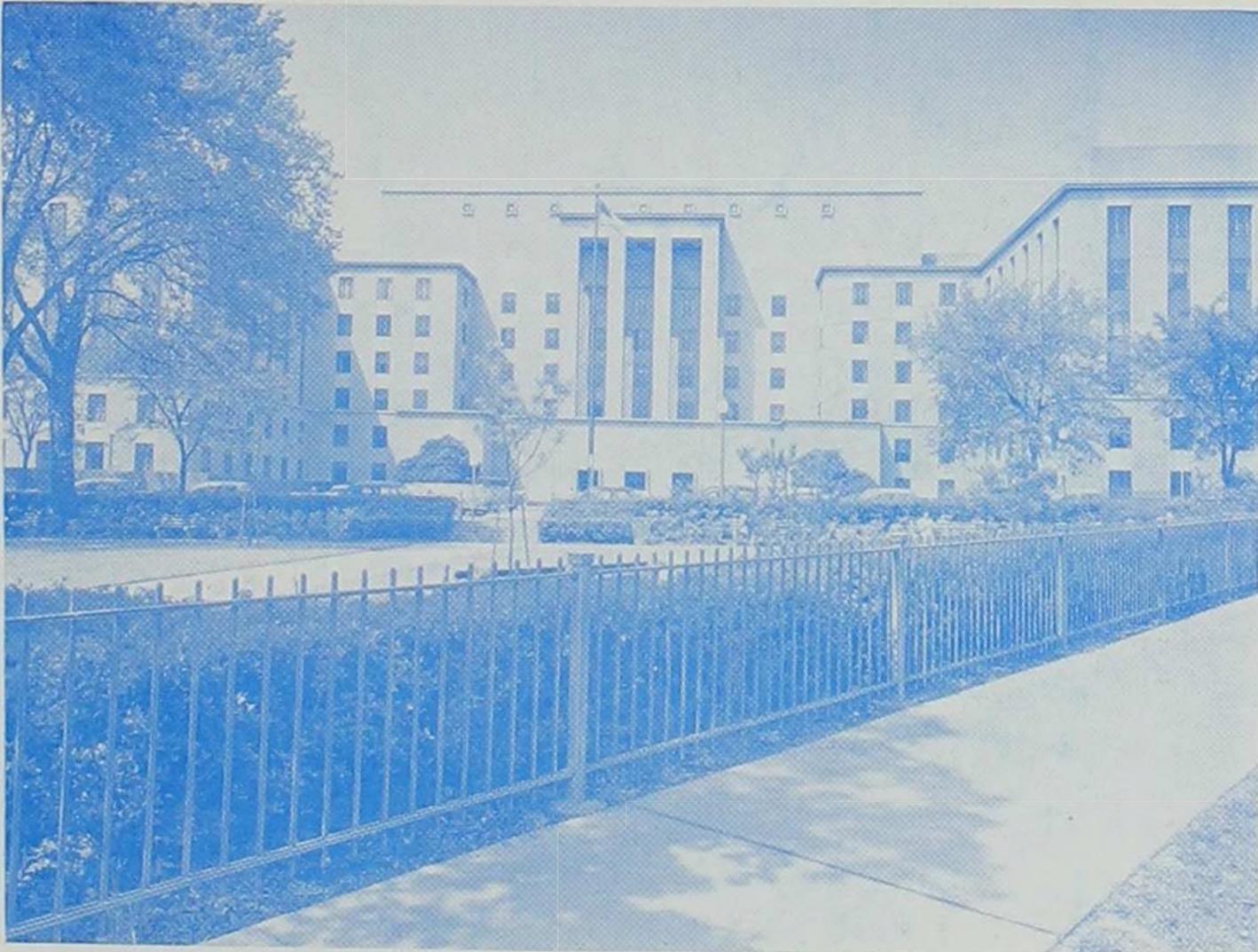


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The
PALIMPSEST



New State Department Building, Washington

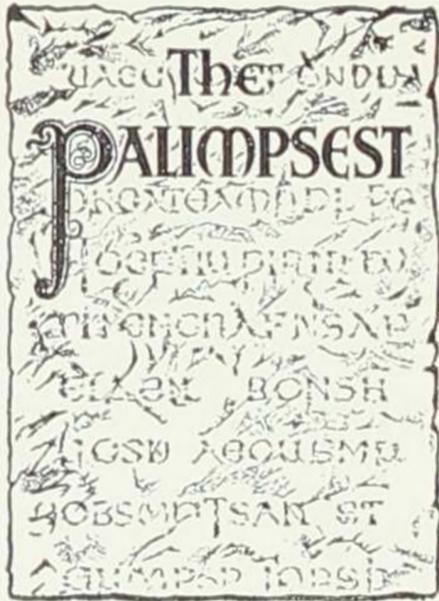
IOWANS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND IN
THE FOREIGN SERVICE

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The Meaning of Palimpsest

In early times a palimpsest was a parchment or other material from which one or more writings had been erased to give room for later records. But the erasures were not always complete; and so it became the fascinating task of scholars not only to translate the later records but also to reconstruct the original writings by deciphering the dim fragments of letters partly erased and partly covered by subsequent texts.

The history of Iowa may be likened to a palimpsest which holds the record of successive generations. To decipher these records of the past, reconstruct them, and tell the stories which they contain is the task of those who write history.

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Illustrations

The pictures of Johnson Brigham, S. H. M. Byers, Alexander Clark, E. H. Conger, A. C. Dodge, Silas Hudson, G. W. Jones, J. A. Kasson, Hanford MacNider, I. B. Richman, A. W. Swalm, F. H. Warren, and Christian Wullweber are from the files of the State Historical Society of Iowa.

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Author

Homer L. Calkin, a native of Clearfield, Iowa, is Chief of the Records Coordination Branch, the Division of Records Management, Department of State.

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THE PALIMPSEST

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The Department of State

Most people know of the workings of their Federal government because of mail service, payment of income taxes, visits to national parks, military service, and reading about the FBI in the newspapers. However, the Department of State, the oldest department of the Federal government, is probably less well known than almost any other government agency.

Most Americans rarely have had any firsthand contacts with the State Department. Comparatively few people have needed passports to travel abroad or have availed themselves of assistance from American consulates when stranded in foreign countries. Exporters interested in trade opportunities and others who need the type of information gathered by the Foreign Service are limited in number. Diplomatic relations with other nations are left to the President, the Congress, the Secretary of State, and the Ambassadors.

On July 27, 1789, Congress established the Department of Foreign Affairs with the Secretary

performing those duties given him by the President. Primarily he was responsible for directing United States ministers and consuls abroad and negotiating with other countries or their representatives on foreign affairs matters.

Since 1789 many laws have been passed which affected the Department. The first of these, passed on September 15, 1789, changed the name to the Department of State, which is still used after 167 years. Other laws added to or changed to some extent the responsibilities of the Secretary of State and his staff. Basically, his primary function in the field of foreign affairs has remained the same through the decades. However, the Department of State has at times performed other duties quite unrelated to foreign relations. These have included the issuance of patents, applying the copyright laws, taking the census every ten years, and recording land patents.

Although established in 1789, the Department of State can trace its ancestry back to the Committee of Secret Correspondence. Set up by the Continental Congress in 1775 with Benjamin Franklin as chairman, the Committee's function was to correspond with persons abroad who might be of service to the American colonies in seeking independence.

Thomas Jefferson was the first Secretary of State under George Washington. The beginnings were indeed humble. In addition to himself,

Jefferson's staff consisted of a Chief Clerk, four lesser clerks, and a part-time French translator. The budget for 1790 was a modest request for \$7,963, of which \$691 went for office rent, firewood, newspapers, and stationery. The rest was for salaries.

For many years the growth of the Department was gradual. At the outbreak of the Civil War there were only 28 employees in Washington, exclusive of messengers and watchmen. International problems were not complex enough to require large staffs to keep the President informed on the details of foreign relations. Participation in World War I brought more difficult problems. At the time President Wilson attended the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919 the Department had a total of 788 persons on the rolls. Emphasis on foreign affairs decreased during the early 1920's with a comparable decrease in personnel. During the depression years, domestic problems engaged the attention of Presidents Hoover and Roosevelt. With war again imminent, international events during the late 1930's became of greater interest to the United States government, and the Department had a larger task to perform.

The beginnings of the Foreign Service were equally unpretentious. In 1791 the United States had diplomatic representation in five countries — Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands — with a budget of \$40,000. In 1790

Jefferson had appointed sixteen consular officers who received their pay from the fees they collected. These consuls furnished the Government with information on all American ships entering the ports of their districts, information on all military preparations and other indications of war, and any political and commercial intelligence thought to be of interest to the United States.

Since then American foreign service personnel have been stationed in more than 850 cities and towns. The list ranges from Aarau to Zanzibar and includes many strange and exotic sounding places such as Cape Gracias á Dios in Nicaragua, Tahiti, and Whitehorse in Yukon Territory.

The total number of posts in existence at any one time has been considerably less, usually not more than 300. Wars, changes in foreign trade, lack of recognition of other nations, different methods of communication and transportation, the changing pattern of immigration, and many other factors have led to the opening and closing of posts. At the present the United States has diplomatic representation in 76 capitals and consular representatives in some 190 other cities.

The position of world leadership in which the United States suddenly found herself following World War II has led to the greatest change in the size, organization, and functions of the Department of State since its beginning. Of necessity, the Department could no longer carry on all as-

pects of foreign relations with only a few hundred people.

The end of World War II found American forces occupying the defeated countries — Germany, Japan, and Austria. The Department established the offices of the High Commissioner for Germany and the Commissioner for Austria and expanded the embassy in Tokyo to assist in, and later direct, the tasks of occupation and the encouragement of democratic forms of government in these countries. In 1945 the United Nations was organized because of a need for closer cooperation among nations. In addition to participation in the UN, the United States is represented at some 300 international conferences every year. The subjects discussed at these meetings range from fishing to cotton seed, from leprosy to labor conditions.

Expanded workloads in the political and economic areas of the Department have been caused by such things as promotion of trade between this country and the rest of the free world, the campaign to weld the anti-Communist governments together, and membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In addition, the sharp increase in Americans traveling abroad meant more passports to be issued and more people for whom the consulates would be concerned.

To tell the story of America and democracy to other peoples, the overseas information program

was set up in the State Department in 1946. The best known of these operations is the Voice of America. Equally important are the distribution of books, films, photographs, and exhibits that explain our culture, industry, scientific advancement, and education; the establishment of United States information centers in dozens of cities; and the exchange of many American and foreign students, specialists, and technicians. In August, 1953, President Eisenhower established the United States Information Agency to handle most of the information program. The State Department has continued to be responsible for policy guidance and administrative support.

The Technical Cooperation Administration was created within the State Department in October, 1950, to handle the Point Four program. This program is intended to provide technical assistance to underdeveloped areas throughout the world. From August, 1953, to July, 1955, the program was carried out by the Foreign Operations Administration, becoming the International Cooperation Administration on July 1, 1955.

Thus from 1790 to 1956 the Department of State has grown from a handful of employees and a few posts overseas to a world-wide organization comprised of some 20,000 professional, technical, and administrative personnel, specialists in many subjects, masters of many skills.

HOMER L. CALKIN

The Role of Iowans

Who has manned the positions in the State Department and the Foreign Service over the decades? Where did the diplomats, the consular officers, and the rank and file employees come from? The general impression has been that the wealthy families in the East have furnished most State Department personnel. These, it has been concluded, were largely products of the older universities such as Harvard, Princeton, and Yale.

This is far from being a true picture. Naturally, the states which are most populous or have been in the Union longer have furnished a great number. However, those who have carried on American foreign relations have come from every state from Maine to California. Likewise, the graduates of colleges and universities throughout the country have been in the State Department.

Not the least of these are Iowans, those who were born or have lived in Iowa or who have been educated in the schools of the state. The first Iowan, Daniel Smith Lee of Centerville, was appointed consul at Basel, Switzerland, in May, 1853. Since then, many more Iowans have served the United States from clerical positions to ambassadorial posts in major countries. It would be dif-

difficult to count all Iowans who have been in the State Department and the Foreign Service. However, the total would doubtless be several hundred.

By the outbreak of the Civil War four Iowans had been in the Foreign Service. In addition to Daniel Smith Lee, there was Augustus C. Dodge, George W. Jones, and Robert Dowling. During Abraham Lincoln's administration eight loyal Republicans were appointed to positions in consulates and legations. President McKinley appointed more Iowans than any other President in the nineteenth century. In the twentieth century the greatest numbers of Iowans were appointed to the Foreign Service by Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.

It is difficult to obtain data regarding Iowans who served in the Department in pre-World War II days. In postwar days it is easier, at least, to ascertain those who claim Iowa as their legal residence. On March 31, 1954, Iowans in this category totaled 128, of whom 73 were in the Foreign Service. The total would be doubled or even tripled by adding those who had lived or were educated in Iowa.

It is of interest to know from what sections of Iowa they came. At least 72 counties were represented in a sampling of 225 Iowans. As might be expected, Polk County led with 15; Black Hawk, Woodbury, and Des Moines had 13, 11, and 10 respectively. Story and Linn counties were repre-

sented by eight each in this sample, with other counties ranging from one to six each. If one could extend the study to include all Iowans, probably almost every county has been represented.

Again, based upon information readily available, one learns that no less than 162 persons attended Iowa colleges and universities before joining the Department of State or the Foreign Service. The State University of Iowa leads with 63. Iowa State College ranks second with 46, of whom only 20 had been in the Foreign Service prior to 1952. The larger number in recent years has been due to the greatly increased emphasis placed on technical assistance, especially in the field of agriculture.

Drake University, Cornell College, and Simpson College have been represented by eight each, and Iowa State Teachers College by six. From one to four alumni of Grinnell, Morningside, Luther, Upper Iowa, Coe, St. Ambrose, Iowa Wesleyan, Parsons, Dubuque, William Penn, and Buena Vista are also found among the diplomats and other Foreign Service officials. Clearly, our foreign policy has been and is conducted by the boy from down the street or a fellow college alumnus, not solely by people who came from other sections of the United States.

Some Iowans have made a career of the Foreign Service; others gained wide experience in other occupations first. A few examples will show what

a variety of backgrounds helped to qualify and prepare them for the job ahead. Many Iowans have been closely associated with education prior to government service. Country school teachers, high school principals, college professors, deans, librarians, and even a school dietitian have become important cogs in the development of our foreign policies. The newspaper profession has been represented by probably the second largest group. Here one finds the job printer, the newspaper reporter, an editor of a German language newspaper (Paul Lange of Burlington), and a former president of the Iowa Press Association (Albert Swalm of Oskaloosa).

From an agricultural state, as would be natural, were those who had engaged in farming, agronomy, and supervising dairy extension work. From the business world came auditors, accountants, railway timekeepers, salesmen, and life insurance brokers. Among those with a professional background were lawyers, physicians, engineers, a metallurgist, a criminologist, and an industrial chemist.

In recent years, with the increased emphasis on mass communications directed to foreign peoples, a new class of Iowans began to join the State Department. Twenty-five years ago one would not have found anyone stating he had been a radio engineer, a production executive for a motion picture company, a screen writer, or a special effects

man in order to get a job with this government agency.

Many Iowans, prior to entering the State Department, had held positions outside the United States — for spice companies, export-import firms, mining companies, foreign colleges, and universities — in the Orient, the Near East, Spain, Mexico, and other parts of the world. In this way they brought with their professional talents knowledge of foreign lands, which would be extremely valuable in helping develop and execute policies for the United States government.

Finally, Iowans came into the State Department with previous government experience. At one time or another some of them had been employed in many other Federal agencies. Others gained experience on the local and state levels before being appointed to the State Department. Among these was a county judge, a county agricultural agent, a city manager, a mayor of a county seat, a governor (Samuel J. Kirkwood), United States Senators (Augustus C. Dodge and George W. Jones), a superintendent of recreation for a city government, and two regents of the State University of Iowa (Albert Swalm and Frank W. Mahin).

Service in the military and naval forces should not be overlooked. Many Iowans who have been in the Foreign Service also participated in the wars of this nation — from the Mexican War to the recent Korean conflict. They were also among

the ranks of those who fought in the frontier Indian wars, the Iowa National Guard, or the United States Merchant Marine.

Throughout the nineteenth century these qualifications for appointment were of secondary importance. Diplomatic and consular positions were valuable assets in repaying political debts. Assignments were made in large part because an individual had written campaign literature, had been an active supporter during the convention, had been endorsed by a friend of the President, had been active in state politics, or had otherwise been one of the pillars of the party in power.

A change began to occur in 1895 when the first step was taken to place the Foreign Service on a merit basis. By about 1915 Congress broadened the merit system to include most departmental employees and the entire Foreign Service below the rank of minister. Appointments have since been made on the basis of examinations, educational background, and previous experience. Now, although the party in power may change, political appointments are largely confined to the top levels, while career employees form the bulwark for the Department's activities.

Iowans have served in all major countries and most minor nations, as well as many far-off islands. A total of more than 300 have had at least 822 tours of duty in no less than 312 cities and towns. One might expect the greatest concentra-

tion in European countries because of common racial backgrounds. Except for Germany and the British Isles, where there were 74 and 47 respectively, this has hardly been the case. There were many more in the Western Hemisphere and the Far East. At least 67 Iowans received assignments in Mexico during the past century, while there were 63 in China. Specifically, sons of the Hawkeye state were assigned to Mexico City 15 times, to Shanghai 16, Tokyo 13, Singapore 10, and Batavia 9 times.

A large number of Iowans have served at a single post, but the idea of a career in the Foreign Service was present even as early as the 1860's when Andrew J. Stevens of Des Moines served at Leghorn, Italy, and later at Windsor, Canada. The examples have increased in recent years. Harold Quarton of Algona has been at Berlin, Rotterdam, Helsinki, Malmö, Viborg, Riga, Reval, Coblenz, Havana, Guayaquil, St. John's, Seoul, Málaga, and Tampico. Robert W. Rinden of Oskaloosa has been assigned to Montreal, Hong Kong, Saigon, Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, Durban, Pretoria, Ottawa, Peiping, Mukden, Shanghai, Batavia, and Chungking.

The life of a diplomat has not always been an easy one. Many have found themselves in the midst of wars, cut off from communications with the United States for weeks. In other cases unhealthy conditions have led to disease or have

aggravated illnesses. Poor and uncertain transportation often separated men from their families for months and even years.

Financial difficulties also beset them. During the nineteenth century certain consuls were not on a regular salary but received their income from fees they collected in performing services. If few births were registered or invoices certified, the amount of money was correspondingly low. Add to this the changes in political fortunes within the United States and one had an uncertain, even precarious career as a consular or diplomatic officer.

Meanwhile, other Iowans have been holding a variety of positions in the State Department in Washington. Although none has been Secretary or Undersecretary of State, many have held high policy and administrative positions. No aspect of the Department's activities can be studied without finding some Iowan participating.

Specific achievements of Iowans in the State Department and the Foreign Service are many. In its total, as well as many individual phases, it presents a picture of which the state can be proud.

HOMER L. CALKIN

Iowa Diplomats

When Augustus C. Dodge was named Minister to Spain on February 8, 1855, he became the first Iowan to receive such a high diplomatic appointment. Dodge was experienced in administrative and governmental matters, having previously served as registrar of the public land office in Burlington, Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Iowa, and United States Senator.

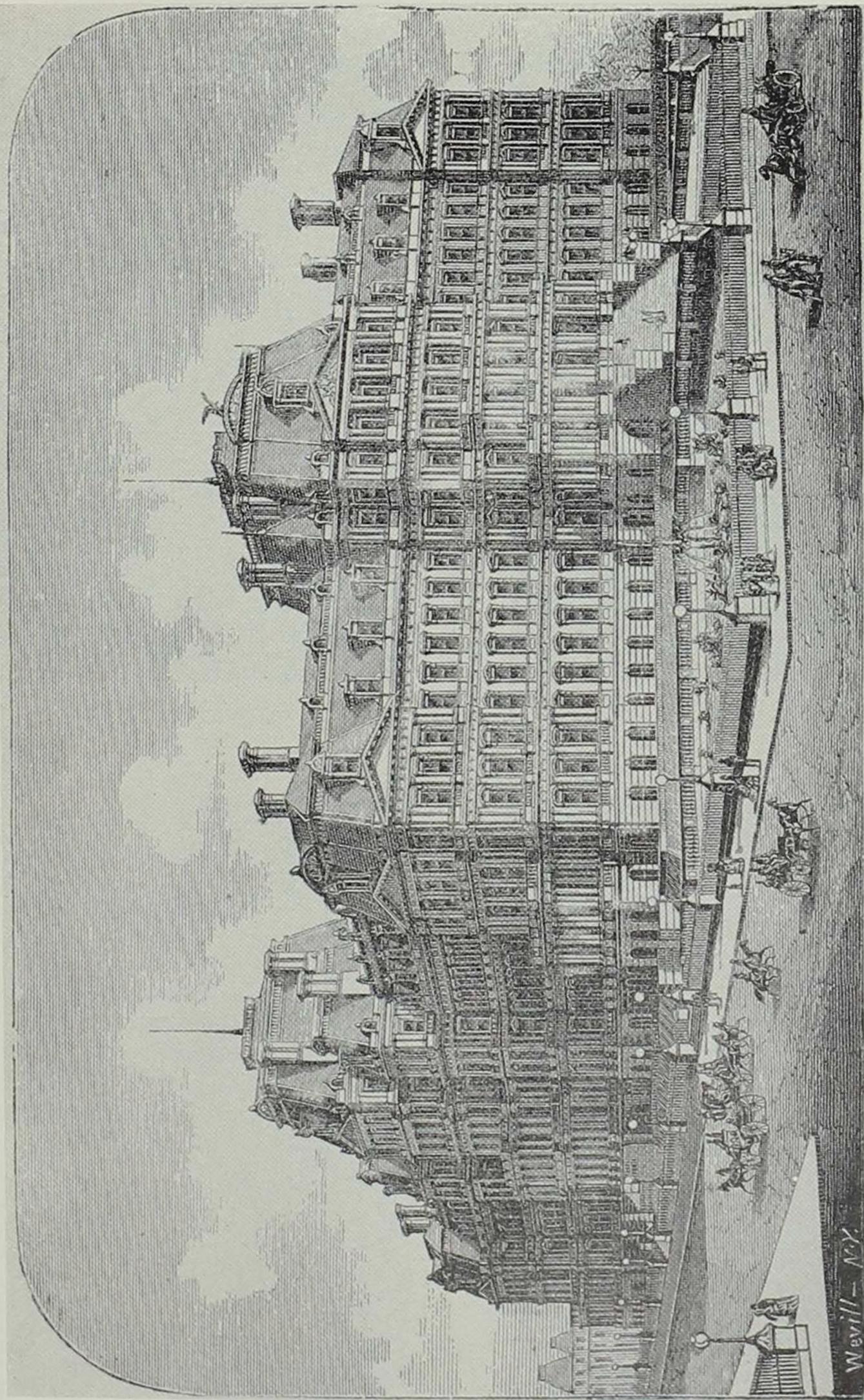
Despite his background, Dodge's appointment was criticized, especially his inability to speak French or Spanish. He was soon considered a great improvement over his predecessor, Pierre Soulé. Though Dodge was "primitive to a degree in manners and social intercourse," he was, according to Sir John Howden, British Minister to Spain, "a very excellent person and one totally without guile."

Because of a series of blunders and intemperate conduct on the part of Soulé, relations between Spain and the United States were somewhat strained at the time of Dodge's appointment. Two major diplomatic assignments confronted him — the annexation of Cuba and the settlement of the *Black Warrior* case. Democrats, particularly in the Southern states, had strongly advocated the ces-

sion, purchase, or acquisition by other means of Cuba. Secretary of State William Marcy wrote to Dodge that the incorporation of Cuba into the American Union was essential to the welfare of both the United States and Cuba, an event which would occur sooner or later. Dodge was to point out to the Spanish government that Cuba would sometime find that her political and economic interests were similar to those of the United States. Cuba would then seek to leave the control of Spain. Dodge was also instructed to point out that because of high defense costs and other complicating factors, remote colonies were not a source of strength to the home government but a weakness.

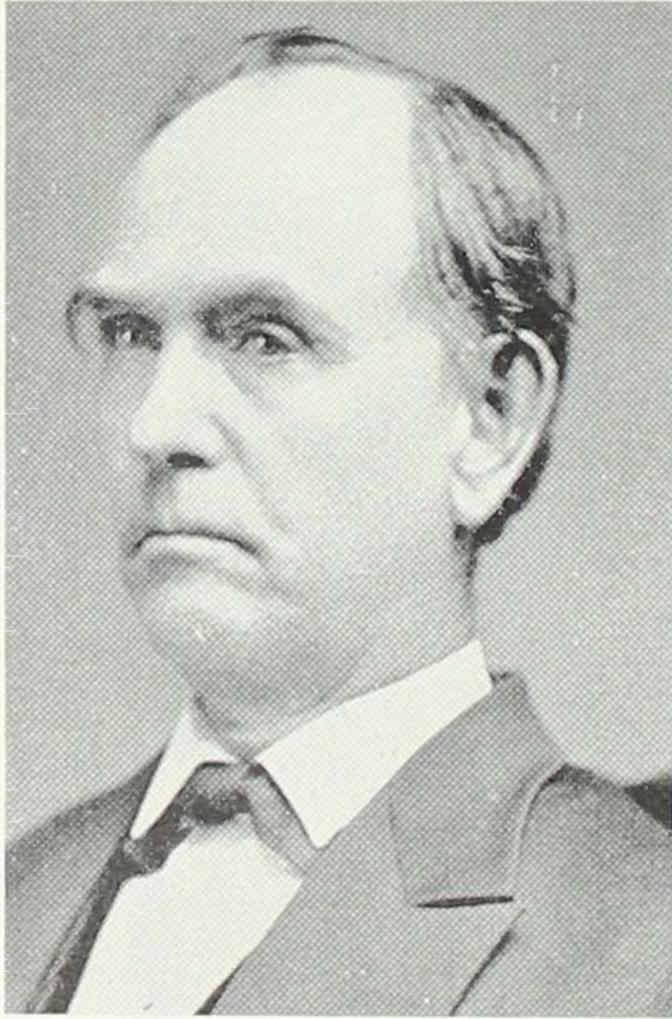
In August, 1855, Dodge had an interview with General Juan de Zavala, Spanish foreign minister, regarding the cession of Cuba. He stated that the peace, prosperity, and happiness of Spain could thus be promoted. Zavala replied that the ceding of Cuba was very remote from Spain's intentions. In the whole kingdom it was unlikely that one could find two men who were favorable to it. During another interview in 1858 Dodge was told that Cuba was a possession that Spain considered "beyond price."

Dodge was more successful in reaching a settlement in the *Black Warrior* case. The *Black Warrior* was an American coastal ship sailing semi-monthly between Mobile and New York, stopping

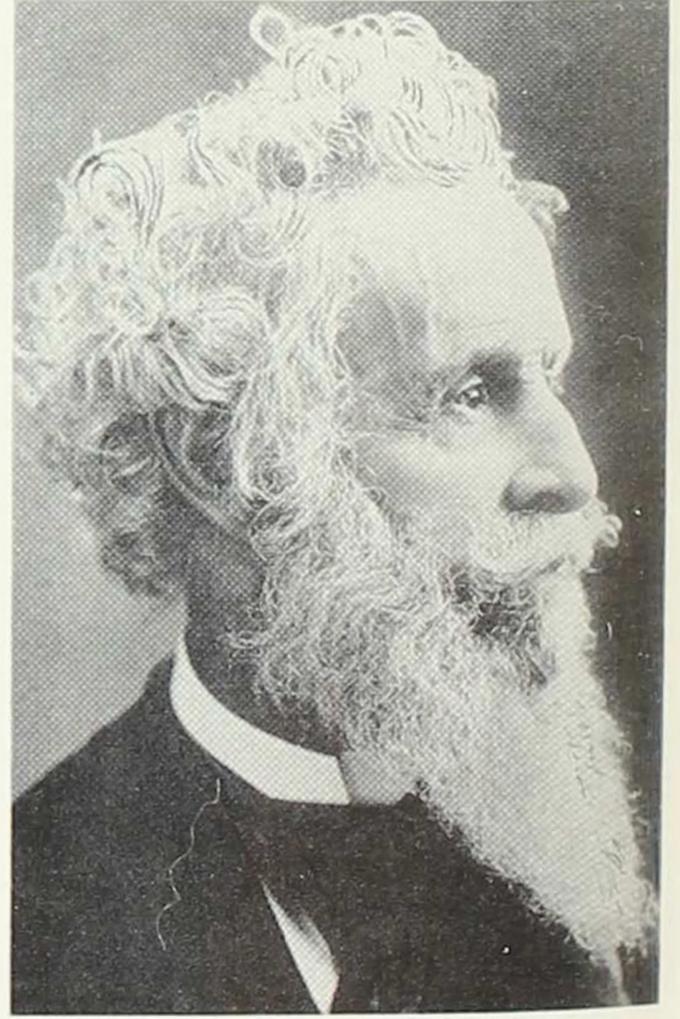


A view of the old State Department building in Washington in the 1870's when it was still in the process of completion.

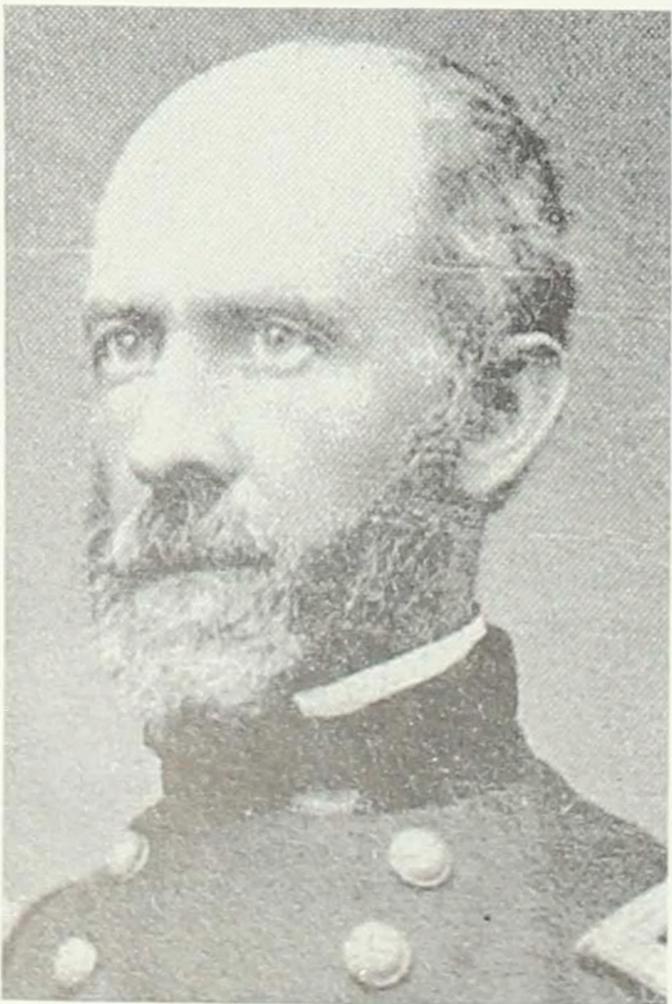
EARLY IOWA DIPLOMATS



AUGUSTUS C. DODGE



GEORGE W. JONES

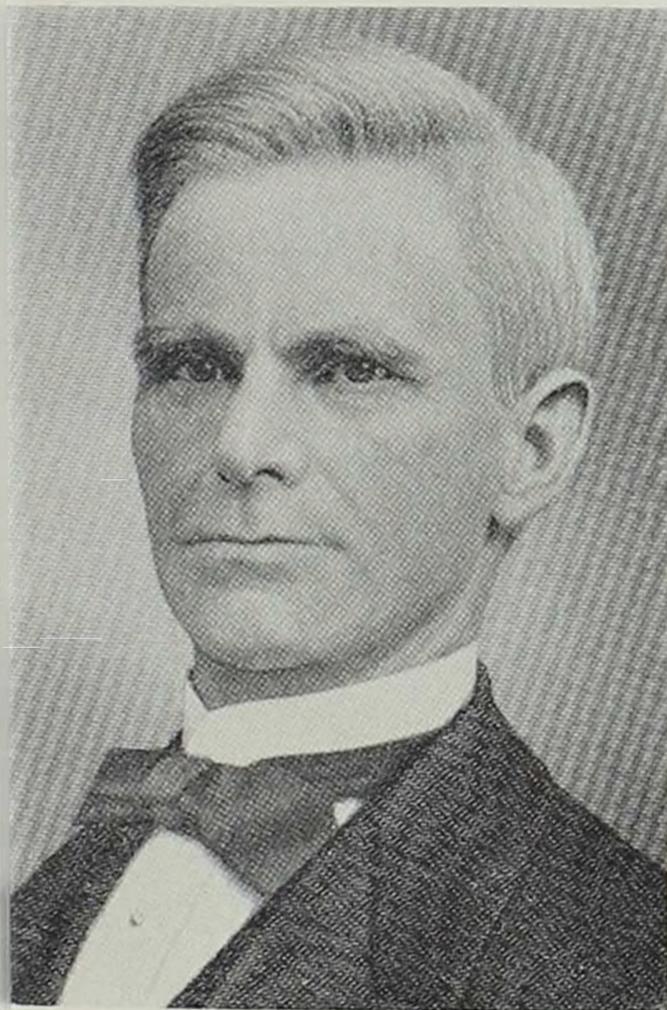


FITZ HENRY WARREN



JOHN A. KASSON

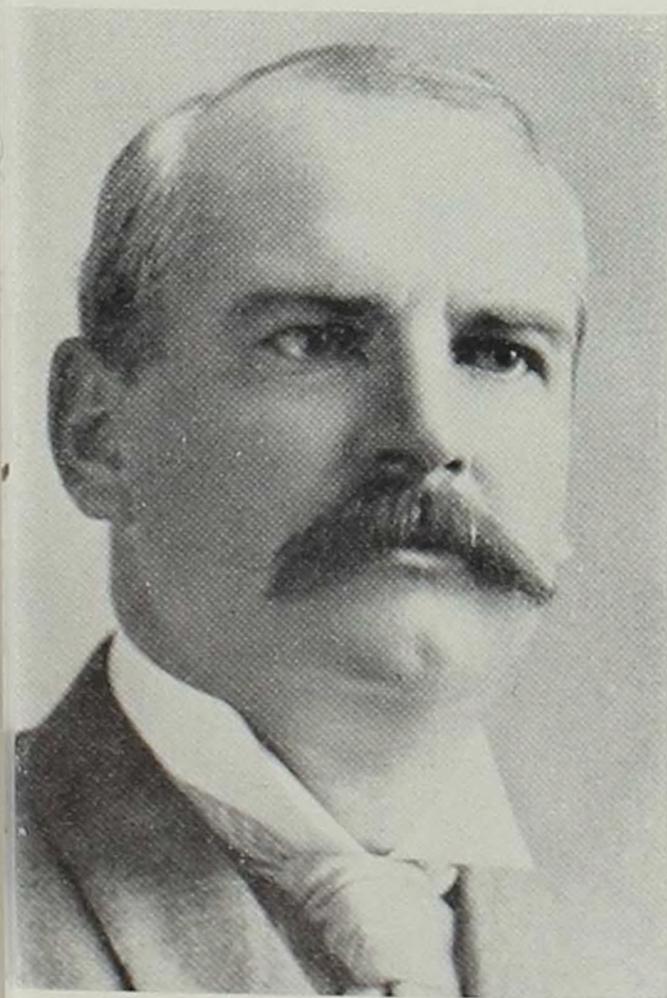
MINISTERS TO LATIN AMERICA



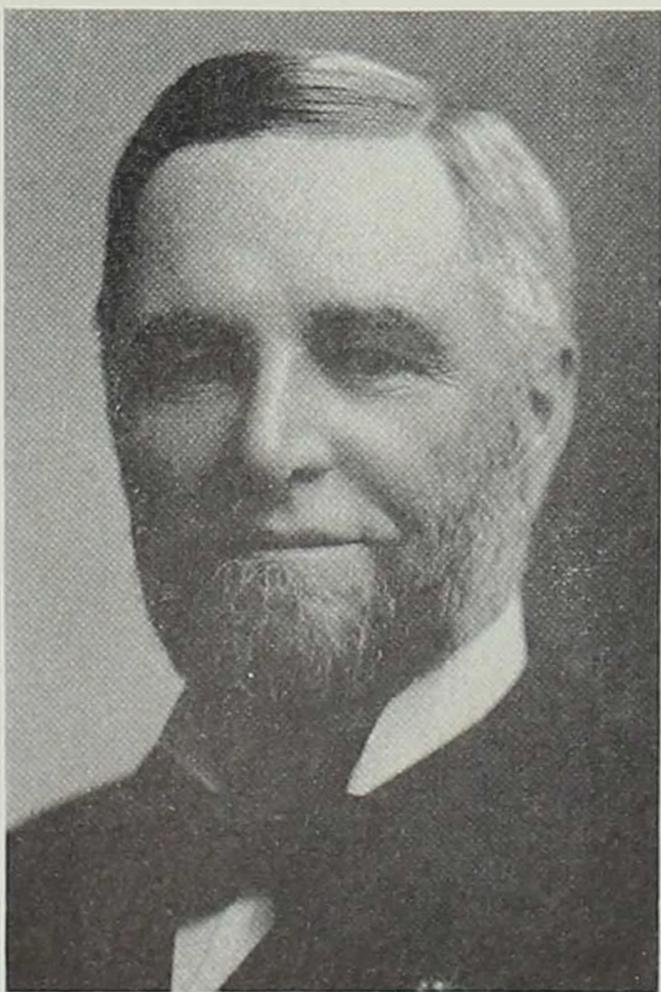
SILAS HUDSON



WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN

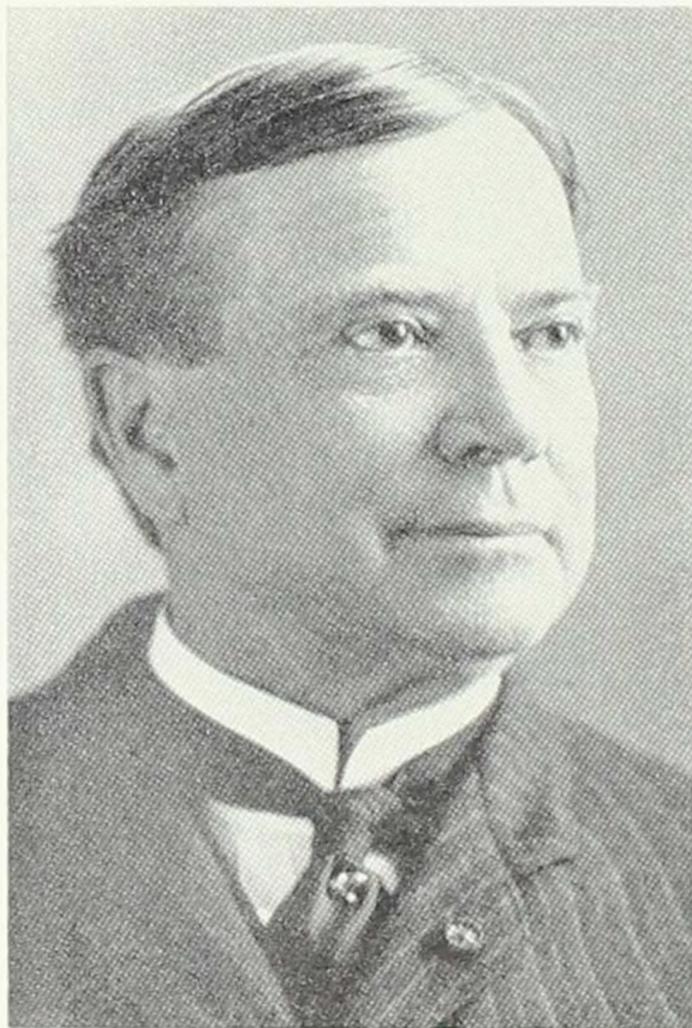


THOMAS C. DAWSON

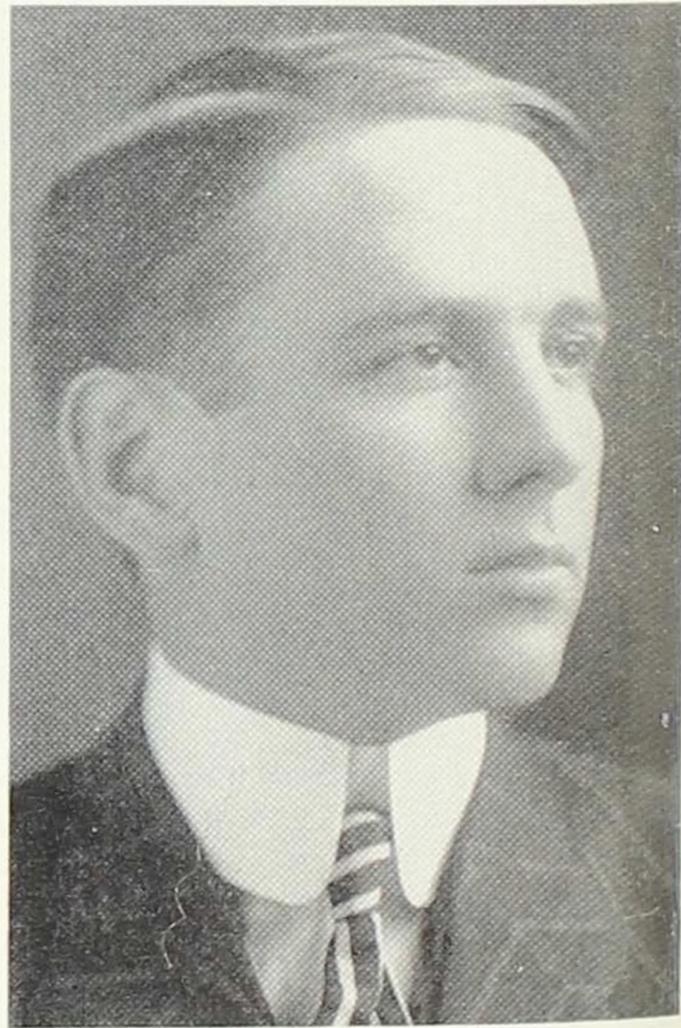


EDWIN H. CONGER

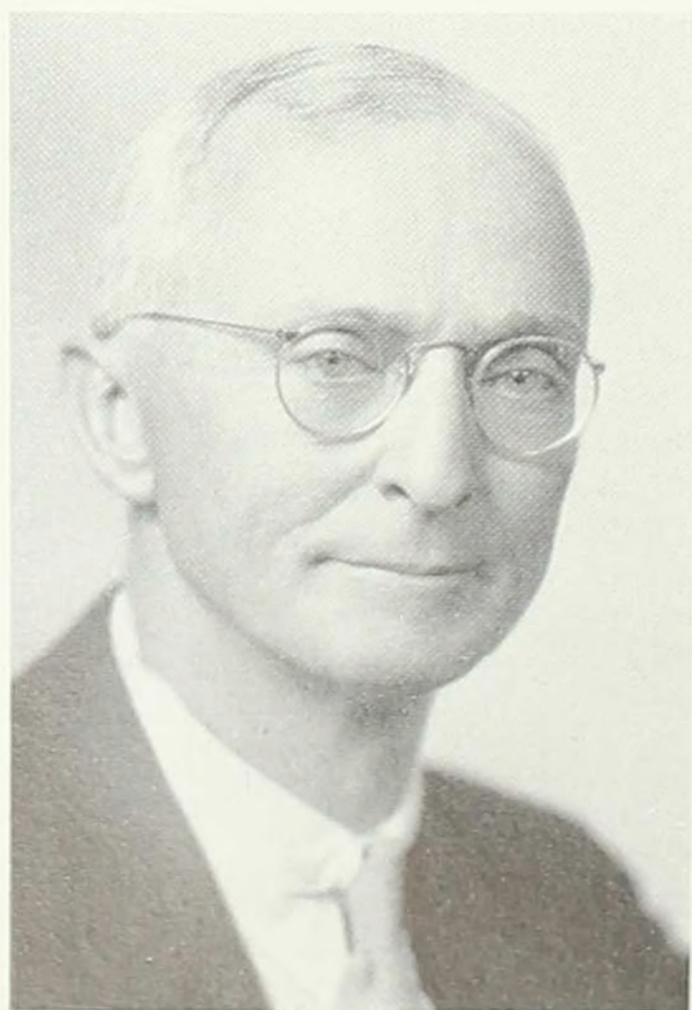
IOWANS WHO SERVED AT HOME AND ABROAD



WILLIAM H. MICHAEL



PHILIP H. PATCHIN



GEORGE L. BRIST



GEORGE H. SCIDMORE

en route at Havana for passengers and mail. During her stop on February 28, 1854, the ship was boarded by Spanish authorities who confiscated 900 bales of cotton. The captain thereupon abandoned ship to the Spaniards. Almost at once many claims for damages were entered by United States citizens. On May 7, 1855, Dodge was instructed to accept the terms offered by the Spanish, indemnities for Americans amounting to \$43,212.92. Spain's decision had made a favorable impression on America, which the government did not wish to weaken by haggling over the amount.

Dodge was recalled on March 12, 1859, but Iowa was not without a person in the diplomatic corps long. On April 6, 1859, George Wallace Jones, Senator from Dubuque, accepted an appointment as Minister to New Granada (now Colombia). Earlier Bernhart Henn, Congressman from Fairfield, had written Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, that friends of Jones wanted to secure him a position to which his long and faithful services to the Democratic party entitled him.

If untiring industry, perseverance and energy coupled with sound judgment and accomplished address added to a devotedness to the interests of his country are traits which commend themselves to the Administration to the post in question, no man has them more prominently than he.

Fourteen years in Congress representing the territories of Michigan and Wisconsin and the State of Iowa had contributed greatly to Jones' knowl-

edge of United States relations with foreign countries. Jones could also speak French, a qualification possessed by few Northerners at that time.

Prior to his departure for Bogotá, Jones was instructed by Cass to obtain favorable concessions, if possible, for American companies building railroads across Panama in regard to tonnage, passenger and mail taxes. The New Granada government had been disregarding its guarantees to the Americans. In addition it was to be the duty of the new Minister to impress upon the officials and citizens of New Granada "the cordiality of our sympathies and the integrity of our purposes in behalf of that Republic." Although he arrived on May 16, Jones did not present his credentials until August 28, because part of the United States-New Granada treaty had not been ratified.

Interest in building some means of transportation across the Isthmus was increasing constantly. As might be expected, many of Jones' despatches carried reports of his discussions with the New Granada government regarding concessions to American companies wanting to build canals or railroads, visits of Americans to procure contracts, and actions of New Granada in refusing grants.

Shortly after Jones arrived in Bogotá, it became clear that a revolution was likely to occur. In August, 1859, he wrote Cass to ask what his course of action should be. He was told he could not be "too cautious . . . in extending asylum to political

refugees." Jones, however, was to use every possible effort to protect men from being assassinated by the mobs. He found himself repeatedly in the midst of the conflict. At times engagements between the two sides took place within full view of the American legation.

In June, 1861, General Herrán, Minister to the United States from New Granada, asked the British, French, and Peruvian diplomats to help settle the differences between the opposing forces. The British and French refused to serve as moderators; they thought Jones should be the one to act since he knew both sides. During the conflict he had provided safety for General Herrán's family. He was also personally acquainted with General Mosquera, leader of the rebel forces. Jones felt that the responsibility for a settlement should not rest with him alone but with the diplomatic corps. However, he worked to bring about an understanding and was largely successful.

Jones' reception in the United States was not that normally accorded a returning diplomat. On December 20, 1861, he was arrested at his New York hotel, and charged with treasonable designs. The charges were based upon a letter he had written to Jefferson Davis in which he said that "the dissolution of the Union will probably be the cause of my own ruin as well as that of my country and may cause me and mine to go South." He had also written to Isaac E. Morse, "Great God, what a

calamity civil war will be to my country." After being detained for two months, Jones was released from Fort Lafayette on February 22, 1862.

Not all Iowans were eager to accept diplomatic appointments. On March 11, 1863, Lincoln offered Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor of Iowa, the position of Minister to Denmark. He declined, fearing that it might be a move to keep him from the United States Senate.

As early as 1861 Fitz Henry Warren of Burlington was being considered for a diplomatic post. In a letter to Secretary of State William H. Seward, Warren wrote that he was informed that the Iowa congressional delegation had asked for his appointment to Bogotá. He accused the delegation of maligning him, as well as President Lincoln. He felt they wanted to get rid of him by sending him to "this semi-barbarous" country, instead of Naples, Constantinople, or Austria. On April 2, 1861, Warren wrote Seward again. Since he had not received a mission he wanted, he inferred that he was "not thought worthy," and did not possess the confidence of the administration.

Warren later accepted a commission as Minister to Guatemala, arriving there on June 21, 1866. Though not in the best of health and greatly fatigued by the journey, Warren was cheered by the Guatemalans' expressions of friendship toward the United States and their satisfaction with the outcome of the Civil War.

In one of his despatches dealing with Guatemalan sugar and coffee Warren provided information considered by experts to be carefully prepared and very reliable. Warren was of the opinion that many United States citizens might "be induced to seek in this charming locality, a new home" to grow sugar and coffee. Eventually, "this Country might be a valuable acquisition to our Country, in the growth to which we tend."

Early in 1869 Silas Hudson from Burlington, a native of Kentucky and a cousin of General Ulysses S. Grant, was selected as successor to Warren. Adverse criticism regarding Hudson circulated in Guatemala before his arrival. Newspapers claimed that he was so uneducated he scarcely knew much English. Warren did what he could to counteract this impression by informing the Guatemalan officials that Hudson was a man of education and marked ability, and to give Hudson all possible aid and encouragement, Warren remained at his post until the new Minister arrived.

On August 4, 1869, Hudson reported on his first visit with the President of Guatemala. Hudson assured him the United States did not plan to annex Mexico or any of the Central American countries as had been suggested by the English and French in Guatemala.

In carrying out his duties Hudson was guided by Secretary of State Hamilton Fish, who outlined a diplomat's mission in a country, such as

Guatemala, where commerce was small. Fish stressed the point that it was not American policy to domineer, especially in Spanish American countries. The Minister was to obtain information not available from other sources. In line with these instructions, Hudson's reports dealt with topics such as the establishment of steamship lines in the Pacific and Atlantic-Pacific railroad lines.

As usual there were the activities of insurgent forces to be reported to Washington. Hudson was urged to use caution since governmental changes were frequent in Latin America. He should not interfere in local politics without express instructions.

Hudson, suffering from partial paralysis of his limbs in the summer of 1872 and fearing greater incapacity as the wet season set in, requested and was granted a four months' leave. He did not return, and no replacement was made since the diplomatic missions to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador were consolidated into one shortly afterwards.

The first person from Iowa who would be called a career diplomat — one who held a series of posts — was John A. Kasson. Kasson was born in Vermont, educated at the University of Vermont, lived in St. Louis a number of years, and moved to Des Moines in 1857. Under President Lincoln he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General. His first diplomatic experience came as a

delegate to the Paris international postal conference of 1863 which prepared the way for the International Postal Union.

Kasson's first appointment as a Minister was to Austria-Hungary from 1877 to 1881. His second assignment was in Germany from 1884 to 1885. In both countries he served with great credit. Equally important were his activities in connection with a number of international conferences. In 1884 he was the delegate to the conference to regulate the status of the Congo. In 1889 he was sent to the Berlin Conference to settle Samoan claims. Finally in 1898, he was a member of the British-American Joint High Commission to solve the Alaskan boundary question and special commissioner to negotiate reciprocity agreements under the Dingley Tariff Act.

Christian Wullweber, a native of the Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and educated at Heidelberg and Berlin Universities and Harvard Law School before coming to Dubuque, was the next Iowan to receive an appointment. He was named Minister to Ecuador in July, 1875, but did not arrive at Quito until November 13. Wullweber's despatches were routine in nature. They pertained largely to claims of American citizens, mail matters, political affairs, and the inevitable revolution. In September, 1876, Wullweber was recalled and was not replaced until 1892.

In a speech at Memphis, Tennessee, in 1868

Alexander Clark, a Negro from Muscatine, advocated the election of General Grant as President. Three years later it was suggested that he be appointed to the consular service. Since Iowa had been among the first to give Negroes the right of suffrage, it seemed fitting that the state be favored with an appointment for one of its citizens.

Late in 1872 Clark was offered the post at Aux Cayes, Haiti. He was unable to accept before the next spring by which time the post was no longer vacant. In August, 1890, Clark was again considered for a position and this time was named Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia. Clark, who had been called the "Frederick Douglass of the West," was the second Negro to serve in this capacity.

However, he served only a short time, dying on May 31, 1891. The President of Liberia, the members of the Cabinet, and all diplomatic representatives in Monrovia were in attendance at the funeral. Military and Masonic rites were held for him.

Another Iowan who was in the diplomatic corps was John N. Irwin, a native of Ohio and head of a wholesale house in Keokuk. Earlier he had been a territorial governor in Idaho and Arizona. In 1899 it was suggested that he would make an excellent Assistant Secretary of State, Consul General in Berlin, or Minister to Greece. None of these materialized, and he was appointed to Por-

tugal where his career in the diplomatic service was uneventful and his stay a short five months.

Three Iowans had a great influence on diplomatic relations between the United States and the Latin American countries from 1890 to 1911. They were William I. Buchanan of Sioux City, Thomas C. Dawson of Council Bluffs, and Edwin H. Conger of Dallas and Madison counties.

Buchanan, after having been one of the promoters of the corn palaces in Sioux City, served as chief of the departments of agriculture, livestock, and forestry at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. His plan for the exhibit of farm machinery, his zeal in advancing the livestock and agricultural interests of the United States and his knowledge of agricultural resources and needs led many to urge his appointment as Minister to the "great agricultural country" of Argentina.

Familiar names of manufacturers were among his supporters — Studebaker, John Deere, Swift and Company, Cyrus Hall McCormick, and Pabst Brewing Company. Livestock associations, such as the American Clydesdale Association and the American Short-Horn Breeders' Association were also backing Buchanan. All were of the opinion that American trade with Argentina was decreasing in favor of Germany. Buchanan's background made him the logical person to develop markets for American livestock and farm machinery.

Buchanan arrived in Buenos Aires and pre-

sented his credentials on May 19, 1894. For this ceremony the Subsecretary of the Foreign Office and a General of the Army called for him in the state coach, escorted by a large number of cavalry. Awaiting his arrival were the President of Argentina, the cabinet, a representative of the Archbishop, and many public leaders.

In less than a month Buchanan was giving "careful attention and considerable time to securing" estimates on wheat and corn crops. His comment was that no country offered greater possibilities for American commerce than Argentina. Therefore, the United States should make a determined effort to develop a profitable foreign trade to overcome the poor showing being made at that time. To accomplish this a commercial treaty between the United States and Argentina was needed, and Buchanan obtained one in July, 1899.

Buchanan's ability as a diplomat was evident in other ways. Argentina had withdrawn from the Bureau of American Republics, a predecessor of the Pan American Union, on the grounds that none of the Latin American countries had a voice in its direction. Buchanan finally convinced Argentina that she should rejoin, thus bringing about a more united and zealous cooperation among all members of the Bureau. Even more noteworthy was Buchanan's appointment on the Delimitation Commission on the Argentina-Chile boundary dis-

pute. Largely through his efforts the dispute was settled in 1899. President Roca of Argentina wrote:

The participation taken in the difficulties . . . by Mr. Buchanan, the American minister, has been a motive for particular gratification. To that solution he chiefly contributed, and thus rendered both the Republics an eminent service. . . . Nor will this ever be forgotten by the people whose destinies have been at stake on one or the other side of the mountains.

Thomas C. Dawson was a lawyer in Des Moines and Council Bluffs, city editor of the Des Moines *Register*, and Assistant Attorney General of Iowa prior to his appointment as a diplomat. Dawson's assignments included Secretary of the legation in Rio de Janeiro from 1897 to 1904, Minister to the Dominican Republic in 1904, Minister to Colombia in 1907, Minister to Chile in 1909, Minister to Panama in 1910, United States Special Agent to the Provisional Government of Nicaragua in 1910, Special Peace Commissioner to Honduras in 1911, and Ambassador on Special Mission to the Venezuelan centenary in 1911.

At the time of his death in 1911 Dawson was considered the foremost Latin American authority in the United States. The way in which he entered upon his duties in the Dominican Republic shows clearly why he became such an able man in his field. On the way to Santo Domingo he traveled by horseback, naval vessel, and railroad to

meet provincial officials, as well as many prominent citizens and merchants; he also visited important cocoa centers and a large banana plantation of the United Fruit Company.

He presented his credentials to the President on July 23, 1904. Within five days he had visited nearly every important town and most productive areas of the country, talking with hundreds of the Dominicans in their own language. When he returned to Santo Domingo, he had a fairly exact idea of the industrial resources and possibilities of the Dominican Republic.

In September Dawson took a four-day horseback trip to the coastal villages where insurrectionists were predominant. Dawson wrote of them:

They are so poor that they have little to lose by the disorders of war; their farms are mere patches of plantains, sweet potatoes and manioc which they temporarily abandon without loss; a campaign is to them a sort of picnic in which they get fifty cents a day, spend most of their time lying in camp playing cards, and are permitted to kill and eat any cattle they may want to eat.

Edwin H. Conger, the third diplomat in Latin America at this time, operated a large stock farm and engaged in banking in Madison County. He held such political positions as Madison County supervisor, treasurer of Dallas County, and United States Congressman. From 1890 to 1893, and 1897 to 1898 he was Minister to Brazil, and to China from 1898 to 1905. When he was ap-

pointed Ambassador to Mexico in 1905, he became the first Iowan to hold this rank. He resigned on October 18, 1905, because of high expenses in Mexico City and his need for rest.

One of Conger's principal interests in Brazil was the development of trade opportunities for Americans. He felt that the market was there but it was controlled by habits not easily changed or disregarded. The flour trade was established but needed to be pushed. Bacon, ham, butter, cheese, and other products were in demand if they were marketed to meet Brazilian desires.

When Conger left his "pleasant diplomatic career" in Rio de Janeiro in 1893, he wrote that:

Relations at present existing between the United States and Brazil are most cordial and friendly; and that no troublesome questions are now pending, every important incident having been satisfactorily closed except the pending negotiations for an Extradition Treaty.

In China Conger was faced with problems raised by the threat of war between Japan and Russia. In such case, the situation in China would be "wholly unique, extremely difficult and critical." Much of the land and sea fighting would be in Chinese territory and waters.

He reported that the occupation of Manchuria by the Russians made its future uncertain, "paralyzing and destroying all trade." He wrote of a Russian proposal to establish a sanitary commission in Manchuria before withdrawing:

Some of my Colleagues are inclined to believe it is simply a trial, on the part of the Russians, to see how far they can go in the direction of retaining control before any of the other Powers will cry halt. . . . It is not difficult to foresee what political domination by Russia means in Manchuria, but it can only be prevented by the actual planting therein of the arms, officials, and capital of the other great nations. This the United States cannot and will not do.

At his last audience with the Emperor and Empress Dowager of China, Conger was decorated with the Order of the Double Dragon and was presented with a painting by the Empress and four rolls of silk from the Imperial looms. This was in appreciation of the many services he had rendered China, as evidence of their personal friendship and esteem, and as a souvenir of his long residence in China.

His successor, John Gardner Coolidge, wrote:

Mr. Conger has made a permanent record in the history of the foreign relations of China; and, to sum up the situation as it appears to my best judgment, during the latter days, whereas other representatives exerted pressure, he carried weight; and I conceive that this is the ideal, the attainment of which is most in accordance with the principles of our Government and the instincts of our people.

A number of other Iowans held diplomatic missions during the first third of the twentieth century. Lauritz S. Swenson, a graduate of Luther College, was Minister to Denmark from 1897 to 1905, to Switzerland from 1909 to 1911, to Norway from 1911 to 1913 and from 1921 to 1930,

and to the Netherlands from 1931 to 1934. While in Denmark he negotiated the cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

Richard C. Kerens, a native of Kilberry, Ireland, emigrated at an early age to Iowa, where he received a public school education. Later, as a resident of Missouri, he was Republican National Committeeman from that state, railroad builder, and large contributor to campaign funds. President Taft appointed him Minister to Austria-Hungary in 1909 as a reward for his political services. Except for social activities, his four years were marked only by colorless routine matters.

Alfred J. Pearson, a professor of history and languages at Drake University, was confirmed as Minister to Poland on April 2, 1924. There he helped in the economic and financial reconstruction of the country. In 1925 he was transferred to Finland, where he remained until April 30, 1930.

Less than two months later Hanford MacNider of Mason City was appointed Minister to Canada. Previously he had been National Commander of the American Legion, Assistant Secretary of War, and general manager of the Northwestern States Portland Cement Company. He held the Canadian post until he resigned on August 31, 1932.

For a number of years no Iowans held diplomatic posts. Since World War II there have been seven. Maxwell M. Hamilton of Sioux City was

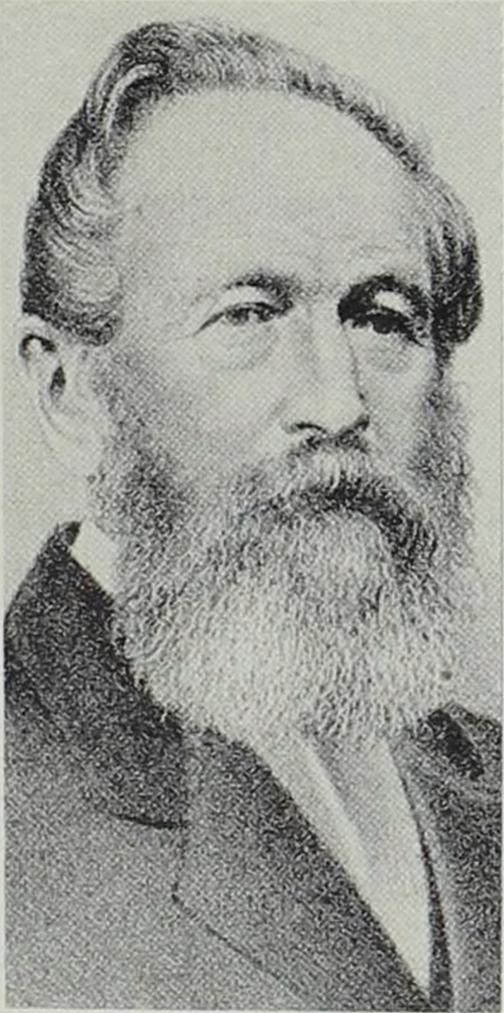
Minister to Finland from 1945 to 1948. Before that he served in various capacities in China, was Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Department, and Counsellor of the Embassy in Moscow.

Myron M. Cowen, who was born at Logan and received his law degree from Drake University, was Ambassador to Australia from 1948 to 1949, to the Philippines from 1949 to 1951, and to Belgium from 1952 to 1953. Cowen was also Adviser to the American Delegation to the Conference for the Conclusion and Signature of the Treaty of Peace with Japan in San Francisco in 1951.

Raymond A. Hare, who graduated from Grinnell College, is considered one of the State Department's top specialists on the Near East. He first went to that area in 1924 on the staff of Robert College in Istanbul. Since his entry into the Foreign Service in 1927 he has served in Turkey, France, Lebanon, Iran, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and the United Kingdom. On August 28, 1950, he was named Ambassador to Saudi Arabia and Minister to Yemen. He became Ambassador to Lebanon on July 28, 1953. He resigned in September, 1954, to take the position of Director General of the Foreign Service.

Major General Philip B. Fleming, who was born at Burlington, was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1911 at the head of his class. In addition to his army career he served in a number of government agencies, in-

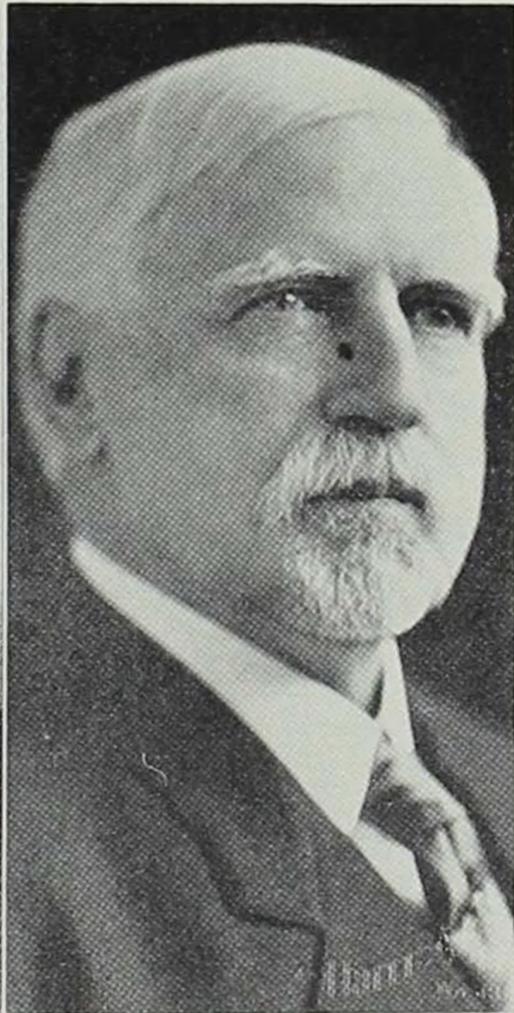
DIPLOMATS TO MANY LANDS



CHRISTIAN WULLWEBER



ALEXANDER CLARK



RICHARD KERENS



ALFRED J. PEARSON

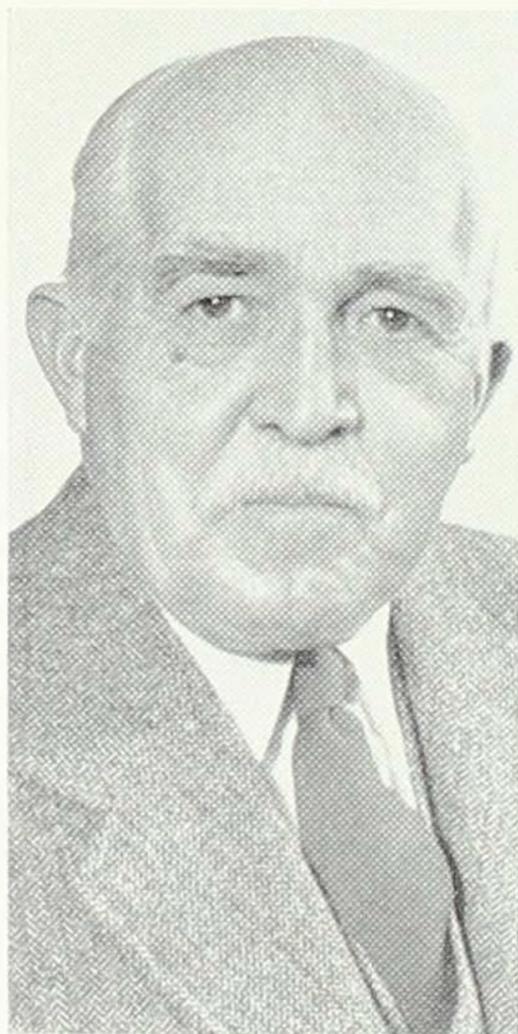


MAXWELL HAMILTON

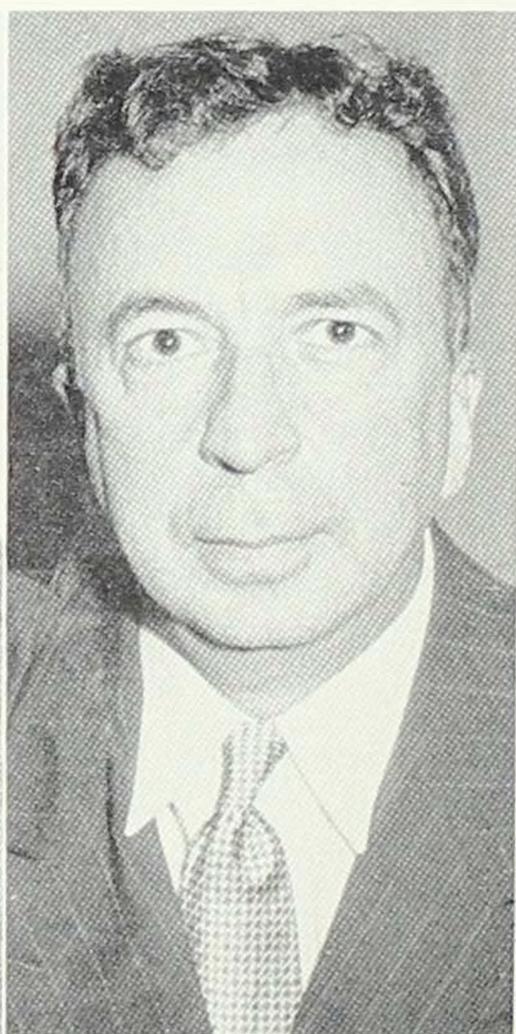


HANFORD MACNIDER

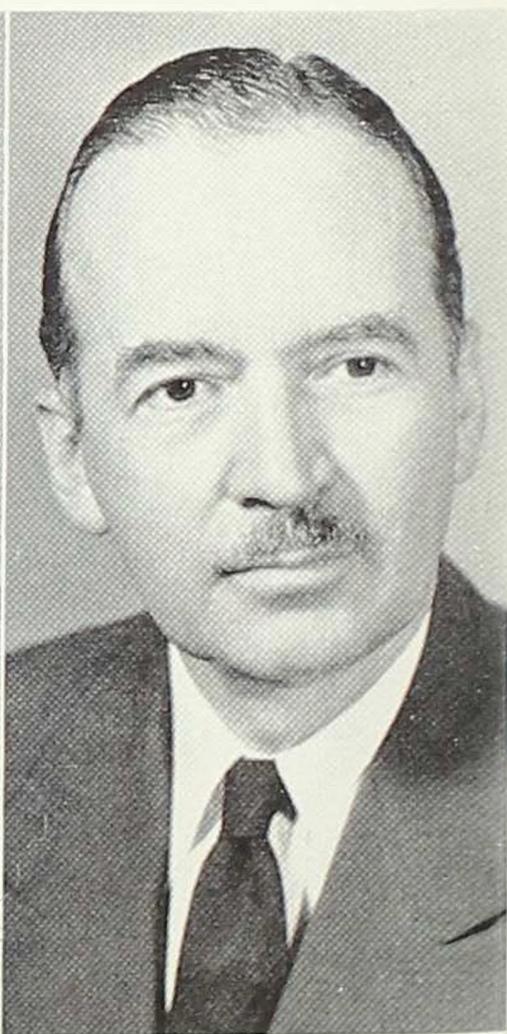
RECENT DIPLOMATS FROM IOWA



PHILIP B. FLEMING



MYRON M. COWEN



RAYMOND A. HARE



CHRISTIAN M. RAVNDAL

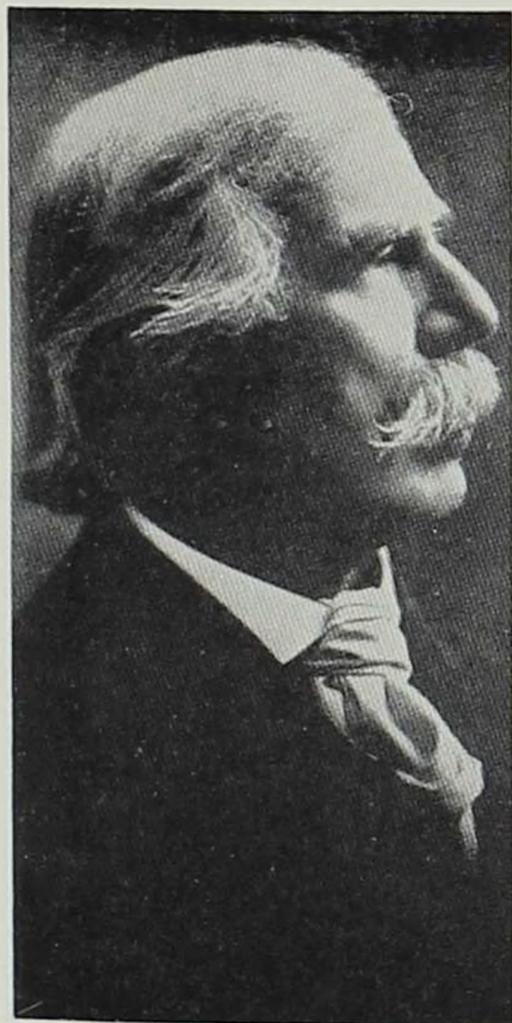


MRS. EUGENIE ANDERSON

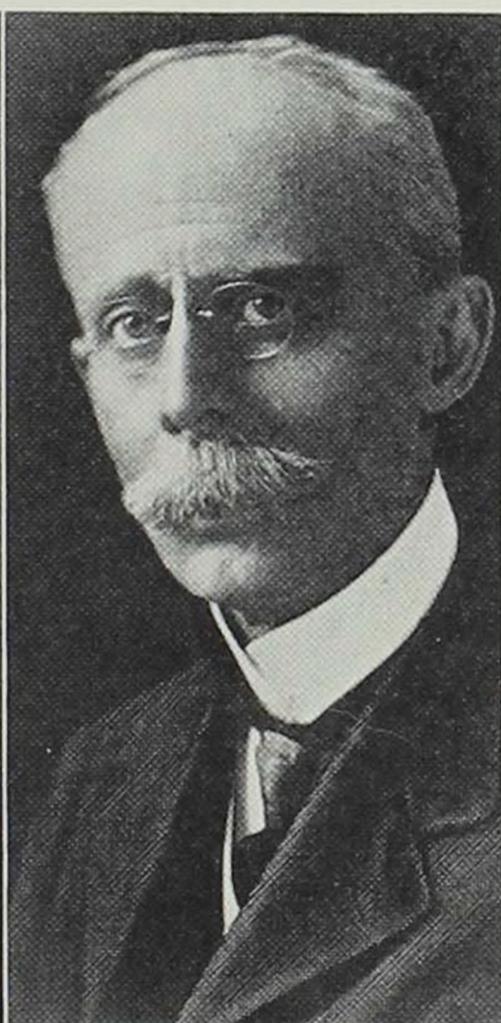


MAX W. BISHOP

IOWANS IN THE CONSULAR SERVICE



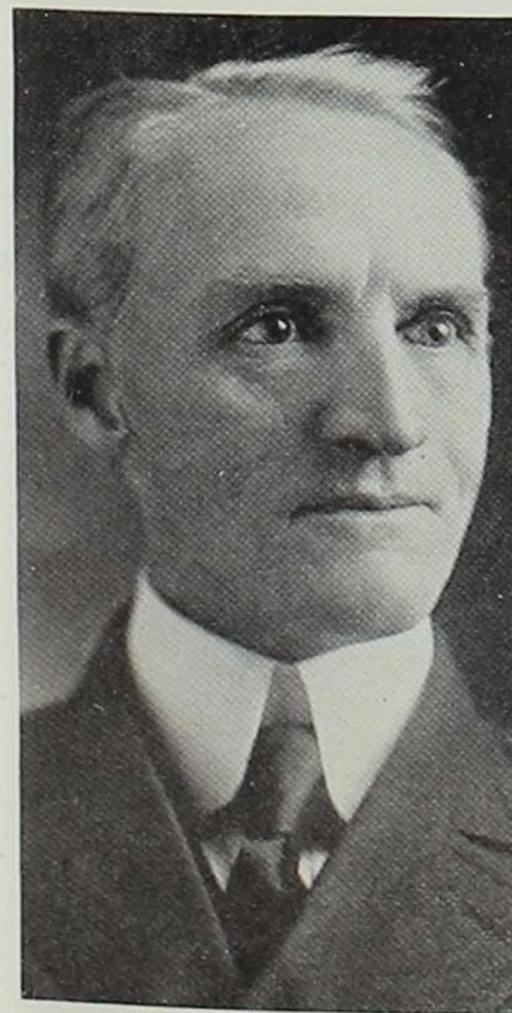
S. H. M. BYERS



JOHNSON BRIGHAM



ALBERT W. SWALM



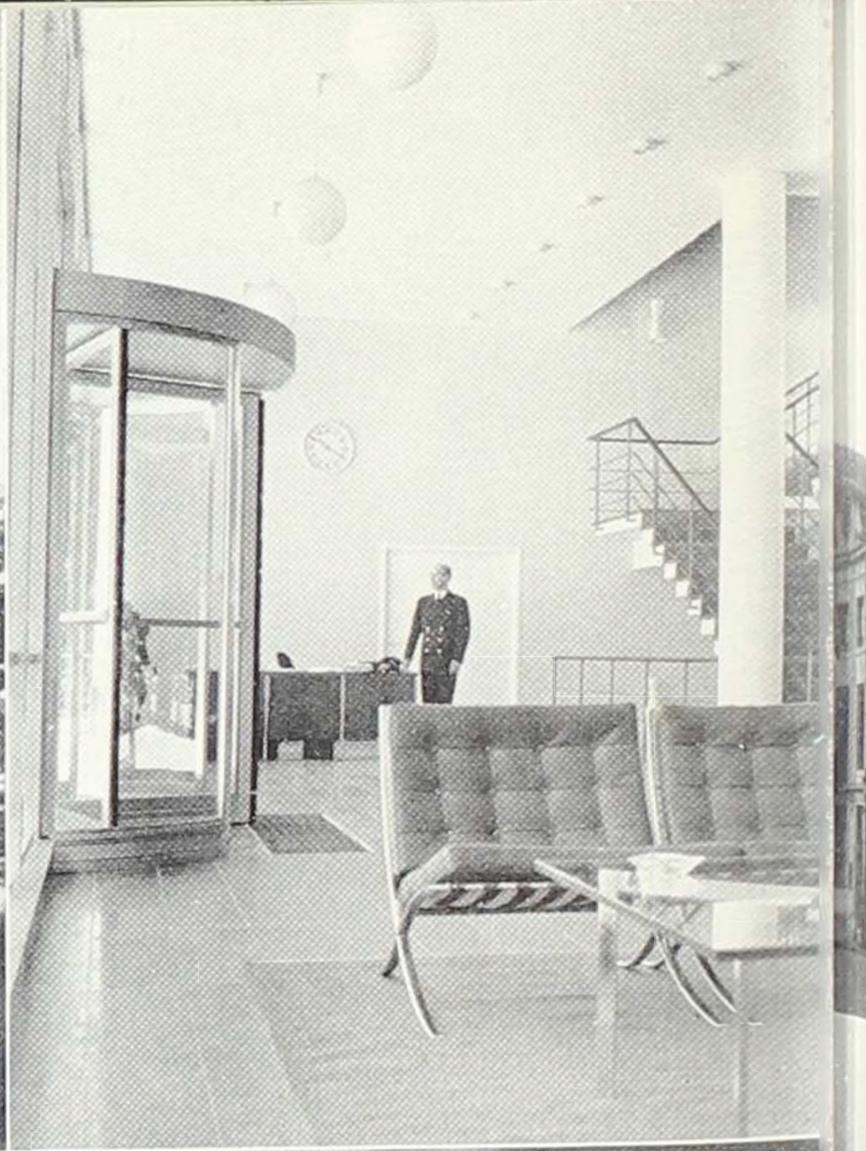
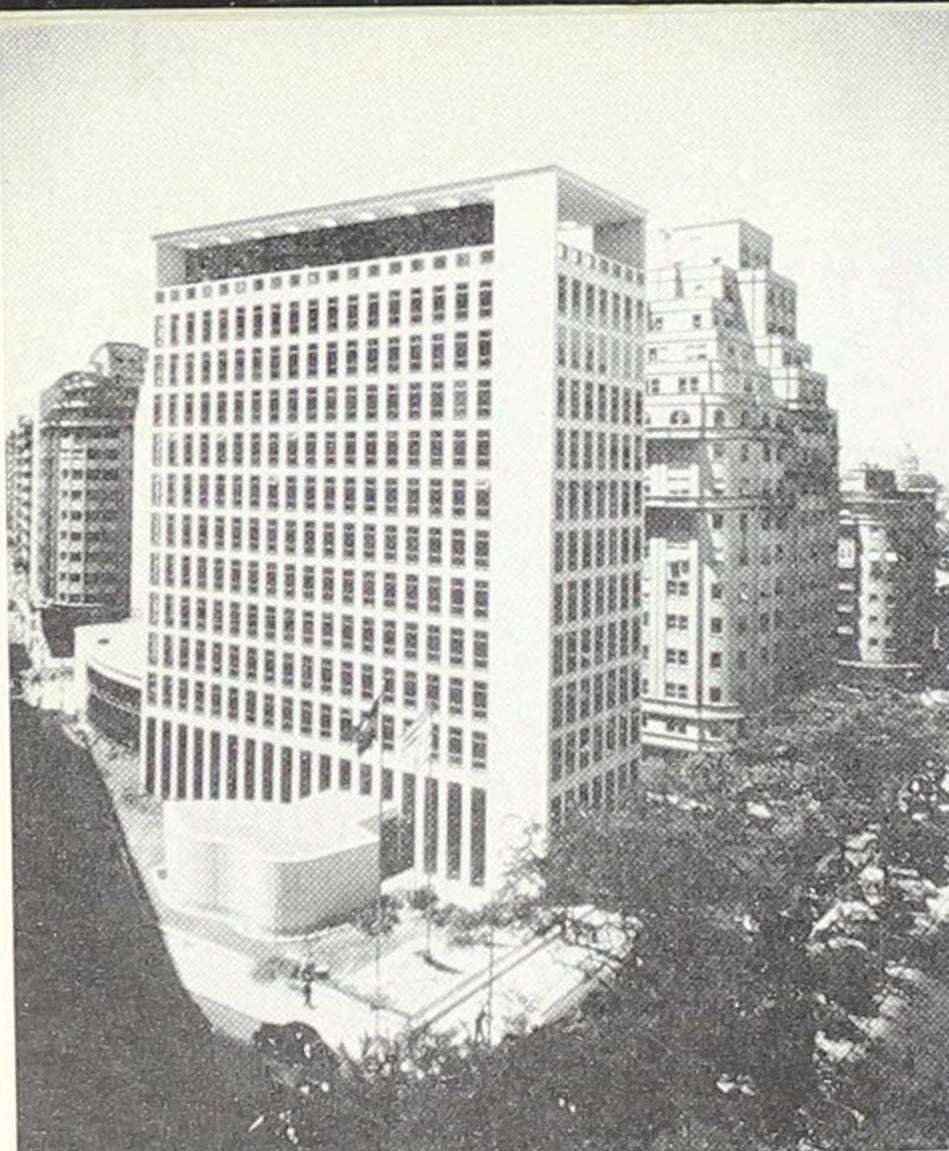
PHILIP C. HANNA



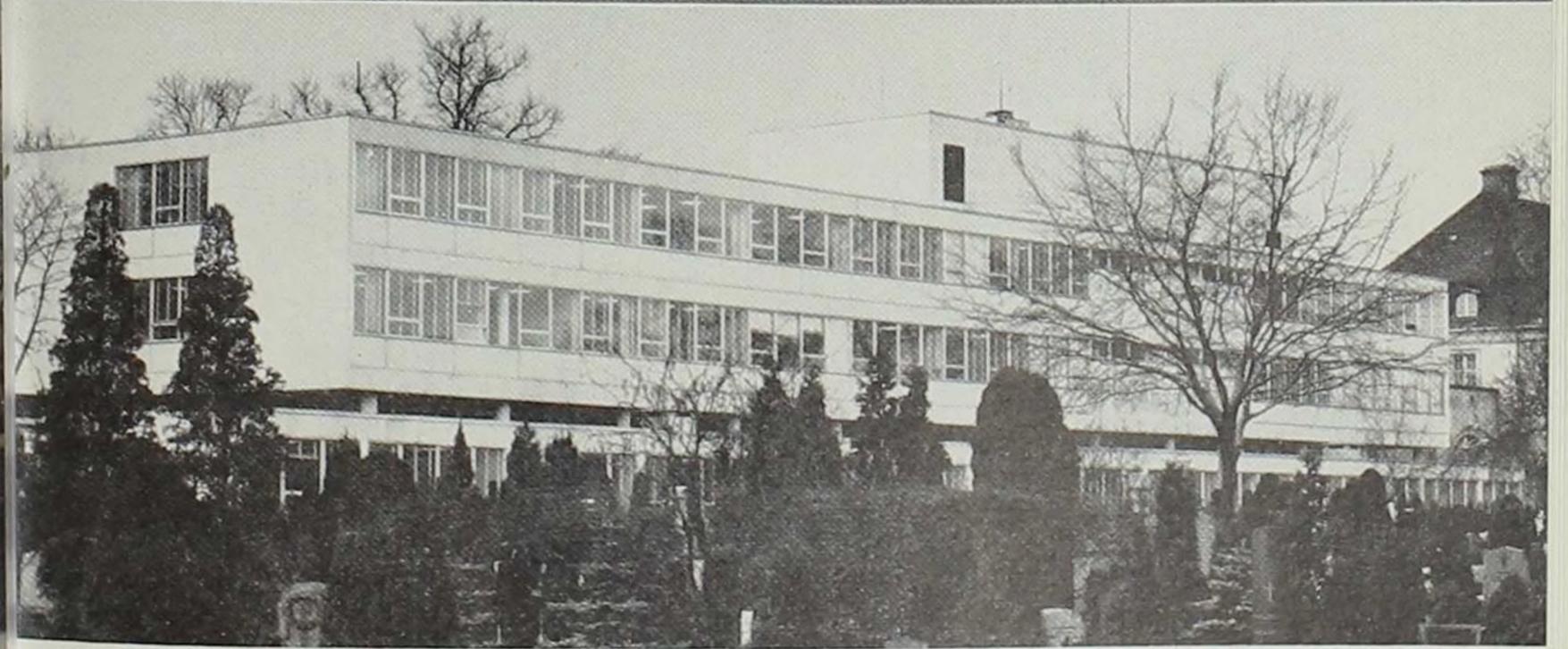
IRVING B. RICHMAN



STUART J. FULLER

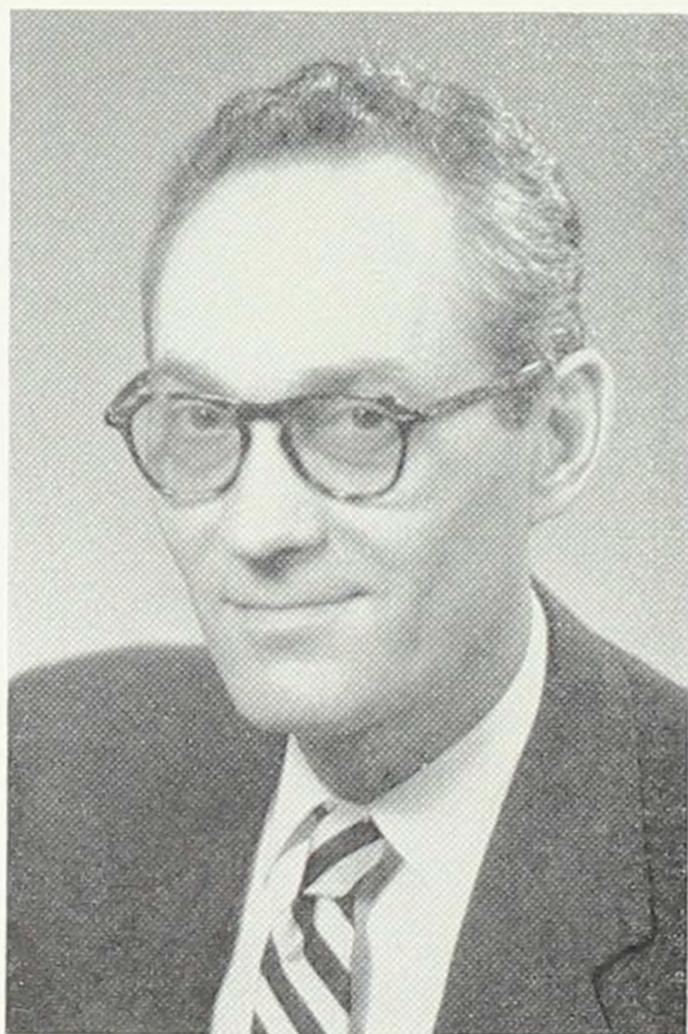


*Top, left: New American Office Building, Rio de Janeiro
Top, right: Entrance to the same building
Bottom: Ambassador's Residence, Havana, Cuba*



*Top: Ambassador's Residence, Brussels, Belgium
Middle: Ambassador's Residence, Dublin, Ireland
Bottom: New American Office Building, Copenhagen, Denmark*

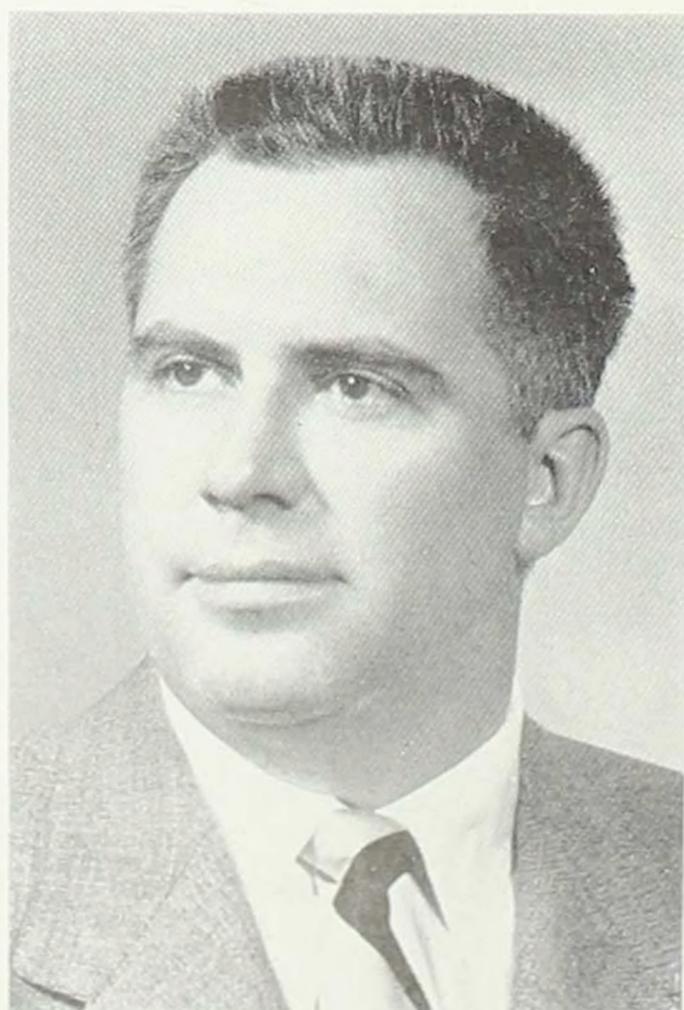
IOWANS IN WASHINGTON



FRANCIS O. WILCOX



MRS. DOROTHY HOUGHTON



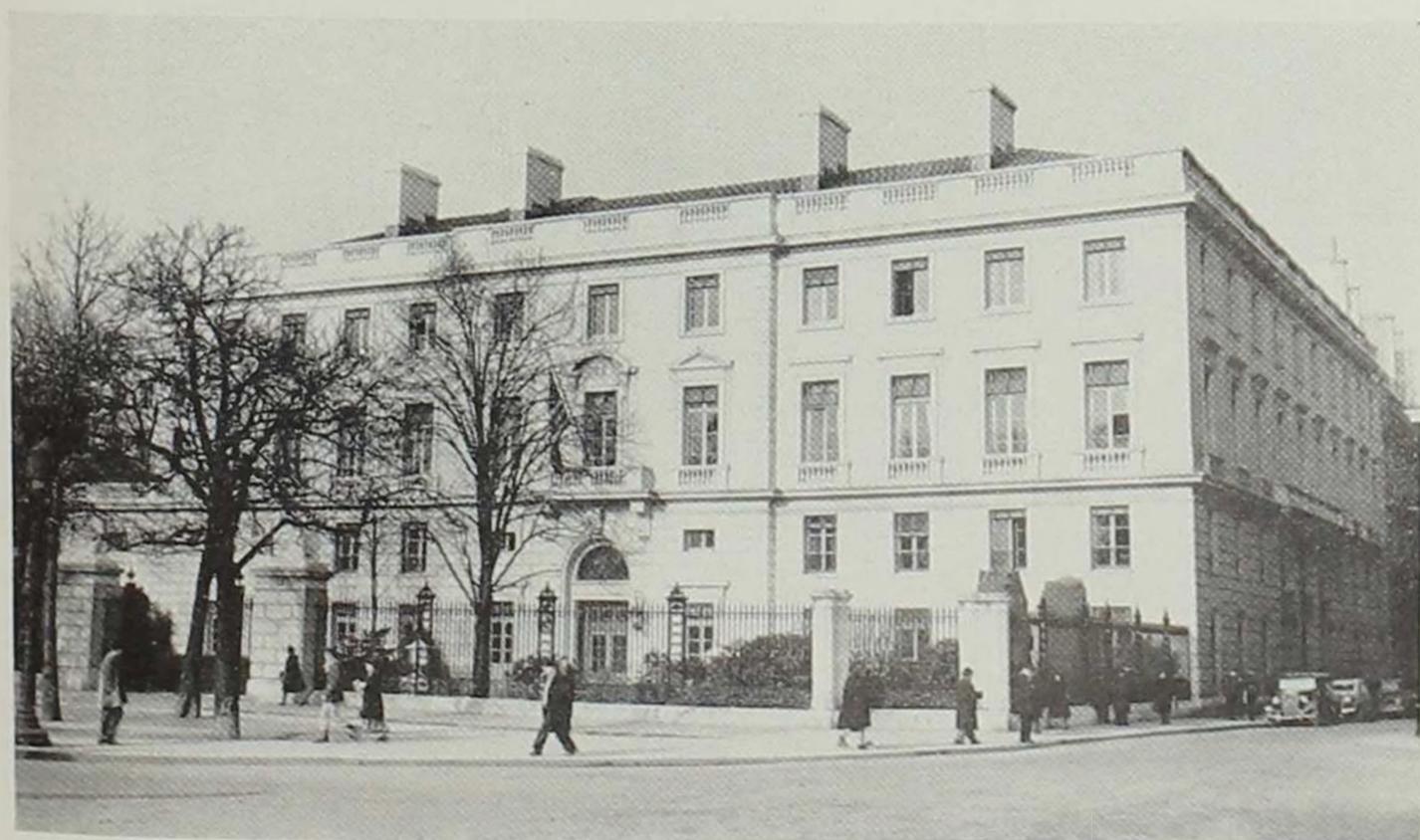
SCOTT McLEOD



HOMER L. CALKIN



American government office building, Belgrade



American government office building, Paris

TWO IOWA WOMEN IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT



On the left: Mary Friday conducts an interview with an applicant for a position with an American delegation to an international conference. *On the right:* Ruth Harvey receives a Superior Service Award in October, 1952.

cluding the Public Works Administration and the Departments of Labor and Commerce. From 1951 to 1953 he was Ambassador to Costa Rica.

Mrs. Eugenie Moore Anderson was the first woman in the United States to become an Ambassador. Mrs. Anderson, daughter of a Methodist minister, was born in Adair and lived in many Iowa towns before moving to Minnesota. Appointed Ambassador to Denmark in October, 1949, Mrs. Anderson arrived in Copenhagen in December of that year. She wasted no time in winning friends for America. She did it primarily by her efforts to understand the Danish people, their customs, their traditions, and their problems.

Mrs. Anderson reported that the Danes showed the greatest interest in three aspects of American life: the labor movement, farming, and how American youth lives. She did everything possible to give an objective picture of these subjects.

While in Denmark, Mrs. Anderson signed a treaty and two agreements on behalf of the United States. The treaty, signed on October 1, 1951, and the first in American history to be signed by a woman, was one of friendship, commerce, and navigation. She signed an agreement with Denmark which gave the United States access to bases in Greenland without infringing upon Danish sovereignty there. The second agreement was one providing for the exchange of students, teachers, and research workers between the United States

and Denmark. Of the exchange program, Mrs. Anderson has said, "Travel and study in the United States are the most effective answer to criticism and misconceptions of our country." She resigned in 1953.

Christian M. Ravndal of Decorah, present Minister to Hungary, was born in Beirut where his father was American consul. He received an A.B. degree from Luther College. Ravndal entered the Foreign Service in 1920 and has been stationed in many cities in Europe, Canada, and South America, as well as holding numerous departmental assignments.

The most recent appointment of an Iowan was that of Max W. Bishop of Davenport as Ambassador to Thailand on December 3, 1955. Prior to this he has been responsible for coordinating plans within the Department on matters before the Operations Coordinating Board, which has the job of seeing that national security policies are carried out. Bishop has spent nearly twenty years in the Foreign Service and has held such positions as political advisor to the Comanding General in the India-Burma Theater and to the Supreme Commander, Allied Forces, in Japan.

HOMER L. CALKIN

Iowans in the Consular Service

Daniel Smith Lee of Centerville, who was appointed consul to Basel, Switzerland, on May 24, 1853, was the first Iowan in the Foreign Service. Among his supporters were Senators George W. Jones and Augustus C. Dodge, Congressman Bernhart Henn, Governor Stephen Hempstead, and other Iowa Democrats.

Lee was also supported by many outside of Iowa, including forty merchants in Philadelphia and fourteen in Baltimore who were engaged in trade with California and who wanted him appointed to Panama. Lewis Cass of Michigan recommended Lee, as did Congressman John H. Savage of Tennessee, his commanding officer during the Mexican War. Still another well-known American, Nathaniel Hawthorne, asked the President to do something for Lee who "has scholarship and literary tastes."

Daniel Lee, a native of Virginia who had lived in Iowa a number of years, seemed especially well suited for a consular post. He was described as a gentleman, scholar, and soldier. In the last capacity he served as Adjutant in the 11th Infantry during the Mexican War, fighting at the Battles of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec among oth-

ers. Lee's sponsors claimed he was a "Democrat worthy of any trust that may be confided to his care." He was also known as a good business man and lawyer who spoke four languages fluently.

During the election of 1852 he wrote a campaign biography which, it was said, was suited "most admirably to our Western people." This pamphlet was credited with contributing much to refuting many of the slanderous statements circulated against Pierce during the campaign.

As a result of these recommendations Lee was appointed, entering upon his duties on September 20, 1853. His primary achievements were helping to extend trade between the United States and Switzerland and providing information to prospective emigrants. To aid him in this latter function he asked the Secretary of State for a map upon which those flocking to the United States could locate "their future homes." Among other things he reported on wages of Swiss laborers, often 28 cents a week after paying board and room:

The philanthropist may stop here and enquire how much better is this boasted freedom over the condition of the doomed, I had almost said happy, slave of our own country? And who can wonder then when viewing these facts that whole colonies are emigrating to the United States.

At the same time Lee was afraid that the criminals and felons would be cleaned out of the "Hells and prisons" of Europe and foisted upon the United States. To counteract this he suggested that ev-

ery emigrant should be issued a visa by the American consul, granted only if a certificate of "good moral character" were presented. However, Lee's recommendation was not adopted permanently until 1917.

In March, 1857, Lee left for America to settle an estate and never returned to his post. On August 1, 1857, he died of a pistol wound, received accidentally in a Washington shooting gallery.

The career of Robert Dowling, the second consul from Iowa, ended almost as suddenly as that of Lee, but for another reason. On January 13, 1859, Dowling, an Irish immigrant who came to Iowa by way of Mississippi, was appointed consul to Cork. He handled only routine matters such as noting the arrival and departure of American vessels and submitting reports on naval and commercial shipments through the port. On September 10, 1861, Dowling signed a despatch to Washington as the "late consul." A short time later the American consul at Dublin reported that Dowling had moved down the street a short distance and was acting as a Confederate agent.

The election of Lincoln led a number of his Republican supporters to seek office. One of these was Charles E. Moss of Keokuk, who hoped to get one of the "two or three good Consulates," likely to be given Iowans, preferably in Mexico. "I have the Republican cause too much at heart to desire a general fuss and scramble if we can

get along without it," he wrote. Moss was supported for the position by no less than eighty office holders and party leaders, including Dr. Charles Hay, father of President Lincoln's secretary, John Hay. He was appointed to Genoa on June 11, 1861, but the nomination was later withdrawn.

The outbreak of the Civil War brought new situations abroad to be appraised and new problems to be handled. In September, 1862, another Iowan, David H. Wheeler, consul at Genoa, reported that many Hungarians and Italians who had served under Garibaldi were seeking military service with the Northern forces. He estimated that he had received probably ten thousand applications during the past year from men who had acquired a taste for military life and glory during the Sicilian Campaign of 1860. At times there were so many applicants in his office that he could not perform his required duties. At last he resorted to placing a notice in the newspapers stating that he had no authority to assist persons who wished to emigrate for military service.

George W. Van Horn of Muscatine, who became consul at Marseilles in 1861, was faced with a similar situation. The Union, he wrote, had an: army of friends . . . larger and stronger than ever followed the eagles of a Caesar or Napoleon, that would gladly undertake to "plant the American Staff at the centre of the Earth" with a strength of purpose that would forbid the thought of any attack.

At Leghorn, Andrew J. Stevens of Des Moines thought the many Italians wanting to join the American army could replace Northern volunteers who had returned home. "Is it wise to stop to enquire from what source they come?" he asked. He suggested that the bounty being offered to volunteers in the North be used to pay up to \$30 of the Italians' passage. As an inducement to join the regular army instead of the volunteers, he thought that rights of citizenship, with an added gift of eighty acres of land, could be conferred on each foreigner serving five years. The government in Washington did not accept Stevens' suggestions.

Van Horn, Stevens, and the other Iowans who were abroad during the war reported the changes in public opinion. Local sentiment shifted with the tide of the war, now favoring the North, then the South, but as the war advanced, greater support for the Federal government was evident.

Sometimes the consul's quarters were in a sad state of repair. Upon his arrival at Leghorn, Stevens procured new consulate arms, declaring of the old ones that:

In size, color and appearance they closely resembled the shell of a moderately well developed Mud Turtle, such as may be seen any sunny afternoon along the banks of our creeks in the Western States, perched upon a stone or an old log, enjoying the sights and pleasant weather, until they are obliged to take a "plunge" to avoid the well directed projectile hurled at their barricaded backs by the rascally truants from the neighboring schools.

As might be expected, consuls from an agricultural state were interested in developing markets for its products. Wheeler thought there was every reason to believe that American cereals might replace Russian grains in Italy following the Civil War. With countless acres and numerous ships the United States should be able to meet demands at a lower price than anyone else. Stevens concluded that "every avenue for the sale of the produce of the great west and the manufactures of the Eastern States should be sought and opened up." In addition he reported that countries like Italy should present a "wide and fruitful field" for commerce. He suggested that each consular office be sent articles of American manufacture so it would be a "World's Fair" on a small scale.

At the end of the Civil War veterans of the Union Army were named to many posts. One of these, George Pomutz of Decatur County, was a veteran of the fight for freedom in Hungary in 1848. In 1850 he came to Iowa where he was naturalized and later served as a lieutenant colonel of the 15th Iowa Infantry during the war. Among Pomutz' sponsors, in addition to the usual political figures, were three generals of the Union forces, William W. Belknap, Andrew Hickenlooper, and John A. Logan. Pomutz served as consul at St. Petersburg from 1866 to 1882.

Another veteran of the Civil War was S. H. M. Byers of Oskaloosa, a lawyer by profession, who

had served in the Northern forces. As a result of having been sixteen months in a rebel prison, Byers' health had been impaired. Travel and a change of climate were recommended. In 1869 he was appointed consul at Zurich.

Byers made a number of suggestions that were given serious consideration and in several cases were adopted by the Department. For instance, he thought a register of Americans traveling in Europe would aid greatly in answering inquiries regarding their whereabouts. To improve the consular service he recommended that: the term of office should be based on good behavior; the number of consulates should be reduced; diplomatic representatives should have control over the appointment of consular agents in their countries; consuls should have fixed salaries; and no consul should be allowed to engage in private business in the area where he resided. Most of these have long since become standard practices.

American travelers have always meant increased burdens for the consuls. In 1867 Alfred D. Green of Burlington, acting consul at Naples, reported that he had been very busy because of "crowds of Americans" and five ships of war. "I have made many agreeable acquaintances, coming from all parts of the Union," he wrote, "Judges, governors, literati, officers of the army and navy, New York nabobs, fair ladies, rich widows, sprightly belles," and others.

S. C. McFarland of Marshalltown was also concerned about American travelers. While consul at Nottingham, England, in 1899 he asked the Department for two American flags to display during office hours as well as on holidays since Americans had been commenting on the absence of the flag. Daily sight of it would familiarize the public, especially policemen and cab drivers, with the location of the American consulate.

McFarland performed another task of particular interest to Iowans. He was instructed to have an expert test a set of ten bells being manufactured in England for Iowa State College. He secured the services of Arthur Page, organist and choirmaster at St. Mary's Cathedral in Nottingham. Page personally assured McFarland that the bells, which were manufactured by a company whose history went back to 1366, were superior in every way and were guaranteed in perfect tune.

Occasionally an Iowan found himself and his country in ill-repute. During the Spanish-American War, when Albert W. Swalm of Oskaloosa was at Montevideo, the papers were filled with drivel and abuse and "most disgraceful" caricatures in which, according to him, the hog was generally used as a symbolic representation of the United States. Swalm felt that the Spanish-speaking people of South America would be much more respectful after the United States won the war.

Joseph G. Willson of Fort Madison, for many

years a successful preacher, was forced to give up his profession because of throat trouble. Friends backed him for a consulship, and on June 20, 1877, he was appointed to Jerusalem. There the conflict between Jews and other peoples was as pressing as it is today.

The condition of the Jews, who were hated by the Turks, was "pitiable" according to Willson. The Hebrew population of Jerusalem was diminishing because of poverty, lack of lucrative labor, and partial lack of charitable assistance from Europe and America. Willson thought the only remedy was for the Jews to engage in agriculture.

Willson outlined the things that should be done to restore Jerusalem. The Jordan Valley could produce sugar, cotton, and indigo. The land of Ammon and Moab was fertile and capable of considerable development. Above all, the country needed harbors, roads, lighter taxation, and regular and fair administration of law.

In reply to a request from the Department, Willson gave his views on conditions in that section of the world. Russia, he replied, had advanced her frontiers toward Central Europe and had annexed countries four hundred miles in breadth in the direction of Constantinople, the goal of her ambitions. His report, which was considered interesting and instructive, summed up the situation in Russia and China:

The astute diplomacy of Russia has proved more than a

match for the counter-plotting of England and France and Germany and Austria. . . . Russia is half Asiatic in sympathy and character and civilization and wholly so in political administration. . . . China is inflamed with hatred against Europe and against England in particular, and is furnishing herself with European Arms and Ammunition. . . . Among the possibilities of the future is a Russian alliance with China . . . and a war between the East and the West — the Tartar and the European, a war not unlike that of the Goths and vandals against Rome; a vast magazine stored with inflammable materials, and if once the match be applied, no man can foretell where the flames will stop.

Phillip C. Hanna, a native of Livermore, was consul in Puerto Rico at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. When he arrived in San Juan in 1897 he found the furniture in the office old, bug eaten, badly broken, and entirely unfit for use. Therefore, he asked Washington for some furniture to brighten up his office. "Down here in cob web tropics a man needs something to cheer his soul and remind him of sweet home."

Hanna's many despatches give an account of the various developments during this period. In February, 1898, he informed Washington that nearly all Americans in Puerto Rico expected trouble and perhaps war in the near future. He suggested that some of the United States fleet in West Indian waters make friendly calls to Puerto Rico to reassure the American citizens. By April things had reached such a state that Hanna left

for St. Thomas Island in the Virgin Islands to continue his consular operations.

In the weeks following he supplied information on the number of troops needed, advantages of landing in different ports, climate and health conditions in Puerto Rico, and other information of value to the United States Army and Navy. He believed that 10,000 American soldiers in Puerto Rico could hold the island indefinitely, but he later raised his estimate to 25,000. He was convinced that large numbers of Puerto Ricans would arise and "shake off the Spanish Yoke, just as soon as they are assured of help."

Hanna further informed the Department that "no move on the part of our government will cripple Spain so greatly as the taking of Puerto Rico from them. I believe it would end the war." According to him, the Puerto Ricans did not want to become a part of the Cuban republic or a "little-one-horse" republic by themselves. They were Americans at heart and "their highest hope is to become a part of the United States." In July, 1898, Hanna returned to Puerto Rico with the troops to assist in setting up a government.

The account of activities of Iowa consuls could be greatly expanded. Most major events, as well as many minor ones, occurred with some Iowan playing a part in them.

HOMER L. CALKIN

Assignments—Near and Far

While many Iowans were representing the United States in all corners of the world, others were helping to run the State Department in Washington. Still others were carrying out interesting and important special assignments.

The first Iowan to serve in the Department was Samuel Kendrick, who was appointed clerk in 1870. Four years later the Consular Bureau was organized into three divisions, and Kendrick was named the first chief of Division B, thus becoming responsible for all correspondence with consulates in Latin America as well as Italy, Spain, and Portugal. He held the position two years.

Another Iowan, Henry O'Connor, became examiner of claims and head of the Law Bureau in the State Department on February 9, 1872. O'Connor examined the evidence and arguments in support of claims of United States citizens against foreign governments. He also handled questions of law growing out of activities of State Department officials. In these matters he acted as general legal adviser to the Secretary of State and as liaison with the Attorney General on cases being prosecuted or defended in court.

Quite a different type of assignment was that

given to George H. Scidmore, vice consul at Kanazawa, Japan, in 1892. Pursuant to instructions from Washington, Scidmore was named special agent to investigate claims of American citizens for land they had acquired in the Fiji Islands during the 1870's. British authorities, the Americans claimed, had unjustly deprived them of the lands. Scidmore was authorized to confer with the British Governor of Fiji regarding the claims.

It was soon evident that an agreement could not be reached. Therefore, Scidmore's task became one of inquiry only. When he arrived at the Fiji Islands, he found that the only means of travel often would be an open native canoe. Shortly afterwards, Scidmore hired a larger vessel to reach the many islands. Altogether he investigated nearly one hundred claims totaling more than 170,000 acres. In his report, made in 1893, he presented the many reasons why the claims should be honored.

Another Iowan, George L. Brist, was a map distributor for the Weather Bureau in Dubuque in 1897. In order to advance himself he took a civil service examination and received the highest grade. Supported by the Iowa delegation in Congress, he was appointed a messenger in the State Department.

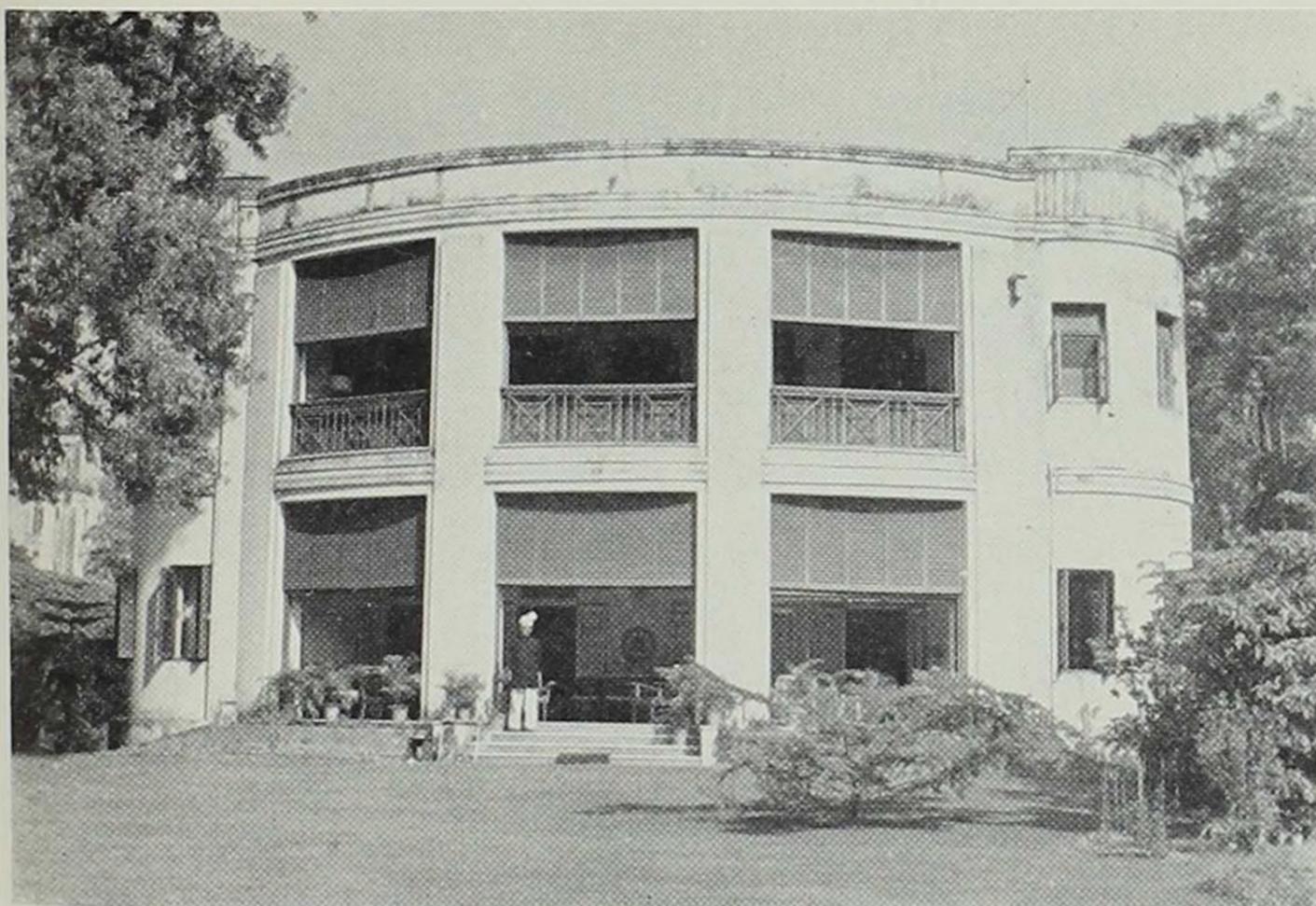
Two years later his father, F. M. Brist, wrote the Secretary of State in behalf of his son for a promotion to the Passport Division. The elder

Brist had purchased the *Southern Vindicator*, a Democratic newspaper in Hammond, Louisiana, for "the purpose of Republicanizing it" and needed the additional financial assistance from his son in order to keep it going. George Brist advanced steadily until 1923 when he became head of the Division of Passport Control, which issued passports to American citizens for travel abroad and registered Americans living in foreign countries.

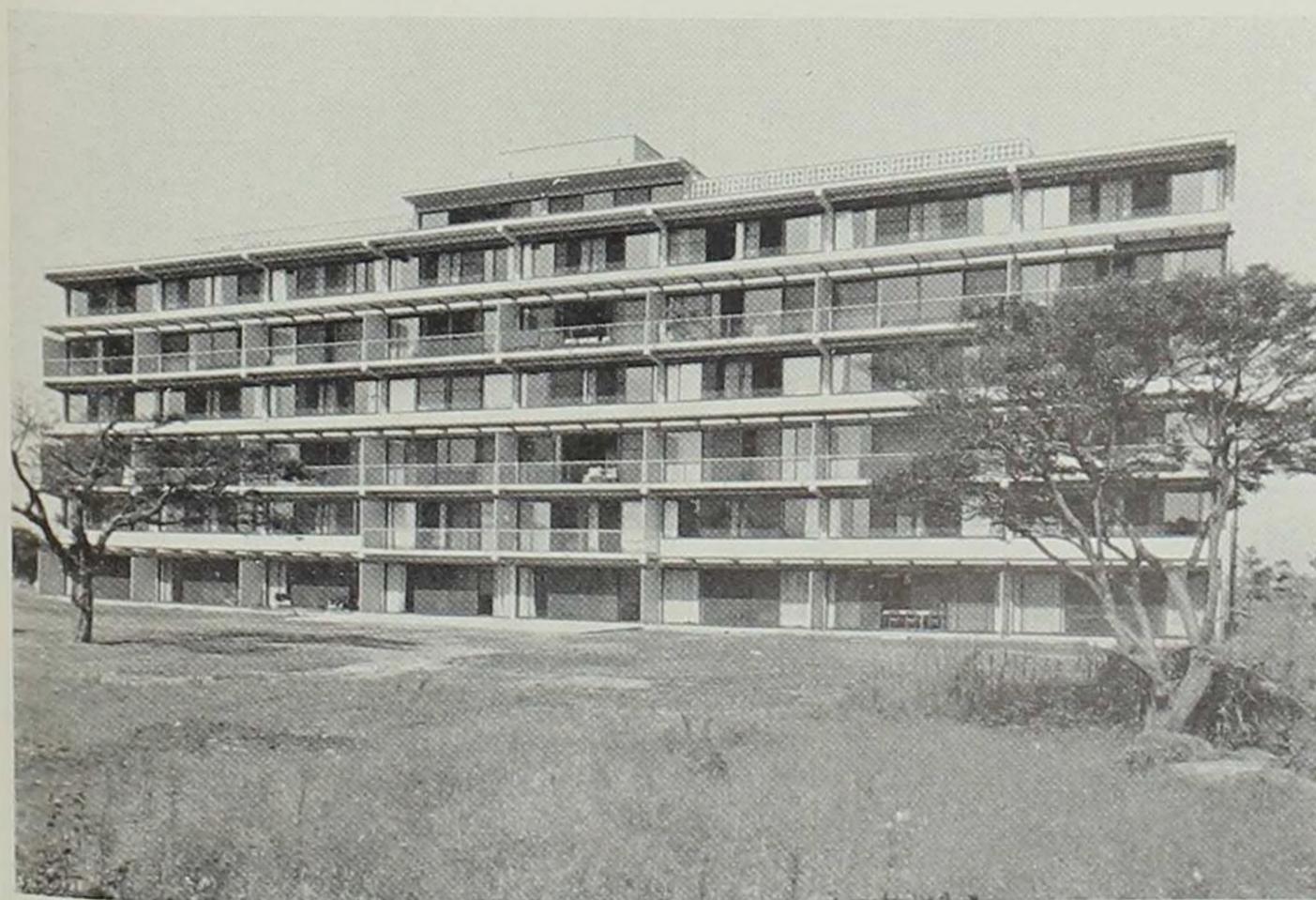
William H. Michael, editor of the *Sioux City Journal*, was appointed Chief Clerk of the Department in 1897. Born in Ohio, Michael attended the State University of Iowa and taught school during the 1850's. He volunteered for service at the outbreak of the Civil War and was injured at the battle of Shiloh. Discharged, he later re-entered service in the Mississippi Squadron of the United States Navy.

As Chief Clerk, Michael had general supervision over all clerks and employees of the Department. He read and distributed mail to the Assistant Secretaries and met all persons having business with the Department other than those requiring the personal attention of the Secretary or Assistant Secretaries. Although he was a political appointee, Michael held his post for eight years, after which he became consul general at Calcutta.

In 1909 the Division of Latin American Affairs and the position of Resident Diplomatic Officer



Consul General's Residence, Calcutta, India



Harris House, Tokyo, Japan

POINT FOUR ACTIVITIES: I

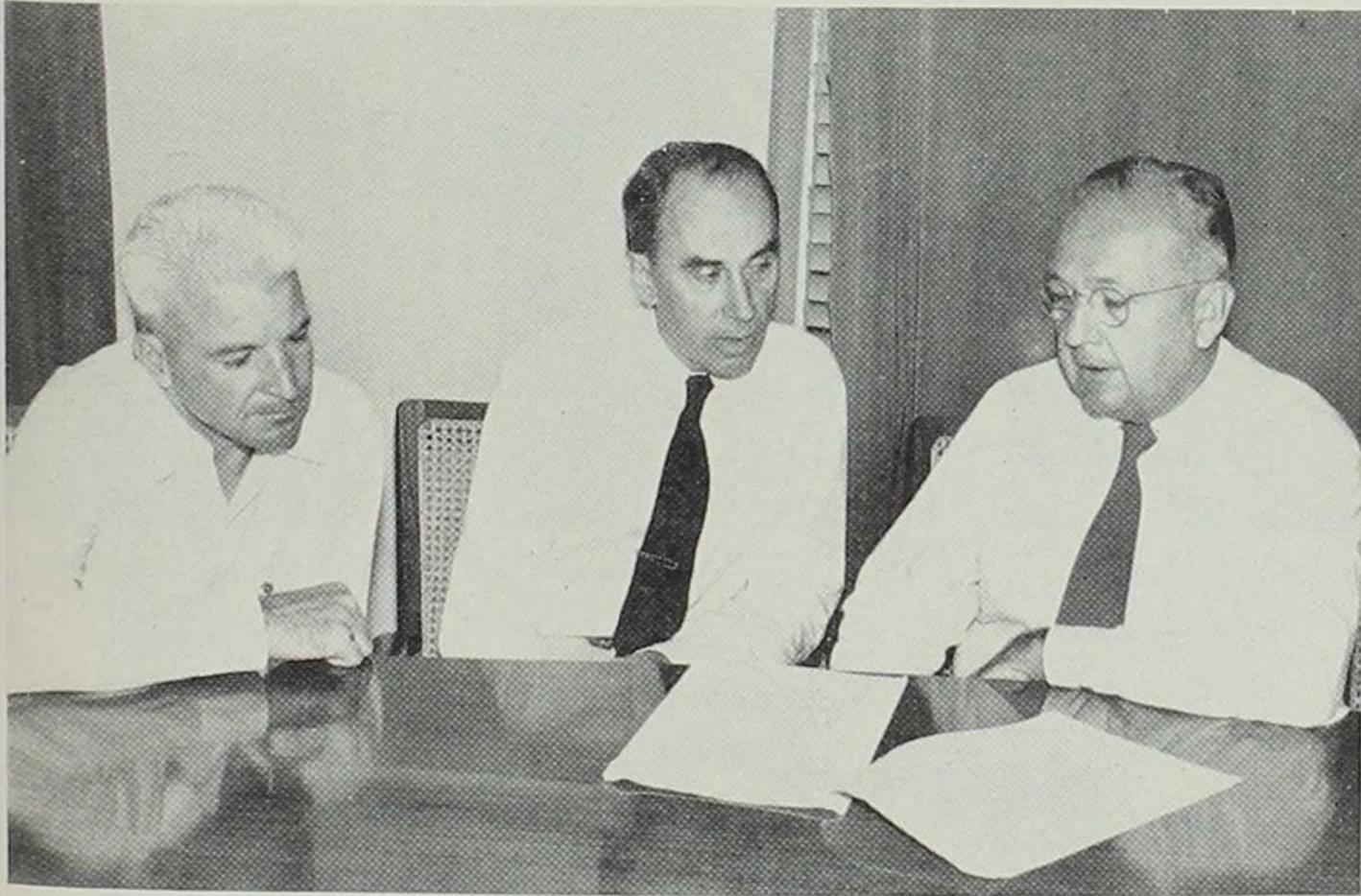


Marion E. Olson (left) of Mason City trains Ahmed al-Ghaib Joffer of Iraq to become one of that country's first agricultural extension experts.



Everett Weigle of Decorah, a Point 4 farm extension official in Iraq, inspects the cow of a tenant farmer living near Basrah.

POINT FOUR ACTIVITIES: II



Ralph R. Will (right), Ottumwa, director of Point 4 in Pakistan, receives a report of his associates on a survey of one of that country's provinces.



Dr. Warren P. Jurgensen (in the jeep), Sioux City, a public health official, talks to a family in Iran where he is helping establish a clinic and training medical aides who will be able to give better care to their people.

POINT FOUR OFFICIALS



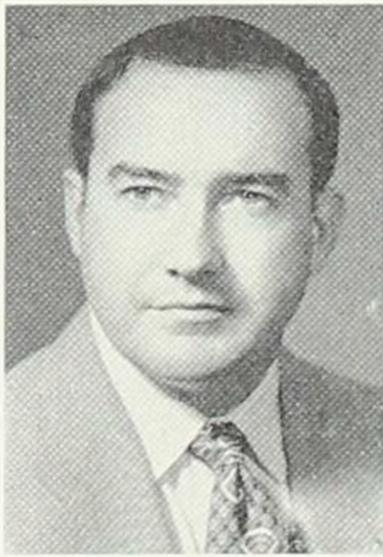
JOHN M. AIKMAN
(Ames)
Ecuador



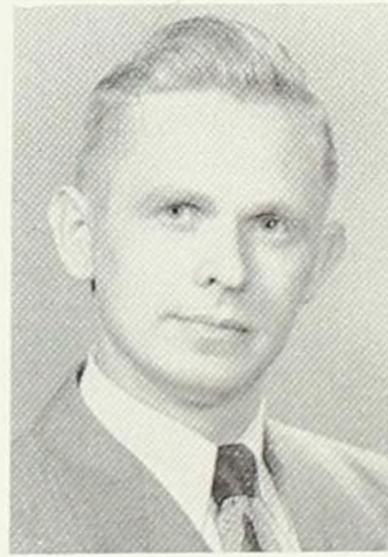
MARION BOCK
(Dubuque)
Paraguay



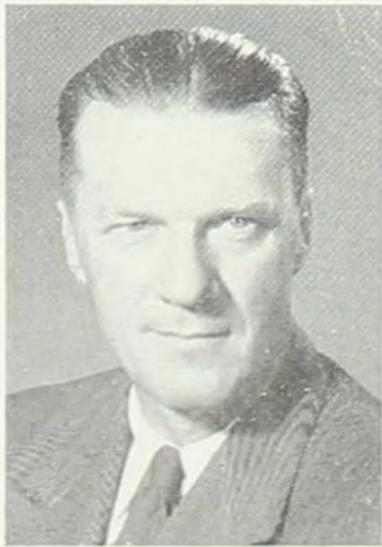
DONALD CARTER
(Sac City)
Thailand



WILLIAM GAMBLE
(Shenandoah)
India and Burma



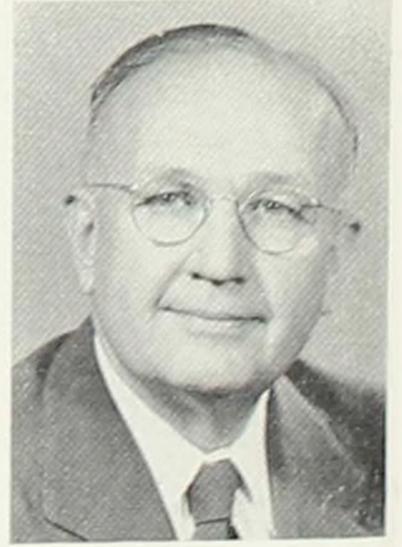
WARREN JURGENSEN
(Sioux City)
Iran



BRADFORD KNAPP
(Clarion)
Egypt



EVERETT MCCREE
(Madrid)
Nicaragua



RALPH R. WILL
(Ottumwa)
Pakistan

were established in the Department. The Division handled all diplomatic and consular correspondence on other than administrative matters in relation to Central and South America and the West Indies. Thomas C. Dawson was the first person to hold both positions, acting in these capacities from 1909 until June, 1910, and again from June, 1911, until his death on May 1, 1912.

Dawson dealt with such diplomatic questions as revolutions in Nicaragua and Honduras, the mediation of a boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Panama, and various difficulties arising out of the Mexican insurrection.

In 1909 the Division of Information was also created to provide every diplomatic post with pertinent information regarding United States diplomatic negotiations, to prepare a summary of current news of importance for departmental use, and to compile the annual *Foreign Relations* volumes. The first chief of the Division, Philip H. Patchin of Des Moines, began his newspaper work there, later becoming a correspondent in Brazil, Cuba, China, and other countries.

In 1917 the Division was renamed the Division of Foreign Intelligence with the added duty of preparing news items for the press and handling the Department's publicity. Patchin, who had become head of the Associated Press in London, was asked to return to head the enlarged Division. At various times Patchin was also executive secretary

of the American Peace Commission under President Woodrow Wilson, secretary of the Disarmament Conference, and assistant to Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes in 1921.

During the 1890's numerous complaints regarding the United States consular service were brought to the attention of the Secretary of State. One result was the establishment in 1906 by Congress of a corps of inspectors for the consular service. In 1913 Stuart J. Fuller of Keokuk was named Consul General at Large as a member of the Inspection Corps. His first assignment was to inspect all posts in Canada, a total of 53 cities, extending from Whitehorse in Yukon Territory to St. John's, Newfoundland.

Because of his knowledge of the Far East, Fuller's next assignment was the inspection of all posts in the Orient. The territory he had to cover was enormous, including Australia, New Zealand, Tahiti, China, and Japan, as well as Bangkok, Hong Kong, and Vladivostok. After six years as an inspector, Fuller was assigned as consul general at Tientsin, where he remained until he resigned in 1923.

Iowa Foreign Service officers were frequently given many special tasks. Between 1919 and 1929 Elbridge Rand of Burlington served four different legations or consulates. In addition, he was President of the International Sanitary Council in Morocco in 1924, technical assistant to the special

commission dealing with the manufacture of arms and ammunition in 1928, secretary at the International Conference of Economic Statistics in Geneva the same year, and delegate to the International Conference for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency in 1929.

World War II and its aftermath brought new and different tasks to Iowans. Edward S. Mason of Clinton was vice-chairman in 1945 of the Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy, which examined problems and developments affecting the foreign policies of the United States in the field of economics and formulated recommendations for the guidance of the government.

From 1949 to 1952 Maxwell Hamilton of Sioux City was chairman of the Far Eastern Commission, a body made up of representatives of the thirteen nations that fought against Japan during World War II. The Commission formulated policies for Japan to follow in meeting its obligations under the terms of surrender. The Commission also reviewed directives issued by the Supreme Command of the Allied Forces in the Pacific to make certain they conformed with the general policies decided upon.

Occupation of conquered nations creates special needs. To reorganize the Japanese educational system, an Education Mission was sent to Japan in 1946 to study and make recommendations regarding the aims of Japanese education,

language reform, the general administration of the primary and secondary levels, adult education, the teaching and education of teachers, and higher education. The State Department assigned Paul Stewart, a native of Tingley, to act as secretary general of the Mission.

After years of Japanese occupation, the economy of Korea had reached a low ebb. To learn what steps should be taken to prevent the return of this economy to a primitive state and to make the country more self-sufficient, an Economic Mission was organized in 1946. One of the economic analysts in this mission was Edith Royce of Mt. Ayr.

Following World War II it became more evident that personnel engaged in formulating foreign policies must have training in national defense problems. Also, these policies and problems were not confined to the United States but took into consideration our allies. As a part of this program of closer cooperation, Paul E. Paddock, Jr., of Des Moines was detailed in 1950 to the Canadian National Defense College at Kingston.

The list of those who contributed could be expanded greatly. However, all had but a single aim — to serve in whatever capacity they could to the benefit of their country.

HOMER L. CALKIN

Recent Activities of Iowans

Since World War II Iowans have continued the traditions established by Daniel Lee, Thomas Dawson, George Brist, and others, performing the many functions related to American foreign relations in a complex world. As has been mentioned, the Secretary of State is responsible for conducting our foreign policy. He is assisted by his office staff and the Executive Secretariat in reaching decisions and carrying out policies.

The Policy Reports Staff, which is one of the principal parts of the Executive Secretariat, furnishes the Secretary with summaries of important international developments. It also assists in conferences that the Secretary or the Undersecretary attend and follows up decisions to see that they are carried out. From 1952 until he resigned in November, 1954, Arthur C. Nagle of Clarion was associated with the Staff, first as Assistant Chief and then Chief. Prior to this he was coordinator for numerous international conferences.

Governmental problems have become increasingly complex in modern times. To coordinate policies on national defense the National Security Council has been established. Although the Secretary of State is the official representative of the

Department on the Security Council, staff work is carried out by personnel in his office. The Department's alternate representative on the NSC Planning Board for a number of years was an Iowan, Bromley K. Smith of Muscatine.

On September 13, 1954, Raymond Hare resigned as Ambassador to Lebanon in order to return to Washington as Director General of the Foreign Service. In this capacity he is a member of the staff of the Deputy Undersecretary for Administration and is responsible for formulating and carrying out all administrative details in the Foreign Service.

Under the general supervision of the Undersecretary and his deputies but responsible to the Secretary of State are ten Assistant Secretaries, one of whom is Francis O. Wilcox of Columbus Junction, Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs, who holds three degrees from the University of Iowa.

At the time of his appointment by President Eisenhower on July 27, 1955, Wilcox was the Chief of Staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Previously he had worked for the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Library of Congress, and in 1945 he was a member of the United States delegation to the San Francisco meeting which founded the United Nations.

Wilcox now heads the Bureau of International

Organizations, which handles affairs at the United Nations and the scores of other international conferences that the United States attends each year. The end of World War II brought a decided change in American diplomacy. Before the war, most of our relations were bilateral in nature, but the establishment of the UN and the many other international organizations has altered this. More and more decisions are being reached and carried out collectively by groups of nations. The Bureau develops policies in this particular field of international diplomacy and prepares instructions for the United States Mission to the United Nations, and to other international groups and conferences.

Iowans have served in numerous other capacities within this Bureau and at international conferences. Leslie Wheeler of Ventura has been a representative at conferences such as the World Wheat Conference at London, the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace at Mexico City, and the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture at Caracas.

Each time a conference is held, the task of securing personnel, such as typists, translators, document clerks, and the many others necessary for a successful meeting, is the responsibility of Mary Friday of Fort Dodge. Typical of the people she secures for a conference is Donna Thompson, from Davenport, who was sent as a secretary for the American delegation to the meetings of the

Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome during 1954. After a conference is over, the minutes, reports, and other important documents are returned to Washington where they are under the custodianship of Ruth Wailes from Dubuque. If they are United Nations documents, they are handled by still another Iowan, Alace Harvey of Council Bluffs.

Another top position is held by Scott McLeod who was appointed Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs on March 3, 1953. McLeod, who was born in Davenport and graduated from Grinnell College, worked for the *Des Moines Register and Tribune* and the *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, was an FBI agent, and assistant to Senator Styles Bridges before his appointment.

Some of the newer functions of McLeod's Bureau include an extensive security program with special emphasis on investigations of personnel and housing for overseas operations. Persons and firms engaged in the international shipment of arms, ammunition, and implements of war are registered and issued export and import licenses. Among the older consular duties for which the Bureau is responsible is the issuance of passports so that Americans may travel abroad — almost a half million in 1955. More than 600,000 visas were issued in 1955 to foreigners wanting to come to the United States. And at all times American citizens and property interests are protected.

Much of the day-to-day business the United States has with other nations is conducted by four regional or geographic bureaus which have almost daily contact with the diplomatic missions from other countries in Washington. They also supervise the operations of the many United States missions abroad. Each bureau is made up of offices concerned with diplomatic matters within a limited area and within each office there are "desk" officers who are specialists on our relations with specific countries. Many Iowans have served as directors of these offices and as "desk" officers. Currently, John Wesley Jones of Sioux City is Director of the Office of Western European Affairs, and Harold Vedeler of Waukon was desk officer for Polish, Baltic, and Czechoslovakian matters until his assignment to Prague in 1955.

With Americans and American business interests scattered throughout the world, many situations arise that result in claims cases. These are claims of American citizens against foreign governments, claims of foreigners against the United States, and claims of our government against another. The Assistant Legal Adviser for International Claims is Benedict English from Monona. It is his responsibility to prepare legal briefs on the United States' position in claims cases, determine the validity of claims and work out agreements on the settlement of cases. Prior to becoming Assistant Legal Adviser, English held such

positions as member of the joint secretariat, assistant agent, and agent in connection with arbitration commissions settling differences with Mexico, Panama, and the Netherlands.

Some activities carried on by the Department affect all Foreign Service posts. One of these is the Foreign Service Inspection Corps, which serves as liaison between the Department in Washington and the field. Its principal purpose is to interpret new policies and ideas of the Department for the Foreign Service. At each post the inspectors carefully review all activities in order to recommend improvements or changes that will lead to better performance of work. A secondary function of the Corps is to ferret out and correct irregularities. One of the inspectors was Carl Strom, who served from October, 1951, until his appointment as Deputy Chief of Mission at Seoul on June 6, 1954. Strom, a graduate of Luther College, was an instructor there and at the University of Iowa before entering the Foreign Service in 1935.

Another world-wide activity closely connected to all operations of the Foreign Service is the courier system. The diplomatic couriers, whose motto is "None is swifter than these," operate on strict schedules receiving and delivering important messages and documents throughout the world. Donald Mansfield of Cherokee became a courier in 1949, was named regional courier super-

visor in Cairo in 1952, and has been in charge of the diplomatic courier section in Washington since 1954. Dale Field of Muscatine, Frank Durfey of Merrill, Bob Grahl of Des Moines, and John Hollingsworth of Dubuque are also in the courier service.

Not all positions held by Iowans are glamorous or policy-making in nature. The rapid increase of responsibilities in the Department and Foreign Service has also increased administrative work. Only a few administrators can be named.

Roene Brooks, a native of Fort Dodge, has been personnel placement officer, making selections of personnel for assignment to positions in consulates and embassies in Africa and the Near East. Leroy Day from Melrose has the task of making certain that supplies and equipment are properly utilized throughout the Department. To facilitate travel of American diplomats, members of Congress, and government officials, whose jobs take them abroad, is the daily job of Ruth Harvey, formerly of Des Moines. In 1952 she received a Superior Service Award for showing initiative in meeting the extraordinary demands brought on by today's world conditions. Margaret Gates Martin of Ottumwa is executive secretary of the Review Board for Unofficial Publications which reviews manuscripts, including this article, written by members of the Department.

Many Iowans have held high positions in em-

bassies and legations. For instance, Carl Strom and Harold Vedeler are Counsellors of Embassy, the number two position, at Seoul and Prague. Positions of First Secretary, another important post, are held by William C. Affeld, Jr., native of Clarinda, at Ciudad Trujillo, and Robert B. Elwood of Napier at Beirut.

Many GI's are now either traveling abroad or are residents of foreign countries and are receiving educational benefits, disability payments, or otherwise need to maintain contact with the Veterans Administration in Washington. In the larger embassies the Veterans Affairs Officer has been added to handle the many problems of the American veterans. In Paris, Donald Gould of Allerton holds this position.

Occupation of Germany brought new duties for the State Department. One of the principal aims has been to make Germany more democratic. Groups dealing with education, community activities, and religious affairs, as well as women's and youth groups were assisted in developing new objectives and new programs to carry them out. For instance, in the field of education, help was given in writing new textbooks, developing new curricula, and helping the Germans become acquainted with the better techniques of democratic education. Among the Iowans engaged in these activities were Urban H. Fleege of Dubuque, a religious affairs adviser at Bad-Nauheim, Howard W. John-

ston of Traer, an adviser on education at Berlin, and Howard W. Oxley, a graduate of Iowa State College, and an adviser on community activities at Wiesbaden. Liaison was maintained constantly with labor organizations so democratic ideas and forms of labor union organization and practices could be disseminated. Also the extent of anti-democratic and anti-occupation feeling among the labor forces could be observed so that steps could be taken to ensure the security of the occupation forces. Chris Jorgenson from the University of Iowa was labor economist at Frankfort.

The local representative of the State Department in Germany from 1949 to 1952 was the Resident Officer. He coordinated relations between the United States and allied military and civilian agencies and the local German authorities. The Resident Officer helped Germans develop democratic ideas and practices. The officer stationed at Stuttgart was Harry Brockman of Sioux City.

For many years the German courts had been under the domination of the Nazi Party and with the defeat of Germany were greatly in need of revitalizing. As an interim measure the courts were placed under the jurisdiction of the Allied High Commission. Each occupying power was responsible for operating the courts within its zone. The Associate Judge of the courts at Nuremberg was Carl W. Fulghum of Mason City; Ambrose Fuller of Sheldon was District Judge at

Munich, and Homer M. Lyon of Valley Junction was District Judge at Augsburg.

The Iowan holding the highest position in the International Cooperation Administration has been Mrs. Dorothy D. Houghton of Red Oak, Assistant Director for Refugees, Migration, and Voluntary Assistance. During her period of service, from April 1, 1953, until her resignation on August 31, 1955, Mrs. Houghton directed and greatly expanded the Escapee Program, a plan for finding new homes for men, women, and children who had found life in Communist countries unbearable. She also worked with voluntary agencies that provide material and technical aid to underdeveloped areas of the world. In addition her office has aided the mass migration of peoples throughout the world. Her secretary was Kathleen E. Sharrin of Des Moines.

Other Iowans have been participating in extending technical assistance to underprivileged areas. Marion Bock, who was born in Dubuque and attended Grinnell College and Iowa State College, has been participating in the agricultural program in Paraguay. She instructed home extension workers as a part of Paraguay's plan to raise the farmers' economic and living conditions.

Dr. Warren P. Jurgensen of Sioux City has been assisting the Iranian government in its efforts to bring better living conditions to the village people. Besides demonstrating modern sanitation

methods, sponsoring safe wells, and instructing persons on health matters, Dr. Jurgensen's group in 1952 took part in the malaria control program, which, by the use of 1,200 tons of DDT, protected more than 9,000 villages and 3,500,000 people.

Iowa methods of increasing production through use of hybrids and other agricultural developments that have led to better farming conditions are being taught in many lands. Marion Olson of Mason City, an expert on soils and corn breeding, has been on an agricultural development mission in Iraq. John M. Aikman of the Botany Department at Iowa State College has been a research adviser at an agricultural experimental station in Ecuador. Richard Bernhart of Oelwein has been chief of a rural improvement mission in Iran. The list could be extended to nearly every country in South America and the Near, Middle, and Far East. The wide variety of specialties includes railway construction, animal husbandry, nutrition, community planning, and vocational agriculture.

Another group of specialists attached to American embassies are the agricultural attachés. They study and report on agricultural conditions, farm labor problems, and many other aspects of agriculture in foreign countries which may be of importance and interest to the Department of Agriculture and American farmers. The agricultural attachés are also responsible for developing markets for American farm products. Roy Olin West-

ley of Panora is attaché at Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Democratic ideas are spread in many lands by personnel of the United States Information Agency. One such is Harold G. McConeghey of Newton, who has spent four years as Provincial Public Affairs Officer in southern Formosa. As the only civilian representative of the United States government in that area, he maintains an information center at Kaohiung, a library at Tainan, and reading rooms at two other towns. Basically, he provides a library service, photo exhibits, motion pictures, and similar things to explain the United States, its goals, and its policies. McConeghey speaks Chinese well and maintains cordial social relations with the Chinese and Formosans, generating goodwill constantly by the many acts he performs for Chinese industrialists, engineers, and others. Thus he is helping to make America better understood by its Chinese allies.

The story of the activities and accomplishments of Iowans in the State Department and the Foreign Service covering a century of time could be greatly expanded. The contribution of each one has had its place in the general development of American foreign policy. Each has participated, in some manner, in history-making events or has assisted in making many decisions that affect relations between the United States and other nations.

HOMER L. CALKIN

IOWANS WHO HAVE BEEN IN CHARGE OF CONSULAR ESTABLISHMENTS

Baker, Orlando, (Indianola), Copenhagen, Sydney, Sandakan, 1892-1913
 Barnes, Maynard B., (Grinnell), St. Gall, Sofia, Dakar, 1923-1944
 Barrows, Benj. H., (Davenport), Dublin, 1876-1885
 Bishop, Max W., (Davenport), Dhahran, 1951-1954
 Brice, Alexander C., (Bedford), Matanzas, 1894-1898
 Brigham, Johnson, (Cedar Rapids), Aachen, 1893
 Byers, Samuel H. M., (Oskaloosa), Zurich, Rome, St. Gall, 1869-1893
 Cloud, Frederick D., (Des Moines), Antung, 1908-1909
 Conner, Jacob E., (Mt. Pleasant), Saigon, St. Petersburg, 1907-1914
 Cooper, Samuel F., (Grinnell), Glasgow, 1876-1880
 Crocker, Frank M., (Des Moines), Guaymas, 1902-1906
 Davies, John, (Riverton), Gloucester, 1881-1883
 Dawson, Allan, (Des Moines), Hamburg, 1937-1939
 Dawson, C. I., (Burlington), Pt. Cortez, Valencia, Tampico, Mex. City, 1910-1924
 De Zeyk, Albert J., (————), Taranto, St. Gall, Turin, 1861-1885
 Dobbin, Walter R., (State Center), Lethbridge, 1908-1913
 Dobson, George L., (Des Moines), Hangchow, 1905
 Dow, Edward A., (Fort Dodge), (see below), 1915-1941
 Dowling, Robert, (————), Cork, 1859-1861
 Dyer, Francis J., (Dyersville), (see below), 1915-1924
 Evans, Samuel B., (Ottumwa), Managua, 1893-1894
 Fletcher, James, (Waverly), Genoa, 1883-1901
 Fraser, Ed. Abbott, (————), Mahukona, 1898
 Fuller, S. J., (Keokuk), Göteborg, Iquitos, Naples, Durban, Tientsin, 1911-1923
 Glasgow, Samuel L., (Corydon), Le Havre, Glasgow, 1869-1873
 Green, Alfred D., (Burlington), Naples, 1867
 Gurley, W. H. F., (Davenport), Québec, 1865-1866
 Hanna, P. C., (Livermore), La Guaira, Trinidad, San Juan, Monterrey, 1891-1917
 Hassfeld, F. W., (Clermont), Trieste, 1884-1905
 Harris, Ernest L., (Jasper County), (see below), 1902-1925
 Heizer, O. S., (Kossuth County), Trebizond, Jerusalem, Algiers, 1915-1931
 Hoover, Charles L., (Oskaloosa), (see below), 1909-1927
 Huston, Cloyce K., (Crawfordsville), Tirana, Genoa, 1932-1955
 Johnson, Anson B., (Lucas County), Amoy, 1897-1901
 Johnston, Benjamin, (Keosauqua), La Ceiba, Utiila, 1898-1903
 Johnston, Matthew P., (Chariton), Lethbridge, 1913-1919
 Jones, John W., (Sioux City), Nanking, 1949
 Josselyn, Paul R., (Cedar Rapids), (see below), 1914-1948
 Knotts, Joseph, (Council Bluffs), Chihuahua, 1875-1876
 Lange, Paul, (Burlington), La Rochelle, St. Stephen, 1880-1885
 Lee, Daniel Smith, (Centerville), Basel, 1853-1857
 Leonard, Charles F., (Des Moines), Peterborough, 1910-1923
 Leonard, W. A., (Essex), Stavanger, Colombo, Bremen, Tallinn, 1912-1941
 Linscott, Walter K., (————), Coatzacoalcos, 1897-1901
 Lovejoy, John E., (Jones County), Callao, 1861-1864
 MacCarthy, Marion S., (Ames), Alamos, 1908-1912

McCaughan, John S., (Des Moines), Durango, 1890-1896
 McFarland, S. C., (Marshalltown), Nottingham, Reichenberg, St. Gall, 1899-1908
 McIvor, N. W., (Cedar Rapids), Kanagawa, 1893-1915
 Mahin, F. W., (Muscatine), Nottingham, Reichenberg, Amsterdam, 1897-1924
 Mansfield, Robert E., (Long Creek), (see below), 1899-1916
 Marsh, William, (————), Sierra Mojada, 1902-1907
 Michael, William H., (Sioux City), Calcutta, 1905
 Miller, Samuel R., (Davenport), Leipzig, 1886-1889
 Mokma, G. A., (————), Ensenada, Windsor, Monterrey, Tijuana, Genoa, 1938-1956
 Moore, Lawson V., (————), Lyons, 1888-1889
 Morse, Richard E., (————), Curacao, 1861-1864
 Myers, Levi W., (Wapello), Victoria, 1890-1894
 Paddock, Paul E., (Des Moines), Darien, Valletta, 1948-1956
 Page, Charles A., (————), Zurich, 1865-1869
 Patterson, James C., (————), Maranhao, 1861
 Pearson, Paul H., (Des Moines), Bristol, Manchester, 1946-1956
 Phelps, Julian, (Atlantic), Crefeld, 1897-1901
 Pomutz, George, (Decatur County), St. Petersburg, 1866-1882
 Post, A. M., (Leon), Santiago, Cape Verde Islands, 1875-1876
 Price, Milton M., (Davenport), Marseilles, 1869-1873
 Quarton, Harold B., (Algona), (see below), 1919-1949
 Rasmussen, B. M., (Roland), (see below), 1905-1927
 Reque, Lars S., (Decorah), Rotterdam, 1893-1897
 Richman, Irving B., (Muscatine), St. Gall, 1893-1897
 Rousseau, Albert M., (Knoxville), Whitehorse, 1916-1920
 Rowen, John E., (Clarion), Port Stanley, Punta Arenas, 1898-1911
 Ruby, Samuel G., (Winterset), Belfast, 1889-1893
 Runnels, John S., (Des Moines), Tunstall, 1869-1871
 Scidmore, George H., (Dubuque), Nagasaki, Kobe, Seoul, 1907-1922
 Scott, John K., (————), Chaux-de-Fonds, 1898
 Spencer, O. M., (Iowa City), Genoa, Melbourne, 1868-1885
 Stephenson, George W., Jr., (Winfield), Victoriaville, 1912-1913
 Stevens, Andrew J., (Des Moines), Lehigh, Windsor, 1861-1869
 Stibolt, Caspar H., (Davenport), Campeachy, 1878-1880
 Studer, A. G., (Des Moines), Singapore, Barmen, Sorrento, 1871-1900
 Swalm, A. W., (Oskaloosa), Montevideo, Southampton, Hamilton, 1897-1922
 Thompson, R. J., (LaPorte City), Hanover, Sheffield, Aachen, 1906-1915
 Thorington, James, (Davenport), Aspinwall, 1873-1882
 Van Horn, George W., (Muscatine), Marseilles, 1861-1865
 Wallace, T. R., (Atlantic), Crefeld, Jerusalem, Martinique, 1907-1924
 Wallace, W. Bruce, (Atlantic), Markneukirchen, 1908-1916
 Wear, Charles, (Cedar Rapids), Vera Cruz, Aachen, 1890-1892
 Wheeler, David H., (————), Genoa, 1861-1866
 Willson, Joseph G., (Fort Madison), Jerusalem, 1877-1882
 Wolff, August L., (Burlington), Basel, 1861-1869
 Wright, Herbert R., (Marshalltown), Utiila, Puerto Cabello, 1905-1917
 Zeigler, Samuel B., (West Union), Aachen, 1890-1891

¹ St. Stephen, Ft. William-Pt. Arthur, Ciudad Juárez, Algiers, Rotterdam, Leipzig

² Swansea, La Ceiba, Tegucigalpa, Nogales, Coblenz

³ Eibenstock, Chemnitz, Smyrna, Stockholm, Irkutsk, Singapore

⁴ Madrid, Carlsbad, Prague, Sao Paulo, Danzig, Batavia

⁵ Tientsin, Chungking, Shanghai, Hankow, Vancouver, Singapore

⁶ Zanzibar, Valparaiso, Lucerne, St. Gall, Zurich, Vancouver, Stockholm

⁷ Malmö, Reval, Tallinn, Coblenz, Guayaquil, St. John's, Seoul, Tampico

⁸ Stavanger, Bergen, Göteborg, Fernie, Moncton



American Embassy, Number One, Grosvenor Square, London