



Arnold Schwyzer and Family
Papers.

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[March 5, 1936]

L'Eternel t'a béni dans tout le travail de
tes mains. Deut. 2. 7.

Ne crains point, crois seulement.
Marc 5. 36.

M

Madame Docteur Albert HEGI-HENGGELE, du Caire, aux Verrières ;
Madame SCHELLENBERG-HEGI, à Aathal, ses enfants et petits-enfants ;
Monsieur et Madame Louis HEGI, aux Verrières, leurs enfants et petits-
enfants ;

Madame MONNARD-HEGI, à Neuchâtel, ses enfants et petits-enfants ;
Monsieur et Madame Charles HEGI, à Buenos-Ayres, et leurs enfants ;
Monsieur et Madame Adolphe HENGGELE, à Kastanienbaum, et leurs
enfants ;

Les enfants et petits-enfants de feu Madame et Monsieur Henri BOREL-
HENGGELE ;

Monsieur ROWLAND-HENGGELE, à Juwal (Tyrol) et ses enfants ;
Monsieur et Madame SCHWYZER et famille, à St-Paul (U. S. A.) ;

Les familles HEGI, MARTIN, HENGGELE, ses amis en Suisse et en
Egypte, ainsi que le personnel de l'Hôpital Victoria au Caire, ont la douleur de
vous faire part du décès de

Monsieur le Docteur Albert HEGI

Médecin en Chef de l'Hôpital Victoria au Caire

leur cher époux, frère, beau-frère, oncle, grand-oncle, parent et ami, survenu le 16
Janvier 1937, dans sa 66^{me} année, à l'Hôpital Salem à Berne.

LES VERRIÈRES, le 16 Janvier 1937.

L'ensevelissement aura lieu aux Verrières-Suisses, le

Lundi 18 Janvier 1937, à 13 heures.

Docteur Arnold Schwizer
famille
Crous Hill 8



✓ $\frac{1}{2}$ Paul / him /
U. S. A





PROGRAM OF THE MINNEAPOLIS SURGICAL SOCIETY

TO BE HELD IN THE LOUNGE OF THE

HENNEPIN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

Thursday, March 5, 1936

8:00 p.m.

1. Dr. William Peyton
Lympho-epithelioma.
2. Dr. Arnold Schwyzer
Personal Experiences with Gastric Carcinoma.
3. Election of Officers.

E. A. Regnier,
Secretary.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between

ELIZABETH C. SULLIVAN, in-
dividually, as Executrix
and as etc.,

Complainant,

-and-

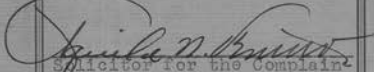
BUENA VISTA COFFEE COMPANY,
a New Jersey corporation,

Defendant.

ON BILL &C.

BILL OF COMPLAINT, AFFIDAV-
ITS AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE
ETC.

Certified that the within
are true copies of the orig-
inals.


Solicitor for the Complain-
ant.

Law Offices of
Aquila N. Beninc
207 Market Street
Newark, N. J.

[April 29, 1936]

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between

ELIZABETH C. SULLIVAN, individually, as Executrix and as sole legatee under the last Will and Testament of her deceased husband, Theodore C. Sullivan,

ON BILL &c.

Complainant,

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE AND APPOINTING RECEIVER.

-and-

BUENA VISTA COFFEE COMPANY, a New Jersey corporation,

Defendant.

This cause being opened to the court by Aquila N. Venino, of counsel with the complainant, and upon reading and filing the bill of complaint herein, and the affidavits thereto annexed, and the court being satisfied therefrom with the sufficiency of this application and of the truth of the allegations contained in said bill of complaint; and it further appearing that the corporation has been in the course of dissolution since 1907 by and through its Board of Directors as a Board of Trustees; that all of the said Board of Trustees are now deceased; that all of the officers of the company are deceased and that all of the stockholders, with the exception of two, are deceased, and that the company has valuable claims against the United Mexican Government, which are in the course of consideration by certain commissions established between the United States of America and the United Mexican Government, which require prompt and immediate attention on behalf of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, the defendant in the above entitled action; and it further appearing that the respective commissions refuse to deal with anyone in connection with the above mentioned claims unless he can show that he has a legal right to represent the said corporation, and it appearing that there is no one in existence having any legal right to represent

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between

ELIZABETH G. SULLIVAN, individually, as Executrix and as sole legatee under the Last Will and Testament of her deceased husband, Theodore G. Sullivan,

Complainant,

-and-

BUENA VISTA COFFEE COMPANY, a New Jersey corporation,

Defendant.

ON BILL &c.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE AND APPOINTING RECEIVER.

This cause being opened to the court by Aquila N. Venino, of counsel with the complainant, and upon reading and filing the bill of complaint herein, and the affidavits thereto annexed, and the court being satisfied thereof with the sufficiency of this application and of the truth of the allegations contained in said bill of complaint; and it further appearing that the corporation has been in the course of dissolution since 1907 by and through its Board of Directors as a Board of Trustees; that all of the said Board of Trustees are now deceased; that all of the officers of the company are deceased and that all of the stockholders, with the exception of two, are deceased, and that the company has valuable claims against the United Mexican Government, which are in the course of consideration by certain commissions established between the United States of America and the United Mexican Government, which require prompt and immediate attention on behalf of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, the defendant in the above entitled action; and it further appearing that the respective commissions refuse to deal with anyone in connection with the above mentioned claims unless he can show that he has a legal right to represent the said corporation, and it appearing that there is no one in existence having any legal right to represent

said corporation; and it appearing to the court that it is absolutely necessary that a receiver be appointed to preserve the assets and property of said defendant;

It is, on this 29th day of April, A.D. 1936, on motion of Aquila N. Verino, Solicitor for said complainant,

ORDERED that the said defendant show cause before the Chancellor at the Chancery Chambers, Industrial Building, 1060 Broad Street, in the City of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 19th day of May A.D. 1936, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, (Daylight Saving Time), or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, why the prayers of said bill of complaint should not be granted and why an injunction or injunction order should not issue restraining the defendant or its officers, agents, servants and attorneys from exercising any of its privileges or franchises and from collecting or receiving any debt or paying out, selling, assigning, or transferring any of its estate, money, funds, lands, tenements, or effects except to a receiver appointed by this court, and why a receiver should not be appointed for the stockholders and creditors, if any, of said defendant, of all of the property and assets of the defendant pursuant to an Act of the New Jersey Legislature entitled "An Act Concerning Corporations (revision of 1896)" approved April 21, 1896, and the acts supplemental thereto and amendatory thereof; and it is further

ORDERED that in the meantime and pending the appointment of a statutory receiver, that Theodore G. Sullivan, of Ruth-
erford, N. J.
be and he is hereby appointed receiver of the assets and property of said defendant of whatsoever kind and nature and wheresoever located, with full power to take into his possession said assets and property; and it is further

ORDERED that said receiver give a bond to the Chan-

celler of New Jersey in the sum of one thousand-----
Dollars to be approved as to form and sufficiency by any Special
Master of this Court; and it is further

ORDERED that in the meantime and until this order
shall be made absolute or be discharged, the said defendant, its
officers, agents, servants and attorneys be and they are hereby
restrained and enjoined from exercising its privileges and fran-
chises, and from collecting and receiving any debt, and from pay-
ing out, selling or assigning any of its estate, money, funds,
lands, tenements or effects, except to said receiver; and it is
further

ORDERED that a copy of the bill of complaint and
affidavits annexed, as well as a copy of this order, which copies
may be certified by the solicitor of the complainant, be served
upon the defendant corporation by mailing copies thereof as above
Henry K. Henderson and to
mentioned to all the stockholders and creditors, if any, of said
corporation, so far as the receiver can ascertain the same, within
7 days from the making hereof, directed to same at their last
known respective addresses.

Respectfully advised,

J. O. Bigelow
V.C.

Luther A. Campbell
C.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

TO HIS HONOR, LUTHER A. CAMPBELL, CHANCELLOR OF THE
STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

The complainant, Elizabeth C. Sullivan, individually, as Executrix and as sole legatee under the Last Will and Testament of her deceased husband, Theodore G. Sullivan, of the Town of Montclair, County of Essex and State of New Jersey, a stockholder of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey, for and on behalf of herself individually, as Executrix and as sole legatee aforesaid, and on behalf of all other stockholders and/or creditors of said Buena Vista Coffee Company, who shall come in and contribute to the expenses of this suit, respectfully shows:

1. That your orator is the owner and holder of nine hundred and seventy-three(973.) shares of the common capital stock of the said Buena Vista Coffee Company.

2. The Buena Vista Coffee Company was brought into existence by the initiative and efforts of Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan, the deceased husband of your orator, who lived in Montclair, N. J., but made frequent trips to Mexico in connection with oil contracts that he would procure for American companies, and Henry F. Schlattman, who was permanently located at Espiritu, Santo, Mexico City, Mexico, but who was an American citizen, being a native of St. Paul, Minnesota, conducting a photographic studio in Mexico City. Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan, in his travels in Mexico, took photographs, which he took to Mr. Henry F. Schlattman for developing. In this way the two men became acquainted with each other, which acquaintanceship ripened into a close friendship.

3. The said Mr. Schlattman and Mr. Sullivan became mutually interested in the idea of buying certain Mexican lands that were particularly adapted for growing coffee, rubber, oranges, lemons and bananas. Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Schlattman decided to purchase certain Mexican lands located in the State of Puebla for the purpose of developing a coffee and rubber plantation, as well as for the purpose of growing other tropical fruits and vegetables and also for the purpose of raising cattle. A Mr. Frank S. Borton, of the State of Puebla, Mexico, who was a Methodist Minister, doing missionary work in Mexico, but who was an American citizen, being a native of California, also became interested in the venture, as did Dr. Arnold Schwyzer, also an American, a native of St. Paul, Minnesota.

4. On March 5th, 1897 the said Theodore G. Sullivan, Henry F. Schlattman, Frank S. Borton and Dr. Arnold Schwyzer organized and created the Buena Vista Coffee Company, a corporation, under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey entitled "An Act concerning corporations" (Revision of 1896), Approved April 21st, 1896, with any amendments or supplements thereof that may have been in force at that time.

5. That the certificate of incorporation of said Buena Vista Coffee Company shows that it is incorporated for Twenty Five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00), to be divided into two thousand five hundred (2,500) shares of capital common stock of the par value of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) each. The certificate further shows that said Theodore G. Sullivan subscribed for six hundred shares (600), Henry F. Schlattman subscribed for five hundred shares (500), Dr. Arnold Schwyzer subscribed for four hundred (400) shares and Frank S. Borton subscribed for one hundred and fifty-five (155) shares, the aggregate of which subscription

is the amount with which the company began business. The certificate also provided that the Board of Directors shall have power, without the assent or vote of a majority of all the stock issued, to make, alter, amend and rescind the by-laws of the company and to fix the amount to be reserved as working capital. It also provided that with the consent in writing and pursuant to the vote of the holders of a majority of the stock issued and outstanding, and not otherwise, the stockholders having been formally convened in a meeting, the directors shall have power and authority to sell, assign, transfer, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the whole property of the corporation.

6. The certificate of incorporation further shows that the objects for which the corporation was further organized were as follows:

"Third: That the objects for which this Company is formed are to do any or all of the things herein set forth to the same extent as natural persons might or could do and in any part of the world, as principals, agents, or otherwise; and in furtherance, and not in limitation, of the general powers conferred by the Laws of the State of New Jersey, it is hereby expressly provided that the Company shall have also the following powers:

"To carry on the business of buying, selling and raising of coffee, rubber, corn, sugar cane, vanilla, cattle, and in addition thereto, a general agricultural business.

"Including the acquisition by purchase, by manufacture or otherwise of all materials, supplies, machinery, and other articles necessary or convenient for use in connection with and in carrying on the business herein mentioned, or any part thereof.

"(a) To manufacture, purchase, or otherwise acquire, hold, own, mortgage, pledge, sell, assign and transfer, invest, trade, deal in and deal with goods, wares and merchandise and property of every class and description.

"(b) To acquire the goodwill, rights and property of any kind, and to undertake the whole or any part of the assets and liabilities of any person, firm, association or corporation.

"(c) To apply for, register, purchase, or otherwise acquire, and to hold, use, operate, intro-

duce and to sell or to otherwise dispose of, to grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account any and all trade marks, inventions, improvements and processes used in connection with, or secured under Letters Patent of the United States, or elsewhere or otherwise.

"(d) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, warrants, bonds, debentures, and other negotiable or transferable instruments.

"(e) To procure the Company to be registered or recognized, to have one or more offices to carry on its operations and business, and unlimitedly to hold, purchase, mortgage, and convey real and personal property in any State or Territory of the United States, and in any Foreign Country or place.

"To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the above, and in general to engage in any and all lawful business whatever, necessary or convenient, with all the rights, privileges and powers now or hereafter granted by the Laws of the State of New Jersey to corporations formed under this Act."

7. The principal office of the company was at #226 Orange Road, Montclair, N. J., which was the home of Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan. Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan was elected President and Treasurer of said corporation, Mr. Frank S. Borton Vice President and Mr. Henry F. Schlattman secretary and general manager.

8. After the Buena Vista Coffee Company was formed, it acquired a tract of land consisting of twenty-five thousand (25,000) acres of virgin tropical land on the Pantepec River, in the State of Puebla, Mexico, which is inland from Tuxpan, and about six miles distant from the Village of Metalttoyuca. The land required clearance in order to prepare it for the growing of coffee, rubber, etc. A great deal of money was therefore expended by the corporation for the purpose of clearing the land and then for the purpose of erecting thereon homes and buildings to house the manager and help, and barns for the housing of cattle, etc.

9. After the land was properly cleared and planted to coffee, rubber, oranges, bananas, etc., it then took four to seven years for the trees to mature and to become profitably

productive. That after the trees mature they become profitable bearing for a period of about forty years, or more.

10. That while the coffee trees, orange trees, etc. were in the course of developing and maturing, the said Buena Vista Coffee Company grew other products such as corn and other vegetables and went in for raising and breeding valuable cattle and stock. The land was wonderfully productive and fertile, producing two and three crops of corn and various other products per year.

11. The expense to the company of purchasing the land and clearing it and the building of houses and barns thereon and the purchasing of trees and seed and cattle, etc., in connection with it, was large. That the company had to meet these expenses and also the permanent overhead expenses for the manager and help on the property to look after the plantation while it was in the course of maturing, and it, therefore, found it necessary to raise additional funds, which it did by issuing its capital stock to the extent allowed by its certificate of incorporation.

12. In 1909 there were great improvements underway from Tuxpan up the river in connection with oil exploration work. A number of good gushers had been struck on the land immediately adjacent to the plantation owned by the Buena Vista Coffee Company and in line with its property, which was a clear indication that the plantation had sub-surface valuations on account of the oil.

13. Then came the Mexican Revolution in 1910, which produced unsettled conditions and which spread through the entire Mexican country, but, in particular, through this section where the company's lands were located. Mexican money became worthless as there was no stable government behind it. There was wholesale depredation by the Mexican soldiers, as they ravaged this particular locality, driving off all cattle and animals, and driving off

the help and manager from the plantation, taking possession of the plantation, destroying all the coffee trees and fruit trees, and laying waste not only to the entire plantation but laying waste to the whole locality, destroying all of the houses and buildings on the plantation and finally winding up with burning down the entire Village of Metlatoyuca, which was the nearest village to the plantation. Nothing was left on the plantation except the bare land, upon which had been spent much good money and years of labor.

14. The revolution and disturbed conditions in Mexico and the depredation took place and lasted from November 1910 until and during the year 1920, during which time the Buena Vista Coffee Company was deprived and prevented from making use of its land in any shape, form or manner, the conditions prevailing and the depredation having made it absolutely impossible.

15. On March 15th, 1907 the charter of the Buena Vista Coffee Company was revoked by proclamation of the Governor of the State of New Jersey, for the nonpayment of the State franchise tax, which charter has never been reinstated and which remains revoked up to the present time.

16. At the time the charter was revoked, as above mentioned, the Board of Directors and the officers of the Buena Vista Coffee Company consisted of the following, who were alive at that time, namely: Theodore G. Sullivan, Director, President and Treasurer; Henry F. Schlattman, Director, Secretary and Manager; and Frank S. Borton, Director and Vice President.

17. By reason of the revocation of the charter of the said Buena Vista Coffee Company, the Board of Directors in existence at that time, or the survivors of them, pursuant to the laws of the State of New Jersey in such case made and provided, became a Board of Trustees, whose duty it became to wind up and

liquidate the corporation and to distribute its assets among its stockholders after the payment of its indebtedness.

18. In 1914 the Buena Vista Coffee Company had an offer of purchase of part of its land located in the State of Puebla, Mexico, from the Concordia Oil Company. This offer was made during the time when the Revolution was still in full force, and at a time when Mexican money had absolutely no value. The Board of Trustees and stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company were not inclined to accept any Mexican money in payment for the property, but they were inclined to accept, as payment for the purchase price of the property, stock of the Concordia Oil Company.

19. That subsequently, and in the year 1914, the Buena Vista Coffee Company sold to the Concordia Oil Company part of the land located in the State of Puebla, Mexico, in consideration of Sixty Thousand Dollars (\$60,000.00) worth of capital stock of the Concordia Oil Company, which stock was to be distributed among the stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company in proportion to their stockholdings in the Buena Vista Coffee Company. That the sale of the land to the Concordia Oil Company, on behalf of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, was consummated by Henry F. Schlattman, who was conveniently located in Mexico City, Mexico, to whom the Sixty Thousand Dollars (\$60,000.00) worth of capital stock of the Concordia Oil Company was delivered and received by him on behalf of the Buena Vista Coffee Company.

20. After Mr. Henry F. Schlattman had the stock of the Concordia Oil Company, which was delivered to him in Mexico City, he had the task of bringing the shares of stock from Mexico to the United States to be delivered to Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan, who, in turn, was to distribute the same among the respective stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company in proportion to their respective holdings in the Buena Vista Coffee Company. The

removal of this stock from Mexico entailed great danger of seizure by the revolutionary and other forces, and great care had to be taken to bring it to the United States from Mexico, and which necessitated it being brought into the country in small lots. It took until the year 1916 for all of the stock to be safely brought from Mexico in this manner to the United States, where it came into the hands of Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan for distribution. The stock was then distributed to the respective stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company proportionately in accordance with the number of shares that each stockholder held.

21. The stock of the Concordia Oil Company, with the consent and agreement of all of the stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, was distributed among the stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company in the following manner:

Theodore G. Sullivan, holding 965 shares of the Buena Vista Coffee Company stock, received .386 percent of the Concordia Oil Company stock.

Henry F. Schlattman, holding 404 shares of the Buena Vista Coffee Company stock, received .1616 percent of the Concordia Oil Company stock.

Mrs. Charles B. Mitchel, holding 380 shares of the Buena Vista Coffee Company stock, received .152 percent of the Concordia Oil Company stock.

Frank S. Borton, holding 155 shares of the Buena Vista Coffee Company stock, received .062 percent of the Concordia Oil Company stock.

Benjamin S. Agnew, holding 201 shares of the Buena Vista Coffee Company stock, received .0804 percent of the Concordia Oil Company stock.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Sullivan, wife of Theodore G. Sullivan, holding 8 shares of the Buena Vista Coffee Company stock,

received .0032 percent of the Concordia Oil Company stock.

H. W. Ziegler, holding 61 shares of the Buena Vista Coffee Company stock, received .0244 percent of the Concordia Oil Company stock.

Arnold Schwyzer, holding 326 shares of the Buena Vista Coffee Company stock, received .1304 percent of the Concordia Oil Company stock.

22. After the Buena Vista Coffee Company had sold part of its lands in the State of Puebla, Mexico, to the Concordia Oil Company, as above stated, the Mexican Government expropriated the balance of the Buena Vista Coffee Company's lands for communal grants to Indian communities.

23. After the distribution of the stock of the Concordia Oil Company among the stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, as above mentioned, and after the Mexican Government expropriated the balance of the lands of the said Buena Vista Coffee Company there were no further assets left of the Buena Vista Coffee Company with the exception of the claims that the Buena Vista Coffee Company had against the Mexican Government for the losses and damages it sustained by reason of the devastation by the revolutionary forces of Mexico, as above mentioned, and for the expropriation of the balance of its lands by the Mexican Government, as aforesaid.

24. That in 1919, and also prior thereto, the Buena Vista Coffee Company filed with the American Consulate, located at Mexico City, and also with the State Department in Washington, D. C., claim against the Mexican Government to cover its losses on account of the devastation, amounting to about Twenty Seven Thousand Dollars (\$27,000.00), and on account of the seizures, the amount of which is unknown to your orator, but, on information and belief, the claim is in the neighborhood of Two Hundred and

Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$250,000.00).

25. On or about September 8th, 1923 a convention between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, providing for the amicable settlement and adjustment of claims by the citizens of each country against the other (excluding the claims for losses or damages growing out of the Revolutionary disturbances in Mexico, which formed the basis of another and separate convention), was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, at Washington, creating a commission called the General Claims Commission, United States and Mexico, to which commission all such claims were to be submitted for disposition within a stated time.

26. That on September 10th, 1923 a convention between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, providing for the settlement and amicable adjustment of claims arising from losses or damages suffered by American citizens through Revolutionary acts within the period from November 20th, 1910 to May 31st, 1920, inclusive, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Mexico City, creating a commission called the Special Claims Commission, United States and Mexico, to which all such claims were to be referred and disposed of.

27. The claims filed by the Buena Vista Coffee Company with the American Consulate at Mexico City and with the State Department in Washington, D. C., as above stated, were transferred to the above mentioned General and also to the above mentioned Special Claims Commission for their respective consideration.

28. The Special Claims Commission, United States and Mexico, met in Mexico City for the purpose of hearing and considering proofs in connection with claims made by American

citizens and American corporations, arising out of the Mexican Revolutionary disturbances, but in April, 1934, it was agreed between the United States and the United Mexican Government that the plan to dispose of the special claims by arbitration should be abandoned and that Mexico should pay to the United States a lump sum in settlement of these claims. A first payment of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000.00) was made by the Mexican Government in January 1935. Payments in the same amount are to be made in January of each year, until the total sum of Five Million Four Hundred Forty Eight Thousand Twenty Dollars and Fourteen Cents (\$5,448,020.14), (subject to increase if certain claims now classified as general claims are determined to be special) has been paid. The sum which Mexico agreed to pay to the United States in settlement of special claims represents the same average percentage which Mexico recognized as due on account of similar claims of six European countries. That the special claims fund at the present time has been increased to about Eight Million Dollars (\$8,000,000.00)..

29. In August, 1935 the Honorable President Roosevelt appointed three American citizens to constitute the Special Mexican Claims Commission, pursuant to an Act of Congress of April 10th, 1935. The function of this commission is to determine the merits of the special claims and to make awards, which will be paid pro rata from the sum available for distribution. Its decisions are required by the act to be in accordance with the evidence and the applicable principles of justice and equity and the terms of the Agreement or convention of September 10th, 1923. The work of the commission is required by the above mentioned act to be completed within two years from the date when it undertook the performance of its duties, which was on or about April 10th, 1935. In view of the brief period allowed for the decision of nearly

three thousand claims, the act makes no provision for oral hearings. It provides instead that the decisions of the commission shall be based upon the records in the cases and upon such additional evidence and written legal contentions as may be presented within periods to be prescribed by the commission. Authorization is given for investigations by the commission in individual cases, but this, it is clear, must be sparingly used. The commission is obliged to leave generally to claimants and their attorneys the decision as to advisability of the submission of additional evidence and written legal contentions.

30. After the completion of the work of the commission, the Secretary of the Treasury is required first to deduct from the sum paid by Mexico the amount of the expenses of the commission. He will then, according to the act, "distribute in ratable proportions, among the persons in whose favor awards shall have been made, or their assignees, heirs, executors, or administrators of record, according to the proportions which their respective awards shall bear to the whole amount then available for distribution, such moneys as may have been received into the Treasury in virtue of the convention of April 24, 1934". Amounts received from the Mexican Government after the first distribution will be distributed in the same manner. Rules and regulations with respect to procedure were adopted by the commission on September 16th, 1935.

31. The claim of the Buena Vista Coffee Company for losses and damages sustained in connection with its plantation located in the State of Puebla, Mexico, by reason of the revolution is, under the above mentioned convention, a special claim, and is being considered by the Special Mexican Claims Commission. The claims in connection with the sub-soil rights have been filed with the General Claims Commission, but these claims have been

withdrawn by the commission from active consideration as insufficient proof has been submitted in connection with the claims. These claims, however, can be reinstated for proper consideration by the commission by producing proof in connection therewith. The special claims on file with the Special Claims Commission are in a dormant state at the present time, since the Special Claims Commission refuses to deal with anyone in connection with said claims as there is no one in existence with authority or power to deal with the Commission on behalf of the Buena Vista Coffee Company.

32. That all of the Board of Directors of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, who were in existence in 1907, when this company's charter was revoked, have since died. Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan died in 1925. Mr. Henry F. Schlattman died in 1928. Mr. Frank S. Borton also is dead. On account of the revocation of the charter of the Buena Vista Coffee Company in 1907 by the State of New Jersey on account of the non-payment of State taxes, the Board of Directors that was in existence at that time, under the laws of the State of New Jersey, became a Board of Trustees for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company. That all of such Trustees are now deceased, thus leaving the company without anyone with authority to deal with the respective Commissions above mentioned in connection with the above mentioned claims. Upon information and belief, all of the stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, who were alive in 1916 and who received the stock of the Concordia Oil Company, as above mentioned, have since died with the exception of Elizabeth G. Sullivan and Benjamin S. Agnew.

33. Upon the death of Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan, the former President and stockholder of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, as above mentioned, he left a Last Will and Testament in and by which he devised his entire estate to his wife, Elizabeth G.

Sullivan, including the stockholding which Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan had in the Buena Vista Coffee Company; so that, besides the eight shares of stock which Elizabeth C. Sullivan had in her own name in the Buena Vista Coffee Company, she became the owner of the shares owned by her late husband, thus giving her an ownership of the stock in the Buena Vista Coffee Company of nine hundred and seventy-three (973) shares. That the will of the said Theodore G. Sullivan was probated in the Surrogate's Court of the County of Essex, State of New Jersey, on the 16th day of December, 1925, and his widow, Elizabeth C. Sullivan was appointed Executrix of his Estate, who has duly qualified as such.

34. That by reason of the respective deaths of the respective stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, the ownership and property rights in the respective stock of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, owned by such deceased stockholder, must have passed on into other hands; that who the new owners are of said stock is not known to your orator at this time.

35. In 1933 Mr. Henry K. Henderson, of Avenida Madero 34, Mexico D. F., Mexico, who is the alleged grandson of the late Henry F. Schlattman, called upon Theodore G. Sullivan, Jr., your orator's son, at his office in New York City. The said Mr. Henry K. Henderson represented himself as being the grandson of the deceased Henry F. Schlattman, and asked Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan, Jr. for a power of attorney to handle the affairs of the Buena Vista Coffee Company in Mexico, with reference to the sub-soil and oil rights, which had been taken over by the Government. This Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan, Jr. refused. Some months later the said Henry K. Henderson again called upon Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan, Jr., and asked that the heirs of Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan give him, namely Mr. Henry K. Henderson, the stock of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, which was also refused. The said Henry K. Henderson on

several other occasions again called on Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan, Jr., and made several small offers to purchase the stock held by the heirs of Theodore G. Sullivan, which were also refused. The said Henry K. Henderson also attempted to borrow Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) from the said Theodore G. Sullivan, Jr. for the purpose of being able to get back to Mexico City.

36. In January, 1936 the said Theodore G. Sullivan, Jr., at the request of your orator, went to Washington, D. C. and perused the papers on file in connection with the special claim aforementioned, and found among the papers on file a letter from the said Mr. Henry K. Henderson to the Special Claims Commission stating that he, Henry K. Henderson, was President of the Buena Vista Coffee Company and owned one hundred percent of the corporate stock of said corporation. He also gave a power of attorney from the company to one John J. MacDonald, located in the Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., to close the claim and handle all matters pertaining to it, which power of attorney was signed by H. K. Henderson, President of the Buena Vista Coffee Company. Said power of attorney, however, lacked any other signatures and was without corporate seal. This power of attorney was not recognized by the Commission. Mr. Paul C. Reed, of the Special Claims Department, then suggested that Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan, Jr. contact Mr. John J. MacDonald and advise him of the status of the affair, which was done, resulting in Mr. John J. MacDonald refusing to further contact the affair. Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan, Jr. then contacted the General Claims Commission, in Washington, D. C., but was informed that nothing could be discussed with him or anyone else unless he can show that he has authority to deal on behalf of the company. Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan, Jr. then asked for a ninety day extension of time to secure additional evidence in

support of the special claim on behalf of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, which was granted by the Commission, and which time expires on or about April 20th, 1936.

37. Your orator further shows that unless the assets of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, which are in the form of claims against the Mexican Government, as above mentioned, are properly marshaled by a receiver, the said corporation will lose its claims by reason of not having perfected the same within the time required by law as there is no one in existence with a legal right to represent said corporation, all of which would be of great detriment to your orator and the other stockholders and creditors, if any, of said corporation, and your orator verily believes that unless this court, in view of the inability of said corporation to perfect its claims as aforementioned, will deal with its property as a single trust fund, its property will be dissipated to such an extent that its shareholders will realize little or nothing from their holdings of its stock, and that in all probability the creditors of said corporation, if any, will be unable to collect their claims or any substantial part thereof against said corporation, and that the intervention of this court is absolutely necessary to the protection of said stockholders and creditors, if any, of said corporation, to the end that its property may not be lost to the detriment of the stockholders and creditors, if any, thereof.

38. That the respective addresses of all of the stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, with the exception of your orator, are such distant places as Sacramento, California; Riverside, California; St. Paul, Minnesota; Boston, Massachusetts, and Mexico, D. F., Mexico; and that none of the stockholders except your orator is a resident of the State of New Jersey, and that unless a custodial receiver is immediately appointed, without first

resorting to notice to the holders of the stock of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, who are unknown to your orator at this time, great and irreparable injury will result to the respective stockholders, and that the situation is so urgent that a receiver should immediately be appointed to preserve and hold the assets, and that a restraining order should also be issued to prevent the Buena Vista Coffee Company from being represented by persons who have no legal right to represent the corporation on behalf of the stockholders, or otherwise.

In consideration whereof, and forasmuch as your orator is without adequate remedy in the courts of law and without the assistance of this Honorable Court, where matters of this nature are particularly cognisable and relievable:

To the end, therefore, that the said corporation may a full, true and perfect answer make to all and singular the matters and things hereinabove stated; and that your orator and the other stockholders and creditors, if any, of said corporation may be paid what is justly due them, and that said corporation may be enjoined from exercising any of its franchises and from receiving any debts due to it, and from paying and transferring any of its money and effects, and from continuing its said business; and that it may be decreed to be in the state of dissolution; and that a receiver may be appointed, according to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, with the usual powers; and that the assets of said corporation and the rights of your orator and all other stockholders and creditors, if any, of the said corporation may be ascertained; and that the court will fully administer the funds in which your orator is interested, being the entire assets of said corporation, and will, for that purpose, marshal all of its assets, and ascertain all of the respective liens and priorities, if any existing, on any and all parts thereof, and en-

force the liens and rights of all the creditors, if any, of said corporation as the same may be finally ascertained; and that your orator may have such further or other relief in the premises as the nature of the case may require and as may be agreeable to equity and good conscience.

May it please your Honor, the premises considered, to grant unto your orator the State's writ of injunction issuing out of and under the seal of this Honorable Court, to be directed to the said Buena Vista Coffee Company, its officers, servants, agents or attorneys, enjoining and restraining them, and each of them, from exercising any of the privileges or franchises granted by said corporation, and from collecting or receiving any debts due to said corporation, and from paying out, selling, assigning or transferring any of the estate, money, funds, lands, tenements or effects of said corporation; and also the State's writ of subpoena, likewise issuing out of and under the seal of this Honorable Court, to be directed to the said Buena Vista Coffee Company, therein and thereby commanding it to appear before this Honorable Court, according to law and the course of this court, at a certain day and under a certain penalty therein to be expressed, then and there to answer the premises, and to stand to, abide by and perform such decree as to your Honor shall seem meet.

And your orator will ever pray, etc.

Aquila N. Venino.
Solicitor for and of Counsel with Com-
plainant.

purchase certain Mexican lands located in the State of Puebla for the purpose of developing a coffee and rubber plantation, as well as for the purpose of growing other tropical fruits and vegetables and also for the purpose of raising cattle. A Mr. Frank S. Borton, of the State of Puebla, Mexico, who was a Methodist Minister, doing missionary work in Mexico, but who was an American citizen, being a native of California, also became interested in the venture, as did Dr. Arnold Schwyzer, also an American, a native of St. Paul, Minnesota.

5. On March 5th, 1897 the said Theodore G. Sullivan, Henry F. Schlattman, Frank S. Borton and Dr. Arnold Schwyzer organized and created the Buena Vista Coffee Company, a corporation, under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey entitled "An Act concerning corporations" (Revision of 1896), Approved April 21st, 1896, with any amendments or supplements thereof that may have been in force at that time.

6. That the certificate of incorporation of said Buena Vista Coffee Company shows that it is incorporated for Twenty Five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00), to be divided into two thousand five hundred (2,500) shares of capital common stock of the par value of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) each. The certificate further shows that said Theodore G. Sullivan subscribed for six hundred shares (600), Henry F. Schlattman subscribed for five hundred (500) shares, Dr. Arnold Schwyzer subscribed for four hundred (400) shares and Frank S. Borton subscribed for one hundred and fifty-five (155) shares, the aggregate of which subscription is the amount with which the company began business. The certificate also provided that the Board of Directors shall have power, without the assent or vote of a majority of all the stock issued, to make, alter, amend and rescind the by-laws of the company and to

fix the amount to be reserved as working capital. It also provided that with the consent in writing and pursuant to the vote of the holders of a majority of the stock issued and outstanding, and not otherwise, the stockholders having been formally convened in a meeting, the directors shall have power and authority to sell, assign, transfer, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the whole property of the corporation.

7. The certificate of incorporation further shows that the objects for which the corporation was further organized were as follows:

"Third: That the objects for which this Company is formed are to do any or all of the things herein set forth to the same extent as natural persons might or could do and in any part of the world, as principals, agents, or otherwise; and in furtherance, and not in limitation, of the general powers conferred by the Laws of the State of New Jersey it is hereby expressly provided that the Company shall have also the following powers:

"To carry on the business of buying, selling and raising of coffee, rubber, corn, sugar cane, vanilla, cattle, and in addition thereto, a general agricultural business.

"Including the acquisition by purchase, by manufacture or otherwise of all materials, supplies, machinery, and other articles necessary or convenient for use in connection with and in carrying on the business herein mentioned, or any part thereof.

"(a) To manufacture, purchase, or otherwise acquire, hold, own, mortgage, pledge, sell, assign and transfer, invest, trade, deal in and deal with goods, wares and merchandise and property of every class and description.

"(b) To acquire the goodwill, rights and property of any kind, and to undertake the whole or any part of the assets and liabilities of any person, firm, association or corporation.

"(c) To apply for, register, purchase, or otherwise acquire, and to hold, use, operate, introduce and to sell or to otherwise dispose of, to grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account any and all trade marks, inventions, improvements and processes used in connection with, or secured under Letters Patent of the United States, or elsewhere or otherwise.

"(d) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, warrants, bonds, debentures, and other negotiable or transferable instruments.

"(e) To procure the Company to be registered or recognized, to have one or more offices to carry on its operations and business, and unlimitedly to hold, purchase, mortgage, and convey real and personal property in any State or Territory of the United States, and in any Foreign Country or place.

"To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the above, and in general to engage in any and all lawful business whatever, necessary or convenient, with all the rights, privileges and powers now or hereafter granted by the Laws of the State of New Jersey to corporations formed under this Act."

8. The principal office of the company was at #226 Orange Road, Montclair, N. J., which was the home of Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan. Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan was elected President and Treasurer of said corporation, Mr. Frank S. Borton Vice President and Mr. Henry F. Schlattman Secretary and General Manager.

9. After the Buena Vista Coffee Company was formed, it acquired a tract of land consisting of twenty-five thousand (25,000) acres of virgin tropical land on the Pantepec River, in the State of Puebla, Mexico, which is inland from Tuxpan, and about six miles distant from the Village of Metalttoyuca. The land required clearance in order to prepare it for the growing of coffee, rubber, etc. A great deal of money was therefore expended by the corporation for the purpose of clearing the land and then for the purpose of erecting thereon homes and buildings to house the manager and help, and barns for the housing of cattle, etc.

10. After the land was properly cleared and planted to coffee, rubber, oranges, bananas, etc., it then took four to seven years for the trees to mature and to become profitably productive. That after the trees mature they become profitable bearing for a period of about forty years, or more.

11. That while the coffee trees, orange trees, etc. were in the course of developing and maturing, the said Buena Vista Coffee Company grew other products such as corn and other vegetables and went in for raising and breeding valuable cattle and

stock. The land was wonderfully productive and fertile, producing two and three crops of corn and various other products per year.

12. The expense to the company of purchasing the land and clearing it and the building of houses and barns thereon and the purchasing of trees and seed and cattle, etc., in connection with it, was large. That the company had to meet these expenses and also the permanent overhead expenses for the manager and help on the property to look after the plantation while it was in the course of maturing, and it, therefore, found it necessary to raise additional funds, which it did by issuing its capital stock to the extent allowed by its certificate of incorporation.

13. In 1909 there were great improvements underway from Tuxpam up the river in connection with oil exploration work. A number of good gushers had been struck on the land immediately adjacent to the plantation owned by the Buena Vista Coffee Company and in line with its property, which was a clear indication that the plantation had sub-surface valuations on account of the oil.

14. Then came the Mexican Revolution in 1910, which produced unsettled conditions and which spread through the entire Mexican country, but, in particular, through this section where the company's lands were located. Mexican money became worthless as there was no stable government behind it. There was wholesale depredation by the Mexican soldiers, as they ravaged this particular locality, driving off all cattle and animals, and driving off the help and manager from the plantation, taking possession of the plantation, destroying all the coffee trees and fruit trees, and laying waste not only to the entire plantation but laying waste to the whole locality, destroying all of the houses and buildings on the plantation and finally winding up with burning down the entire Village of Metalttoyuca, which was the nearest village to the plantation. Nothing was left on the plantation except the bare

land, upon which had been spent much good money and years of labor.

15. The revolution and disturbed conditions in Mexico and the depredation took place and lasted from November 1910 until and during the year 1920, during which time the Buena Vista Coffee Company was deprived and prevented from making use of its land in any shape, form or manner, the conditions prevailing and the depredation having made it absolutely impossible.

16. On March 15th, 1907 the charter of the Buena Vista Coffee Company was revoked by proclamation of the Governor of the State of New Jersey, for the nonpayment of the State franchise tax, which charter has never been reinstated and which remains revoked up to the present time.

17. At the time the charter was revoked, as above mentioned, the Board of Directors and the officers of the Buena Vista Coffee Company consisted of the following, who were alive at that time, namely: Theodore G. Sullivan, Director, President and Treasurer; Henry F. Schlattman, Director, Secretary and Manager; and Frank S. Borton, Director and Vice President.

18. By reason of the revocation of the charter of the said Buena Vista Coffee Company, the Board of Directors in existence at that time, or the survivors of them, pursuant to the laws of the State of New Jersey in such case made and provided, became a Board of Trustees, whose duty it became to wind up and liquidate the corporation and to distribute its assets among its stockholders after the payment of its indebtedness.

19. In 1914 the Buena Vista Coffee Company had an offer of purchase of part of its land located in the State of Puebla, Mexico, from the Concordia Oil Company. This offer was made during the time when the Revolution was still in full force, and at a time when Mexican money had absolutely no value. The

Board of Trustees and stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company were not inclined to accept any Mexican money in payment for the property, but they were inclined to accept, as payment for the purchase price of the property, stock of the Concordia Oil Company.

20. That subsequently, and in the year 1914, the Buena Vista Coffee Company sold to the Concordia Oil Company part of the land located in the State of Puebla, Mexico, in consideration of Sixty Thousand Dollars (\$60,000.00) worth of capital stock of the Concordia Oil Company, which stock was to be distributed among the stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company in proportion to their stockholdings in the Buena Vista Coffee Company. That the sale of the land to the Concordia Oil Company, on behalf of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, was consummated by Henry F. Schlattman, who was conveniently located in Mexico City, Mexico, to whom the Sixty Thousand Dollars (\$60,000.00) worth of capital stock of the Concordia Oil Company was delivered and received by him on behalf of the Buena Vista Coffee Company.

21. After Mr. Henry F. Schlattman had the stock of the Concordia Oil Company, which was delivered to him in Mexico City, he had the task of bringing the shares of stock from Mexico to the United States to be delivered to Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan, who, in turn, was to distribute the same among the respective stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company in proportion to their respective holdings in the Buena Vista Coffee Company. The removal of this stock from Mexico entailed great danger of seizure by the revolutionary and other forces, and great care had to be taken to bring it to the United States from Mexico, and which necessitated it being brought into the country in small lots. It took until the year 1916 for all of the stock to be safely brought from Mexico in this manner to the United States, where it came into the hands of Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan for distribution. The

stock was then distributed to the respective stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company proportionately in accordance with the number of shares that each stockholder held.

22. The stock of the Concordia Oil Company, with the consent and agreement of all of the stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, was distributed among the stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company in the following manner:

Theodore G. Sullivan, holding 965 shares of the Buena Vista Coffee Company stock, received .386 percent of the Concordia Oil Company stock.

Henry F. Schlattman, holding 404 shares of the Buena Vista Coffee Company stock, received .1616 percent of the Concordia Oil Company stock.

Mrs. Charles B. Mitchel, holding 380 shares of the Buena Vista Coffee Company stock, received .152 percent of the Concordia Oil Company stock.

Frank S. Borton, holding 155 shares of the Buena Vista Coffee Company stock, received .062 percent of the Concordia Oil Company stock.

Benjamin S. Agnew, holding 201 shares of the Buena Vista Coffee Company stock, received .0804 percent of the Concordia Oil Company stock.

Mrs. Elizabeth G. Sullivan, your deponent, wife of Theodore G. Sullivan, holding 8 shares of the Buena Vista Coffee Company stock, received .0032 percent of the Concordia Oil Company stock.

E. W. Ziegler, holding 61 shares of the Buena Vista Coffee Company stock, received .0244 percent of the Concordia Oil Company stock.

Arnold Schwyzer, holding 326 shares of the Buena Vista Coffee Company stock, received .1304 percent of the Con-

cordia Oil Company stock.

23. After the Buena Vista Coffee Company had sold part of its lands in the State of Puebla, Mexico, to the Concordia Oil Company, as above stated, the Mexican Government expropriated the balance of the Buena Vista Coffee Company's lands for communal grants to Indian communities.

24. After the distribution of the stock of the Concordia Oil Company among the stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, as above mentioned, and after the Mexican Government expropriated the balance of the lands of the said Buena Vista Coffee Company there were no further assets left of the Buena Vista Coffee Company with the exception of the claims that the Buena Vista Coffee Company had against the Mexican Government for the losses and damages it sustained by reason of the devastation by the revolutionary forces of Mexico, as above mentioned, and for the expropriation of the balance of its lands by the Mexican Government, as aforesaid.

25. That in 1919, and also prior thereto, the Buena Vista Coffee Company filed with the American Consulate, located at Mexico City, and also with the State Department in Washington, D. C., claim against the Mexican Government to cover its losses on account of the devastation, amounting to about Twenty Seven Thousand Dollars (\$27,000.00), and on account of the seizures, the amount of which is unknown to your orator, but, on information and belief, the claim is in the neighborhood of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$250,000.00).

26. On or about September 8th, 1923 a convention between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, providing for the amicable settlement and adjustment of claims by the citizens of each country against the other (excluding the claims for losses or damages growing out of the Revolu-

tionary disturbances in Mexico, which formed the basis of another and separate convention), was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, at Washington, creating a commission called the General Claims Commission, United States and Mexico, to which commission all such claims were to be submitted for disposition within a stated time.

27. That on September 10th, 1923 a convention between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, providing for the settlement and amicable adjustment of claims arising from losses or damages suffered by American citizens through Revolutionary acts within the period from November 20th, 1910 to May 31st, 1920, inclusive, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Mexico City, creating a commission called the Special Claims Commission, United States and Mexico, to which all such claims were to be referred and disposed of.

28. The claims filed by the Buena Vista Coffee Company with the American Consulate at Mexico City and with the State Department in Washington, D. C., as above stated, were transferred to the above mentioned General and also to the above mentioned Special Claims Commission for their respective consideration.

29. The Special Claims Commission, United States and Mexico, met in Mexico City for the purpose of hearing and considering proofs in connection with claims made by American citizens and American corporations, arising out of the Mexican Revolutionary disturbances, but in April, 1934, it was agreed between the United States and the United Mexican Government that the plan to dispose of the special claims by arbitration should be abandoned and that Mexico should pay to the United States a lump sum in settlement of these claims. A first payment of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000.00) was made by the Mexican

Government in January 1935. Payments in the same amount are to be made in January of each year, until the total sum of Five Million Four Hundred Forty Eight Thousand Twenty Dollars and Fourteen Cents (\$5,448,020.14), (subject to increase if certain claims now classified as general claims are determined to be special) has been paid. The sum which Mexico agreed to pay to the United States in settlement of special claims represents the same average percentage which Mexico recognized as due on account of similar claims of six European countries. That the special claims fund at the present time has been increased to about Eight Million Dollars (\$8,000,000.00).

30. In August, 1935 the Honorable President Roosevelt appointed three American citizens to constitute the Special Mexican Claims Commission, pursuant to an Act of Congress of April 10th, 1935. The function of this commission is to determine the merits of the special claims and to make awards, which will be paid pro rata from the sum available for distribution. Its decisions are required by the act to be in accordance with the evidence and the applicable principles of justice and equity and the terms of the Agreement or convention of September 10th, 1923. The work of the commission is required by the above mentioned act to be completed within two years from the date when it undertook the performance of its duties, which was on or about April 10th, 1935. In view of the brief period allowed for the decision of nearly three thousand claims, the act makes no provision for oral hearings. It provides instead that the decisions of the commission shall be based upon the records in the cases and upon such additional evidence and written legal contentions as may be presented within periods to be prescribed by the commission. Authorization is given for investigations by the commission in individ-

ual cases, but this, it is clear, must be sparingly used. The commission is obliged to leave generally to claimants and their attorneys the decision as to advisability of the submission of additional evidence and written legal contentions.

31. After the completion of the work of the commission, the Secretary of the Treasury is required first to deduct from the sum paid by Mexico the amount of the expenses of the commission. He will then, according to the act, "distribute in ratable proportions among the persons in whose favor awards shall have been made, or their assignees, heirs, executors, or administrators of record, according to the proportions which their respective awards shall bear to the whole amount then available for distribution, such moneys as may have been received into the Treasury in virtue of the convention of April 24, 1934". Amounts received from the Mexican Government after the first distribution will be distributed in the same manner. Rules and regulations with respect to procedure were adopted by the commission on September 16th, 1935.

32. The claim of the Buena Vista Coffee Company for losses and damages sustained in connection with its plantation located in the State of Puebla, Mexico, by reason of the revolution is, under the above mentioned convention, a special claim, and is being considered by the Special Mexican Claims Commission. The claims in connection with the sub-soil rights have been filed with the General Claims Commission, but these claims have been withdrawn by the commission from active consideration as insufficient proof has been submitted in connection with the claims. These claims, however, can be reinstated for proper consideration by the commission by producing proof in connection therewith. The special claims on file with the Special Claims Commission are in a dormant state at the present time, since the Special Claims Com-

mission refuses to deal with anyone in connection with said claims as there is no one in existence with authority or power to deal with the Commission on behalf of the Buena Vista Coffee Company.

33. That all of the Board of Directors of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, who were in existence in 1907, when this company's charter was revoked, have since died. Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan died in 1926. Mr. Henry F. Schlattman died in 1928. Mr. Frank S. Borton also is dead. On account of the revocation of the charter of the Buena Vista Coffee Company in 1907 by the State of New Jersey on account of the non-payment of State taxes, the Board of Directors that was in existence at that time, under the laws of the State of New Jersey, became a Board of Trustees for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company. That all of such Trustees are now deceased, thus leaving the company without anyone with authority to deal with the respective Commissions above mentioned in connection with the above mentioned claims. Upon information and belief, all of the stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, who were alive in 1916 and who received the stock of the Concordia Oil Company, as above mentioned, have since died with the exception of Elizabeth G. Sullivan, your deponent, and Benjamin S. Agnew.

34. Upon the death of Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan, the former President and stockholder of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, as above mentioned, he left a Last Will and Testament in and by which he devised his entire estate to your deponent, who was his wife, including the stockholding which Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan had in the Buena Vista Coffee Company; so that, besides the eight shares of stock which your deponent had in her own name in the Buena Vista Coffee Company, she became the owner of the shares owned by her late husband, thus giving her an ownership of the

stock in the Buena Vista Coffee Company of nine hundred and seventy-three (973) shares. That the will of the said Theodore G. Sullivan was probated in the Surrogate's Court of the County of Essex, State of New Jersey, on the 16th day of December, 1926, and your deponent, his widow, was appointed Executrix of his Estate, who has duly qualified as such.

35. That by reason of the respective deaths of the respective stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, the ownership and property rights in the respective stock of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, owned by such deceased stockholder, must have passed on into other hands; that who the new owners are of said stock is not known to your deponent at this time.

36. In 1933 Mr. Henry K. Henderson, of Avenida Madero 34, Mexico D. F., Mexico, who is the alleged grandson of the late Henry P. Schlattman, called upon Theodore G. Sullivan, Jr., your deponent's son, at his office in New York City. The said Mr. Henry K. Henderson represented himself as being the grandson of the deceased Henry P. Schlattman, and asked Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan, Jr. for a power of attorney to handle the affairs of the Buena Vista Coffee Company in Mexico, with reference to the sub-soil and oil rights, which had been taken over by the Government. This Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan, Jr. refused. Some months later the said Henry K. Henderson again called upon Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan, Jr., and asked that the heirs of Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan give him, namely Mr. Henry K. Henderson, the stock of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, which was also refused. The said Henry K. Henderson on several other occasions again called on Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan, Jr., and made several small offers to purchase the stock held by the heirs of Theodore G. Sullivan, which were also refused. The said Henry K. Henderson also attempted to borrow Fifty Dollars

(\$50.00) from the said Theodore G. Sullivan, Jr. for the purpose of being able to get back to Mexico City.

37. In January, 1936 the said Theodore G. Sullivan, Jr., at the request of your deponent, went to Washington, D. C. and perused the papers on file in connection with the special claim aforementioned, and found among the papers on file a letter from the said Mr. Henry K. Henderson to the Special Claims Commission stating that he, Henry K. Henderson, was President of the Buena Vista Coffee Company and owned one hundred percent of the corporate stock of said corporation. He also gave a power of attorney from the company to one John J. MacDonald, located in the Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., to close the claim and handle all matters pertaining to it, which power of attorney was signed by H. K. Henderson, President of the Buena Vista Coffee Company. Said power of attorney, however, lacked any other signatures and was without corporate seal. This power of attorney was not recognized by the Commission. Mr. Paul C. Reed, of the Special Claims Department, then suggested that Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan, Jr. contact Mr. John J. MacDonald and advise him of the status of the affair, which was done, resulting in Mr. John J. MacDonald refusing to further contact the affair. Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan, Jr. then contacted the General Claims Commission, in Washington, D. C., but was informed that nothing could be discussed with him or anyone else unless he can show that he has authority to deal on behalf of the company. Mr. Theodore G. Sullivan, Jr. then asked for a ninety day extension of time to secure additional evidence in support of the special claim on behalf of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, which was granted by the Commission, and which time expires on or about April 20th, 1936.

38. Your deponent further shows that unless the

assets of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, which are in the form of claims against the Mexican Government, as above mentioned, are properly marshaled by a receiver, the said corporation will lose its claims by reason of not having perfected the same within the time required by law as there is no one in existence with a legal right to represent said corporation, all of which would be of great detriment to your deponent and the other stockholders and creditors, if any, of said corporation, and your deponent verily believes that unless this court, in view of the inability of said corporation to perfect its claims as aforementioned, will deal with its property as a single trust fund, its property will be dissipated to such an extent that its shareholders will realize little or nothing from their holdings of its stock, and that in all probability the creditors of said corporation, if any, will be unable to collect their claims or any substantial part thereof against said corporation, and that the intervention of this court is absolutely necessary to the protection of said stockholders and creditors, if any, of said corporation, to the end that its property may not be lost to the detriment of the stockholders and creditors, if any, thereof.

39. That the respective addresses of all of the stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, with the exception of your deponent, are such distant places as Sacramento, California; Riverside, California; St. Paul, Minnesota; Boston, Massachusetts, and Mexico D. F., Mexico; and that none of the stockholders except your deponent is a resident of the State of New Jersey, and that unless a custodial receiver is immediately appointed, without first resorting to notice to the holders of the stock of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, who are unknown to your deponent at this time, great and irreparable injury will result to the respective stockholders, and that the situation is so urgent that a receiver

should immediately be appointed to preserve and hold the assets, and that a restraining order should also be issued to prevent the Buena Vista Coffee Company from being represented by persons who have no legal right to represent the corporation on behalf of the stockholders, or otherwise.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24 day of April, 1936.

Elizabeth C. Sullivan

Elizabeth K. Rathbone

NOTARY PUBLIC OF NEW JERSEY
My Commission Expires July 18, 1937

(SEAL)

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between

ELIZABETH C. SULLIVAN, individually, as Executrix and as sole legatee under the Last Will and Testament of her deceased husband, Theodore C. Sullivan,

Complainant,

-and-

BUENA VISTA COFFEE COMPANY, a New Jersey corporation,

Defendant.

AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY :
COUNTY OF ESSEX :SS.
:

THEODORE C. SULLIVAN, being duly sworn according to law upon his oath deposes and says:

1. I am the son of Elisabeth C. Sullivan, the complainant in the above entitled action.

2. In 1935 Mr. Henry K. Henderson, of Avenida Maders 34, Mexico D. F., Mexico, who is the alleged grandson of the late Henry F. Schlattman, called upon me at my office in New York City. The said Mr. Henry K. Henderson represented himself as being the grandson of the deceased Henry F. Schlattman, and asked me for a power of attorney to handle the affairs of the Buena Vista Coffee Company in Mexico, with reference to the sub-soil and oil rights, which had been taken over by the Government. This I refused. Some months later the said Henry K. Henderson again called upon me and asked that the heirs of Mr. Theodore C. Sullivan give him, namely Mr. Henry K. Henderson, the stock of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, which was also refused. The said Henry K. Henderson on several other occasions again called on me, and made several small offers to purchase the stock held by the

heirs of Theodore G. Sullivan, which were also refused. The said Henry K. Henderson also attempted to borrow Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) from me for the purpose of being able to get back to Mexico City.

3. In January, 1936 I, at the request of my mother, went to Washington, D. C. and perused the papers on file in connection with the special claim mentioned in the bill of complaint in the above entitled action, and found among the papers on file a letter from the said Mr. Henry K. Henderson to the Special Claims Commission stating that he, Henry K. Henderson, was President of the Buena Vista Coffee Company and owned one hundred percent of the corporate stock of said corporation. He also gave a power of attorney from the company to one John J. MacDonald, located in the Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., to close the claim and handle all matters pertaining to it, which power of attorney was signed by H. K. Henderson, President of the Buena Vista Coffee Company. Said power of attorney, however, lacked any other signatures and was without corporate seal. This power of attorney was not recognized by the commission. Mr. Paul C. Reed, of the Special Claims Department, then suggested that I contact Mr. John J. MacDonald and advise him of the status of the affair, which was done, resulting in Mr. John J. MacDonald refusing to further contact the affair. I then contacted the General Claims Commission, in Washington, D. C., but was informed that nothing could be discussed with me, or anyone else, unless I can show that I have authority to deal on behalf of the company. I then asked for a ninety day extension of time to secure additional evidence in support of the special claim on behalf of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, which was granted by the Commission, and which time expired on or about April 20th, 1936.

Sworn to and subscribed before
me this 24 day of April
1936.

Theodore G. Sullivan

Elizabeth K. Rathbone

NOTARY PUBLIC OF NEW JERSEY
My Commission Expires July 18, 1937 -2-

M. & Rumer: [Dr. Ar. Schwyzer
Hotel Eden am Lac, Zurich]

[Zurich
25 I 1936]

Topp-Beantwort am Freitagmorgen des Ruedy-Kurs zu
Witt aus tiefen & weisen in an, das diese Klarheit auf
sich hat.

Zu diesem Punkt luden wir fünf von uns in Berlin (an
(Lithen) zu befragen. Der Tag geht 14.22 ab & hat 11 Uhr
bei uns. Nach einer Obligation das werden wir wohl einfach zu
Kauf kaufen & unter Pflichten ausstellen. Am 19.10. wird besser
am 21.05 geht der letzte Tag ab. Auf einfacher sind bis zum
Kauf der Auto erhalten.

Kein offener Streit, das 11.10. hat fünf verschiedene & große
zahl: 2 Topp ist nicht hier, bei diesem Bruder Kevin in Berlin,
es zu einer telegraphischen Antwort kommen wird. Das kann nur
Hilf bitten man. Ein von telegraphischen Brief (Telephonat
nicht verantwortlich per Journalisten), Wittgenstein am Montag Morgen
Wen fünf der Klarheit geht, so kann es selbstverständlich am Montag
nach fünf, so das wir bei uns anders sind.

Die Einladungen zur Feste & Zug - Versammlung sind erthe-
nichtet & alle Freunde sind bereit.

Wie können wir euch für in Cocumio zu Herrn Weber fühl. Den
1. März wird sie geborgen haben. Es fällt am 2. in der Kiste.
Man Aeryth schließt mich einen Vortrag über Chirurgie der Tuberkulose.
Auf welche dabei auch Teilnehmern.

Gott, daß sie recht viele Freunde aufpassen kann.

Herrn C. Frau spricht für 8 & viel fangt; ich bleibe mich zu
an & bleibe mir altes Herz.

1936

Zimmerlanten

Feb 12/33

M. L. Freund!

Sehr herzlich Willkommen in diesem alten Heimat
& dank, daß wir uns begrüßen.

L. Welsch will sich also in Paris konzentrieren, wo auch
Freund Hunschler am liebsten sein wird. Ich muß
vorübergehend am 17. & 18. d. nach Paris & am
Montag Morgen wieder zurück sein.

Hier gibt es noch alte Bekannte, welche sich
sogar in Zürich begrüßen würden: Kunz, Fehrer
Jüngler, für welche wir einen Abendessen oder
Kaffee trinken veranstalten wollten.

Am Abend oder Mittagsessen wir hier bei
uns zu Hause. Vielleicht am Mittagsessen Abend nach

Hingebend und, so wirksam wie der weltliche
rath ein Programm machen.

Ich erwarte dein Telefon & begrüße dich
& die L. deinen wofürs auch im Namen
m. L. ganz herzlich.

Min actor Prof.

[May 26]...
Zürich, den 26. Mai 1936.

Mein Lieber ! [Dr. A. Schwyzer, Zürich]

Soeben erhalte ich Deine freundlichen Mitteilungen. Die Einladungen auf den nächsten Dienstag sind fort. Dr. Aepli und Dr. Zimmermann haben solche auch erhalten.

In meinem Bekanntenkreis habe ich die A.H. mündlich auf diesen " Amerika-Abendschoppen " aufmerksam gemacht. Er wird natürlich im eigentlichen Singstudentenlokal auf der Bollerei abgehalten.

Die am letzten Samstag verschobene Mai-
fahrt findet nunmehr am 6. Juni statt. Es
wäre eine schöne Anzahl von A.H. mitgekommen,
hoffentlich stellen sich diese auch das zweite
Mal ein.

Ich gönne Dir das prächtige Frühjahrs-
wetter und begrüße Dich freundlichst

Dein
Heinrich Heine

Zürich, den 26. Mai
1936.

Sehr geehrter Herr Stadtrat!

[Dr. Schwyzer, Hotel Eden, Zürich]

Ich weiss nicht, wie ich
Ihren in meiner Freude danken
soll für dieses mir so ganz
unerwartet zugekommene
Geschenk von 100 fr. Ich
bitte Sie herzlich, für mich
diesem unbekannten freundlichen
Herrn meinen grossen, auf-
richtigen Dank zu übermitteln.
Ich bin dadurch von so
mancher grossen Sorge befreit
worden und habe wieder neuen
Mut bekommen zum Durchhalten
in meiner manchmal recht
schweren Lage.

In aufrichtiger Hochachtung
grüßt Sie

Ihre dankbar ergebene

Frau G. Fretz.

Herringen 27/v 36 May 27, 1936

M. l. Rorner! [DR. A. Schwyzer, Zürich]

Es war sehr in diesem Karte enthalten. Wir erwarten Sie
also um 3 Uhr & sollten auf fr. S. bequemen zu können.

Wir werden etwas früher zu Hause & offen, damit Sie zur
rechten Zeit in Zürich sind. Mit dem 19.18. Sie, der um
19.49. kommt, kommt Sie gerade recht. Mit einem Auto
würde Sie nicht viel Zeit verlieren für den Verkehr.

Es wird für Sie ein ganzes Haus.

Also auch ein gutes Wiedersehen. Ihre alter Mütze

P.S. Lassen Sie das Dankeschön am fr. St. St. St. St. St.

Lieber Freund

Aarburg 29. V. 36.

[May 29, 1936]

Da warre ich nun glücklich in der
alten Heimat und am h. Elfenhaus,
wo ich eine Karte von Haeberlin
vorgand, der uns für Montag nach
Hedingen einladet, wie u. dir geschrieen.
Leider hat mein Bruder kein Telefon,
u so war es dir wohl unglück mit mir die
Sache zu besprechen, wie Kudy. meint.
Ich werde am Montag. Juni um
12^h 32 in Zürich ankommen und
wird jedenfalls direkt ins Hotel Central
gehen, wo ich gewohnt bin zu lagieren.
Deine Berichte treffen mich also dort.

Ich habe keine so ganz. Du meinst
nicht, ob sie in einem ob. der west. Hoff
Hedingen gehen. Ich war in Zürich Hoff
Abends 5^h 15 min. Ich in der Hofen
denn.



DAVOS — PARSENNBAHN



POSTKARTE CARTE POSTALE CARTOLINA POSTALE

Inzwischen habe von
 Schindler aus Höchst
 Bescheid erhalten, er
 wird am Dienstag
 mit grosser Freude
 dabei sein. Hoffentlich
 grüsst man Frau Dr.
 und auf baldige
 Wiedersehen dem

E. N. Schi
 Hönzger
 Aarburg.

Herrn Dr. A. Schwyzer
 Hotel Eden
 Aargau
 Zürich.

[Juni 4, 1936]

R. ZINGGELER

Kilchberg, 4. Juni 1936.

KILCHBERG b/ ZÜRICH



Mein lieber Schwyzer !

In der Hoffnung, dass sich Deine Fussüber-
tretung inzwischen gebessert haben werde, über-
sende ich Dir beiliegend je einen Originalabzug
von den zwei gemachten photogr. Aufnahmen zur
gefl. Bedienung, welche Du als Andenken an die
paar gemüthlichen Stunden im Strohhof in Zürich
& Kilchberg entgegennehmen willst.

Da Du noch weitere 10 Tage in Zürich bleibst,
bin ich gerne bereit, Dir -sofern Du überhaupt
Interesse an der Sache hast - alle in Frage kom-
menden Eisen & Kupfererze in K. vor Augen zu füh-
ren & gewärtige gerne Deinen gefl. Bericht, ob
& wann ich Dich in K. eventuell erwarten darf ?
Nächsten Samstag bin ich bereits anderweitig
engagiert, während der Sonntag Morgen oder Mit-
tag noch frei wäre.

Mit freundlichem Grusse

R. Zinggeler





Between

ARNOLD SCHWYZER

-and-

AQUILA N. VENINO.

CONTRACT.

Law Office of
Aquila N. Venino
207 Market Street
Newark, N. J.

The Linsen Printing Company, Hartford, Connecticut

[Sept 28, 1936]

This agreement made, in duplicate originals, this 28th day of Sept., 1936, by and between ARNOLD SCHWYZER, of the City of St. Paul, State of Minnesota, hereinafter called the party of the first part, and AQUILA N. VENINO, of the City of Newark, County of Essex and State of New Jersey, hereinafter called the party of the second part.

WHEREAS Arnold Schwyzzer was one of the original incorporators and stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company, a New Jersey corporation; and

WHEREAS said corporation has not been operating since 1907, when its charter was revoked for non-payment of state tax; and

WHEREAS the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey recently appointed a receiver for the Buena Vista Coffee Company to prosecute or perfect certain alleged claims which the said company alleges to have against the Mexican Government by reason of depredations committed by the revolutionary forces between 1910 and 1920; and

WHEREAS the said corporation has no assets of any kind except what might be realized through the perfection and collection of the claims against the Mexican Government; and

WHEREAS any moneys realized through these claims are eventually to be distributed among the stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company; and

WHEREAS one Henry K. Henderson, of Mexico, D. F., Mexico, claims to be the holder and owner of all of the outstanding stock of the Buena Vista Coffee Company and claims all of the funds by reason of such ownership; and

WHEREAS the said stock originally issued to the party of the first part is in possession of said Henry K. Henderson, who claims ownership of the same through an assignment from Mrs. Henry Henderson, whether realized by attachment or by trial and judgment or

This agreement made, in duplicate originals, this 28th day of Sept., 1936, by and between ARNOLD SCHWYZER, of the City of St. Paul, State of Minnesota, hereinafter called the party of the first part, and AQUILA N. VENINO, of the City of Newark, County of Essex and State of New Jersey, hereinafter called the party of the second part.

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WHEREAS the said corporation has no assets of any kind except what might be realized through the perfection and collection of the claims against the Mexican Government; and

WHEREAS any moneys realized through these claims are eventually to be distributed among the stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company; and

WHEREAS one Henry K. Henderson, of Mexico, D. F., Mexico, claims to be the holder and owner of all of the outstanding stock of the Buena Vista Coffee Company and claims all of the funds by reason of such ownership; and

WHEREAS the said stock originally issued to the party of the first part is in possession of said Henry K. Henderson, who claims ownership of the same through an assignment from Mrs. Henry

F. Schlattman, the widow of Henry F. Schlattman, the latter claiming ownership of the same through an endorsement over the signature of the party of the first part, endorsed on the stock itself, as alleged by Mr. Henderson; and

WHEREAS it is the opinion of the party of the second part that the party of the first part is still the owner of the stock notwithstanding the claim made by Mr. Henderson, and that it is advisable for the party of the first part to make an effort to establish his ownership to the stock originally issued to him in the Buena Vista Coffee Company and thus establish his right to a portion of any funds that may eventually come into the hands of the receiver of the Buena Vista Coffee Company.

NOW, in consideration of the covenants, conditions and agreements herein contained, and in consideration of One Dollar (\$1.00) in hand paid by each party to the other, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, it is agreed as follows:

1. The party of the first part hereby employs the party of the second part to represent him in the Chancery Court of the State of New Jersey in connection with the receivership proceedings in an effort to establish his ownership to the shares of stock originally issued to him by the Buena Vista Coffee Company, possession of which is now in the hands of one Henry K. Henderson, who claims the possession and ownership of the same, and to take such action in said court in said proceeding as may be deemed advisable by the party of the second part to recover the said stock and/or any funds in possession of the Buena Vista Coffee Company eventually to be distributed to the stockholders of the Buena Vista Coffee Company.

2. That the said party of the second part shall own, have and receive for his services thirty percent (30%) of any and all moneys, property or thing received in satisfaction of said claim, whether realized by settlement or by trial and judgment or

otherwise.

3. If the said party of the second part shall outlay any moneys, then and in that event he is to be reimbursed for the same out of the moneys, property or thing received in satisfaction of the claim, in an amount not exceeding Fifty Dollars (\$50.00).

4. That as security for such services rendered and to be rendered, the said party of the first part hereby irrevocably authorizes the party of the second part to:

(a) Receive in settlement cash, check, or draft;

(b) Endorse the name of the party of the first part thereon; and

(c) Retain said compensation and the amount of any expenses advanced by the party of the second part, said expenses, however, not to exceed Fifty Dollars (\$50.00), as above stated, and immediately remit the balance to the party of the first part.

5. It is further mutually agreed that no settlement is to be entered into without the express consent of the party of the first part.

6. The said party of the second part hereby accepts such employment and retainer upon the foregoing terms and agrees that he will make no charge for his services unless something is realized from the prosecution of said claim, either by trial, judgment, settlement or otherwise, and in that event his charge for services shall be as above stated.

7. This agreement binds the respective parties, their heirs, executors, administrators, personal representatives and assigns.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above

written.

WITNESS AS TO THE PARTY OF
THE FIRST PART:

Arnold Schwyzer
Party of the First Part.

LS

Bethel M. Mc Caffrey

Residing at No. 1795 James St.

St. Paul, Minnesota

WITNESS AS TO THE PARTY OF
THE SECOND PART:

Amelia M. Hendon
Party of the Second Part.

LS

Marion L. Grant

Residing at No. 411-415 W. 7th Ave.

Roselle, New Jersey

8, RUE DE L'UNIVERSITÉ - GENÈVE
TÉLÉPH. 50.980

PROFESSEUR ALBERT JENTZER

Chirurgien en Chef à l'Hôpital Cantonal
Membre Correspondant
de la Société Nationale de Chirurgie
de Paris et de Lyon

Genève, le 16 octobre 1936,

Monsieur le Dr. Arnold Schwyzer
W 7th and Exchange Sts.
St. Paul, Minnesota
U.S.A.

Mon très honoré et cher Collègue,

Je vous adresse mes remerciements sincères pour votre lettre reçue à la fin du mois de juillet. Vous me mettez en garde, je vous en suis infiniment reconnaissant. Mais sachez qu'un article qui n'est pas signé ne m'impressionne pas beaucoup.

C'est avec beaucoup d'intérêt que j'ai lu les publications que vous avez bien voulu m'envoyer. Je vous en félicite très sincèrement.

Afin de n'être pas en reste je me permets de vous faire parvenir quelques-unes de mes dernières publications.

Agréé je vous prie, très honoré et cher Collègue, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.



[Dec 24, 1936]

Paris. 24. XII. 36.

4 rue de Vézère

Mein lieber Freund,

[DR. ARNOLD Schwegler, St. Paul]

Herzlichen Dank für Deine Güte und
Deine guten Wünsche für 1937.

Ich hoffe diesen Kl. Brief kommen
nach fünf genug nach St. Paul, um
Dir zu sagen, dass wir bei unserm höchst
erfreuten Teilerlösen auch Eure gedenken,
und Euren Jungen ein Kommendes Jahr
beseren Erfolg, und den Eltern viel
Freuden an Ihren Kindern wünschen.

Du hast recht auf ein Mal merkt man
in unserem Alter, dass es eben nicht mehr
geht wie früher, und dass muss man
dankbar sein, dass man noch leben kann,
was wir beide noch leben. Du warst; Heusi
hat mir erzählt, wie fern Du vor ihm eine
gallenblase operiert hast. Ich mache es
höchstens, mache noch Geburten etc. u. jüngst
bei einer Verwandten von Prof. Krumm. Er kann
heute, wie ein ultratruer Chirurg, (u. vor sechs
Jahren bei Kindern, also 12 Jahre nach mir) prägend
ich wieder aus Waegeli kiffte und wir Du
sagst davon. — Ich habe mir immer

gerade nicht aushalten zu können bis Jean-François
auf der Höhe war, und dann in einem
Stimmen dem Gegenstand zu treten. Das erste ist
fraglich geworden, und das zweite kommt sicher
nicht mehr, drum will ich doch sein, dass ich
noch etwas weniger leisten kann, und dann Gott befohlen.

Von Haackeborn hatte jüngst einen netten
Brief, im Bett geschrieben (an seinem Ruhe-
tag). Er bekräftigt mit seiner Einladung
zu vier nach St.-Paul-Hofgarten für die
Kammer nächsten Sommer. Vorbezug sei er
im Bett und sei nach nicht auf. Der Bureau
gegangen, da er nicht wisse, ob er sich die Tage
bestellen muss. Da meinst es sehr lieb, l. alten
Freund, aber ich weiss nicht, wie ich die amerikanischen
Sommertemperaturen bestehen könnte, Vorab
muss ich mit der Weltausstellung rechnen, die
allein Ansehen nach doch fertig werden soll, und
mit all den Leuten, die bei diesem Anlass, unsere
Stadt, trotz der polit. Verhältnisse, besuchen werden.
Also Empfangsbesuch dank für die Einladung
die Haackeborn offenbar per retour du courrier
übermittelt hat. — Bei uns geht es so gut als möglich.
Wir feiern morgen Nikolaus, sehr ohne L. F.;
es hat gekam um Gruppe Eclairer, nach Lager gefahren,
um Ski zu fahren u. will bei dem Anlass, die Gärten
seiner Dienstzeit, L. F. besuchen. Hoffentlich ist der Schnee
gut dafür. — Wir geben dem einen vorerren
schneelosen Winterabend vor, dem Schnee ist hier =
Licht. Ciner. — Nun aber Schluss. Empfangs-
mit Frau Doctor, und der Gerson Familie meine
herzlichen Grüsse dem elten D. W. L.

SERONOK

KASTANIENBAUM

NEAR LUCERNE

25th December 1936

Mein lieber Arnold, [DR. ARNDT Schwyzer, St. Paul]

Recht vielen Dank fuer Deine Zeilen vom 10ten Dezember. Mit all dem reisen hatte ich verpasst Buch zu schreiben , nachtreaglich auch noch die besten Wuensche an Euch alle. Sag dem Arnold jun. dass ich ihm vorlaeufig fuer seine Briefe danke und auch bald schreiben werde. Das Buch ist noch nicht gekommen aber ich freue mich sehr darauf.

Wir kamen am 8ten Dezember in Marseilles an. Kamen diemal mit dem Schiff zurueck. Ich musste direct nach London & Friedl fuhr nach der Schweiz.

Ich kam dann am 21sten Dezember h^{ier} an und fand die ganze Familie wohl und munter und gestern hatten wir eine recht froehliche Weinachtbescheerung. Am 2ten Januar gehn wir auf kurze Zeit nach Pontresina und am 24ten muss ich wieder nach London zurueck. Nachher sind meine Plaene unbestimmt, ich sollte nach Nigeria , was mir aber viel Zeit wegnimmt da ich spaetestens im Mai widder in Kuala Lumpur sein will.

Zinn arbeitet wieder recht gut , wir haben sch^{we}re Zeiten hinter uns und es brauchte viel diese neuen Verträge durchzu-bringen.

Auf der Durchreise haben wir Lydia ge^hehnt. Wir konnten leider nicht nach Cairo aber sie kam nach Suez und ist dann mit uns durch den Kanal gefahren.

Es war sehr nett sie zu sehn , wenn auch nur kurz.
Leider ist Hegi gar nicht wohl und sie wissen gar nicht
was es ist. Sein Herz ist wacklig und dann hat er scheinets
sehr starke Schmerzen im Ruecken und alles nuetzt nichts.

Lydia sprach davon dass er eventuell nach Europa
komme diesen Winter um jemanden zu consultieren.

Ja das war eine boese Sache mit Edward, sein Benehmen
hatte ihn unmoeglich gemacht und es ist wohl am besten wie
es nun ist. Es war interessant zu sehn wie ruhig das Volk
es alles annahm. Ich war in London zur Zeit.

Es freute mich sehr zu hoeren , dass Ihr alles wohl
und munter seit und dass Du immer noch so Freude an der
Arbeit hast.

Ich habe auch recht viel zu thun aber die Arbeit
ist interessant und gross . Meine Plaene sind unsicher aber
fuer ein, zwei Jahre werde ich noch ziemlich viel in den
Malayischen Staaten sein, jedoch jedes Jahr einige Monate
in Europa , doch leider wenig in der Schweiz. Wenn ich
Zeit finde werde ich naechstes mal ueber America reisen ,
ich moechte von den neuen Baggers in Kalifornia ansehn ,
wir muessen ein ganze Anzahl bauen.

Wenn ich das tue komme ich dann aber sicher schnell
zu Euch rauf.

Gruesse mir Deine Leute und Gustav recht
herzlich und nochmals alles gute fuer 1937.

Immer Dein Alter,

Dag.

Kuala Lumpur

June 25, 1937

Dear Mama and Papa,

It was a marvelous trip! I have never enjoyed anything so much! It is even superior to London which was quite superlatively wonderful. I shall send you a detailed account by ordinary mail. This letter goes via K.L.M. (Dutch) to Amsterdam in six days, so it doesn't take very long if it catches a fast boat across the Atlantic.

The boat trip was marvelous and I was in the dining room every meal except two days when we came out of the Red Sea and got into the Monsoon.

2.

But even then it was fun. Others were seasick, too, and we sat very miserably about on deck feeling sorry for ourselves and each other and were amused by the huge waves and the healthy passengers. It is so different on these boats - the people, crew, architecture, atmosphere. We all knew each other pretty well, some passengers had been on 4 weeks when we arrived in Singapore. There were mostly Dutch, some English, one other American and me, Iante Friedl Swiss, a very distinguished Indian doctor and his wife from Colombo, a Chinese couple from Soerabaya (Java). Some of the people were coming home from

3. leave and others were going out on business for 6 months or a year or some young ones for the first time. We had a very nice table with an Englishman from Singapore, one from Colombo with Shell Gas and an American from the Hague with Standard Oil. We had a marvelous time at meals feasting each other. Then there was a Dutch boy, Jan Franken, who had been in Luz and Zurich who spoke Swiss and played jass with us. There was also an English artist and his wife on the trip. I have lots of pictures and am pasting them in as I go along - of each part and of the

4. boat.

Going thru the Canal was fascinating. We were on a boat and yet in the midst of the desert with sand, sand, sand! The first part of the Red Sea was beautiful when you could still see one or both shores. There were some pretty hot days. One was always disgustingly wet, it just dripped down your legs and back but everyone is moist and who cares! I don't mind the heat at all. When the others groan and fuss I just love it!

I shall write more in another letter. But I just want to tell you how clean and neat Kuala Lumpur is. The only place that ~~smells~~ smells bad is

5.
a short street where they sell dried fish
but after all Zurich has the cheese stores
"Huter de Böge" and I seem to remember
South St. Paul. The natives are clean,
their clothes is clean and they don't
smell. There are few diseases, nothing
like Cairo. And as far as I can tell the
climate is delightful. Perfect!!! We
live right by the race tracks. It is
lovely.

Maybe Uncle Adolf & Aunt Friedl will
go to Java & Bali with me. In any
case I ^{now} know lots of people in Batavia
and Soerabaya.

I am having a marvelous time. Thank
you very, very much. Love,
Marguerite.

Dutch Air Mail 10/- M.

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

via Amsterdam



Dr. and Mrs. Arnold Schwyzer
8 Crocus Hill

St. Paul Sandstone
Minnesota
U. S. A.

M. Schwyzer
% A. A. Huggeler
Kuala Lumpur
F. M. S.

MAYO CLINIC
ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA
SECTION ON NEUROLOGY
- NEUROPATHOLOGICAL
DR. JAMES W. KERNOHAN

CLINICAL
DR. WALTER D. SHELDEN
DR. HENRY W. WOLTMAN
DR. FREDERICK P. MOERSCH
DR. LEE M. EATON

SURGICAL
DR. ALFRED W. ADSON
DR. WINCHELL MCK. CRAIG
DR. J. GRAFTON LOVE

January 18, 1937

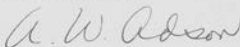
Dr. Arnold Schwyzer
127 West Seventh Street
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Doctor Schwyzer:

In reviewing the January issue of the Minnesota Medicine, I had the pleasure of reading your article on "Chordoma". It is very well prepared and your drawings and illustrations vividly illustrate the significant points concerning the origin.

Please allow me to congratulate you on the very interesting instructive and readable article.

Yours very truly,



A. W. Adson, M. D.

AWA:RT ✓

Bern, den 9. Februar 37.

SPRECHSTUNDEN:
Montag, Mittwoch, Freitag nachmittags
in der Privatklinik Lindenhof
nach vorheriger Vereinbarung

TELEPHON: 24.482

Herrn Dr. Schwyzer,
St. Paul.

Lieber Kollege,

Nach dem Erhalt des Berichtes vom Hinscheide Ihres Verwandten und meines Freundes, Dr. Hegi, werden Sie wohl wünschen, einiges über den traurigen Ausgang seiner Krankheit ^{zu vernehmen}. Da ich Dr. Hegi in den letzten Tagen seines Leidens täglich sah, will ich Ihnen kurz Bericht geben, um was es sich bei ihm handelte und wie Freund Hegi das Leiden ertrug. Dr. Hegi fühlte sich, wie er mir sagte, im Dezember in Kairo sehr schlecht, er hatte häufig Schmerzen im Abdomen, die er nicht recht zu deuten wusste. Er liess deshalb eine Röntgenaufnahme der Abdominalorgane mit Bariumbrei machen, wobei aber gar nichts von Stenose, nichts von Tumor gefunden wurde. Er tröstete sich schliesslich damit, dass von seinem Unfall irgendeine Haematomnarbe ihm die Schmerzen verursache. Als er aber dann kurz vor Weihnachten plötzlich von heftigeren Schmerzen befallen wurde, glaubte er eher an ein internes Leiden, nahm ein Flugzeug nach Brindisi und begab sich von dort nach Lausanne, wo er Prof. Michaud, seinen Studiengenossen konsultieren wollte. Prof. Michaud war aber in den Ferien abwesend, und von Lausanne aus wies man Dr. Hegi dann hier nach Bern an Dr. Hadorn, einen sehr tüchtigen Internisten. Ich wusste nichts von der Anwesenheit von Hegi in Bern, bis er mir 8 Tage nach seiner Ankunft telefonieren liess, er liege im Salemspital. Alle Untersuchungen hatten nichts Bestimmtes ergeben, liessen aber schon den Verdacht aufkommen, es handle sich um eine diffuse Carcinose des Peritoneums. Stuhl und Windabgang wurden immer schwieriger. Es traten die Erscheinungen eines Ileus auf, die Frage einer Operation wurde dringend. Dr. Hegi hatte nicht Lust, sich vom Chirurgen des Salemspitals operieren zu lassen, deshalb telefonierte ich auf seinen Wunsch an Prof. de Quervain, der in Lugano in den Ferien war. Dieser kam sofort her, nahm dann mit Prof. Matti die Operation vor. Es zeigte sich, was vermutet wurde, diffuse Carcinose des Peritoneums, Ausgangspunkt unsicher, wahrscheinlich ein kleines Cardiacarcinom. Nach dem Eingriff ver-

fiel der Kranke rasch,nach 3 Tagen wurde er benommen,wenige Tage darauf verschied er.Er wusste die Diagnose nicht,man liess ihn im Glauben,es handelte sich um eine Tuberkulose des Peritoneums.Der Eingriff hatte zudem den Nutzen,dass die Beschwerden nach dem Eingriff nachgelassen hatte,so dass der Kranke ziemlich sanft einschlummerte.Vor der Operation hatte er oft ziemlich heftige Schmerzen,die durch Narkotica aber leicht gedämpft werden konnten.Es tat mir schrecklich leid,dem armen Kollegen,mit dem ich in Kairo vor Jahresfrist noch so schöne Tage verlebt hatte,derart leiden und aus dem Leben scheiden zu sehen,in dem er noch so gerne als Arzt weiter gewirkt hätte.Er blieb bis in die letzten Tage mit Leib und Seele Arzt,sprach immer wieder von seiner Arbeit in Kairo.Man sah,sein ganzes Innere war von der Berufung zum Arzt erfüllt.Dies hat er ja auch durch sein Leben bewiesen gehabt.Frau Dr.Hegi war sehr tapfer,sie pflegte ihren Mann getreu bis zum Tode.

Wenn ich in den Zeitungen von den Ueberschwemmungen des Mississippi las,dachte ich oft an unser schönes Weekend mit Mayo auf dem Mississippi. Bei Ihnen am nördlichen Verlaufe des Stromes sind ja wohl keine Ueberschwemmungen eingetreten,aber das grosse Unglück hat wohl auch in Ihrer Stadt depressiv gewirkt.Hoffentlich sind Sie und die Ihren trotz des schlechten Winters in guter Gesundheit geblieben.Bei uns hier geht alles gut,meine Familie ist gesund,und ich kann immer ungestört meiner Arbeit nachgehen.Mein zweiter Sohn ist in Boston bei Quinby am Peter Brent Brigham Hospital.Quinby hat mir versprochen,ihm Urlaub zu geben,damit er im Frühjahr einen Besuch an den Mayo-Kliniken und in St.Paul machen kann.

Mit vielen herzlichen Grüßen an Sie und Ihre Frau

Ihr

Huatt

[Feb 10, 1937]

CHARLES D. FREEMAN, M.D.
223 LOWRY BUILDING
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

Dr. Arnold Schuyzer
St Paul

Dear Doctor Schuyzer -

a perfect host - a delightful
guest of honor & a delicious luncheon
what more could we ask? -

2/10/37

Sincerely
Charles D. Freeman

with Prof. Hager

Dr. H. Pancaro
Physician and Surgeon
Sudbury, Ont.

February 15, 1937.

Dear Professor Schwyzer:-

As soon as I received your very welcomed letter, a bottle of Sistosan was forwarded to you. I will be very pleased indeed to send a bottle of Sistosan to Professor Nager, addressed to the S.S. Europa.

I am overjoyed in hearing you intend writing further on your experiences with the Sistosan. I shall do all I can to make myself worthy of such high honour.

While medical evidence, confirming the value of the Sistosan, are increasing in a very gratifying manner, it is shameful to see the prejudice, petty jealousy and indolence of the associations, never ready to assist, but always on the lookout to seize.

I wish to submit to you some facts which are worthy of further consideration. I have had a few cases of burns on which I used the preparation merely to note its stimulating power on the growth of new tissues. The results have been so good as to lead me to believe that the product has an unquestionable healing power. I have also noted that acute or chronic cervicitis are greatly benefited by a few applications of tampons, soaked in Sistosan, and left in place for twelve hours or more. Patients often state that they feel much relieved and more comfortable. Inspecting the area, it can be easily noted that the cervix has a better colour, no discharge and a smooth appearance.

Dr. H. Hancock
Physician and Surgeon
Sudbury, Ont.

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Feb. 15, 1937.

I asked a local doctor to use Sistosan orally and by inhalations in cases of haemoptysis. He reported very good results. I am often thinking on the importance of studying this subject further, not only for what concerns the bleeding, but to see if the product has any virtue in stimulating the healing of tubercular cavities. I am on the verge of mystery and feel too small and unable of clarifying the many questions coming before me.

I am glad to include copies of some unusual clinical cases referred to me during the last few months.

With all the expressions of my gratitude and devotion,

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,



Dr. H. HancaroPhysician and Surgeon
Sudbury, Ont.

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Dr. K. M. Heard, (Anaesthetist). "At St. Michael's Hospital, those who, to some extent ridiculed Sistosan at first and discontinued its use, are now returning to it and obtaining good results.

Dr. Heard is quite satisfied that it is an excellent preparation and has real merit.

Dr. D. Sansone, 592 Spadina Ave. Toronto. Reports complete satisfaction from it, with no failure to date.

Dr. Chas. Crompton, (Urologist) 422 Medical Arts Bldg. Toronto.

Enthusiastic about results obtained. Sure we have a product of real assistance to the medical profession.

Dr. Lane Graham, 1529 Queen St W. Toronto. Reported a case of epistaxis, quite deeply seated. Bled profusely at intervals of a week. Some six doctors saw this case in Western Hospital, but could not get it under control. After all methods failed, Sistosan was used in a moment of desperation, and it controlled the bleeding almost at once.

Dr. J. Graham, Toronto. A case of gastric haemorrhage was under control after the first injection of Sistosan (5 c.c. December 17). The use of Sistosan was discontinued December 28th because of slight nausea. Previously this patient received several blood transfusions, which did not control bleeding.

Dr. J. M. Dale, 685 Pope Ave. Toronto.

Has used Sistosan on two occasions with quite good results. One

Dr. H. Hancara
Physician and Surgeon
Sudbury, Ont.

- 2 -

case of tonsils and another of uterine bleeding, which was controlled as desired. No further cases have come to his attention where Sistosan can be used.

Dr. J. O. Christie, Danforth Ave/ Toronto.

Has found Sistosan of real merit and assistance. Used it in severe epistaxis and was controlled readily. Will use it whenever possible. Has a boy, that needs a tonsillectomy, with a very poor clotting time.

Dr. D'arg. Frawley, 206 Bloor St. Toronto. Assistant Prof. of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Toronto.

The use of Sistosan is new to him, but he was very enthusiastic over results obtained in the one case in which he used it, an Adeno Carcinoma of the Ovary. During the operation, the coxing was sufficient to cause uneasiness. He was more than surprised to have Sistosan completely control it for him and is quite enthusiastic about its possibilities.

Dr. Frawley pointed out that he does not ordinarily become easily enthused over any preparation as he has over Sistosan.

[Frib 21, 1937]

Baltimore

MARYLAND CLUB

den 21. II 37

Sehr verehrter Herr Kollege!

[DR. ARNOLD Schwyzer, St. Paul]

Es scheint mir so

lange her, seit ich die gastlichen
Trinities verlassen habe & dies
mal nun deswegen, weil
ich seither eine grosse Menge
von Eindrücken dieses grossen
Landes - angesammelt habe.

Aber über alles war mir doch
der Aufenthalt in St Paul &
das Wiedersehen mit Ihnen &
Ihrer lieben Familie. So kommt
ich denn heute in einer Pause

im Sinne v. Herrn v. Mecklen-
burg noch herzlich für Alles
zu danken. Die Tage werden
mir immergenusslich bleiben,
ich habe wieder so recht
eingesehen, wie die allgemeine
Chirurgie in den Händen eines
weitsichtigen v. erfahrenen Kollegen
eigentlich viel dankbarer ist
als ein Spezialfach. Aber
to be a brick in a wall ist
vielleicht auch ein gutes Ziel
wenn die Kräfte für das andere
nicht ausreichen.

Der Tag in Chicago war interessant,
besonders aber die Stunden

in Ann Arbor bei Dr. Fursten-
berger v. d. Aufenthalt in Boston.
Die Atmosphäre d. Harvard
Med School ist einzig.

In New York habe ich wenige
heutzutage's gesehen, in
New Haven besuchte ich Frau
Grünz an St. Cushing, Philadelphia
sah v. hörte mich mit mir
kurz, hier - bei Crowe bleibe
ich bis morgen v. reise dann
weder nach New York gmn.
lebe Aufenthalt vor dem
27. den sailing day der
Europa. - Die Arbeit in John
Hopkins ist ebenfalls ganz
hervorragend, hier wird ein

ausgezeichneten Hab va Aist
heran gebildet. Schade, dass
man nicht 25 Jahre jünger
ist um mit d. eigenen Erfahrung
weiter neu zu studieren.

Geb. schiene mit vollen Jahren
an Sie & Ihrer verehrte Familie
& verbleibe Ihr dankbar
ergeben

W. R. Kegan
[Baltimore, Md.]

REPORT ON EUROPEAN TRIP 1938.

I was asked by your committee to tell you of my trip to Brussels to the congress of the International Society of Surgery. We left a few weeks ahead of time to see some old friends in Switzerland. One of my most intimate friends arranged an evening in our old fraternity hall and many of the old fraternity members and others assembled from different parts of Switzerland, one of them came even from Paris. It was of course a grand old time, ~~and~~ eight speeches were let loose and one old friend even had composed a piece of poetry for the occasion. One of the men asked me quite sincerely: Are you going back (meaning to America) once more? While it was a perplexing question, it showed me that they still ~~considered~~ ^{me} one of theirs as a matter of ~~of~~ course. With the intermixed ^{general} singing of old student ~~ac~~ songs pretty soon I felt as though it was only yesterday when I left my native town, and not 47 years ~~ago~~.

There was not much time to go nosing around the ~~ad~~ clinics, but I saw the Roentgen institute in ~~guerich~~ Zurich where prof. Schinz, a former president of the international roentgenological society, impressed me by a most systematic follow-up ^o control of all the cases. While he admitted that diagnostically America was leading he thought in therapy they were not second to America, partly probably because they were not swamped by too much material. At these control sessions, always on Wednesday morning, the whole group of assistants ~~and~~ was present, the old history was read and the case examined. Where the location ^{of the lesion} was for instance in the throat a representative of that clinic conducted the examination.

In Basel I saw prof. Henschen operate on a case of Spondylolisthesis. The X-ray pictures were more telling than any I have seen. The fifth lumbar vertebra had slipped almost completely out in front from between the fourth lumbar and the sacrum. They know well what is going on in Surgery over here; they study American surgical publications carefully. It was a delight to see the August 1938 number of the Archives of Surgery in the operating amphitheater which prof. Henschen had brought along, undoubtedly for his assistants to see the plan of the operation. The article on the operation in question was by Kellogg Speed of Chicago who reports the ^{sixth} ~~seventh~~ case so operated. The original first case was by ^{sixth} ~~seventh~~ Jenkins, (Brit. J. Surg. July 1936).

The abdomen was opened and a long piece of tibia, not quite a centimeter in thickness, was driven into a channel drilled through the fifth lumbar vertebra and a good distance into the ^{later} sacrum. Prof. Henschen told me at the congress that

the result was excellent, the pain had been relieved. *Others have also used a Petersen's flanged nail.*

In Brussels I saw the new hospital erected by the help of the Rockefeller foundation. To mention only one little item of this most modern hospital, a slit in the wall was to be seen where an X-ray film could be passed to the outside and after developing *in an adjoining room* was shown on a screen in the wall from the outside in a very ^{few minutes} ~~short time~~ without any of the photographing attendants entering the room.

In Switzerland I saw two new hospitals in smaller towns just partly finished and excellently, though not overluxuriously arranged, glass doors separated the hallways from the different departments and very

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many handy practical devices were to be seen. The surgeons, both old friends of mine, were very proud of these places and had good reason to be. Everywhere you could

see intelligent conception of the needs of asepsis. *These surgeons have only emergency practice and referred operations described a fixed salary for the non-paying cases.*
The Congress of the International Society of Surgery in Brussels was a Gala affair. The president of the congress was our Rudolph Matas of New Orleans and in all 24 American surgeons were present. The opening ceremonies were on Sept. 19th in the Palais de la Nation. After the opening address by the Minister of the Interior and of Public Health, Mr. Merlot, and addresses by several others, all in french, prof. Matas spoke, also in french. His subject was : Surgery and the International Spirit. It was, as you would anticipate splendid, clear and dignified. We had good reason to be proud of our countryman. The hall with exquisite old woodwork filled with men from all corners of the world, created a solemn atmosphere, which was heightened by a representative of the king and many whitehaired dignitaries with medals and ribbons.

There were three subjects selected for the congress (which lasted 4 days):
1. the surgical treatment of Hypertension

2. Bone grafts

3. Surgical treatment of cysts and tumors of lung

(as the
The first subject was opened by the man who had first thought of attacking hypertension by surgery, Pende of Rome, Italy. *(as the first)* He had advised the *(subdiaphragmatic)* section of the splanchnics. *(in 1924)* This procedure still is used in Italy and Pende declared that this comparatively simple method gives as good results as the more elaborate methods. He was supported by Alessandri, also of Rome, who reported on

his clinical results. Pende spoke in French, Alessandri in the wonderful sonorous Italian, ^{Peet} Peet of Ann Arbor, speaking in English of course brought evidently some relief to our English speaking members. ~~He~~

Pende was the first to propose the surgical treatment of essential hypertension in 1924 by resecting the great and small splanchnics on the left side. He based I. his conclusions on his findings that resection of the splanchnic reduces the adrenalin secretion of the suprarenals, 2. to some extent on the extensive (even vaso-dilator effect on the abdominal vessels caused by section of the two left -sided splanchnics only; and (to some extent 3. on the probability that the resection of the splanchnic abolishes hypertensive reflexes, especially in the vascular abdominal field, as it is likely that such reflexes occur in essential hypertension.

He reasons that experiments on animals cannot be properly compared with the conditions in the human and contends that the good results of ^{seven} eight Italian surgeons are ~~maxximportant~~ of more weight than such experiments. He emphasized that the operation must be limited to patients before senility, ~~ix~~ This Peet of Ann Arbor later expressed in a more definite way by stating that they do not operate on individuals over 50 years. Furthermore Pende excludes cases with any signs of renal insufficiency or advanced damage to arteries or heart, while changes in the retina or angiospastic symptoms of the extremities, as a matter of course, are no counterindication.

A nitrogen retention in the blood of 50 mgrs precludes operation. The approach to the splanchnics is subdiaphragmatic.

At times it could be done in local anesthesia. There had been no mortality so far. The day before operation novocain anesthesia of the left splanchnic is made. If there is no fall in blood pressure, even when the novocainization is repeated, the operation is not indicated.

The left adrenal is readily seen at the operation and can be explored for possible tumor, but if none is found no other operating like denervation of the adrenal is attempted. The results are excellent in as large a percentage of the cases as by other methods, ^{improvement} which, if I am not mistaken is in the neighborhood of 50%, among which even very serious conditions figure. The results he considers as good as with the more drastic methods of bilateral operation, partial adrenalectomies or ganglionectomies and rhizotomies, where often death followed.

Insert from page 8 Peet of Ann-Arbor, speaking in English, brought some relief to the English speaking members. He reported on 400 operations for ~~the~~ essential hypertension, ~~xx~~ The foundation for such treatment is the evidence of ^{of the procedure} its neurogenic origin. It has been proven experimentally that renal ischemia produced by constriction of the renal arteries causes typical essential and malignant hypertension. In man hypertension is the result ~~and~~ of excessive splanchnic stimulation; resulting in a continuous renal arterial vasoconstriction, and as a consequence ischemia of the kidney parenchyma. He advocates bilateral supra-diaphragmatic resection of the splanchnics. Approximately 50 % had permanent, significant reduction in blood pressure. Marked improvement was noticed in cardiac, renal, and ocular findings. "15% are tentatively classified as cured." A case of severe malign. hypertension is reported 5 yrs after

operation with no evidence of increased blood pressure. Peet makes two vertical, comparatively small lumbar incisions to the side of the sacro-lumbar muscle mass and reaches the nerves by the help of rather deep retractors with small light bulbs at their end. Numerous surgeons were entered for discussion among whom Waltman (infra-diaphragmatic) Walters reported on Adson's procedure with partial ganglion resection and division of the first two lumbar sympathetic roots, on a material of 325 operations,

In the evening there was a Gala affair, offered by Dr. Matas, in the Royal museum of Art and History. A ballet was resented by the Corps de Ballet of the royal theatre and the large collection of paintings could be visited. It was a lively fine evening where one met and was introduced to representatives of ~~the~~ countries from all corners of the world, a splendid group of men. Many of us were not to be had for the morning session of the next day.

In the afternoon the second subject was treated:

Bone grafts.

There were French, English and German papers, but there was nothing really new except ^(the comparatively new) ~~Orell's use~~ ^{Orell's} "os purum". Orell of Stockholm uses dead bone which ^(physiologically and chemically) has been thoroughly cleaned from all organic matter. He claims that by this the repair goes on faster as the old dying tissues of the bone transplant do not have to be destroyed and dissolved first, but that the invading tissue juices and cells entering the cavities and canals of the transplant can at once start the re-^{view} construction program. This is supported by the observation that such os purum is more rapidly absorbed than a live auto-transplant. However, the prevailing judgment was in favour of autogenous transplants. The

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The rapid absorption is ^{however} ~~of course~~ mostly not desired. Nevertheless in many cases it is of value to have such ready graft material on hand, especially if larger pieces and particular shapes are needed.

Another innovation by Orell is the "os novum". This is newly formed bone which is obtained by implanting ^{under the periosteum of the tibia} os purum subperiosteally. ~~The~~ implant is in this way receiving a periosteal coating of active young cells ^(when later transplanted) which can take up nutrition more readily than a fresh live transplant. Through the resorptive process on the implanted os purum ^{it} ~~the implant~~ becomes soft and pliable, a quality which will be very welcome under certain conditions. The os purum comes as compact or spongy bone, as desired.

*insert from
page 10 * 11*

In this connexion let me mention a procedure though it did not come ~~before~~ up for discussion. Matti of Bern, the successor of de Quervain, inaugurated a most useful procedure in osteosynthesis. When a fractured bone is splinted by a bone transplant he places into the site of fracture cancellous bone which is readily had by scooping out the necessary quantity from the greater trochanter through a small incision. This appears to be very valuable material. And while we are at this subject, a surgeon of Buenos Aires advised some time ago to insert into tuberculous foci without scooping out the tuberculous granuloma a peg of autogenous bone from the tibia. A Swiss surgeon of considerable experience informed me that he had some surprising results with this method. In speaking of implants in cases of tuberculosis Orell ~~the~~ says: "It seems probable that the bone graft has a more general influence on the organism" (besides the local stimulus to bone production.)

In the evening we were invited, ^{this time} to the theatre Royal for a representation de Gala, (Toilette de soir e prescribed): "Si j'etais roi." But after the show one gathered at the tavernne royale to counteract the bone-dry scientific work of the day, and with the effect ^{thing} on the following morning, that again some was missed ^{of the continued} bone transplant discussions, ~~which was perhaps somewhat sad but did not worry some of us.~~ It seemed to me in the company of level headed, sane and jovial Swiss and Belgian surgeons the ossifying theories ^{of ossification} with a little fossilizing ^{balanced} tendency was beautifully counteracted.

~~Of the third subject, Surgical treatment of cysts and tumors of the lungs~~

(insert to page 5)

Alessandri of Rome spoke on the indications and clinical results of the operations for hypertension. He agreed entirely with Pende. ~~As~~ The fundamental characteristic of the disease was ^{increased} systolic and diastolic pressure. The diastolic increase is the most characteristic and makes a clinical entity of it. The fundamental basis for surgical approach is the conception that we are dealing with a primarily functional disturbance which leads only secondarily to organic changes. The systolic increase is only an adaptating process, while the diastolic increase is the expression of of increased peripheral resistance, the result of a spasm of the vessel walls and morphologically demonstrable as a hypertrophy of the muscular layers (the media). Such spasm may be due to a disturbance of the

neuro-endocrine regulatory mechanism, but also to renal disease. Etiological factors are of great importance, such as heredity, constitutional and psychic excitability, uttering themselves particularly through the sympathetic nervous system.

The immediate cause of the spasm is the action of adrenalin, as is seen in certain tumors of the adrenals, and by experiment. There is either an excess of adrenalin poured out or when adrenalin is found to be present in normal quantity, ~~xx~~ sensitizing substances have to be acting or synergistic substances or finally an abnormal sensitiveness of the vascular walls. For the latter mesencephalic centers are accused. Apart from adrenalin the pituitary hormone is also important.

In certain cases a substance, though not yet isolated, created through changes in the renal parenchyma can act as a vasoconstricting agent.

Clinically, apart from increased blood pressure, the first signs are headache, exhaustion and insomnia. The disease starts thus surrepticiously and may have its beginning in childhood. The progress, slow or fast, is steady. After a while organic lesions follow the continued overpressure, cardiac, vascular and renal. Operative interference must take place before any of these organic changes are outspoken. surgery may arrest the disease. In the majority of cases it brings about a subjective improvement and in a smaller percentage the blood pressure is restored to normal, or at least lowered.

With all the methods known a few favourable results are known. Pale hypertension with renal sclerosis precludes operation.

Alessandri declares that none of the modifications of Pende's operation are as simple or give any better results. He always tries first an alcohol injection to block the splanchnics on the left side. If after Pende's operation there is ^(or inadequate) no improvement a right sided resection of the splanchnic with total (right sided) adrenalectomy. Denervation or resection of the adrenals he considers as almost valueless. (End of insert)

(Insert to page 7)

It should be mentioned that preceding the meeting reprints were distributed to the members and some of my remarks were completed with their help when especially some of the French and Italian speakers, but also some English could not be heard sufficiently well. Albert of Liège had made ^(thorough) a biologic study on the bone grafts. In this he summarized the extensive work of the investigators, which shows that only the superficial layers of cells of the transplants survive and thus are really grafted. The greater part of the bone transplant is ~~re~~-absorbed and replaced by new bone. ^(replacement) For this the graft ~~must~~ ^{-es,} furnish its own osteogenetic cells or receives them from the ^{necessary} ~~proximate~~ bone of the receiver. For this reason he concludes that living autogenous bone-graft, partly covered by periosteum, is always the ideal material. The important feature is therefore unimpaired vitality of both, the ^T graft and its bed. Dead bone may give good results provided it has no unfavourable effect on the host such as anaphylaxis and for this he recognizes as best the os purum of Brell. For large loss of bone with large gaps os purum gives insufficient guarantee of success. For such

II

contingencies Orell's os novum is preferable. The subperiosteal cells are not only intensely osteogenetic but proliferate rapidly; they enter the surface of the implanted os purum and when this is removed the young cells keeps on proliferating and enters the dead bone which has no antagonistic properties. Os novum is therefore biologically equivalent to living autoplasmic grafts with -- under certain conditions-- marked advantages.

The discussion of bone transplantation by many eminent men was continued to the next day, but I have given you what impressed me most.

As the last subject of the congress was given ~~the treatment of~~ ^{(surgical} cysts and tumors of the lungs.

Sauerbruch introduced the subject. He made of course the greatest contribution to thoracic surgery by introducing differential pressure, But he tried to bring too much for the short space of time with a lot of ~~exhibits~~ ^{main} tables. The ~~very~~ points which were of great interest to me were to be found in Constantini's paper which was given us before in full in a reprint. Constantini of Algiers discussed the physiologic aspect of pulmonary surgery. In opening the chest one may have sudden syncope. This can be avoided by letting the air enter slowly. He laid stress on the grave results that brusque pulling on the hilum may cause. The air should be allowed to enter slowly. Or better pre-operative pneumothorax a few days before will cause the whole organism to accommodate itself the new condition. The flopping of the ~~diaphragm~~ mediastinum was then discussed, And here I want to mention a case reported some time ago by Sauerbruch which is most illustrative. ~~A~~ A pat-

ient had a duel and received a sword thrust on the side of his chest. Sudden sucking in of air and a violent coughing attack followed after which the patient became better and could be transferred to the hospital. Here an assistant examined, found the lung caught in the chest wall and replaced it with an almost disastrous result. The dyspnea became suddenly extreme because air could now enter again freely and with the flopping of the mediastinum neither lung could be ~~re~~ aerated, ~~until the lung was again fixed~~ until a renewed coughing spell trapped the lung again.

Constantini lays stress on the rich nerve supply of the lungs, the bronchi are encircled by nerves from the vagus and sympathetic; and besides these ^{other} bronchial muscles there are non-striated ones in the interlobular tissue, and around the vessels. The lung can be seen experimentally to enlarge and contract a little under stimulation of vagus or sympathetic. The vagus has ^(stimulation) ~~vaso-~~ dilator effect and is inhibitor for the heart, while the sympathetic is vaso-constrictor and heart accelerator. The lung responds in this way in the same manner as the spleen, which contracts after injection of adrenalin (Parodi). Sudden collapse of the lung causes reflexes which reach beyond the lung. One looked for special ~~zones~~ reflexogenic zones as the bronchial mucosa, the pleura, pulling on the hilum etc. But experimentors were surprised at the small degree of effect on the blood pressure, even of the ligature of the hilum.

On the other hand Bardin showed that

small amounts of pumice stone dust injected into the pulmonary artery caused sudden death, though the quantity was too small to block the whole arteriolar system. He proved it to be a reflex action. When the vagus was cut it required 7 times as much pumice stone dust for a fatal effect, while after sectioning of the sympathetic ^{Death} 4 times less sufficed for a fatal outcome. ~~IX~~ was thus due to a vagus reflex.

This might strike one as ^{simply} theoretical study. But the aspect is changed when you hear that Leriche made use of this knowledge in cases of pulmonary embolism. It is often seen that the embolus does not block the circulation so completely that it would explain the death in a few moments. ^{These appears to be a gap in our knowledge of these things, possibly the embolus may not be large enough with Leriche's observations in man.} Accepting the point that ^(which apparently comes on with the embolism) a vagospastic condition/aggravates the condition very much and Leriche injected ^{by} Novocain into the stellate ganglion

~~and~~ had ~~some~~ almost miraculous results in some cases. Constantini calls them "veritable resurrections" where time allowed such intervention. Embolic death is retarded by ephedrine, sympath. stimul. and Atropin. ^(Constantini) A similar reflex apparently occurs when the lung is suddenly collapsed. The bronchi contract especially if the mediastin. is not rigid. and the reflex is not localized to the one side.

^{As my rate of the importance of reflexes in this} Constantini sees the capillaries compressed and a similar reflex as in embolism explains to him the sudden syncope in some cases of too sudden collapse of the lungs when opening the pleura. In addition, too rapid opening of the pleura the heart is suddenly overloaded due to reduced oxygenation. Patients under 10 years of age and those over 50 do not stand intrathoracic operations well. Those younger than 10 years have very active and strong reflexes, ^{while in} those over 50 the heart has become less resistant.

Rough manipulation may cause the same reflexes as sudden contraction of the lung. But a wide opening in the chest wall is better than a moderate one because ~~the exposed lung is kept collapsed while with a smaller opening the phenomenon called by the French "la danse du poumon" occurs.~~ The large volume of air partly ^{the} respiration of the other lung enclosed in the thoracic cavity readily counteracts ^{ease of} by the enormous ~~expansion and compression~~ expansion and compression while with a wide opening the exposed lung can be kept contracted against the mediastinum. The pendulous motion of the diaphragm is excluded. Constantini ^{says} ~~adds~~ that this motion from right to left of the mediastinum irritates the phrenic and though this is not very grave by itself, it adds to the trouble.

As mentioned atropin paralyzes the vagus ^{(John} and Morrison could avoid the otherwise fatal syncope in rabbits on ligation of the hilum of the lung by infiltrating the vagus in the neck with novocain.

Atropin and Morphin have the ^{beneficial} ~~expansion~~ action of subduing (more or less) the unfavourable reflexes, but it must be remembered that the cough reflex may be most valuable as in the case of operating on an echinococcus cyst which often breaks during the operation.

The baronarcosis, i.e. the anesthesia by positive pressure is considered the best. N_2O and C_3H_6 but Nitrous oxide allows of only 15% O addition and is often insufficient, requiring the addition of ether, cyclopropane thus remains as the best. This overpressure may be accomplished by a mask or by intratracheal tube (Melzer). I was surprised that spinal anesthesia

was not mentioned. It may not be applicable in operation far up but with a preparation like spinocain which is lighter than the cerebro-spinal fluid, we can readily go up to the third or second dorsal segment and may have excellent anesthesia with the patient co-operating. (my endothelioma). Where the cough reflex is not of value spinal and rectal anesthesia (in my estimation) are not to be overlooked. Churchill used the latter in combinations. The intratracheal tube may well lead to other dangers.

In operating on cysts with the danger of their breaking Trendelenburg position should be obtained.

Operation for CYSTS. Echinococcus cysts if not greatly infected, have a very ^(and delicate) thin layer of connective tissue around them with the bronchioles corroded and broken into on the slightest operative ~~xx~~ trauma. Remembering that larger cysts have gradually eroded larger bronchi and that any severe coughing spell may break the cysts very delicate and slow procedure is necessary. Echinococcus cysts of the lung are never calcified (in opposition to those of the liver). Enucleation is not advisable, but marsupialisation yields prompt and safe cures. If at the time of thoracotomy the pleura is not obliterated one should wait patiently for local adhesions to form by fixing the surrounding lung tissue to the intercostal structures. Cocainisation (it seems to me) should then precede the insertion of a needle to prevent a coughing spell which might rupture the sac.

Ordinary cysts of the lungs are treated in the same manner. Only if numerous in one lobe could lobectomy come into consideration.

Inoperating for tumors the treatment of the stump requires a word. Mass ligation, while the easiest, leaves invariably a bronchial fistula. A tourniquet ^(gently and slowly) can be applied temporarily; then the vessels are ligated ^(with silk or linen). The bronchus is separately tied after the cartilages have been sectioned. Some neighboring tissue which may be had is sewed over it if at all possible.

What is to be done with the pleural cavity? After lobectomy the remaining lobes expand readily, but even after pneumonectomy the tendency to close the chest wall tightly is gaining, unless we have a greatly and grossly infected case. Rienhoff advised such closure, Graham and others have followed with some brilliant results. In case there does not follow a marked infection, the primary exsudate recedes, the mediastinum moves over, the opposite lung spreads out, the diaphragm which will have been paralyzed by phrenicectomy rises and the ribs imbricate.

The International Society of Surgery.—The International Society of Surgery, founded in 1905 at Brussels through the initiative of the Belgian Surgical Society under the leadership of Drs. Charles Willems of Ghent and A. Depage of the University of Brussels and surgeon in chief of the Belgian army, will hold its next session in Vienna in September 1938. The society now has nearly 2,000 members, who represent forty-five nations. Fellowship is obtained solely by recognized professional merit based on the recommendation and endorsement of a national committee on credentials in each of the constituent countries. A triennial congress is held. The scientific program continues for three days and is devoted mainly to the discussion of live and controversial questions of immediate importance to the profession. These subjects are selected long in advance by an international committee, to be debated by essayists or rapporteurs selected from the five countries whose languages are officially recognized by the congress. The essays are translated into five languages (French, English, German, Italian, Slav [Polish] and Spanish) and distributed to the fellows long in advance of the congress. The affairs of the society are managed by a council consisting of representatives elected by the delegates of each one of the constituent countries with the aid of an executive committee or bureau permanently established in Brussels, consisting of an executive chairman (Professor Verhoogen), the secretary general (Dr. Mayer), the treasurer (Dr. P. Lorthioir), and the president and vice presidents as ex officio members. Dr. Leopold Mayer of Brussels has been the general secretary during the thirty-one years of its existence. The World War suspended the activities of the society from 1914 to 1920, when the fifth congress was held in Paris under the presidency of Prof. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia. Thus far the congresses have been held in Brussels, New York, Paris, London, Rome, Warsaw, Madrid and Cairo. Its presidents have been Kocher of Berne, Czerny of Heidelberg, Lucas-Championnière of Paris, Depage of Brussels, Keen of Philadelphia, Macewen of Glasgow, Giordano of Venice, Hartman of Paris, de Quervain of Berne, von Eiselsberg of Vienna and Rudolph Matas of New Orleans. Dr. Lorthioir of Brussels, who had been the trea-

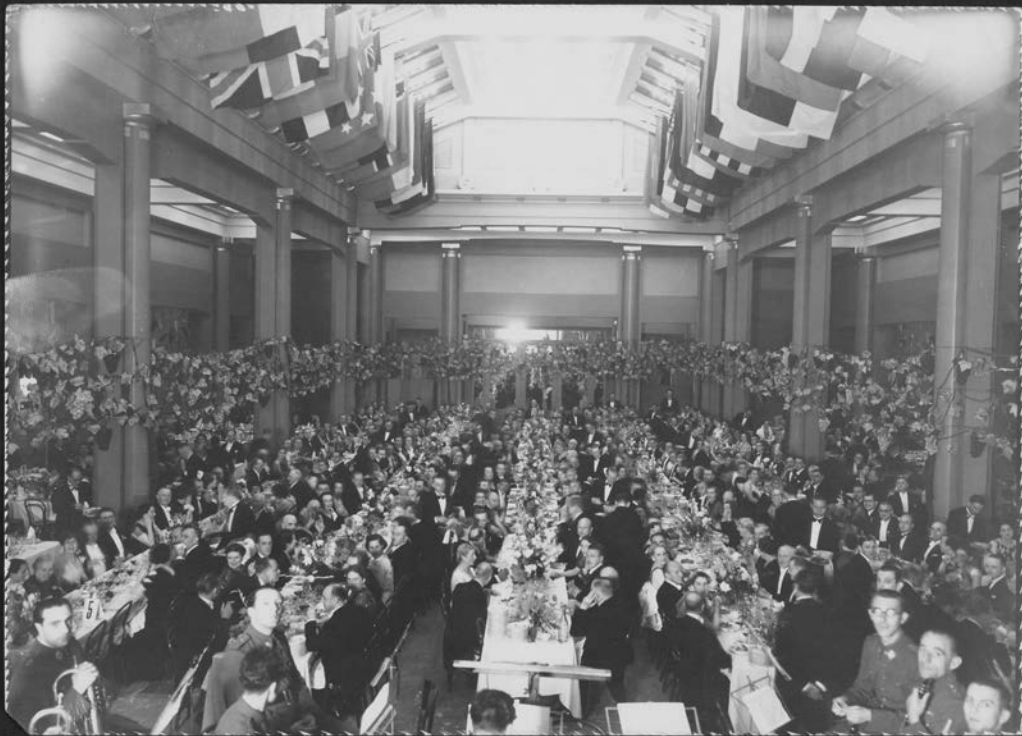
suror of the society since its foundation, was elected at Warsaw but died before he could preside at Madrid in 1932 and was succeeded by de Quervain, vice president, who officiated in his place. Professor von Eiselsberg, who was to have presided at Cairo, was ill in Vienna, and Dr. Schoenmaker of The Hague, vice president, presided in his place. The American constituency of the society is one of the largest in the organization. Out of a maximum quota of 150 members allowed for the United States, 127 American surgeons—all distinguished by their rank and the merit of their contributions, have been admitted to fellowship on the recommendation and endorsement of the American committee, which at present consists of Dr. Elliott C. Cutler, professor of surgery at Harvard (chairman), and Drs. Eugene H. Poole of New York, and Rudolph Matas of New Orleans. The eleventh congress will be held at Vienna in September 1938 under the presidency of Dr. Rudolph Matas, emeritus professor of surgery, New Orleans, with Profs. Ferdinand Sauerbruch of Berlin and S. Hyblinette of Stockholm, vice presidents. The subjects selected for special discussion are (1) the surgical treatment of arterial hypertension, (2) bone grafts and (3) the surgical treatment of cysts and tumors of the lungs. The conducted sight-seeing tours usually provided by the society for the convenience and entertainment of those who attend the congress are being planned for the congress through Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Dalmatia and other countries of special interest to tourists.

The Society publishes an official journal in which every article is summarized, at the end, in the five languages of the congress.

The transactions of each congress appear usually in three bound octavo volumes, averaging from 850 to 900 pages each, with illustrations. All the addresses, articles and discussions are translated textually or in full abstract, in the official languages of the congress. Besides the Transactions, a biographic and bibliographic Index-Catalogue with more than 1,200 portraits of the Fellows of the Society was first published in 1933-1934, under the editorship of the Secretary General, in two large octavo volumes. These were distributed in 1935 to all the members without extra charge. The Index-Catalogue is not only a valuable directory or "Who's Who" in international surgery as this is represented in the Fellowship of the Society, but it is also highly valuable as a classified bibliographic index

to the 250,000 surgical papers that the Fellows of the Society had contributed to the professional literature up to 1935. These contributions cover every phase of the vast technical and literary activity that has characterized the marvelous advance of surgery during the more than three decades that the International Society has been in existence, and no better commentary need be quoted on the scientific work of the Society than the fact that every outstanding and epochal advance in surgery has been contributed during this period by its members.

Fellowship in the Society is limited, but vacancies are created every year by death or other causes. A mere glance at the list of its Fellows will show that none of those who are elected to its Fellowship require an examination to prove their professional worth and distinction. American surgeons who desire more information concerning the Society and the requirements for Fellowship should apply to Dr. Leopold Mayer, Secretary General, 72 Rue de la Loi, Brussels, Belgium, or directly to Dr. Elliott C. Cutler, Chairman of the American Committee, Professor of Surgery, Harvard University, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass.



[Mar 22, 1938]

VASSAR COLLEGE

Office of the Dean

Marking System

- A - Excellent - 4 credits for each hour or point
(From 1916-17 to 1931-32, 5 credits for each hour)
- B - Good: above average - 3 credits for each hour or point
- C - Acceptable standard - 2 credits for each hour or point
- D - Barely passing: below standard grade - 1 credit for each hour or point.
- E - Not passing: condition to be removed by examination or otherwise - 0 credit
- F - Not passing: penalty of the subtraction of 1 credit for each hour or point
(From 1931-32 to 1934-35, repeat in class or penalty of the subtraction of 2 credits per hour)
(From 1916-17 to 1931-32, must be repeated in class)
- Pass - Satisfactory: not included in the credit ratio
- Dis. - Dismissed from class without penalty
- Inc. - Incomplete with permission

Marking System prior to 1916-17

- A - Very good
- B - Good
- C - Fair
- D - Failed

Graduation Requirements

- Beginning with 1935-36, 64 points, equivalent to 120 semester hours. 1 point is equivalent to 1-7/8 hours.
Standard and graduation grade is an average of C or credit ratio of 2. Freshmen and sophomores below standard grade are on probation.
- From 1920-21 to 1934-35, 120 semester hours.
Graduation grade, from 1925-26 to 1934-35, an average of C or credit ratio of 2; from 1920-21 to 1925-26, a credit ratio of 1.85.
Standard grade, from 1931-32 to 1934-35, an average of C or credit ratio of 2. for all classes; from 1920-21 to 1931-32, a credit ratio of 1.8 for freshmen and sophomores and a credit ratio of 2. for juniors and seniors.
- From 1916-17 to 1919-20, 115 semester hours and 212 credits.
Prior to 1916-17, 111 semester hours.

One semester - 17 weeks

Recitation and laboratory periods - 50 minutes

Physical Education is required but is not credited toward the hours or points for the degree nor included in the estimate of credit ratio for graduation and standard grade.

Beginning in 1934-35, lectures in Hygiene and Education are required of freshmen, but are not credited toward the points required for the degree.

A student is entitled to honorable dismissal unless otherwise indicated. Honorable dismissal means that a student is entitled to a certificate of good character at the time of her withdrawal. It has no relation to scholarship standing.

March 1938

Schwyser, Marguerite

School Summit

ENTRANCE	DEPARTMENT	1928-29	2	1929-30	2	1930-31	2	1931-32	2
Old Plan	Art			105	3 b	105	3 b		
✓ New Plan	Astronomy								
Regents	Biology								
✓ English 2	Chemistry							412	2 c 291 2 b
Greek	Comparative Literature							195	1 b 186 - -
✓ Latin 2	Economics			105	3 b	105	3 c	230	4 c 336 3 c
✓ French 2	English	105	3 d	105	3 d	110	4 c 230	4 b 370	4 b 370 4 b
✓ German 2	French			115	1 c			230	3 c 291 1 b 390 1 b
Italian	French	220	3 d	220	3 b	235	2 d 335	2 c 230	3 c 230 3 c
Spanish	Geology and Geography								
History	German			290	1 a	220	3 b	220	3 c
✓ Ancient	Greek Education			105	1 d				
✓ M. & M. - 1	History	120	3 c	120	3 c				
Eng.	Italian								
✓ Am. - 1	Latin								
Mathematics 2	Mathematics								
Science	Music					140	3 b	140	3 c
Chemistry	Philosophy								
✓ Physics - 1	Physics								
ADVANCED CREDIT	Physiology	100	2 c						
✓ Exemption	Political Science								
Major - French	Psychology								
	Religion								
	Spanish			105	3 c	105	3 c	220	3 c 220 - -
	Zoology								
	Physiology	105	3 c	105	3 c				
	French	240	1 a	240	1 b				
	English Speech								
	Physical Education	19	1 b	19	1 b	1 c	1 b	1 b	1 b
	Hours	15		15		15	15	15	15
	Credits	27		27		27	27	27	27
	Ratio	1.6		2.0		2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26

Vassar College

March 22, 1938

Julia G. Bacon
Julia G. Bacon, Recorder

Hedingen, den 14. August 1938.

Mein lieber alter Romeo!

Da muss ich schon meine Schreibkunst zusammen nehmen, um Dir zu sagen wie sehr mich die Mitteilung Deiner 1. Frau gefreut hat, dass wir Dich so bald wieder sehen können. Also von ganzem Herz willkommen.

Wie ich Dir schon andeutete, will ich versuchen von Deinen alten Bekannten & Freunden vom Studentengesangsverein & von den alten Genfer möglichst viele zusammen zu bekommen. Der alte Herrenpräsident wird mir dabei behilflich sein. Verläufig haben wir einen Abendschoppen auf Dienstag den 30. in Aussicht genommen. Ich habe den 1. Welti davon auch benachrichtigt & wäre es schon gut, wenn man ihn nicht verschieben müsste. Die darauf folgende Woche bin ich einige Tage in Luzern.

Wir haben also die Einladungen verläufig für den 30. ergen lassen mit Wiederruf, der allerdings sofort nach Deiner Ankunft vor sich gehen müsste. Du kannst mich sofort telefonisch N° 946458 erreichen. der P

Präsident ist Herr Kantonsrat Dr. Hess.

Heffentlich gelingt der Abendschoppen.

Ich hoffe natürlich, dass Du & Deine l. Frau glücklich reisen &
wohlbehalten ^{ankommen}. Mir geht es gesundheitlich ordentlich, so dass
ich hoffe dabei zu sein, worüber ich mich sehr freue. Vielleicht können
wir Euch & die l. Welt auch kurz beim uns begrüßen.

Und nun noch herzliche Grüsse von mir & l. Frau an Euch *Liedl*.

Dein alter & treuer

Mutz.

[Sept 10, 1938]

Clavade, 10 IX 38

Lieber Fritz! [Sonnenberg, Zürich]

Ausgesprochen Danke für Deinen Brief.
Es tut mir leid - trotz der gegenseitigen
Ansicht von Dr. Wurzinger - dass die
"Operation" nicht gemacht wurde. Aber
ich bin mit der Durchföhrung der Meinung,
dass wenn vorläufig damit abgebrochen ist,
sonst können wir in Ardingen nicht anders
als in Aufregung. Dr. W. ist in Risiko
schon kommt ist sein allerdings ein Risiko.
(Ich habe erzählt mir ein Vörmers dröft, dass
solltet eine Prof. Liechtenstein oder - bürger, der
ein bekannter Vörmers sei, der Zusammenhang
unterstützung immer präliminär von der
Prostatidekamin gemacht hätte und oft eine
guten Erfolg!).

[Sept 20, 1938]

20. IX 38

Lieber Arnold! [Schnyzer,
Bruselo]

Du beschämst uns ganz mit Deiner Dankes-
hymne u. erfüllst uns zugleich mit Stolz,
dass Du am Simatquai Heimatluft geatmet
hast. Ja, wir dürfen uns glücklich schätzen,
dass uns das Schicksal einem so lieben, tüchti-
gen u. senkrechten Menschen zum Schwager ge-
schenkt hat. Nach 3 herrlichen, sonnigen Wochen
befinden wir uns nun wieder im alten, ruhigen
Fahrowasser. Ich sollte von Zeit zu Zeit aufgerüttelt

x Clara u. ich

werden, doch lasse ich es mir von Niemandem
gefallen als von Dir.

Nun wirst Du geschwängert werden mit
Wissenschaft, hoffentlich bleibst Du von
Hyperemesis verschont. Ein guter Stern hielt
Sich von der Operation bei Küberlin zurück, Du
hättest Dir doch keine Lorbeeren geholt w.
dem Freunde nicht helfen können.

Nun wünsche Euch noch recht schöne, ge-
nussreiche Tage in dem schicksalschweren
Europa.

1000 liebe Grüsse
Paul



87/Ko

[Nov 1, 1938]

Herrn Dr. A. S c h w y z e r
123 West Seventh St.
St. Paul, Minn.

Sehr geehrter Herr Doktor !

Wir bestätigen dankend Ihre Zuschrift vom 15. Oktober und gestatten uns, Ihnen das uns zur Verfügung stehende Material über Tuffon separat zu übersenden, insbesondere die wichtigste Literatur. Wir hoffen, daß die Angaben unseres Prospektes Ihnen einen Überblick über die Wirkung des Präparates zu geben vermögen. Das Präparat hat sich inzwischen in der ärztlichen Praxis vorzüglich eingeführt und wird insbesondere auch bei Operationen mit außerordentlichem Erfolg angewandt. Weitere spezielle Anwendungsgebiete sind die Laryngologie, die gesamte Zahnheilkunde und die Unfallchirurgie sowie die kosmetische Chirurgie. Der Vorteil des Präparates liegt darin, daß die Blutstillung eine rein mechanische ist und daß das Präparat, falls es in Höhlenwunden gebracht wird, allmählich restlos resorbiert wird, also die Wundversorgung mit Tuffon keine Nachbehandlung der Wunde erforderlich macht.

Wir gestatten uns, Ihnen gleichzeitig ein Muster Tuffon zu Ihrer Information zuzusenden und würden uns freuen, wenn Sie sich zur Verwendung dieses Präparates würden entschließen können.

Wir danken Ihnen sehr für das unserem Präparat entgegengebrachte Interesse und begrüßen Sie

mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

L i n g n e r - W e r k e
Vertriebs-Gesellschaft

ZÜRICH 1, DEN 23. April 39

Lieber Arnold !

[DR. ARNOLD Schwyzer, St. Paul]

Ich weiss, dass ich Dir sehr viel Mühe mache. Wir sind Dir aber auch unendlich dankbar dafür. Unser Vertrauen zu Dir ist unbegrenzt. Bei jeder Kapitalanlage kann man schliesslich etwas verlieren, & Du musst ja nicht denken, dass ich Dich je für einen eventuellen Verlust verantwortlich mache, deswegen kannst Du ruhig schlafen.

Die Friedensbotschaft von Roosevelt, die am 15. April, abends 8 1/2 Uhr am Radio verkündet wurde, hat tiefen Eindruck & grosse Befriedigung hervorgerufen. Wenn auch Hitler & Mussolini dieselbe ablehnen, so ist den heiden hemmungslosen Haktänken doch ein dicker Bengel zwischen die Beine geworfen worden & ich kann ihre Hut schon verstehen. Dass die Reichstagsrede am 28. April von A bis Z ein Lügengewebe & eine brutale Herausforderung an die Welt sein wird, ist mir ganz klar.

Morgen ist Sechskanten. Ob in dieser politisch gedrückten Zeit die Freude obenhinaus schwingen wird !

Holland hat Hitler auf seine arrogante & heuchlerische Umfrage eine ausgezeichnete Antwort erteilt. Vom 2. Mai an machen wir etwas Ferien (am Tumorsee).

Liebe Grüsse

Paul

[DR. Paul Spalinger, per Cies Transatlantique oder Cunard]

Liebes Gretel.!

Am 18. April sind wir mit unserem Gerstli nach Luzern ge-
flüchtet. Wir haben dort auf Deinen Namen ein freies Depot
errichtet. Was nun in Deinem Tresor der Schweiz. Kreditanstalt war,
ist nun dort. Wir haben natürlich grosse Spesen, aber dafür
übernimmt die Bank die Verantwortung d. bringt die Effekten
in Sicherheit, wenn die Schweiz angegriffen wird.

Liebe Grösse
Paul

u

DR. MED. P. SPALINGER
LIMMATQUAI 68
ZÜRICH 1

*

[Marsch 31, 1939]
ZÜRICH 1, DEN 31. III 39

Lieber Arnold!

[DR. ARNOLD Schwyzer, St. Paul.]

Die vertragsbrüchigen Fötzelchaibe in Berlin benehmen sich immer lärmelhafter d. treiben zum Krieg, um den wirtschaftlichen Bankerott, zu welchem das Nazisystem mit Sicherheit führen muss, zu verschleiern. Die mit pöbelhaftem Geschrei begleiteten Hetzreden von Mussolini tragen auch nicht zur Entspannung der internationalen Lage bei.

So schicke ich Dir noch den angekündigten Check von 5000 Dollar. Er lautet auf Deinen Namen, der Einfachheit halber. Darf ich Dich nochmals bitten, mir das Geld anzulegen. Ich weiss, dass ich am Devisenkurs, wie am Effektenkurs Geld verlieren werde, aber das muss ich eben auf das Konto "Sicherheit" schreiben. Es tut mir leid, Dir solche Mühe zu machen, aber die Verhältnisse zwingen mich leider dazu. Vielen Dank!

auch an Gretel

Liebe Grüsse
Paul