Gold Medal of the Institute was conferred upon Vice-President-Elect Coolidge. Mrs. John Henry Hammond presided.

REMARKS BY DR. EMORY R. JOHNSON

Mrs. Hammond, I appear at your invitation, as President of the National Institute of Social Sciences. This National Institute includes one thousand members, men and women, each of

whom has rendered some distinct service to their country or to humanity. The Honorary President of the National Institute is William Howard Taft. Another member, an honorary member, is the present Chief Executive of the United States. Mr. Taft has been the recipient of the National Institute's gold medal, Mr. Wilson, of the Institute's Liberty Service medal. At the meeting of the Council of the National Institute on Friday evening last, by unanimous vote, the Institute's highest medal, its gold medal, was awarded to the Vice-President-Elect, Calvin Coolidge. This medal will be presented to the Vice-President-Elect by a friend of Theodore Roosevelt, a member of the State Roosevelt Memorial Commission, Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn.

PRESENTATION SPEECH BY HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, LL.D.

It is not necessary to speak as to the reasons why this medal is awarded because the American people spoke on that subject in no uncertain tone in November. It is desirable to say one word why it is appropriate that this medal should be awarded this evening, and that is because, in the opinion of the National Institute, Calvin Coolidge has given us the finest recent exemplification of the great motto of Theodore Roosevelt's life. A simple motto in a single word phrase—"Do what you can where you are with what you have." We believe Calvin Coolidge, as Governor of the State of Massachusetts, at a critical moment when the question was put up to him whether a body of men united under the government to protect the law should unite under another leadership to protect the law, he answered in a decided negative. He answered this question, we believe, for all time in this country, and once for all, we are confident in the new post he is about to hold, he will still continue to live up to this splendid motto, that he will do what he can as Vice-President and in every office which he may hold for the great American Republic.

Calvin Coolidge, it is my great honor and privilege to hand you this medal.

VICE-PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S REPLY

It is a very great honor that you have bestowed upon me by awarding this medal. I shall hold it in part as a trustee. If it

had not been for the clear insight and the determination of Edwin H. Curtis, a former Mayor and then Police Commissioner of the City of Boston, the question that came to me would never have come. It was because he decided that question right in the first instant that I had the opportunity of supporting him in the second instance. And it was due not only to Commissioner Curtis, but it was due to the united efforts of the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It was due to her public press, to her patriotic citizens, that at once raised a half a million dollars, and to her citizenship all up and down the Commonwealth that united, without party distinction, in making that victory supreme at the polls.

We have heard a word here this evening about accidents from his Excellency, the Governor of the State of New York. It is no accident that the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts believe in law and order. It is their heritage. When the pilgrim fathers landed there in 1620, they brought ashore with them the Mayflower compact, which they had drawn up in the cabin of that little bark under the witness of the Almighty, in which they pledged themselves, one to another, to make just and equitable laws, and not only to make them, but when they were made to abide by them. So that, for three-hundred years, that has been the policy and the principle of that Commonwealth. And I shall hold this medal as a testimony to the service that was begun three-hundred years ago and has continued through these generations; and in the hope that its example may still continue as a beacon light to all civilization.

Mrs. John Henry Hammond: I feel very much gratified that the National Institute of Social Sciences should have taken this occasion to award this medal to our distinguished guest of honor, and in the name of the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association I should also like to congratulate the Vice-President-Elect.

ANNUAL MEETING

The eighth Annual Meeting of the National Institute of Social Sciences was held at the home of Mrs. William Salomon, 1020 Fifth Avenue, New York City, February 4, 1921, at 8:45 o'clock, President Emory R. Johnson presiding.

In the absence of the treasurer of the Institute, Mr. Henry P. Davison, Dr. Johnson read the summary of the treasurer's report, showing a balance of $5700.24.

The Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, Honorable Madison Grant, read the report of the Committee for the Nomination of Officers for 1921. On motion the secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the officers as read. Motion seconded and carried. The officers elected for the ensuing year were:

President

EMORY R. JOHNSON

Honorary President

WILLIAM H. TAFT

Vice-Presidents

HON. SIMEON E. BALDWIN
HON. JAMES M. BECK
MABEL T. BOARDMAN, LL.D.
MARSTON T. BOGERT, LL.D.
HON. WILLIAM H. CROCKER
HON. WILLIAM E. CURTIS
CHAS. B. DAVENPORT, Ph.D.
MRS. HENRY POMEROY DAVISON
MRS. HENRY F. DIMOCK
TYSON S. DINES, ESQ.
CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL.D.
JOHN H. FINLEY, LL.D.
PROF. IRVING FISHER
MISS LILLIE HAMILTON FRENCH
HARRY A. GARFIELD, LL.D.
VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE, LL.D.
MAJOR-GEN. GEO. W. GOETHALS
S. S. GOLDWATER, M.D.
FRANK J. GOODNOW, LL.D.

Hon. Madison Grant
Mrs. E. H. Harriman
Hon. Myron T. Herrick
Hon. David Jayne Hill
Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock
Hon. Herbert C. Hoover
Archer M. Huntington, Litt.D.
Mrs. H. Hartley Jenkins
Hon. James G. Jenkins
Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D.
Alexander Lambert, M.D.
Mrs. St. Clair McKelway
A. L. Metz, M.D.
Miss Anne Morgan
Mrs. Frederick Nathan
Henry Fairfield Osborn, LL.D.
Hon. Elihu Root
Leo S. Rowe, LL.D.
Mrs. William Salomon
Herbert L. Satterlee, Ph.D.
Charles M. Schwab, Esq.
Otis Skinner, M.A.
Mrs. C. Lorillard Spencer
Hon. Oscar S. Straus
Daniel Willard, Esq.
Talcott Williams

Treasurer

Henry Pomeroy Davison, LL.D.

Secretary

Miss Rosina Hahn.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY DR. JOHNSON

Members of the National Institute and Guests: We are met for our Eighth Annual Meeting and in this beautiful home as the guests of Mrs. William Salomon. Mrs. Salomon had made her plans to spend the winter in the South, but in spite of that she graciously invited us to hold the meeting in her home, for which we are very grateful.

Since the Institute met at its last annual meeting, the founder of the Institute has died. Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis is the man who conceived of the Institute and who, with Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie, brought about its establishment and its development. The American Social Science Association had been in existence for nearly fifty years when these two men conceived the idea of giving that venerable association a modern form and a more active life, and so the National Institute of Social Sciences

was organized in 1912. Dr. Curtis contributed more to the Institute than anybody can appreciate who was not intimately associated with him. Volume VI. of the Journal of the Institute, which appeared after Dr. Curtis' death, contained a tribute to Dr. Curtis prepared by Miss Lillie Hamilton French, who as secretary had collaborated with Dr. Curtis in the development of the Institute. With your permission I will read two short paragraphs from Miss French's tribute to the memory of Dr. Curtis:

"Dr. Curtis' knowledge of music and the arts brought him into contact with many brilliant minds outside the medical profession, while his scientific attainments made him an authority among his peers both here and in France and England. His was a many-sided, richly endowed nature, but now that he has gone, shining above all his endowments of mind were those of a heart that never failed a friend in need nor in a ready response to the cry of suffering. And with it all he possessed that rare and fine quality of humility with which only great natures are endowed. No one ever heard him boast of what he had done or what he had given, though his benefactions and accomplishments were many. These gifts of mind and heart, then Dr. Curtis consecrated in full measure to the founding and sustaining of the National Institute, and it is these gifts which the Institute aims to perpetuate as it grows and develops into that vital factor of our national progress which he strove to make it."

Four weeks from today a new Administration in Washington will take over the affairs of the Federal Government. Although there will be many pressing domestic questions confronting the new administration which will have to revise the tax and tariff laws, provide for the financing of the government and for the enactment of measures for the reconstitution of American industry, none of these domestic questions can match in importance the relation of the United States to foreign countries, both its allies and those that were its enemies. An Institute such as this owes it to the public to make the best contribution it can make to an intelligent consideration and possibly a solution of our international relations.

So the topic of the evening is the International Obligations

of the United States. That subject will be presented from three different points of view. The first speaker believes that there should be a League of Nations, although I am not quite sure just what League, or what kind of a League of Nations he thinks we should have adopted or should now enter into. The second speaker was opposed to the League of Nations as it was formulated at Versailles. He was the chief exponent of those who opposed the Versailles League of Nations. We shall be very glad to know what he now proposes that we shall do. The third speaker is one who can, perhaps, present the financial aspects of our international obligations with as great authority as anyone who could address us. It has been evident for sometime that as regards our international obligations and the League of Nations, we do not all think alike. There have been some differences of opinion. It is quite possible, I think it is probable, that we shall not all agree with everything that is said tonight; but I take it that we are not here merely to listen, to hear others repeat the thoughts that are within us, and we shall not be unhappy if others do not express the same feelings and emotions that control our own thinking and action. We are here for a frank discussion of the obligations of the United States.

[Addresses delivered at Annual Meeting are printed as principal papers of this volume on pages 1-20.]

GENERAL MEDAL COMMITTEE

The meeting of the General Medal Committee was held March 10, 1921, at the office of the Institute, 110 West 40th Street, to consider various nominations for the gold and presentation medals to be awarded on May 19, 1921, at the annual dinner of the Institute, Dr. Talcott Williams presiding.

MEDALISTS VOTED UPON TO RECEIVE GOLD MEDALS

Charles Frederick Chandler, "for distinguished services in the field of chemistry, as applied to sanitation."

Madame Marie Curie, "for notable scientific and humanitarian service."

Cleveland H. Dodge, "for his philanthropic services for the Near East Relief, the most amazing organized philanthropy ever known."

PRESENTATION MEDALS

Honorable Theodore E. Burton, "for his public services."

Edward W. Bok, LL.D., "in recognition of distinguished services in the field of journalism and philanthropy. For promoting a higher appreciation of music in this country."

Robert Erskine Ely, "for thirty years' service through the platform, and for his organization of the Town Hall, New York City."

In proposing Miss Lillie Hamilton French for a medal, Mrs. William Salomon paid her the following tribute:

"As secretary of the National Institute of Social Sciences, Miss French worked indefatigably for several years, giving her heart and soul to the carrying out of the wishes of the founder of the Institute, Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis. She spared no effort, even to the sacrifice of her health, so that the National Institute would be a society of permanent value throughout the country."

Miss Julia C. Lathrop, "for conspicuous services rendered as Chief of the Child Labor Bureau."

ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERS

Charles J. André has completed his third year as Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of Securities Commissioners which he was instrumental in organizing in March, 1918.

The Association is an organization composed of those officials of the several states who are charged with the enforcement and administration of laws designed to prevent fraud in the sale of stocks, bonds, and other securities. These laws, sometimes referred to as "Blue Sky" Laws, have been enacted in thirty-eight states. The first was enacted in 1911 in Kansas. Since that time legislation on this subject has continued steadily and present indications are that the remaining states will, sooner or later, find it necessary to enact laws of this nature in order to protect their citizens from the evils which flourish wherever the sale of securities is not subjected to some measure of governmental regulation and supervision. The Association aims to bring about uniformity in these laws and in the methods of their enforcement. It is also a means of cooperation between the members and a medium for the exchange of information. As a result of the activities of the Association and the state departments administering "Blue Sky" Laws, fraudulent and questionable promotions are being suppressed more and more or driven into the states which have no laws interfering with their operation. It has already made itself felt as a constructive influence in financial circles.

Mr. André is also Executive Officer of the State Securities Commission of Minnesota (The Minnesota "Blue Sky" Department). Last year, as a delegate to the Second Pan American Financial Conference, he served on the Permanent Group Committee for Haiti, and was re-appointed on the Permanent Group Committee for Paraguay.

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, as editor for the *American School Citizenship League,* has been engaged throughout the year on "An American Citizenship Course in United States

History with Type Studies," to be published in five volumes by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Her activities include her continued study of international law at Radcliffe College; lecturing on the foreign relations of the United States; serving as chairman of the International Relations Committee of the Boston League of Women Voters; the Committee on International Relations of the Boston Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ and the Committee on International Relations of the National Council of Women.

In June, 1920, the degree of A.M. was conferred on Mrs. Andrews by Radcliffe College.

Having studied housing conditions for fifteen years, Grosvenor Atterbury, member of the New York Tenement House Committee, and director of the National Housing Association, is convinced "of the importance of directing public attention to the attitude of labor in the present housing situation." He directs especial notice to the following facts:

"The present so-called housing problem consists in the impossibility today of producing houses in which the really poor man can afford to live.

By far the greatest item of cost in the production of such housing is the cost of the labor supplied by the poor man himself.

By far the largest consumer of this housing is the same laboring man.

Consequently it is to the advantage of the so-called labor class above all others to reduce this labor item, provided that in so doing it gets more and not less housing for a day's work.

This means that it is to its own selfish interest, quite aside from that of the general public that its productivity be unhampered; that there be in its own case no restraint of trade."

In an analysis of the problem of improving building laws, Mr. Atterbury summarizes his recommendations as follows:

1. Standardize Building Codes throughout the country.
2. Base coefficients on honest construction and engineering practice.

3. Put the burden of "protecting the public" on the builder —license the building constructor and superintendent.

4. Eliminate the "Unwritten Laws" of Waste, Limited Production and Graft.

5. Provide a special section in the building code covering the little house—the laboring man's home.

6. Secure the aid of the Government in scientific research and study for the housing industry.

Hugh Potter Baker, D.Oec., for eight years Dean of the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, and during the past year managing director of the American Paper and Pulp Association, the national association of the paper industry in America, has been developing two ideas in the paper industry.

First, that of the National Forestry Program Committee made up of representatives of all the wood-using industries of the United States for the purpose of securing national legislation which will commit the United States Government to a definite forest policy. As a result of the conference, held in New York, October, 1920, the Snell Bill, a comprehensive piece of forestry legislation, was introduced in Congress.

Second, the development of a plan of education prepared by Dr. Baker and accepted by the American Paper and Pulp Association, the idea being to take to the public the story of the paper industry, not as a propaganda, but as an educational effort, telling the story of the industry to papers and magazines, and developing illustrative material to be used in common schools and institutions of higher learning.

Dr. Baker's "plan presented for educational or publicity work for the Association is based upon the certainty that that industry which tells the truth about itself has little to fear from America. The greatest error that can be made today by an industry is to keep its operations hidden or rather to fail to tell the public of its operation. The industry which tells the truth about its every operation is on the square with the public and has little to fear for the future."

William H. Ballou, Sc.D., Litt.D., has spent the entire year in preparing and issuing illustrated articles on the newest dis-

coveries of science through his Science News Service. Owing to his efforts, the knowledge of recent discoveries and works of science are becoming more popular with laymen and young people. Dr. Ballou, in this work, is receiving active support from publishers and institutions in America and Europe.

Having given nearly fourteen years to the upbuilding of the Pan American Union and twenty-five years to official international service, the Honorable John Barrett, Director-General of the Pan American Union, on September 1, 1920, retired from office. He is now actively engaged as General Counselor and Special Adviser in international, economic, commercial, financial and cultural relations. Mr. Barrett assisted at the inauguration of the new Pan American College of Commerce, at Panama, and as a courtesy to the Government of Panama, agreed to act as president of its Administrative Council with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

The Honorable George S. Barstow, in January, 1920, wrote a monograph, at the request of the China National Defense League of Europe, entitled: "II—Chino-Japanese Imbroglio." This monograph was published by the League in England and sent broadcast throughout England, the continent, the United States and China. In the summer of 1920 Mr. Barstow delivered at Santa Barbara, California, an address before Post 49 of the American Legion. Mr. Barstow during the year was elected honorary member of the Anglo-American Hospitality Club, London, and a member of the Stratford-on-Avon Preservation Committee, American Branch.

Professor Edward Bartow, Ph.D., in 1920, was transferred from the directorship of the Illinois State Water Survey to the headship of the Department of Chemistry at the State University of Iowa, where he continues his research work on sewage purification and water treatment.

As chairman of the Committee on Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, since 1911, Charles L. Bernheimer has devoted the greater part of his time and attention to the betterment of commercial arbitration laws

and the friendly disposition of commercial disputes. His most intensive efforts along these lines have resulted in the passage in the Legislature of the Walton-Martin Act, signed in April, 1920, by Governor Smith, making agreements in written contracts to arbitrate future differences, valid, enforceable and irrevocable. Mr. Bernheimer is now striving for Federal legislation, that will make possible the negotiation of treaties with other countries having similar sound arbitration laws, and that will provide for the enforcement of arbitration awards in those countries. He is also chairman of the Finance Committee of the League of Foreign Born Citizens which is especially concerned with the education of the foreigner and the promoting of a knowledge of citizenship among immigrants.

George R. Berry, D.D., professor, Old Testament Interpretation and Semitic Languages, has prepared a commentary on the Book of Psalms to be published by the American Baptist Publication Society in the American Commentary on the Old Testament.

G. Alder Blumer, M.D., physician-in-chief and superintendent of the Butler Hospital, Providence, Rhode Island, reports "progress in medical procedure in the examination and treatment of patients." He mentions especially "increased use of the X-Ray in the elucidation of obscure disorders of the digestive system, in bone disease and as an aid in determining the existence and seat of injuries to the head." Classes for occupational therapy for men and women at the Butler Hospital have been enlarged during the year and new forms of work introduced.

Miss Mabel T. Boardman was appointed by President Wilson, first woman Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and served from September, 1920, until the end of President Wilson's administration. Miss Boardman was re-elected National Secretary of the American Red Cross.

Marston T. Bogert, LL.D., professor, Department of Chemistry, Columbia University, was appointed United States Tariff

Commissioner by President Wilson, but declined the appointment. He was also elected president, American Section, Société Chimie Industrielle (of France), and a member of the Executive Committee, Chemical Warfare Post, American Legion. Dr. Bogert, during the past year, has delivered lectures, published articles and given testimony before the Finance Committee of the United States Senate. He has also devoted his efforts to the securing of adequate protection for our domestic dyestuff industry.

"The Philadelphia Award," recently founded by Edward W. Bok, LL.D., by which $10,000 is to be given "to that resident, man or woman, of the metropolitan district of Philadelphia, its suburbs or vicinity, who during the preceding year shall have done an act or rendered a service best calculated to advance the largest interests of Philadelphia." The Philadelphia Award is to be made a function of civic importance and it is desired that "competition for the award may serve as an inspiration to young men and women by recognizing in its widest sense the idea of service to others." W. W. Keen, M.D., has been appointed chairman of the Philadelphia Award and George Wharton Pepper, LL.D., vice-chairman.

For a number of years, the activities of J. R. Brinkley, M.D., Sc.D., Chief Surgeon of the Brinkley Research Laboratories, Milford, Kansas, have been directed toward a study of the glands of the human body. He says: "Realizing that the glands of our body contain substances essential to health and longevity, it has been my effort and aim to transplant fresh animal glands . . . into the human body. . . . The feebleness of old age and senile decay has been set back." The Chicago Law School, Department of Midland University, in June, 1920, conferred upon Dr. Brinkley, in recognition of his work, the degree of Doctor of Science. He was also given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the Oskaloosa College, Iowa, and was elected Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

For the past eight years, Mrs. Brinkley has assisted her husband, Dr. Brinkley, in the administration of anaesthetics,

experimental surgery and in the removal of glands from animals under aseptic conditions.

Professor Alfred M. Brooks, teacher and lecturer, reports that in August, 1920, The Yale University Press published: "From Holbein to Whistler;" a book upon drawing as an art in and by itself, and also on the relations of drawing to the various forms of engraving. Since that time the volume has been published in England.

Professor Brooks' latest contribution: "Domes, Towers and Spires," in ten chapters, tells of the domes of the Panthéon, St. Sophia, the cathedral of Florence, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, the leaning tower of Pisa, Giotto's campanile, and the spires of Chartres, Senlis and Antwerp. He is also editing some three-hundred hitherto unpublished letters of John Ruskin.

At the Commencement, held in June, 1920, the Pennsylvania College for Women conferred upon Professor Mary W. Brownson, the Degree of Doctor of Literature.

In 1920, John M. Burnam, Ph.D., of the University of Cincinnati, published "Palaeographia Ibenia," Part II, Paris, and "Classical Technology," Boston. He is engaged on Pal. Ib., Part III., and will publish in the autumn the "Alphonsive Lapidary."

Among Mr. Robert J. Caldwell's many activities have been the building of attractive homes in those New England and Canadian towns where his mills are located. As a member of the Republican Party, he acted as chairman of the sub-committee on Industrial Relations in connection with the Committee on Policies and Platform. From the Department of Labor, he received a Commission of Conciliation and was made a special commissioner to report on industrial and economic conditions in mid-Europe. He is still serving as director of the Serbian Child Welfare, of the Armenia-America Society and as president of the American Mid-European Association. As a pioneer in the movement for Industrial Democracy, and a friend

of labor, Mr. Caldwell has written numerous articles on industrial conditions throughout the country.

Princess Cantacuzène-Spéransky, organizer and chairman of the American Central Committee for Russian Relief, Inc., has been engaged in gathering and forwarding funds to the refugees from the Bolshevist terror in Russia, many of whom she knew personally. During the year she has delivered addresses throughout the country and has also written a number of articles for the *Saturday Evening Post*. Her latest volume: "My Life, Here and There," will appear this summer, (Scribner's).

Colonel Frederick H. Cardway, until recently vice-president and general manager of the Packard Motors Export Corporation, served within the past year as a member of the Pan American Financial Conference, Washington, D. C.; as member of the International Highway Committee, Washington, D. C.; as Trade Adviser of the National Foreign Trade Council; as member of the Reception Committee of the Pilgrims' Tercentenary Celebration, representing the National Institute of Social Sciences, and as organizer and commander of the New York Police Motor Corps, a voluntary organization of citizens especially active in assisting the combating of the recent crime wave. Through the Packard Motors Company, Colonel Cardway donated to the American Committee for Devastated France, one motor truck, and another to the Aviation School of the New York Police Department for educational purposes.

In addition to his operatic appearances at the Metropolitan Opera House during 1920, Enrico Caruso sang for the benefit of the Italian and French hospitals; for the Employees' Fund Benefit; at the Lexington Opera House for the Italian Loan in Dollars; at the Stadium for the Fiume Celebration. Mr. Caruso was the first to aid the victims of the earthquake in Tuscany, and the Mothers of the Soldiers who lost their lives on the battlefields. (Forwarded by the late Mr. Caruso before he sailed for Italy.)

Mrs. Catherine R. Chenoweth has taken active part in reconstruction work and is a member of the "Netherlands Committee for Arts, Science and Friendly Relations," formed by the New York Chamber of Commerce for the Netherlands to bring about a closer relationship between Holland and the United States. Mrs. Chenoweth has also been elected a charter member of the Stable Money League recently organized for the purpose of "stabilizing" the dollar.

The studies of the "Relation of Changes in Storm Tides on the Coast of the Gulf of Mexico to the Center and Movement of Hurricanes," by Isaac M. Cline, M.D., Meteorologist and Forecaster, United States Weather Bureau, New Orleans, La., have been completed and published by the Bureau. Dr. Cline has for thirty years been on duty with the Weather Bureau in connection with all the great hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, warning people to seek places of safety and to save property when storms were approaching. His recent contributions on storm tides and the movement of hurricanes is recognized as of great practical value in forecasting hurricanes.

Dr. Cline has besides the forecasting value of his work, made one of the most important contributions to our knowledge of the mechanism of tropical storms since the days of Redfield, Espy and Maury. He is the first to show the actual circulation and velocities of winds in the different quadrants of the tropical storm. He has demonstrated beyond question that in cyclones, in the northern hemisphere, where the entire commotion moves forward (as is the case with tropical cyclones), the winds do not blow spirally around the center of the storm as given theoretically in text-books; but in the rear of the cyclonic area the winds are inclined and blow towards the center of the storm, and the winds in the rear right hand quadrant blow continuously during the life of the cyclone in the general direction towards which the cyclonic area is moving. In the right hand front quadrant the winds are less inclined towards the center of the storm and blow more directly across the line along which the center of the cyclonic area is advancing. The greatest sustained wind velocities are shown to occur in the right hand rear quadrant of cyclones in the northern

hemisphere, and in the left hand rear quadrant of cyclones in the southern hemisphere.

Dr. Cline has demonstrated that waves and swells going out from each part of the cyclonic area bear a certain and well defined relation to the producing winds which he has shown to prevail in the different parts of the cyclone. The waves of greatest length and magnitude are developed in the rear right hand quadrant of the cyclonic area, travel through the storm area in the direction in which it is moving, and continue their journey, rapidly outrunning the storm, reaching the shore and causing a rise in the tide, one to two days in advance of the arrival of the storm center, over the area in front of and to the right of the place towards which the center of the storm was advancing at that time. The waves and swells going out in other directions are of lesser magnitude and length and soon flatten out and disappear.

As chairman of the Permanent Group Committee especially assigned to Guatemala, for the purpose of fostering closer financial and commercial ties with that Republic, John Clausen presided over the Group Meetings of that committee at the Second Pan American Financial Conference held January, 1920, in Washington, D. C. This appointment was reconfirmed by the Honorable D. F. Houston, present secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Clausen is now affiliated with the Mexico Banking Corporation, S.A., Mexico City, having been appointed a director and vice-president. To lend effective cooperation in the movement for "Greater Prosperity through Greater Foreign Trade," he has contributed numerous articles to financial and commercial magazines.

Mrs. Leland Eggleston Cofer, through the chairmanship of the New York Committee of the "Fatherless Children of France" has continued her work for the French soldiers' orphans, to which she has devoted the past five years. The National Executive Board, of which she is a vice-president, had decided to liquidate from December 31, 1920, the affairs of the organization in this country. No more money could be accepted

by the society, except to complete payment on existing subscriptions. This gradual slowing down of the work, and her endeavors to persuade subscribers to continue their interest in the orphans so that the yearly donation should still be sent them, have occupied Mrs. Cofer entirely. In closing the Committee's affairs, she is proud to say that although twelve million five hundred thousand dollars were collected by the organization, not one cent of the subscriptions for the orphans has been used for overhead expenses, 100% going straight to the children.

As counsel for the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission, which, after three years' study, submitted its report to the States of New York and New Jersey, Julius Henry Cohen has been very active in the furtherance of the plan for a treaty between the two States looking toward the joint, comprehensive development of the Port of New York. Legislation to this end is now pending in both States.

Last year a law was passed in New York State giving legal sanction to the arbitration of commercial disputes by providing that a written arbitration agreement is valid, enforceable and irrevocable. The constitutionality of this statute, which Mr. Cohen, as counsel for the Committee on Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce, had a large part in preparing, was upheld by the Court of Appeals in a case in which Mr. Cohen appeared on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, as *amicus curiae*.

The Attorney General of the State of New York appointed Mr. Cohen a special deputy Attorney General to act in his behalf in upholding the constitutionality of the emergency housing laws of September, 1920. With Mr. William D. Guthrie, also special deputy Attorney General, Mr. Cohen has acted in cases growing out of these rent laws in all the courts of the State, the Court of Appeals sustaining the constitutionality of the law in opinions handed down during February, 1921.

A. Frederick Collins, during 1920, published "Jack Heaton, Oil Prospector," "Farm and Garden Tractors," "Jack Heaton, Gold Seeker" (Frederick A. Stokes Company), and "Through

the Telescope," "Under the Microscope," "Spinning Tops and Gyroscopes" (A. C. Gilbert Company).

With James H. Cook, discoverer of the Agate Springs Fossil Quarries, Harold J. Cook, consulting geologist of Agate, Nebraska, maintains the Cook Museum of Natural History at Agate, where study collections of Vertebrate Fossils and Geological and Archaeological collections are exhibited, and special lectures on these subjects given before clubs, schools and the public. In collaboration with Professor E. F. Schramm, of the Department of Geology, University of Nebraska, Mr. Cook completed geological studies on a large structure in Sioux County, Nebraska, and secured a deep test for oil and gas, now in progress by the Association Oil Company of California. Mr. Cook has also made special studies of new and undescribed fossil mammals, including an advanced Anthropoid very near to the stem ancestry.

Melville T. Cook, Ph.D., who, in December, 1920, completed his three years' term as secretary of Section G. of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was elected, at the same meeting of the Association, vice-president (chairman of Section G.).

In the Annual Report of the Fifth Avenue Association, of which Robert Grier Cooke is president, he emphasizes as the outstanding feature of the work of the Association during 1920 a general increase in all activities and achievements and "a more compact, businesslike and effective organization of the Association's affairs. . . . Through our work of the year," says Mr. Cooke, "our influence and power have become more firmly established. The prestige of the Fifth Avenue district is world-wide. Because of its great length and varied occupations located therein it has long since outstripped its foreign competitors, and we have helped to make it the greatest business and residential street in the world."

Frederic J. Cotton, M.D., reports that "constructive work for the year has been mainly the attempt to get under way the

Reconstruction Association, already incorporated, and to form plans for a center through which this association may offer the best care in surgical reconstruction (similar to the team-work care which was developed for the returning soldiers) to those injured in industry and supposed to be given 'adequate care' under our compensation law." Dr. Cotton, senior surgical consultant to the public health hospital in Boston, is also concerned in the post-war care of the American Expeditionary Forces. The American College of Surgeons has extended its scope in regard to hospital standardization by the creation of state organizations, Dr. Cotton having been appointed head of the Massachusetts organization.

In the autumn of 1920, Arthur Lyon Cross, Ph.D., Richard Hudson Professor of English History in the University of Michigan, published a "Shorter History of England and Greater Britain." This abbreviated and revised edition of his "History of England and Greater Britain" now covers a period to the beginning of 1919" (Macmillan Company).

In January, 1920, the French Government conferred on Miss Elizabeth Cutting, associate editor of the *North American* since 1910, the decoration "Officier de l'Instruction Publique" with palms. The Cross of the Legion of Honor was also conferred on Miss Cutting by M. René Viviani in April of this year, at a reception of the French Societies of New York City.

Professor Ulric Dahlgren, Department of Biology, Princeton University, is interested in the study of Animal Electricity and Animal Light, and has delivered and published papers on this subject. His most important scientific activity is his election to the Directorship of the Harpswell Laboratory of Biology now located at Bar Harbor, Maine. New buildings are in erection for classes in Marine Zoology and for the accommodation of research workers in biology during the summer.

During the past year, Bishop James Henry Darlington, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Harrisburg, Pa., attended the Lambeth

Conference in London, visiting the Orthodox churches in Constantinople, Athens, Roumania, Armenia, Russia, and Czecho-Slovakia. Bishop Darlington went abroad as a representative of the good will of the United States and chairman of the commission appointed by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to confer with the Eastern Orthodox Churches and the Old Catholic, also visiting by special request of the authorities of both Church and State, Serbia, Switzerland and the Netherlands, in the interest of church reunion. He was guest of the King of Roumania; the Queen of Holland; the President and Government of Prague; of the Government and Metropolitan of Greece; of the Russian Metropolitan, Platon; of the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople; of the Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople, and of the Vicar Apostolic of the Armenian Patriarch of Jerusalem at Constantinople. The church papers of numerous denominations hailed these conferences as a very important step towards church unity between the East and the West.

On July 29, 1920, the English authorities invited Bishop Darlington and Senator Root to unveil the statue of Abraham Lincoln, opposite the Westminster Abbey, London.

Bishop Darlington has received the following decorations: Officier Legion d'honneur, Decoration of Grand Commander of the Order of St. George, Greece; Order of St. Saba, Serbia; Officiale of the Crown of Italy; Commander of the Order of King Leopold II., Belgium; Commander of the Order of Isabel la Catolic, Spain.

On her return to England from France, Mrs. Basil de Sélincourt was appointed president of the Woman's Institute. After five months' service, she resigned and became vice-president. This organization, rapidly increasing in numbers all over England, is cultivating a feeling of neighborliness and civic responsibility even in the rural districts where village industries are taught and lectures given.

In October, 1920, John Dewey, LL.D., of Columbia University and who has been at the University of Pekin, received from that university the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Only

four foreigners, two of whom are French, have received this honor.

Edwin C. Dinwiddie, A.M., as president and official delegate from the United States, has been invited to attend the forthcoming International Congress Against Alcoholism, to be held at Lausanne, Switzerland. Mr. Dinwiddie's efforts for many years have been directly confined to temperance and prohibition movements. He believes the future will reveal the fact that in putting through Prohibition, "one of the greatest moral reforms" has been achieved.

Mrs. William Einstein, president of the New York State Board of Child Welfare, was instrumental in having ex-Governor Smith amend the Law Governing Boards of Child-Welfare, extending the law to permit the granting of an allowance to any mother whose husband is an inmate of a New York State Institution for the Insane or confined under a sentence of four years or more in a state prison.

Several works of Professor Charles A. Ellwood of the University of Missouri have been translated into Japanese and Chinese. Professor M. Anasaki of the Imperial University, Tokyo, translated Professor Ellwood's: "The Social Problem: A Reconstructive Analysis," into Japanese for the Association Concordia of Japan. Copies of the book have been placed in over five hundred of the schools and colleges of Japan. "Introduction to Social Psychology" is also being translated into Japanese by Professor Anasaki. A translation into Chinese of "The Social Problem" is nearing completion.

In a work entitled: "America and the New Era," edited by Elisha Friedman and published by Dutton and Company, the second chapter on "The War and Social Evolution" is by Professor Ellwood. The book, as a whole, deals with the problems of social reconstruction which now confront America, and its various chapters are contributed by specialists along different lines. Professor Ellwood's latest publication: "The Reconstruction of Religion" (Macmillan Company) will attempt to indicate the religious implications of modern social science.

During the summer and early autumn of 1920, Edwin R. Embree, secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, visited countries of Central and Eastern Europe, studying public health conditions and those of medical education, in order to see what relief might be extended by the Foundation to these afflicted countries. As a result of his study, the Foundation now supplies American and British medical journals to universities of all European countries adversely affected by exchange; gives aid to a number of the more important medical schools of Central Europe in the rehabilitation of their scientific equipments; grants fellowships for advanced medical and public health study in America; extends invitations to medical and public commissions from certain of the countries to study the conduct of health work and medical education in America and England.

As chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the Honorable John J. Esch introduced numerous measures affecting interstate commerce, a number of which have become laws. He aided, as chairman of the Select Committee on Water Power, in securing the passage of the bill in the closing days of the Sixty-sixth Congress exempting national parks and monuments from the provisions of the Federal Water Power Act. Mr. Esch also introduced and aided in the passage of a bill amending the Transportation of Explosives Act so as to embrace other dangerous materials.

After his retirement from Congress, March 4, 1921, Mr. Esch was appointed by President Harding to membership on the Interstate Commerce Commission, a position for which he is admirably equipped by training and temperament.

Livingston Farrand, LL.D., Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, in June, 1921, accepted the presidency of Cornell University. He is the fourth president of Cornell, having succeeded Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, who resigned a year ago after twenty-eight years' service.

Dorr Eugene Felt, president of the Felt & Tarrant Manufacturing Company, Chicago, and inventor of the Comptom-

eter Adding and Calculating Machine, has given liberally of his time to the promotion of higher standards of education; more equitable and logical systems of taxation; federal legislation for saner cooperation of capital and labor and loftier ideals in civic government. He was elected president of the Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution for 1920 and 1921. In June, 1920, Mr. Felt delivered a paper before the Western Efficiency Society, Chicago, on "Prosperity's Difficulties; Relations of Employer and Employed."

During the year 1920 Edward A. Filene, president of Wm. Filene's Sons Company, Boston, had the satisfaction of seeing the fruition of two major efforts in the field of his international interests. For six months of the previous year he was in Europe as member of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, working with representative men of England, Belgium, France and Italy with the idea of forming missions in their respective countries to visit the United States. The missions were appointed, and their seventy-five members came to the United States as guests of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to attend the International Trade Conference at Atlantic City, where were gathered about four thousand American business men and bankers. The purpose of the Conference was to consider the international conditions brought about by the war and means for improving the situation. One of the outstanding decisions of the meeting was to organize the International Chamber of Commerce, and an organization committee, composed of delegates from the five countries represented at the Conference, was formed. The International Chamber became a fact in Paris in June, 1920, when the first meeting was held. The second meeting was held in June, 1921, in London, and was a most important gathering of business men and bankers. The International Chamber quickly became a permanent institution, and by that fact alone proving its need; it now gives evidence of becoming a powerful organization for the stabilization of business throughout the world.

Mr. Filene has also devoted much time to advancing the idea of granting long-term credits to the countries of Europe. Under the Edge Act, corporations to make such credit extensions became possible, and he has spoken on the subject to Chambers of Commerce and other business organizations in many of our cities. Corporations for making feasible long-term credits are now being established. Chief among these is the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, formed in December, 1920, of which Mr. Filene is a charter member.

After seven years' service as Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, John H. Finley, LL.D., offered his resignation to take effect January 1, 1921. Dr. Finley, in an "editorial and advisory capacity," on the New York *Times*, will continue his efforts in the promotion and publication side of educational work.

Eugene Lyman Fisk, M.D., Medical Director of the Life Extension Institute, announces that during the year 1920, the Institute extended its membership and broadened its educational campaign for better health. About 35,000 physical examinations were made and 25,000 special laboratory examinations.

The Institute's community experiment at Grand Mere, Canada, in cooperation with the Laurentide Company, is progressing satisfactorily. A Health Center has been established, including an X-ray department, pathological laboratory and nurses' home. The Institute has also organized in thirty industrial centers a cooperative plan for improving the health of the employees and for promoting special industrial relationships, involving periodic physical examinations, health insurance and group life insurance underwritten by leading companies. A Mutual Benefit Organization has been established in each plant, the employee paying one-half the cost of this combined service and the Benefit Organization receiving such dividends as may be declared through the reduced sick rate. This system induces the employees to keep well as a matter of square dealing with their fellows.

The Life Extension Institute is cooperating with the Com-

mittee on Elimination of Waste in Industry of the Federated American Engineering Societies, of which Hon. Herbert C. Hoover is president, in drawing up a report on the influences of sub-standard health conditions in causing industrial waste.

A copy of "The Art of Fighting," by Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, published in May, 1920 (Century Company), was presented to each United States Senator and Congressman by the National Committee on Preparedness.

James B. Forgan, chairman of the Board, First National Bank of Chicago, is at present serving as member of the Committee and Treasurer for the Vienna Relief Fund.

Honorable Raymond B. Fosdick, who since May, 1920, has been engaged in the practice of law, has in the past year published "American Police Systems," a companion volume to his "European Police Systems" (Century Company).

Lee K. Frankel, M.D., third vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, under his direction, has developed one of the finest welfare departments in the country. He has recently accepted the appointment as head of the new welfare department of the postal service at Washington, D. C., where he will serve indefinitely without remuneration.

Dr. Frankel has also been elected vice-chairman of the National Health Council.

Algernon S. Frissell, founder of the Fifth Avenue Bank, New York City, and its president for many years, includes in his many activities his appointment as treasurer on the National Urban League; the New York Urban League; the National Civil Service Reform League; the Civil Service Reform Association; the Hampton Association of New York. Mr. Frissell is serving as chairman of the Finance Committee of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and of the Investment Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association.

At the semi-centennial celebration at Syracuse University in June, 1920, the honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon Dr. C. Stuart Gager.

Dr. Gager's "Heredity and Evolution in Plants" was published in July, 1920.

Edwin C. Gibbs, who completed his second term as president of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, was elected a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In December, 1920, Mr. Gibbs was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson, a member of the committee to raise funds for the relief of famine-stricken people in China.

During the year, Professor Robert H. Goddard, of the Department of Physics, Clark College, published the results of a research on the reaching of great altitudes by means of rockets of particular design, and also the continuation of experimental work upon that subject. This experimental work is being carried out under a grant from the Smithsonian Institution, and is a continuation of work which has been in progress during the past six years. An explanation of the general purpose of the investigation, as well as an answer to certain criticisms, appears in the *Scientific American* for February 26, 1921.

In addition to his duties as president of the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia, Hollis Godfrey, Sc.D., was actively engaged as chairman of the Council of Management Education, "a non-profit making institution of high academic and industrial grade, working wholly in the field of collegiate education for management." . . . The Council "serves as a clearing-house which provides immediate contact between the supply of college-trained management men and the demands of industry for these men. . . . It brings the support of industry to two necessary factors of development,—broad initiative in the creation of courses and effective differentiation for the many types of management men industry requires. . . . The Council defines management education as that education which creates the right perspective and viewpoint and trains men to perform effectively the tasks of industrial management."

In June, 1921, Dr. Godfrey resigned from the presidency of the Drexel Institute.

During 1920, S. S. Goldwater, M.D., served as consulting hospital expert to the municipality of Cleveland, Ohio, to St. Paul's Hospital, Manila, Philippine Islands, and to many other public and private hospitals in the United States. In October, Dr. Goldwater was the guest of the Swedish Medical Society at Stockholm, Sweden, and of the medical faculty of the University of Christiania, Norway, where he lectured on hospital and public health administration.

In 1921, Samuel Gompers was elected president of the American Federation of Labor for the thirty-seventh term. As he has been practically continuously at the head of the Federation since its re-organization in 1886 to him is primarily due the credit for the development of the strongest economic labor organization in the world. In domestic affairs, he has opposed the "open shop" movement which he considers a campaign to destroy collective bargaining through trade unions. He has steadfastly opposed in his counsels with labor representatives, in the official magazine of the Federation, in public utterances, the methods and the purposes of revolutionary labor organizations, that sought to divert the trade union movement from its orderly and effective course. Mr. Gompers has opposed compulsory arbitration courts and governmental tribunals, under consideration by Congress and state legislatures.

As president of the Pan American Federation of Labor he has opposed propaganda intended to promote military intervention in Mexico and has advocated that the Mexican people should have the opportunity to determine their own institutions. He was primarily responsible for the formation of the Pan American Federation of Labor in 1918, whose purpose is to maintain friendly relations between workers of Pan American countries and thereby to maintain channels for better understanding of the American people. Previous contacts between the countries of the western hemisphere have been through financial agencies. Mr. Gompers also worked for

a shortening of the military occupation of San Domingo by the United States.

Because the Bolshevik government has sought to disrupt the American labor movement and to undermine our democratic institutions, Mr. Gompers has denounced the government of Soviet Russia as a despotism maintaining its power through terrorism, compulsory labor laws and anti-trade union policy. He refused to sanction a national trade union conference to ally American workers with Soviet Russia in the Russian-Polish war and condemned a proposed general strike in support of Soviet Russia. He participated in the re-organization of the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam in 1919. With the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers agreed to the withdrawal of the American Federation of Labor when the International Federation adopted a resolution calling for revolutionary action for the socialization of industry.

A. Gonzalez-Lamas served from 1920 to 1921 as Group-Committee Secretary at the Second Pan American Financial Conference. He was recently designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, Permanent Secretary of the Group-Committee on the Dominican Republic of this conference. Mr. Gonzalez-Lamas was also elected a member of the Pan American Society of the United States.

Armistead C. Gordon, LL.D., president of the Virginia State Bar Association, concluded in 1920 a two years' term as president of the General Alumni Society of the University of Virginia, which covered the period of its activities during the World War. Dr. Gordon retired in 1919 from the chairmanship of the Virginia State Library Board, an office held for fifteen years. He was the first chairman elected under the state constitutional establishment of the Board. The department of Archives and Manuscripts, organized by Dr. Gordon, contains more than two hundred thousand manuscripts and papers, dating from the foundation of the Colony to the present time, and for the safekeeping of which the State of Virginia has recently erected a building. His latest publica-

tion, "The Gordons in Virginia," includes complete rolls of all Virginia Gordons who bore arms in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and in the Confederate Armies from 1861-1865.

At the dedication of Keck's bronze memorial group to Meriwether Lewis and William Clark at Charlottesville, Virginia, Dr. Gordon delivered a historical discourse on "The Lewis and Clark Expedition."

On the nomination of President Henry Suzzallo, of the University of Washington, the Reverend H. H. Gowen, D.D., was appointed a member of the National Committee on International Relations for Archæological work in China. Dr. Gowen has published during the year a small volume of "Sonnet Stories from the Chinese" and several magazine articles, including, "The Color Terms of the Old Testament," *Anglican Theological Review,* "The Folk-lore of the Old Testament," *Anglican Theological Review.*

William K. Gregory, Ph.D., Associate of Paleontology of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, departed early in 1921 for New South Wales, New Zealand and Australia, to make exchanges of specimens of natural history between the American Museum and the museums of those countries. Dr. Gregory is the author of a number of monographs on fossil mammals and reptiles, and evolutionary treatises on men and apes.

During the year Henry Hadley was appointed associate-conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. His opera, "Cleopatra's Night" has been produced for two seasons at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City.

W. S. Hadley, president of the Citizens State Bank, Wichita, Kansas, is just completing a four years' service as president of the City Commission of Wichita, Kansas, under the Commission Manager Form of Government, which service he has rendered without remuneration. Mr. Hadley is a

member of the bank board of directors and is also director of finances of Friends University, and in charge of the drive for $500,000 to be raised this year as an endowment fund.

The last Kentucky Legislature passed a law placing the penal and charitable institutions of Kentucky under the charge of a non-salaried, non-partisan Board, thereby taking these institutions out of politics. Dr. Samuel W. Halley was appointed a member of this Board by Governor Morrow and reports that "a good beginning has been made to take care of the State's unfortunates and to place these institutions upon a higher plane."

During the summer season of 1921, Madame Marcella Sembrich and George Hamlin, both honorary members of the Lake Placid Club, will continue to give musicales at the club for the benefit of their pupils and the residents of Lake Placid. Mr. Hamlin accepted an invitation to sing at the famous Norfolk Festival in June at Norfolk, Connecticut, under the auspices of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stoeckel.

Hastings H. Hart, LL.D., is still engaged in the study of social activities, especially with reference to the care of neglected children and the treatment of prisoners in the south. Dr. Hart addressed the American Prison Association on "Prison Conditions in the South," and the Texas Conference of Social Work on the "New Social Spirit of the South."

George A. Hastings, assistant secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, delivered during the current year thirty lectures for the New York City Board of Education in its courses on "The Trend of the Times."

George Hibbard, author, has been awarded the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

In May, 1920, the Honorable Walker D. Hines resigned as Director-General of Railroads for the United States Railroad

Administration, the railroads having been returned by the Government to the railroad companies on March first of that year. He sailed for Europe to assume the functions of Arbitrator under the Peace Treaties, of Questions Pertaining to River Shipping on the principal International Rivers. Mr. Hines' most important task has been to make to the Allied Powers interested on the Rhine, Elbe, Danube, and possibly some other rivers, allocation of portions of the fleets of river shipping on those rivers belonging to the ex-Enemy Powers. He will continue to devote his time to this work until September, 1921, when he expects to return to New York and resume the practice of law.

As president of the Art Center, Inc., Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock has assisted in bringing together the societies devoted to the industrial, craft and graphic arts. The aim of these societies is by general educational propaganda to foster and protect the artistic interests of our commonwealth through the application of the arts of design to the every-day life of our people and to develop the decorative crafts and industries which are allied to the home, and to the problems that are associated with the making of ornamental objects of every kind. They aim, also, to advance all forms of reproductive illustration, throughout the country, whether in magazines, books or in graphic arts, as applied to advertising and the art of photography, and to create and institute all forms of educational efforts and exhibitions in cooperation with other organizations.

The Art Center is incorporated as a holding company for real estate. The buildings at 65-67 East 56th Street, New York City, have been bought, through the purchase of bonds, by public-spirited citizens and by gifts. These buildings have been remodeled into large galleries and exhibition studios, where the cooperating art societies have permanent quarters.

The group "Offrande," by Miss Malvina Hoffman, was awarded the George Widener Memorial Gold Medal for 1920 at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the Helen

Foster Barnett Prize, at the National Academy of Design, New York, annual exhibition for 1921.

The Honorable Franklin Chase Hoyt, presiding Justice, Children's Court, New York City, states in the Annual Report of 1920: "There were 13,627 cases of individual children brought before the Court during 1919, a decrease of 358 over 1918. . . . During the past the question of minimum standards for the protection of children in health, education, labor, recreation and the courts has aroused widespread discussion and interest. The Children's Bureau of the Federal Government organized a series of conferences dealing with these subjects, one of which conferences was held in New York City during the spring. . . . It is generally agreed that one of the first steps is a thorough revision of our existing laws relating to these subjects and the establishment of a comprehensive children's code. But to do this and to enforce the standards as provided by the code, we must have as our first requisite a Court of competent jurisdiction and with proper powers to administer social justice. The enactment of our proposed constitutional amendment will clear the way for the adoption of any legislation necessary to standardize our laws along these lines. . . . We feel justified therefore, in calling this proposed amendment the prospective corner-stone of the children's code."

Judge Hoyt's "Quicksands of Youth" was published in March of this year.

The peace time activities of Wilber E. Hunter of Morgantown, West Virginia, have been directed to the relief of the destitute in his State, to home nursing, and the development of a Child Welfare Clinic.

Frederic E. Ives has perfected an original method of converting photographic silver images into dye images for use in color photography and cinematography. The *Scientific American* of July, 1920, published an article entitled: "Romance of

Invention—Frederic E. Ives, Wizard of Color and Light, and Father of the Half-Tone."

Important work for the preservation of our National Parks has been accomplished by the Bureau of Associated Mountaineering Clubs, of which LeRoy Jeffers of the New York Public Library is secretary. Over forty-five clubs and organizations in all sections of the country are cooperating for the creation, development and protection of parks in our finest scenic regions. Commercial interests have been especially active with irrigation and power site schemes which would ruin the beauty of our mountain scenery, and Mr. Jeffers' organization has awakened much public interest that has been effectively centered on Congress. He is also a member of the National Parks Committee which is actively engaged in this work.

The Associated Mountaineering Clubs are fully in sympathy with the utmost development of our water resources, both for irrigation and for the production of power; but such use must not rob the nation of its parks. These were set aside by Congress for the benefit of present and future generations in order to preserve the most beautiful and the grandest in Nature unaltered by men. Their esthetic value is infinitely greater than the value of their commercial exploitation, and the public is coming to realize this more fully each year. In 1916 there were 356,097 visitors to our National Parks, in 1920 there were 1,058,455.

The Association is not alone interested in preserving existing parks, it is vitally concerned with the creation of new ones. There are regions of the foremost scenic importance, embracing some of our most beautiful mountains and canyons, which commercial interests expect to exploit. The lumbermen, the cattlemen and the sheepherders are ever vigilant, while the public is slow to effective action. There are vanishing groves of redwood and of Douglas fir which can never be replaced. There is rightly a nation-wide interest in the work of the Save the Redwoods League of California, and in the Natural Parks Association of the State of Washington. It is almost a national disgrace that the Kings and Kern River canyons, with the

highest and finest of the Sierra Nevada mountains are still outside a National Park. Eventually public interest will awaken to preserve what is left of many a priceless scenic region.

Mr. Jeffers has traveled extensively and is writing and lecturing on mountaineering and on the scenic wonders of the United States and Canada. As librarian of the American Alpine Club, he has gathered in the New York Public Library an extensive collection of mountaineering literature and photographs.

During the year, Mr. Jeffers was decorated Chevalier of the Order of St. Charles by the Prince of Monaco in recognition of services rendered as General Secretary of the International Congress of Alpinists, held at Monaco.

The Department of Nursing and Health, Teachers College, New York City, endowed by Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins (a member of the Board of Trustees), reports that during the academic year, 1920-21, three hundred and five students were enrolled. More than one-half of this number have prepared themselves for Public Health Nursing work, while others have taken courses in Training School Administration, Hospital School Service or Nursing School Instruction. Former graduates are now engaged in reorganizing Nursing Schools and in extending Public Health activities in both state and local Health Departments; Infant Welfare and industrial work; and in Visiting Nursing organizations. The courses offered by the Department of Nursing and Health are being enlarged and developed to meet the growing needs as they present themselves.

Mrs. Jenkins is head of a special committee of the National Child Welfare Association, now studying the needs of the Negroes, especially questions relating to health, education, recreation, and the vocational guidance and moral and religious training of their children. Mrs. Jenkins has realized that it has been the regret of Negro educators that the text-books used in colored schools, and many of the illustrations have hitherto been conceived in terms of the white race. Wherever the Negro was depicted, it was either inadequately or in caricature. In order that the Negro child may be given the same incentive as the white, the National Child Welfare Association

has prepared a number of fine educational panels portraying in an attractive way, the Negro child and Negro homelife.

Mrs. Jenkins has summoned to her aid the best minds among the white and colored people, a group of whom are associated with her in an advisory capacity, including Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Dr. R. R. Moton, Mr. George Foster Peabody, Mr. George A. Plimpton and Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes.

In the spring of 1921 she purchased a house adjoining the buildings now occupied by Hartley House Settlement, 413 West 46th Street, New York City, and plans are being made to connect the buildings in order to meet the increasing needs of the work. Hartley House is a neighborhood center, having served for twenty-five years the congested district in the middle west side. Recreational work for groups of all ages has taxed the Settlement to its capacity during the last few years, and the enlarged building will enable Hartley House to render a greater service. Mrs. Jenkins' appreciation of the special function of the Settlement as the agency in a neighborhood best qualified to bring about the cooperation of the people, has made it possible for Hartley House to adapt its work to the changing needs of the time and the neighborhood.

The president of the National Institute of Social Sciences, Professor Emory R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania, has continued his service during the past year as Dean of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. This large institution has an enrolment of twenty-four hundred students and a faculty of sixty members. During the past year it has denied admission to as many applicants as its accommodations would allow it to register. The scholastic standards of the Wharton School have been made more definite and the educational work of the institution has been more systematically organized. This is the oldest and largest of the collegiate schools of business and is gradually becoming a technical school with educational methods and aims similar to those of engineering schools.

The 1920 Wharton School faculty, upon recommendation of its Dean, established the requirement that each senior must make satisfactory investigation and write an acceptable thesis

as condition of graduation. During the past year there has been established in connection with the Wharton School, an industrial research department, the purpose of which is to make investigations for business schools and thus to enable the school and its faculty to be of greater service.

The fortieth anniversary was celebrated in May, 1921, with appropriate ceremonies; and about the same time announcement was made by the University of Pennsylvania, that it had established a two years' graduate course in business administration for the purpose of giving training to graduates of colleges who desire to make a scientific study of finance and commerce before engaging in business.

During the past year, Professor Johnson has completed a report for the United States Tariff Commission on Special Import and Export Rates and Their Relation to a Tariff Policy. This report will be printed by the Government as a public document. Professor Johnson has also served during the past year as Transportation Adviser to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He has also written an article on "Interstate Commerce" to be published by the Encyclopædia Britannica in the supplementary volumes which the Britannica is about to issue.

In February, 1921, Mr. Johnson addressed business audiences in Kansas City, Minneapolis, Chicago and Milwaukee upon the Railroad Problem.

Miss Elizabeth Jordan, in 1920, completed one novel: "Red House," which is appearing serially this year in *The American Magazine,* and two novelettes, to be published respectively in *The Woman's Home Companion* and the *Ladies' Home Journal.* A series of articles on "Women in Politics," by Miss Jordan, have also appeared in the *Ladies' Home Journal.*

In *Science,* for February, 1921, appears the address made by William W. Keene, M.D., of Philadelphia, at a dinner given in honor of his eighty-fourth birthday. In this, he reviews the advances made in the sciences and in the practice of medicine and surgery, during his lifetime. Three bound

volumes of congratulatory letters and telegrams were presented to him at the dinner in January.

Dr. Vernon L. Kellogg has resigned his professorship in Stanford University to become Permanent Secretary of the National Research Council at Washington and chairman of its Division of Educational Relations. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Dr. Kellogg by the University of California and by Brown University. In January, 1921, he gave three lectures on the Colver Foundation at Brown University on "Human Life as the Biologist Sees It," which will appear shortly in book form.

Dr. Kellogg also announces a recent publication: "Nuova, or The New Bee" (Houghton-Mifflin Company).

After the armistice, Fred I. Kent, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company, New York City, was appointed Financial Adviser to the Director of Sales in Europe of the War Department, and served in that capacity during the latter part of 1919 and the beginning of 1920. In 1919 he also represented the United States on the committee formed to organize the work for the Reparation Commission. In the spring of 1920, he served on the Financial Committee of the Reparation Commission for the United States. His services to the Government were rendered without remuneration.

During that period he also brought together the neutral nations of Europe, with the exception of Spain, and organized the International Committee for Relief Credits, in which the United States and Great Britain took principal parts at the start, joined later by France and Italy. It was through the formation of this committee that Austria was prevented from collapsing, as at the time of the organization that country only had a three weeks' food supply. This committee has been functioning for over a year, extending aid as well to other countries in Central Europe.

In June, 1920, Mr. Kent served as delegate to the Convention of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Paris, representing the United States Chamber of Commerce

and the Merchants' Association of New York. Later, he was appointed a member of the Special Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce having in charge the question of reciprocal banking relations between the nations.

His recent activities include service with the American Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce; National Foreign Trade Council; Committee on Banking of the Merchants' Association of New York; the Executive Committee of the Committee on Commerce and Marine of the American Bankers Association; as chairman of the Advisory Board of the Wall Street Branch of the New York University and as member of the Permanent Group Committee for Chili, of the Pan American Financial Conference.

France made him a Chevalier de la Legion d'honneur and Italy, Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

John A. Kingsbury devoted a large part of his time during 1920 to the relief of Serbian War Orphans, of which there are about 200,000. He succeeded in consolidating several organizations interested in Serbian relief into a new organization, now known as the Serbian Child Welfare Association of America, with Mr. William Jay Schieffelin as president, Dr. Albert Shaw, vice-president and Mr. Kingsbury, chairman of the Executive Committee. At his request, Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson gave $100,000 for the work. He spent three months in Serbia, reorganizing and coordinating the child welfare work and securing for it additional support from the American Red Cross and the American Relief Administration.

In recognition of his services as assistant director of the department of General Relief of the American Red Cross, in France, Mr. Kingsbury was awarded by France the Medaille de la Reconnaissance Française.

Clarence D. Kingsley has continued his work as chairman of the Commission on the Reorganization of Secondary Education, appointed by the National Education Association, which during the year prepared a report, entitled: "Reorganization of

Science in Secondary Schools." Two other reports issued by the U. S. Bureau of Education, "The Problem of Mathematics in Secondary Education" and "Agriculture in Secondary Schools" were also brought out by the Commission.

John C. Kirtland, L.H.D., professor of Latin, at the Phillips Exeter Academy, of New Hampshire, announces that the summer session of the Academy has proved a successful experiment and is now on a permanent basis. The Cum Laude Society, founded in 1906 at the Tome School, Port Deposit, Maryland, of which Dr. Kirtland is general secretary, is entering upon a period of enlarged usefulness. Chapters have been established in eighteen schools, including the Phillips Exeter Academy. The object of the society is the "encouragement of high ideals of work in secondary schools."

George F. Kunz, Sc.D., as president of the American Metric Association, directed the work of the organization in educating the people to the advantages of the decimal system of weights and measures.

As a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he delivered before that body a paper on "Precious Stones; Their Economic and Financial Importance during the World War; and After, in the World Centres of Disorganized Countries."

As president of the New York Bird and Tree Club, Dr. Kunz assisted in obtaining funds, purchasing and arranging for the planting of thousands of fruit and nut trees in the devastated areas of France in memory of the American dead.

Appointed a delegate by the Secretary of the Treasury, he addressed the meetings of the Second Pan American Financial Conference in June, 1920, Washington, D. C., on the necessity of unity of weights and measures in the Pan-American countries. His other activities include service as Governor of the Sulgrave Institution, helping to receive the delegates from Holland and Great Britain during the celebration of the 300th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims and the Estab-

lishing of Free Legislative Assemblies in this country. He also acted as chairman of the Committee on Non-Metallic Minerals of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; as vice president of the Safety Institute of America, and chairman of the Museums of the Peaceful Arts.

His published articles include annual reports on "The Production of Precious Stones;" "The Production of Platinum" (*The Mineral Industry*); an article on "New England Economic Minerals and Gem Stones Exhibited in Boston" (*Engineering and Mining Journal,* March 5, 1921); "George W. Perkins" (*Natural History,* Vol. XX., 1920); "Platinum and the Metals of the Platinum Group" (*Science,* April 23, 1920); "Alfred J. Moses," published in *Mining and Metallurgy,* June, 1920.

In addition to the publication of *Insurance,* of which Miss Alice Lakey is owner and manager, she delivered two addresses during the year, relating to food questions, entitled "How to Reach and Hold the Consumers' Interest," before six hundred representatives of the National Baking Industry at Atlantic City, N. J., and on "How to Bring About Better Relations Between Producers and Consumers," before the New Jersey State Agricultural Convention, held in Trenton, N. J.

Miss Lakey suggests that bakers follow these points: first-class sanitation in bakeries; sanitary handling of bread; best of materials; honest weight; wrapping of loaf; honest loaf; watchword of cleanliness; educational campaign as to importance of bread in diet and the advertising of bread facts. She believes that people should "be made to understand what bread means in the diet; that bread should be put in the limelight, not as food that one eats without thinking, but as a food that one eats because it is the best of manufactured foods. 'Let it never be forgotten that the man or woman making good bread should be entitled to as much appreciation from the world as the man or woman who writes a good book, paints a great picture, sings well, writes a poem, or who serves the world in a great way. Without good food man cannot live as he should. The baker with high ideals can never fail to reach the consuming public and find it a grateful public.'"

During 1920, Brown Landone continued his study of the four human machines of society—the individual, the team, the organization and the crowd—with special reference to the leadership most fitted in handling each of these. His booklet, "Leadership as a Determinant in Social and Industrial Life," is devoted to this subject. It is one of a series of seven booklets published during the past year under the general title of "The Success Process." A more extended presentation of team leadership, organization leadership and crowd leadership, will be published by the American Institute of Leadership, which is being organized by some two hundred Americans in cooperation with prominent men of France, England and Japan. In this work, Mr. Landone emphasizes these truths: that the individual is led most effectively by appealing to motive; the team by action; the crowd by interest and acceptance of common ideas; and, the organization by the combination of team and crowd leadership.

In June, 1920, Mrs. John W. Lawrence was appointed by Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania, a Commissioner of Forestry, of the State Commission of Forestry, composed of five members, of which the Honorable Gifford Pinchot is chairman. She is the first woman to be so appointed. She also served on the State Executive Committee of the Women's Republican Committee and on the Legislative Council, including representatives of the seven biggest women's organizations of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Lawrence is at present engaged in Red Cross work for ex-service men at the Tuberculosis League Hospital in Pittsburgh.

During the past year, Chester B. Lord has completed a social survey of public parks in St. Louis, Missouri. He is in favor of a larger use of parks at night and believes that the proper conditions can be maintained in city parks at night. In furtherance of this idea, tennis courts were illuminated for night play; a municipal outdoor theatre seating eight thousand persons was erected; concrete campfire places were built at

various points, and the park, in effect, was turned over to the public. These initial activities met with great success.

The Municipality of Paris, in October, 1920, conferred upon Miss Elizabeth Marbury its silver medal, which is rarely awarded to women. In recognition of her services in France during the War, the Governor of Morocco and Northern Africa awarded Miss Marbury the Cross of Knight of the Ouissam Alaouite, the highest military decoration in his power to bestow, and which few women have received.

In connection with nursing in this country, Miss Anna C. Maxwell, Director for thirty years, School of Nursing, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, reports three noted events which have recently taken place:

Military Rank has been secured for the Army Nurse Corps.

Two important universities in the East have opened their doors and are arranging for schools of nursing comparable to those already established by several of the western universities.

A memorial to the nurses who made the supreme sacrifice during the Great War has been planned in France, towards which the nurses of America have raised a fund of over fifty thousand dollars. The memorial will take the form of a building for the Florence Nightingale School of Nursing established by Dr. Anna Hamilton at Bordeaux some twenty years ago. In June of this year, Miss Maxwell retired as Director of Nursing, Presbyterian Hospital, after one of the longest active careers in the history of nursing.

Charles H. Mayo, M.D., is much interested in civic work. In April, 1920, he contributed a paper to the *Journal of the American Medical Association* on "The Health Problems of a Small City." He says:

"Serving the community as health officer has long but mistakenly been looked on as a lowly and trouble-making occupation. When the constitution of the United States was written, general public health problems were not recognized. . . . As the states developed, health problems increased but,

from lack of knowledge of both conditions and methods, were relatively few until a recent period. . . . From the health office standpoint, our greatest trouble in the control of disease comes from the great mass of non-Americans who resist health control of contagious disease as an affront to their personal liberty. This is also true of those who are naturalized, and we have 14,000,000 unnaturalized foreign population, of whom 7,000,000 cannot speak English. By practical instruction of the children in health work, and by following up the instruction, we secure results which will make these children demand public health protection in the future for their children as their right while receiving education."

Mr. S. Cristy Mead reports as his most important activities in 1920 his re-election as secretary of The Merchants' Association of New York; election to the presidency of the New York State Conference of Commercial Organization Secretaries; appointment as vice-chairman of the Committee on Organization which drafted the Constitution of the International Chamber of Commerce and representative of the State of New York, at the annual convention of National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

The decoration of the Order of the Commander of the Crown of Italy was conferred upon Mr. Mead by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

Honorable Andrew W. Mellon during the year was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Harding.

In June, 1921, at the one hundred and thirty-fourth commencement of the University of Pittsburgh, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Mr. Mellon.

In 1920, Mrs. William Brown Meloney sailed for France to arrange the memorial services for the American dead in the Argonnes, and to gather material for articles for the advancement of Peace. She visited Madame Marie Curie, and realized that the world was being deprived of the best of her services as France was not economically prepared to equip her labora-

tory, stripped by the War. On Mrs. Meloney's return, she organized a national drive among American women for the collection of funds which would purchase radium and other equipment, and thus enable Madame Curie to continue her work. In April, 1921, Mrs. Meloney personally brought Madame Curie from France, with the request that she make a tour of the United States as a contribution to American education.

In March, 1921, Eugene Meyer, Jr., was elected Managing Director for the year of the War Finance Corporation. Mr. Meyer is a strong advocate of the continuation of the corporation's activities in order to aid in the rehabilitation of foreign commerce.

Will E. Morris served as a member of the Haitian Group at the Second Pan American Financial Conference, held in January, 1920, at Washington, D. C. He was also appointed, by the Secretary of the Treasury, a member of the Permanent Group Committee on Mexico to carry out the recommendations of the First and Second Pan American Financial Conferences.

In February, 1920, Mrs. Frederick Nathan was a delegate to the National Suffrage Convention held in Chicago. She was also a delegate to the International Woman Suffrage Congress in Geneva, June, 1920. She delivered an address in French before two thousand persons, illustrated by lantern slides and showing the methods employed by American women to obtain the vote at the Salle de la Réformation, recently utilized by the Council of the League of Nations.

Mrs. Nathan has been elected as sole representative from the United States to serve on a Committee of Enfranchised Countries to prepare one day's program for the next International Congress, to be held in Paris, June, 1922.

At the annual meeting of the National Consumers' League, held in November, 1920, at Philadelphia, she presided at the sessions from which the president, Honorable Newton D. Baker, was absent. She also addressed the South Philadelphia

High School for Girls on the responsibility of citizenship. In December, 1920, Mrs. Nathan addressed the New York City Section of the Council of Jewish Women and presided at the first Woman's Open Table dinner of the season at the National Arts Club, under the auspices of the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Committee of the Club.

In February, 1921, Mr. Henry T. Newcomb was appointed General Solicitor of the Delaware and Hudson Company, New York City.

Thomas H. Norton, Sc.D., technical editor of the *Chemical Color and Oil Daily,* published in the *Daily* of October 25, 1920, an article, entitled: "What Is the Immediate Outlook for the American Dyestuff Industry?" in which he states: "The marvellous growth of the country's dyestuff industry during the past five years stands unexampled in the annals of technology. . . . The majority of the staple dyes in current use six years ago, supplied chiefly from the giant works on and near the Rhine, are now produced in ample amount, and in quality fully equal to that of the Teutonic products. American synthetic indigo is the finest example of what our chemists can achieve in an amazingly brief period." Dr. Norton predicts that in 1925, all colors purchased formerly from Europe will be manufactured in this country.

Miss Teresa R. O'Donohue, president of the League of Catholic Women, continues to be engaged in social welfare work, and especially in the question of the working girl. At the National Catholic Conference, held in Washington, D. C., September, 1920, Miss O'Donohue read a paper on "The Disappearance of Young Girls in Our Large Cities." During the Fourth Red Cross Roll Call, she had charge of all the membership of the Catholic organizations in New York City, and also assisted Hon. Herbert C. Hoover in collecting funds for the Central European Relief Council.

On his return to civil life, after several years' war service, Robert B. Osgood, M.D., was reappointed instructor in Sur-

gery and Orthopaedic Surgery at the Harvard Medical School. His activities within the past year include service as Chief Orthopaedic Department, Massachusetts General Hospital; president, American Orthopaedic Association; Consultant in Orthopaedic Surgery to the survey of the medical needs for the City of Cleveland; chairman of the Sub-committee on Orthopaedic Surgery during the annual Congress on Medical Conditions, Licensure, Hospitals and Public Health, which was held in March, 1921, in Chicago. Dr. Osgood is also an active member of the Executive Committee of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross and chairman of the Executive Committee of the recently organized Health League of the City of Boston.

Eugene H. Outerbridge, a member of the United Hospital Fund Executive Committee and Campaign Committee for the raising of the $1,500,000 fund for the non-municipal hospitals of Greater New York, is also a member of the New York, New Jersey Port & Harbor Development Commission in the study for the analysis of existing conditions and the recommendations for a comprehensive plan for the future terminal development of the Port of New York, and member of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

In the spring of 1920, Frederick M. Padelford, Ph.D., University of Washington, was appointed Dean of the Graduate School of the University. He has devoted this year to the graduate work and the reorganization of the school. Last autumn, his volume on the Poems of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, appeared as Volume I. in the University of Washington Publications in Literature and Language, a work edited for the first time from manuscripts with introduction and notes.

Charles E. Page, M.D., has devoted forty years to infant mortality. Owing to his scientific method of rearing infants, many lives have been saved annually.

Mrs. William Usher Parsons, vice-president of St. Faith's House, Tarrytown, New York, a home for child mothers, pays

the following tribute to the late Miss Lena McGhee, who for twenty-two years was president of St. Faith's:

"Her patience, her deep understanding, her keen sense of justice, but chiefly her love, affected all who knew Miss McGhee, and her memory will live as a choice possession in the hearts of many. It may be truly said of her: 'Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends,' for into St. Faith's she put her all, her fortune, her life, her heart, and with no financial return, served to the last, thanking God for the opportunity and privilege of doing good."

Miss McGhee's associate and co-worker, Miss Katherine Mason, has been elected president of St. Faith's and will carry on the work along the lines of its founder.

Besides filling her office as an active vice-president of St. Faith's Home, Mrs. Parsons is furthering a movement to provide nutritious lunches to undernourished children in the public schools of New York City. The lunches now provided in two Parish houses on the East Side are meeting with success.

William E. Pulsifer, A.M., president of D. C. Heath and Company, which specializes in the translation of American texts into Spanish for the South American Republics, has recently been elected a member of the Mother Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, located at William and Mary College, in recognition of his literary attainments and his work as head of the Publication Department of Heath and Company. Mr. Pulsifer, on special occasions, has delivered addresses on the life and character of Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, General Grant, Conan Doyle, and other personages of national and international importance.

Mr. Walter J. Raybold, for the past three years president of the Writing Paper Manufacturers' Association, is now vice-president of the B. D. Rising Paper Company of Housatonic, Massachusetts.

Joseph E. Raycroft, M.D., in the autumn of 1919, severed his formal connection with the War Department and returned

to his position at Princeton University. His "Mass Physical Training," written at the request of the General Staff, and based upon developments made in physical and bayonet training at our training camps during the war, has now been adopted for use throughout the army. During the past year, Dr. Raycroft served as civilian adviser to the War Department on the question of its future policy toward the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

The Reverend Gilbert Reid, A.M., D.D., Director-in-Chief of the International Institute of China, has issued the forty-fourth report of the organization. The well-known aim of the Institute continues to be "to promote harmony between the Chinese and foreigners and between Christians and non-Christians; to impart instruction and to extend enlightenment, seeking so to enlarge the wisdom and stimulate the activity of the higher classes that from them reformatory influences may flow down to the masses of the people." It has undertaken to prepare and publish papers, books and periodicals suited to the times; to arrange classes for Chinese scholars where instruction may be given in matters of political science pertaining to the inter-relation of nations; to ameliorate the physical condition of the people and to promote their moral and intellectual welfare.

Arthur Roberts, inventor of the Roberts Flueless Coke and By-product Oven, reports that the plant of the St. Louis Coke and Chemical Company, operating at Granite City, near St. Louis, Mo., has been successful in coking Illinois coal, using the resultant coal in the blast furnace. This is the first time that Illinois coal has been coked and used successfully in a blast furnace. The creation of this new industry in the United States promises to solve the smoke nuisance by making a fuel (coke) out of cheap coals, thereby providing a fuel that can be transported and stacked indefinitely without deterioration for future requirements. New possibilities in the development of the dye industry and new resources in case of war are suggested, while other elements of national wealth and health will necessarily be influenced.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, University of Panama, was conferred during the year on Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director-General of the Pan American Union. The ceremony took place at the Pan American Union Building, Washington, D. C.

For a considerable period of time, Guy B. St. John of the General Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., has been working on a series of motion pictures, showing the lack of opportunity for higher education among poor young people. One of the four-reel pictures is being used throughout the country by other denominations carrying on educational work. During the autumn of 1920, one Presbyterian college alone for lack of room refused admittance to one hundred and seventy-five young people. All denominations report the same impoverished condition. By the use of his pictures in churches, Mr. St. John hopes to interest the public in this vital phase of American life.

Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, as chairman of Le Bien-Être du Blessé Woman's Motor Unit, arranged with the balance of its funds for the establishment of a "quiet room" in the new American Memorial Hospital to be erected at Rheims. As vice-president of the New York League of American Pen Women, she is conducting a "Shop Talk Group" of mutual criticism on "Short Stories and Articles for Professional Women Writers." Mrs. Seton also served as publicity manager of Mr. Seton's recent Educational Vaudeville Tour of twenty weeks in the South and East. She is organizer and chairman of the State Commission on Shorter Work Day for Women and Minors in Connecticut.

The British Government conferred upon Mrs. Seton for her war services, the Diplome Comite Britainnique de la Croix Rouge Française.

Harlow Shapley, Ph.D., of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, was granted a year's leave of absence which he will spend at the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard University. In February, 1921, Dr. Shapley delivered a series of lectures in San Francisco and Berkeley, under the auspices of the Astro-

nomical Society of the Pacific, on the subject of "Dimensions and Structure of the Galactic System."

After twenty-three years' service on the Board of Trustees of the Godman Guild, the oldest social settlement in Columbus, Ohio, and thirteen years as president of the Guild Board, Professor Wilbur H. Siebert, resigned, leaving the settlement in a flourishing financial condition. Within recent months, he has published a monograph on "The Loyalists of Pennsylvania" and an article in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review,* entitled: "Kentucky's Struggle with Its Loyalist Proprietors."

George W. Sisson, Jr., president of the American Paper and Pulp Association, one of the oldest trade organizations in the United States, was made a member of the Executive Committees of the National Industrial Conference Board and of the American-Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association.

Mrs. C. Lorillard Spencer, who spent several months in 1920 among the Moros, is much encouraged by the growth of the Moro Agricultural School located at Indanan, Jolo, Philippine Islands. Under the able management of Mr. James Fugate, the school promises to become a great agricultural center. The Division Superintendent, Mr. J. W. Light, in writing to Mrs. Spencer, says:

Jolo, September 4th, 1920.

Mrs. C. Lorillard Spencer,
Indanan, Sulu.

Dear Mrs. Spencer:

Relative to the Moro Agricultural School and its future I desire to make the following comments:

I have studied intensely the Sulu phase of the Moro problem for two years and I think the Moro Agricultural School has before it the greatest possibilities for development that I know of in the Orient. In the first place, it is located in the province which was for centuries the political and spiritual head of the Malay Mohammedan group. It is today the spiritual head of these followers of Mahomet.

The public schools of Sulu plan to give to all children of

Sulu at least four years of primary instruction. There are at present 60 primary schools and we shall soon have 100. (There are only three schools at present time carrying intermediate courses.) In a few years we shall be turning out annually some two thousand graduates of the primary schools. Sulu is so closely allied with Borneo that educational influences are being felt in that vast country. There will come a time in the near future when, through the products of Sulu's educational system, the hordes of Borneo will begin to crave modern education and will first of all turn to the schools in the Islamic countries. When they will have completed the instruction offered by the common schools would they not, in seeking higher training, choose a college established in the Mohammedan world for the education of Mohammedans, and conducted by an organization which understands Mohammedans and has their welfare at heart?

The Moro Agricultural School is the only school which has the opportunity of taking this college position among the Malay followers of Mohammed. The Government does not have, at the present time, any intention of establishing a college in Sulu for the reason that elementary education requires all funds that can be mastered.

The school should, therefore, in my opinion, be ready to offer, at the beginning of the school year 1922 the first year of high school work, in 1923 the second year, etc., until the complete course is offered. Here is the entire Moro race from which to draw students, and there is not, so far as I am aware, any other primary private institution in the Orient established on such broad principles—being non-sectarian—and I sincerely hope that it will continue on these principles and develop into a college that will be looked upon with yearning hearts by the youths of the Malay Mohammedan World.

Yours very sincerely,
J. W. Light, *Division Superintendent.*

During the summer Mrs. Spencer will return to the Philippine Islands for the fifth time to devote her efforts to the education of the Moros.

Dr. Emanuel Sternheim is devoting his efforts to constructive civic reform and social welfare, and to public lecture-work on these subjects.

In April, 1920, Mr. Lothrop Stoddard published "The Rising Tide of Color against White World-Supremacy" (Scrib-

ner's). The book is now in its eighth edition in this country. In England, where it was separately published, it met with pronounced success. Mr. Stoddard's latest publication: "The New World of Islam"—a rather fundamental study of present conditions and tendencies in the Mohammedan world, i. e., the Near and Middle East, will appear in August, 1921, (Scribner's).

In August, 1920, the eight Straus Milk Stations and the Straus Pasteurization Laboratory donated by Nathan Straus to the City of New York, were taken over by the Health Department. Of these stations, operated by Mr. Straus for many years, and distributing milk to the poor at low prices, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, says: "Nathan Straus, through his milk stations, has saved more lives than any one man that I know of. His gift of the milk stations and laboratory is the greatest gift that the City of New York has ever received."

President Henry Suzzallo, University of Washington, during the year served as trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; member of the International Passport and Postal Reform Committee; vice-president, Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health; member, National Dante Committee, and member, Committee on Policies and Platform of the Republican National Committee.

Honorable Edwin F. Sweet, as Assistant Secretary, Department of Commerce, has been interested in the construction of the Government biological laboratory at Fairport, Iowa, designed for the study of fresh-water life. It is the first of its kind located upon an inland river or lake intended to serve the same purpose for the same kind of investigations and studies which have for several years been conducted at tide water laboratories with reference to marine life. This laboratory was dedicated in October, 1920, on which occasion, Mr. Sweet represented the Government and delivered an address. Regarding the future work of the laboratory, he recommended to the manufacturers of the Mississippi Valley, who had been beneficiaries of the research work of the Fairport station, that

they provide during the summer months for the housing of visiting scientists desiring to make use of the laboratory, and that courses of lectures on scientific subjects be arranged, thus developing an inland scientific Chautauqua.

Mr. Sweet's other activities included the vice-chairmanship of the Federal Electric Railways Commission, appointed by President Wilson. In regard to a report of the Commission to the President, submitted on July, 1920, Mr. Sweet says:

"Its most important recommendation is that street railways and all public utilities should be operated for public service and not for private profit. Simple as it may sound, this is revolutionary. Most of our public utilities have been and still are operated by private corporations for their own financial benefit and service to the public has been looked upon as a secondary consideration. The Commission did not recommend municipal ownership and operation except in cases where private ownership and operation have fallen down. The service-at-cost plan, originated by Judge Taylor of Cleveland, Ohio, and in operation in his home city and a few others, received the hearty approval of the Commission." Mr. Sweet on various occasions has advocated the plan in addresses before Chambers of Commerce and Rotary Clubs.

In June, 1920, the University of Pittsburgh conferred upon Miss Alice M. Thurston, principal of the Thurston Preparatory School, of Pittsburgh, the honorary degree of Master of Arts in recognition of her long service as an educator in the city of Pittsburgh. Under Miss Thurston a club of parents and teachers has been formed to consider the betterment of social amusements for the young people of Pittsburgh. A permanent organization of men and women who are residents of the city and willing to work for the better tone of civic amusements, is also under way.

Charles Franklin Thwing, Litt.D., LL.D., president of the Western Reserve University, published in 1920 a history of "The American Colleges and Universities in the Great War, 1914-1919" (Macmillan Company). Dr. Thwing in his prefatory note says: "Higher education in the person of its teachers

and students of successive generations, trains men for the service of the nation. While higher education may in certain respects be justly charged with narrowness, it yet, be it affirmed, uses its narrowness for an increase of all human forces and for a worthy bettering of all that makes for the welfare of men."

During the year of 1920 Mrs. Edward M. Townsend acted as vice-chairman of the War Work Council Continuation Committee of the Young Women's Christian Associations, assisting in carrying on the war work of the organization overseas and in the United States, and in the absorbing into permanent regular Association work, such pieces of war-work as were needed in localities where war service had been given.

At the Cleveland Convention in April, 1920, she was elected a member of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations and is serving on the Finance Committee and in the Field Work Department. Mrs. Townsend still retains her office as vice-chairman of the War Work Council Continuation Committee. She is a member of the Executive Committee of the Van Cortlandt Museum Committee of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York; and a member of the Board of Managers of the Visiting Nurse Association in Oyster Bay.

Gustave R. Tuska served as a member of the Mexican Committee, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the Second Pan American Financial Conference, held in January, 1920, at Washington, D. C. He reports that the purpose of this committee was "to confer with the representatives appointed by the Mexican Government to represent that country at this conference." Since that time, a permanent committee has been formed by the Secretary of the Treasury, of which committee Mr. Tuska is a member and the secretary. The Permanent Committee is to carry out the recommendations of the First and Second Pan American Financial Conferences relating especially to the bringing about of financial and commercial relations between the United States and Mexico. In addition, Mr. Tuska has been active on various committees of national organizations.

T. Wayland Vaughan, Ph.D., in August, 1920, as chairman of the Section of Geology, attended the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, held under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

During November and December, 1920, he conducted geological investigations for private interests in the Tampico oil district of Mexico. At the meeting of the Geological Society of America held in Chicago, Dr. Vaughan led a symposium on problems in sedimentation. In February, 1921, he went to Haiti to supervise a geological survey of the Haitian Republic under the direction of the U. S. Geological Survey.

In June, 1921, the Adjutant-General of the Army announced that St. John's School of Manlius, N. Y., of which General William Verbeck is president, had been designated as honor school for the current year. St. John's School has received this designation for the past eighteen consecutive years, being the only school with equal record.

Honorable Martin J. Wade in 1920 coöperated with Dean William F. Russell, of the State University of Iowa, in the preparation of "Elementary Americanism—The Short Constitution," one of a series of volumes intended for use in the schools, the home and general Americanization work. "The aim of the 'Short Constitution' is to present in a form as simple as possible, a definite knowledge of all the personal guarantees of the Constitution, with an explanation of what they mean, and of what they have done in the advancement of human happiness."

The publications issued during 1920 by Frank Julian Warne are "Industrial Relations," "The Workers at War," "Warne's Book of Charts," "Chartography in Ten Lessons," "Railway Income," and "Railway Property Investment."

E. W. Watkins, Executive Secretary of the Boy Conservation Bureau, reports that since the inception of the work, in 1912, practical assistance has been rendered to seven hundred and fifty homeless or imperiled boys. There have been this

year an unusual number of full orphans with no friends who could offer them homes. Quite a number of boys were threatened with commitment to reform schools, but were sent to Home Schools, and received instruction in some trade. Graduates of the Boy Conservation Bureau work out their own problems as stock clerks, collectors, telephone repairmen, and in various mechanical lines. The aim of this admirable organization is to rescue the homeless boy before he becomes a menace to society, by transferring him from a deteriorating environment to the wholesome atmosphere of an all-year-round Industrial Farm Training School, and keeping him there under the supervision and care of experts.

In the interest of organized business, education and philanthropy, Harry A. Wheeler, LL.D., devoted his efforts last year to the raising of $2,750,000 with which to erect in the City of Washington, D. C., suitable headquarters for American Business. A site has been acquired, fronting Lafayette Square on H Street, where a building will later be erected. The purpose of this project is to unify more positively and effectively the business interests of the country and to provide facilities for constructive coöperation with the Federal Government in all matters affecting the economic life of the nation.

As president of the Board of Trustees of the Garrett Biblical Institute, a theological school attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Wheeler is raising $2,000,000, one-half of which is to be used for additional buildings on its campus in Evanston, Illinois; and one-half to be added to the present endowment, thus providing facilities to more than double its student enrollment and to broaden its field of instruction in all religious and sociological subjects.

George Starr White, M.D., a vigorous worker in the interest of the Public Health of Los Angeles, California, has further developed his original Bio-Dynamo-Chromatic method of diagnosis and has also perfected many attachments to the therapeutic lamps now in use for treating diseases.

Two recent publications by Dr. White are "Think" and

"Youth—Obtained and Retained." "The Natural Way" will be issued this year.

Frankwood E. Williams, M.D., an Associate Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and member of the Editorial Board of *Mental Hygiene,* the quarterly magazine of the National Committee, gives his attention largely to lecturing, writing and presenting the principles of mental hygiene and the social significance of researches in psychiatry in language to be understood by intelligent layman. He has treated the following subjects: "Mental Hygiene and the College Student," "Mental Hygiene for the Teacher and the Normal Child," "Practical Applications of Mental Hygiene," "Mental Hygiene and the Social Worker," "The Dynamic Possibilities of Modern Psychiatry." He is now engaged with others in preparing a series of syllabi for courses in mental hygiene in normal schools. During the summer of 1921 Dr. Williams will conduct the courses in social psychiatry at the Smith College Training School for Psychiatric Social Work and a series of round table conferences at Muhlenberg College for the teachers attending the summer courses in mental hygiene.

In January, 1921, Professor C.-E. A. Winslow was extended a leave of absence from Yale University to assume the position of Director, Department of Health of the League of Red Cross Societies at Geneva. Professor Winslow plans to return to the University for the fall term.

As chairman of the Civil Service Commission, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, LL.B., prepared a report on "Classification of Positions in the Classified Service of the City of Philadelphia with Schedule of Compensation," which report was issued in October, 1920, by the Civil Service Commission.

In the preparation of a series of films on foods and textiles to further visual education, Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman of Boston, spent the greater part of the year in New York City at a leading motion picture company, devoted to Com-

munity Service. The Clothing Information Bureau in Boston, organized by Mrs. Woolman during her war service, has continued its development and is interrelating the work to educational and social institutions in Boston. Owing to its economic functions for the people, branches in other states have been organized. In September, 1920, Mrs. Woolman's "Clothing, Choice, Care, Cost" was published by the Lippincott Company.

During the winter of 1920, Mrs. Annie Russell Yorke arranged a Fair at Millburn, N. J., to raise funds for the Neighborhood Association, an organization which renders useful service to the foreign population of that town.

In March, 1919, on behalf of the Stage Woman's War Relief, she turned over to the military authorities of Debarkation Hospital, No. 5 (Grand Central Palace), the theatre planned and under her management for the returning wounded soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces. This theatre was "one of the finest of the remedial utilities of the war," which won for Mrs. Yorke the approval of Washington and the coöperation of the Red Cross.

Mary V. Young, Ph.D., professor of Romance Language at Mount Holyoke College, who was granted leave of absence for the academic year 1921-1922, is devoting her time to study and research abroad. Dr. Young read before the Modern Language Assistant of America, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a paper on "Mazoni and the Romantic Movement in Italy."

Elmer H. Youngman, editor of the *Bankers Magazine*, New York City, was designated by the Secretary of the Treasury a member of the Nicaragua Group Committee at the Pan American Financial Conference, which held its meeting in January, 1920, at Washington, D. C. In May, 1920, Mr. Youngman prepared and read a paper on "Possibilities of Financing Foreign Trade Under the Edge Law" at the Seventh National Foreign Trade Convention at San Francisco, California. In December, he participated in the conference held in Chicago, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps for the organization of the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation.

IN MEMORIAM

It is with deep regret we announce the untimely death on January 29, 1921, of Mr. Alfred Tredway White of Brooklyn. In 1876, Mr. White inaugurated the movement, now national, for tenement house reform, constructing in Brooklyn the first model tenements built in America. As a member of the New York Tenement House Committee, 1900-01, he helped secure the enactment of the tenement house law and the organization of the tenement house committee for New York City. In 1878, he assisted in the founding of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, acting as president for thirty years. In 1880, he founded the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Mr. White's philanthropic activities covered a wide range, and included those for the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society; the Russell Sage Foundation; the National Committee, American Red Cross; the Visiting Nurses' Association of Brooklyn; the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Among his publications on housing were the following: "Improved Dwellings for the Laboring Classes" (1877); "Better Homes for Working Men" (1886); "Sun-lighted Tenements" (1912).

Mr. White and his two sisters were chiefly instrumental in establishing the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, to which, after 1910 he devoted much of his time, thought, and resources.

Numerous medals, decorations and honors by foreign governments and institutions were conferred upon him in consideration of his public welfare work. In 1920, Mr. White was awarded the Presentation Medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences.

C. STUART GAGER, Sc.D.

CONSTITUTION

AND

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

FOUNDED IN 1912 UNDER THE CHARTER OF THE

AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS, JANUARY 28, 1899

CONSTITUTION

I. ORIGIN AND NAME

This National Society, organized by the American Social Science Association, under a charter granted by Act of Congress January 28th, 1899, shall be known as THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES.

II. OBJECT

The object of this National Institute shall be to promote the study of Social Science and to reward distinguished services rendered to humanity, either by election to the National Institute, or by the bestowal of medals or other insignia.

III. MEMBERSHIP

Qualification for membership shall be notable achievement in the field of Social Science or services performed for the benefit of mankind.

IV. ELECTIONS

1. Nominations for election shall be made to the Council, and election may be either by a two-thirds vote of those present at a meeting of the Council; by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a regular or special meeting of the Institute, or by such other procedure as the Institute may prescribe.

2. Ten citizens in good standing, of any town or city in the United States may, as a reward for special services rendered by an individual, nominate him as a candidate for election or recognition. They must forward to the Council of the National Institute through the Secretary, a detailed account of the candidate's qualifications and the nature of the service rendered.

3. Honorary members may be elected in the same manner as members under Art. I. They may wear the ribbon of the N. I. S. S., receive medals, or both, as the Council may decide.

4. Officers and Directors of the American Social Science Association shall be *ipso facto* members of the National Institute.

V. OFFICERS

1. The Officers of the National Institute shall consist of a President, as many Vice-Presidents as the Council may from time to time nominate, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who together shall constitute the Council of the Institute.

VI. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

1. Officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting.

2. A nominating committee of ten shall be nominated by the President previous to the election.

3. The Council may fill a vacancy at any time by a two-thirds vote.

VII. ANNUAL MEETING

1. The annual meeting of the Institute shall be held the third Friday in January unless otherwise ordered by the Council.

2. Special meetings may be called by the President, by three members of the Council, or by petition of one-fourth of the members of the Institute.

VIII. DUTIES OF OFFICERS

1. It shall be the duty of the President, or in his absence, the senior Vice-President, to preside at all meetings of the Institute or Council.

2. The Secretary shall keep a minute of all meetings of the Institute and of the Council, and shall be the custodian of all records.

3. The Treasurer shall take charge of all the funds of the Institute and shall make disbursements only upon the order of the Council.

IX. ANNUAL DUES

1. The annual dues for members shall be Five Dollars.

2. Honorary members shall pay One Dollar annually, and shall receive four ribbons of the Institute.

3. The Council may at its discretion reduce the dues of any member.

4. By payment of One Hundred Dollars a member may become a life member of the Institute.

X. EXPULSION

Any member may be expelled for misconduct by a two-thirds vote of the Council.

XI. INSIGNIA AND MEDALS

1. The insignia of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES shall be a bow of royal purple ribbon with a white bar woven at the extremity of the loops, or a metal and enamel pin of similar design.

2. Badge of membership will bear an eagle surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel, with the name of the Institute, stellar rays making a background for the device.

3. Presentation medals shall bear the Figure of Fame resting on a Shield, holding wreaths of laurel. The shield to bear the name of

the Institute. In the left hand, the figure to hold a palm branch. The reverse to show a torch with a name plate and *Dignus Honore,* the motto of the Institute.

XII. AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended, by a two-thirds vote of the Institute, upon the recommendation of the Council, or upon the request, in writing, of any five members. The Secretary shall be required to send to each member a copy of the proposed amendment, at least three weeks before the meeting at which the proposed amendment is to be considered.

LIST OF MEMBERS

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Barnes, Julius H.
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Straight, Mrs. Willard D.
Strater, Charles G.
Synnott, Thomas W.
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