

ROBERT BURGESS STEWART

Born: *at home of Mrs. C. B. Stewart, Winchester, Virginia*
(Matewan, West Virginia) November 30, 1908.

Dean of The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, since 1945.

Degrees: B.A., 1931, M.A., 1932, University of Kentucky; M.A.L.D., 1937, The Fletcher School; Ph.D., 1938, Harvard University; LL.D. (honorary), 1962, University of Kentucky; Litt.D. (honorary), 1963, Marshall University.

Carnegie Fellow in International Law (for study abroad), 1936-1937; Summer Session, Oxford University, 1937.

Instructor in Government, Harvard University, 1937-1938.

Married Charlotte Kibbe Fuller, Dec. 27, 1941; children - Robert Fuller, Jay Randolph.

Department of State, Division of European Affairs, and Assistant Chief, Division of British Commonwealth Affairs, 1938-1945.

Staff Member, American Delegation to the International Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago, 1944.

Assistant Executive Secretary, San Francisco Conference (founding United Nations), 1945.

Visiting Lecturer in Government, Harvard University, 1947.

Consultant to Department of State, 1950; public member of Foreign Service Selections Board, 1950; State Department Executive Reserve, 1957-1961.

Publications: Treaty Relations of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Macmillan, 1939.

Articles in professional journals: American Journal of International Law, Political Science Quarterly, Canadian Bar Review, Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, and Economica (London).

Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Member, Board of Trustees, Belmont Hill School.

Member, Board of Directors, Winchester Trust Company.

Address: The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
Tufts University, Medford 55, Massachusetts.

Home: - 35 Foxcroft Road, Winchester, Massachusetts

*University of
Kentucky
Law School*

STEWART, ROBERT BURGESS, educator; b. Abingdon, W. Va., Nov. 30, 1908; s. William Henry and Elmira (Stewart) S.; student Morehead State U., 1928-30; A.B., U. Ky., 1931; A.M., 1932; LL.D., 1962; M.A.L.D., Fletcher Sch. Law and Diplomacy, 1937; Ph.D., Harvard, 1938; Litt.B., Marshall U., W. Va., 1963; m. Charlotte Kibbe Fuller, Dec. 27, 1941; children—Robert Fuller, Jay Randolph. Instr. govt. Harvard, 1937-38; Brit. commonwealth specialist div. European affairs, asst. chief div. Brit. Commonwealth Affairs Dept. State, Washington, 1938-43; mem. staff U.S. delegation Internat. Civil Aviation Conf., Chgo., 1944; asst. exec. sec. San Francisco Conf., 1945; dean, prof. internat. relations Fletcher Sch., Tufts U., Medford, Mass., 1945-65; prof., 1965—; Vis. lectr. govt. Harvard, 1947; cons. Dept. State, 1950, 64-68; Pub. mem. Egn. Service Selections Bd., 1950, 64; Carnegie fellow internat. law for stud. in Europe, 1936-37; Mem. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Am. Polit. Sci. Assn., Am. Soc. Internat. Law, Phi Beta Kappa, Pi Sigma Alpha, Unitarian. Author: Treaty Relations of the British Commonwealth of Nations, 1939. Bd. editors Internat. Orgns., 1947-50. Home: 60 Lake St. Winchester MA 01890 Office: Fletcher Sch. Law and Diplomacy Tufts U. Medford MA 02155

*Member Normal School Teachers
College 1925-1930*

*Member Alumni Hall
of Fame 1975*

*University Kentucky,
Hall of Distinguished Alumni
and Honorary L.D.*

ROBERT BUSINESS STEWART

Forn Matewan, W. Va. (hospital) November 30, 1908 --Home:
Davys Run, Carter County, Kentucky. Attended elementary
and grade school At Davys Run and Denton.

Student at Morehead State Normal School and Teachers
College (now Morehead State University) 1925-1930.
Morehead Alumni Hall of Fame, 1975

University of Kentucky 1930-1933

B.A., 1931; M. A., 1932; LL. D. (Honorary) 1962
Instructor in Political Science and Staff of
Kentucky Municipal League, 1931-1933. Member of
Phi Beta Kappa and Pi Sigma Alpha.

University of Kentucky Alumni Centennial Award, 1965,
and Member U. K. Hall of Distinguished Alumni

NOTE ON AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P. KENNEDY

Robert B. Stewart

This picture is printed in a book, The Diplomats, 1919-1939, edited by Gordon A. Craig and Felix Gilbert, published by the Princeton University Press, 1953 (731 pp.) The book is a series of studies by some twenty different authors on the diplomatic history and leading diplomatic figures between World War I and World War II. It includes a chapter on "Two American Diplomats: Bullitt and Kennedy." The book has 16 pages of pictures (31 pictures) following p. 308. The first picture shows French President Poincaré and British Prime Minister Lloyd George at the Paris Peace Conference, 1919; the last picture shows Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy arriving from London at the La Guardia airport in October 1940. This was, of course, more than two years after war had started in Europe but more than a year before Pearl Harbor.

Kennedy had been U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain from March 1938 until growing differences with President Roosevelt over U.S. foreign policy (of military assistance to Britain and France) led to Kennedy's return in October 1940 and his resignation in December.

Kennedy had been a warm supporter of Roosevelt ever since the 1932 presidential election when he raised money for Roosevelt, traveled with FDR on the campaign train, and helped win support for FDR from Randolph Hearst and other conservatives by arguing that FDR was less of an internationalist League of Nations supporter than President Herbert Hoover!

During Roosevelt's presidency, Kennedy had held high posts in

Washington (Chairman of the Securities & Exchange Commission and Chairman of the U.S. Maritime Commission) before becoming Ambassador.

Now--October 1940--Europe had been at war for two years; France had been defeated; Britain stood alone against Hitler; and Roosevelt was deep in his 4th term election campaign. Kennedy had been complaining that the President and Secretary of State Cordell Hull had been ignoring him and by-passing him in important negotiations with the British and that the President's policy was leading the U.S. to war. There were rumors that Kennedy was returning to the U.S. to take part in the election campaign by coming out publicly against FDR and in support of the Republican candidate, Wendell Willkie.

Kennedy left London by Pan American Airlines "flying boat" clipper October 23 by the usual wartime flying route, London-to Lisbon-to Bermuda-to New York, flying time 4 days. He was scheduled to arrive in New York's La Guardia Field Sunday, October 27.

On Saturday, October 26, as the officer in charge of the British section in the State Department, I was given a sealed envelope and told to go to New York and to make sure I was the first person to get to Kennedy as he stepped from the plane ("otherwise it will be your neck") and to deliver the message to Kennedy before anyone else could get to him. I was not shown the letter, but I understood that it was a message from the President and the Secretary of State instructing Kennedy to make no public statement and to come directly to Washington.

For safekeeping I carried the letter inside my shirt bosom and made sure I was waiting at the airport long before the PAA clipper arrived at the dock that Sunday afternoon. I found that Max Truitt, head of one of

the Federal agencies and son-in-law of Alben Barkley (Senator from Kentucky and later Vice President with President Truman) was also on hand to meet Kennedy. FDR was taking no chances!

The picture shows Kennedy just after stepping from the clipper to the dock. He is in the center carrying a briefcase. I am on his right with letter in hand. Behind Kennedy is Max Truitt. The others, I believe, were airport officials and a police officer.

When the waiting newspaper reporters surrounded Kennedy he refused any comment. At this point, other helpful hands appeared. We flew to Washington. A White House limousine was waiting; and we delivered Ambassador Kennedy to the front door of the White House. Mission accomplished!

In the session at the White House which followed, the President evidently did a real "snow job", giving Kennedy the full Roosevelt treatment. After cocktails, (the martinis, no doubt, mixed by the President's own hand) and after dinner, the President invited Kennedy to unburden himself. Kennedy needed no urging.

Senator James F. Byrnes, who was present at the dinner, writes (in his book, All in One Lifetime, p. 126):

"After dinner the President gave him an opportunity to talk about his work as Ambassador. Kennedy is not a bashful man. He is a forceful talker, and in his vocabulary are many words not found in dictionaries. He used some of them in his denunciation of the State Department and of the treatment accorded him. I wondered what the President possibly could say in its defense. To my surprise, he did not try. He understood entirely, he said, how Kennedy felt; as a matter of fact, he thought that Kennedy's views were charitable..."

The conversation is also reported by Kennedy's close friend, Arthur Krock

(as recorded by Richard J. Whalen in The Founding Father p. 325). Krock reported that while Kennedy criticized everybody except the President, his bitterest words were directed at the State Department.

As indicated by both Byrnes & Krock, the President not only responded with sympathy but even outdid the Ambassador in criticizing the State Department, especially those "officious desk men." (I was the "desk man" for Britain).

Byrnes continues:

"He (the President) was determined that after the election there would be some real housecleaning, so that friends of his, like Joe, would never again be subjected to such outrageous treatment. As the President went on, I thought Kennedy was even beginning to feel a touch of sympathy for the State Department boys."

Finally, as the President's performance had its desired effect, "Kennedy became more cordial" (Byrnes) and the President asked him to make a speech in favor of Roosevelt's fourth term. Kennedy agreed. This he did in a nationwide radio address (no TV then), which was later called probably the most effective vote-getting speech of the campaign. In his speech, Kennedy assured the nation that the President "is not trying to involve this country in the World War," and added that "this country must and will stay out of war."

During the week following Ambassador Kennedy's return from London, I accompanied him for briefings on the war situation which he gave to officials of the War Department and Navy Department, including Secretary Stimson, Secretary Knox, General Marshall, Admiral Stark and other high officers of the Army and Navy. Kennedy gave them a gloomy picture indeed

of war damage, of the state of Britain, of inefficiency of the British Army and even the British Navy. He expressed little confidence in Churchill and the British Cabinet and in the entire conduct of the war. Britain, he said, was in a bad way and defeat was certain. In essence, "democracy is finished in England and it may be finished here if we get into the war."

Not long afterwards, he expressed these views in a widely published press interview with Louis Lyons. The break with the President was now complete. Indeed he had already submitted his resignation.

A year later came Pearl Harbor, and the U.S. was at war. Kennedy hoped that the President would give him some wartime appointment in Washington, but the President had no place for him.

Kennedy had long since lost the confidence of British officialdom. One high Foreign Office official wrote in a memorandum of February 1940 (now published):

"Mr. Kennedy is a very foul specimen of double-crosser and defeatist."

Kennedy's role as Ambassador to Britain, his views about Britain and about Germany and the war, and his relations with President Roosevelt are items which I will describe in more detail some time.

When Kennedy died in 1969, The New York Times carried an editorial which said in part:

"Joseph Patrick Kennedy will go down in history primarily as the father of a distinguished and powerful family. Solely as a public official, it is doubtful that he would rate more than a footnote, and that not more than half favorable.... His pleas for appeasing Hitler, his repeated advice that Great Britain was finished, were appallingly wrong both diplomatically and historically. With his public career at an end...Kennedy concentrated his full attention on being...'one of the most remarkable parents in American history.'...The

result was a family of spectacularly successful political leaders who owed the elder Kennedy much of their zest, some of their tactics, and happily little of their political philosophy."

ROBERT B. STEWART, DENTON

GREET'S AMBASSADOR KENNEDY

The Enquirer has and will continue to tell the world of the sterling quality of Carter County's citizenship and as more evidence to prove our contentions we offer you a short history of the rise to national prominence of Robert B. Stewart. Dr. Stewart was born and reared at Denton, the son of W. H. and Elmira Stewart. He attended school at Denton and later graduated from high school at Morehead. Dr. Stewart attended the University of Kentucky where he received his Bachelor's and his Master's Degrees. From there he went to study at that great institution of learning, Harvard University, where he received his P. H. D. degree. Dr. Stewart was then employed for the Harvard teaching staff as an instructor. Upon leaving Harvard, Dr. Stewart went abroad to study in the great schools of Europe, and was in

England to attend the coronation of King George of England. His extensive travels and his many hours of study prepared him for the important work he is now doing in the State Department.

Dr. Stewart is now in charge of the British Empire Department of the State Department, which is the most important division of the State Department.

He is one of the vital cogs in the success which Cordell Hull has enjoyed as Secretary of State of this nation. Dr. Stewart's position is one of utmost importance in establishing and maintaining good neighborly relationships between the nations of the British Empire and the United States. Only recently upon arrival of Ambassador Joseph D. Kennedy back to this country, President Roosevelt sent Dr. Stewart as his special representative to New York to greet the Ambassador on his arrival. The New York Times, Monday, Oct. 28, said: "Among those who greeted the Ambassador, was Robert B. Stewart, in charge of the British Empire Department of the State Department, who accompanied him and Mrs. Kennedy to Washington."

is met by Robert B. Stewart of the State Department

Robert B. Stewart, as a State Department official in Washington in charge of U.S.-British affairs, is shown carrying a personal message from President Roosevelt to Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, as Kennedy arrives in New York from London in 1940. Stewart is shown on the left, with letter in hand, next to Kennedy. The time is October 1940: Roosevelt is in the midst of his campaign for a fourth term as President. Kennedy, long a warm supporter of Roosevelt, had broken with the President over U.S. war policy and other matters. The President, fearing that Kennedy was about to come out in opposition to his re-election, instructed Kennedy to make no statement to the press but to come straight to the White House. There Roosevelt convinced Kennedy to come out in favor of a fourth term. This Kennedy did in a nationwide broadcast, which was later called the most important vote-getting speech of the campaign. Roosevelt won, but the break with Kennedy was permanent. Kennedy's official career was finished. But his son, John F. Kennedy became President in 1961 and two other sons became U.S. Senators. The above picture is reprinted from the book, The Diplomats, 1919-1939, by Craig and Gilbert and published by the Princeton University Press.

NOTE ON AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P. KENNEDY

Robert B. Stewart



31. Joseph P. Kennedy, U.S. ambassador to Great Britain, arriving at La Guardia field

PD



CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
1220 International Telegram
destination

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD

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WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC 27 1026AME=

B WA033 LONG GOVT PD

DR ROBERT B STEWART, DEAN=

THE FLETCHER SCHOOL OF LAW AND DIPLOMACY MEDFORD MASS=

IT IS A PLEASURE TO JOIN IN THE OBSERVANCE OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FLETCHER SCHOOL OF LAW AND DIPLOMACY.

AN THIS TIME OF RAPID SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE, THE ART AND PRACTICE OF DIPLOMACY HAVE ASSUMED NEW URGENCY. IT IS ESSENTIAL TO TRAIN AND INSPIRE THE FINEST LEADERSHIP AMONG ALL PEOPLES FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE. OVER THE PAST 25 YEARS, THE FLETCHER SCHOOL OF LAW AND DIPLOMACY HAS ESTABLISHED ITSELF AS AN OUTSTANDING SOURCE OF SUCH LEADERSHIP TO THE BENEFIT OF OUR NATION AND OTHER NATIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. ON THIS OCCASION I AM DELIGHTED TO SEND MY CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES TO YOUR STUDENTS, FACULTY, AND FRIENDS. MY WARM GREETINGS ESPECIALLY TO YOUR DISTINGUISHED SPEAKER, AND MY FRIEND, THE HONORABLE LESTER B. PEARSON, WHOSE CAREER SO FINELY PORTRAYS THE QUALITY OF DIPLOMACY AND THE STATESMANSHIP THAT THE FLETCHER SCHOOL SEEKS ALWAYS TO DEVELOP=

DWIGHT D EISENHOWER=

*My life has been a struggle to the death. I have been a
... the air force ... in the ...
... and ...
... it was ...
... May, 1975*

ROBERT BURGESS STEWART

Born: (Matewan, West Virginia,) November 30, 1908

Dean Emeritus and Professor Emeritus, The Fletcher School of Law and
Diplomacy, Tufts University, Dean and Professor 1945-1965;
Professor 1965-1974; Emeritus 1974.

Degrees: B.A. 1931, M.A. 1932, University of Kentucky;
M.A.L.D. 1937, The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy;
Ph.D. 1938, Harvard University;
LL.D. (honorary) 1962, University of Kentucky;
Litt.D. (honorary) 1963, Marshall University.

Carnegie Fellow in International Law (for study abroad), 1936-1937;
Summer Session, Oxford University, 1937.

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Married Charlotte Kibbe Fuller, December 27, 1941; children - Robert Fuller,
Jay Randolph.

Department of State, Division of European Affairs, and Assistant Chief,
Division of British Commonwealth Affairs, 1938-1945.

Staff Member, American Delegation to the International Civil Aviation
Conference at Chicago, 1944.

Assistant Executive Secretary, San Francisco Conference (founding United
Nations), 1945.

Visiting Lecturer in Government, Harvard University, 1947.

Consultant to Department of State and public member of Foreign Service
Selections Board, 1950, 1964; State Department Executive
Reserve, 1957-1961; Consultant to State Department and
Member of Advisory Committee on "Foreign Relations,"
1964-1968.

Consultant to The Asia Foundation, 1965.

Publications: Treaty Relations of the British Commonwealth of Nations,
Macmillan, 1939.

"Impeachments in Kentucky," University of Kentucky
Extension Series, October, 1930.

"Shipping Costs in Kentucky," The Kentucky City,
April, 1932.

"Legislative Procedure of the Kentucky House of
Representatives," Kentucky Law Journal, January, 1934.

"Committee System of the Kentucky House of Representatives,"
Ibid.

"Motor Registration Tax Diversion" (in the U.S.),
Bulletin of the National Tax Association, January, 1934, pp. 98-106.

"Legal Limits of Corporal Punishment," Education Law and
Administration, January, 1934.

"A Study of Gerrymandering in Kentucky," Kentucky Law
Journal, March, 1934.

"Anglo-Argentine Trade Agreements," The Canadian Journal
of Economics and Political Science, February, 1936, pp. 16-26.

"The Franco-Soviet Mutual Assistance Pact" (with Charles
F. Ransom), American Journal of International Law, October, 1936.

"Instruments of British Policy in the Sterling Area,"
Political Science Quarterly, June, 1937, pp. 174-207.

"The Great Seal and Treaty Making in the British
Commonwealth," The Canadian Bar Review, December, 1937, pp. 745-759.

"Canada and International Labor Conventions," American
Journal of International Law, January, 1938, pp. 36-62.

"International Labor Conventions in Australia," The
Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, February,
1938, pp. 34-46.

"Great Britain's Foreign Loan Policy," Economica [London]
February, 1938, pp. 45-60.

"Treaty-Making Procedure in the British Dominions,"
American Journal of International Law, July, 1938, pp. 467-487.

"Treaty-Making Procedure in the United Kingdom,"
The American Political Science Review, August, 1938, pp. 655-669.

"International Labor Conventions in India,"
The Canadian Bar Review, December, 1938, pp. 792-802.

"The British Commonwealth Goes to War," The American
Foreign Service Journal, December, 1939, pp. 645-647, 692-694.

"Report [of the Chairman] of the Advisory Committee on
'Foreign Relations of the United States,'" American
Journal of International Law, July, 1968, pp. 723-730.

Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences

Address: The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University,
Medford, Massachusetts 02155

Home: East Orleans, Massachusetts 02643

Dr. Robert B. Stewart, Dean Emeritus of The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, as he appeared above in academic robes at a recent Fletcher School Commencement. In the background is the first sketch of a portrait of Dean Stewart which now hangs in the Faculty Room of the School. Dr. Stewart holds the B. A., M. A., and LL. D. degrees from the University of Kentucky, as well as the M.A.L.D. from The Fletcher School and the Ph. D. from Harvard. He also received the University of Kentucky Alumni Centennial Award in 1965, and is a member of the UK Hall of Distinguished Alumni.

The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Administered by Tufts University in Cooperation with Harvard University, is one of the nation's leading graduate schools for the training of diplomats for the United States and many foreign countries. At present Fletcher graduates serve as Ambassadors to more than fifty countries around the world, including Russia, Egypt, Iran, Switzerland, and Iran. Others are university presidents, deans, and professors and presidents of leading international banking and business firms.

Dean Stewart was a member of The Fletcher School's first entering class when the School was established in 1933. Later, after serving more than seven years as an official of the U. S. State Department in Washington, he returned to the Fletcher School where he was a member of the faculty for thirty years, twenty years as Dean. He was appointed Dean Emeritus in 1975.

FLETCHER SCHOOL, DEAN
STEWART TO BE HONORED

The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University and Dean Robert B. Stewart will receive the annual United Nations Day Award of the Massachusetts Committee for United Nations Day and the World Affairs Council at a special ceremony on Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. in the Cohen Auditorium on the Tufts campus here.

The award will be presented by Augustin Parker, chairman of the UN Committee, and will be in recognition of the Fletcher School's outstanding contributions to the promotion of world peace by fostering the aims and purposes of the United Nations, and will also recognize Dean Stewart's leadership of the School for the past 15 years.

The Fletcher School, founded in 1933, has gained an international reputation as a training

center for diplomats and has often been referred as "a small United Nations -- only more friendly." Its present student body under 100 represents 70 colleges and universities in the United States and abroad and includes career diplomats and government officers.

The more than 1,000 Fletcher graduates serve in the diplomatic branches of the U.S. government and in the foreign services of over 40 nations. Two hundred are in college and university teaching posts, and another two hundred in international business, banking and commerce. An equal number are engaged in law, journalism and research.

Dean Stewart, a member of the first graduating class of the Fletcher School, has had a varied career as a diplomat, teacher, and

(Continued on Page Six)

author. He served in the State Department for seven years, was on the staff of the American Delegation to the International Civil Aviation Conference held in Chicago in 1940, and was assistant executive secretary of the International Secretariat at the San Francisco Conference in 1945.

He was a member of the special Massachusetts Committee which tried to fix Boston as the UN site. He is also the author of "Treaty Relations of the British Commonwealth of Nations" and has taught at Harvard University.



Robert B. Stewart, Dean Emeritus and Professor Emeritus of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. The Fletcher School is a graduate school of international affairs, Tufts University, Administered in Cooperation with Harvard University. Dr. Stewart served for 20 years as Dean of the Fletcher School and another 10 years as Professor. He was formerly a State Department official in Washington in charge of U.S.-British affairs. He and his wife now live at East Orleans, Cape Cod Massachusetts. His two sons are both in U.S. Government service in environmental affairs--one in Denver, the other in San Francisco

Portrait taken about 1960?

Robert B. Stewart, Dean Emeritus and Professor Emeritus, The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy shown in academic robes at Commencement Exercises. In the background is the first sketch of a portrait of Dean Stewart which now hangs in The Faculty Room at The Fletcher School. The Fletcher School is a graduate school of international affairs, Tufts University, Administered in Cooperation with Harvard University. Dr Stewart, formerly an official of the U.S. State Department in Washington, served as Dean of the Fletcher School for 20 years and as Professor for another 10 years.

(No glossy available)

ROBERT B. STEWART
Dean Emeritus
Professor Emeritus

Higher Education A.B., M.A., University of Kentucky; M.A.L.D., The Fletcher School, Tufts University; Ph.D., Harvard University; LL.D. (honorary), University of Kentucky; Litt. D. (honorary), Marshall University.

Courses and Seminar at Fletcher The Formation and Conduct of American Foreign Policy; Seminar on American Foreign Policy; Recent American Foreign Relations.

Previous Positions Instructor in Government, Harvard University; Department of State, Division of European Affairs and then Assistant Chief, Division of British Commonwealth Affairs; Staff Member, American delegation to the International Civil Aviation Conference, 1944; Assistant Executive Secretary, San Francisco Conference (founding the U.N.); Visiting Lecturer in Government, Harvard University; Consultant to the Department of State and public member of the Foreign Service Selections Board; State Department Executive Reserve; Consultant to the Department of State and Member, Advisory Committee on "Foreign Relations"; Consultant to The Asia Foundation; Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Dean of The Fletcher School, 1945-1965.

Foreign Experience British Commonwealth Affairs Specialist for Department of State, 1938-1945; Guest of German Government as Consultant on School of International Affairs, 1964; visited Australia, New Zealand, and most countries in Asia under sponsorship of the U.S. Department of State and The Asia Foundation, and travel in Middle East, 1965; liaison between Fletcher and the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland, 1967.

Major Publications Treaty Relations of the British Commonwealth; articles in American and foreign journals.



→ The Executive Reserve was established by the U.S. Government - a group of officials who would assume life responsibilities of government in case the National Capitol,

Washington D.C. should be destroyed in atomic warfare.

THE FLETCHER SCHOOL OF LAW AND DIPLOMACY
TUFTS UNIVERSITY

ADMINISTERED WITH THE COOPERATION OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Larry T. Griggs 628-5000 X557

Dr. Robert B. Stewart Chooses Cape Cod Residence

Dr. Robert B. Stewart, former Official of the U.S. State Department in Washington and for twenty years Dean of The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, will make his home on Cape Cod at East Orleans. He and Mrs. Stewart have summered on the Cape for several years.

Dr. Stewart was among the first students of The Fletcher School when it was established in 1933. During the late 1930's and through World War II he served as an official of the State Department in Washington and took part in various international conferences, including the San Francisco Conference founding the United Nations.

Dr. Stewart returned to The Fletcher School in 1945 and served as Dean for nearly twenty years, and in recent years has been Professor of American Foreign Policy. He is now Dean and Professor Emeritus.

Dr. Stewart holds degrees from the University of Kentucky, the Fletcher School at Tufts, and Harvard, and honorary degrees from the University of Kentucky and Marshall University.

THE FLETCHER SCHOOL OF LAW AND DIPLOMACY
TUFTS UNIVERSITY
ADMINISTERED WITH THE COOPERATION OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Box 698 Grand View
East Orleans, Mass. 02643

~~MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS~~

10/19/77

Dear Frank Brown -

I was glad to have a chat
with you during my recent visit
home at Denton. Though I
have been away many years,
Denton is still "home".

"Home is where the heart is."
And my heart is still in those
beautiful hills.

And how dear are all the
memories of Morehead which,
with its wonderful teachers,
did so much for me.

And I treasure life-long
friendship of fellow students
at Morehead - including
Hubert Counts, Attorney at
(over)

Oliver Hill; John Tidgway,
James Superintendent of Schools
at Lexington and the "N" power
brothers - Felix and "Nell", etc.

As my uncle was never
told you my older brothers
are no longer living, but a
sister Mrs C. C. Stewart still
lives at Keaton; a sister
Bertha lives in Charleston,
and a younger sister (who also
attended Morehead) Mrs Sylvia
Allen and her husband George
Allen (also Morehead graduate) have
taught many years in Perry
County.

I would appreciate your showing
the enclosed watercolors when
they have served their purpose.
And if you should do a story,
could you send me a dozen copies?
Sincerely,
Robert H. Stewart

Thank you & wish to
hear from you in
future!

In the quiet of this hour let us renew our faith in God and in one another. Let us declare our faith in the grandeur of the human spirit and in the worthwhileness of the human venture.

And let us share a moment of silent prayer.
Amen.

God is light and in Him is no darkness at all.
If we walk in the light we have fellowship one with another.
He who loves his brother abides in the light.

I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help,
my help cometh from the Lord who made heaven and earth.
In His hand are the deep places and the high places.
Let us, then, listen to the earth for it shall teach us many things.

To everything there is a season and a time for every purpose under the heaven.
A time to be born and a time to die,
A time plant and a time to pluck up that which is planted,
A time to weep and a time to laugh,
A time to mourn and a time to dance,
A time to embrace and a time to refrain from embracing,
A time to keep silent and a time to speak.
God hath made everything beautiful in His time.
I know that whatsoever God doeth it shall be forever,
Nothing can be put to it, nor anything taken away. Ecclesiastes 3

The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want.
He leadeth me beside the still waters, He restoreth my soul;
He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake.
Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me.
Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me.
Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of whatever troubles me,
Thou anointest my head with oil, my cup runneth over.
Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life,
and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever. Psalm 23

I may speak with the tongues of men or of angels, but if I am without love I am nothing.
I may have the gift of prophecy and know many hidden truths;
I may have faith enough to remove mountains, but if I have not love, I am none the better.
Love is patient, love is kind, and envies no one.
Love is never boastful, nor conceited, nor rude, is never selfish, is not quick to take offense.
Love keeps no score of wrongs, does not rejoice over other people's mistakes, but delights in the truth
There is nothing that love cannot face; there is no limit to its faith, its hope, its endurance. Love will never come to an end.
In a word, there are three things that last forever: faith, hope and love, these three.
And the greatest of these is love. I Corinthians 13.

name of Jesus

And from the last book of the Bible, the book of Revelations:

Then I saw a new heaven and a new earth, for the first heaven and the first earth had vanished.

And I heard a voice from heaven saying:

Behold the dwelling of God is with men. He will dwell with them and they shall be His people.

God will wipe away every tear from their eyes, and there shall be no more pain for the former things have passed away.

Behold I make all things new.

MUSIC: "Faith Of Our Fathers."

We are gathered here at this time to honor and to celebrate the life of Robert Stewart, a life that was good and useful, a life that has special and personal meaning for each one of us, a life that was and is part of our own continuity.

What we must do if we are to remain faithful to, that life is to be positive, as Bob was positive, and to believe that a good life such as his increases the moral wealth of man and give us the assurance that the future may be grander than the past.

Let us be reminded that he who has lost a good friend, a loved one, has more cause of joy that he once had him than of grief that he is taken away.

That which is past we are sure of. It is impossible for it not to have been.

I would like to share with you some words written by a well known Tufts University poet, John Holmes;

"Death this year has taken men whose kind we shall not see again.

Pride and skill, friendliness, wisdom and delight are shining still but shining less and clouded to the common sight.

Time will show them clear again, time will give us other men with names to write in burning gold, when they are great and we are old.

But these were royal hearted, rare.

Memory keeps with loving care the deeds they did and tales they told.

But living men are hard to spare."

Another poet Kahlil Gibran has given us these reassuring thought:

You would know the secret of death. How shall you find it unless you seek it in the heart of life?

If you would, indeed, behold the spirit of death open wide your hearts unto the body of life for life and death are one even as the river and the sea are one.

In the depth of your hopes and desires lies your silent knowledge of the beyond.

And like seeds dreaming beneath the snow your heart dreams of spring.

Trust in the dreams for in them is hidden the gate to eternity.

And what is it to cease breathing but to free the breath from its restless tides that it may rise and seek God unencumbered. "

Let us then not regard death as less than it is.

It is separation, it is pain, it is sorrow.

But let us not think of it as more than it is.

It is not annihilation for as long as memory endures, our loved one, our friend, will live in our hearts and minds.

It is not the end of love, for God knows mankind's need for love from everyone of us is boundless.

It is not the end of joy for our best tribute to a man such as Bob is to keep our own lives forward looking bright and cheerful.

Surely he has not lived in vain who has brought children into this world
and raised them in faithfulness to duty and to each other;
who has been guided always by the shining angel of intelligence and not by the
gaunt specter of fear
who has been faithful always to his responsibilities, has cherished honor
above indulgence, and service above gain,
who has received the reverence of others, rather than what they revere;
who has been willing to keep affection in spite of misunderstanding and to
forgive without demanding apologies,
who has left his world enriched with a treasury of accomplishments and an
abiding memory of love
Well it is with a man for he shall not fear. His heart is established in
living kindness. He trusts in the truth, his name shall be exalted with honor.
His memory shall endure.
Bless you, E., and blessings on your family.

And now to all eternity he binds us. He links the planets and the stars,
He rides ahead, the trail he finds for us.
And where he is and where we are, will never seem again so far.

Let us pray.

O eternal God: We turn to Thee because we need Thy help.
We realize that we are poor if we have lost nothing and that we are poorer
still if we have lost and wish we might forget.
We give thanks, O God, for Robert Stewart, for all the memories
that gather about him for the love which he freely gave and modestly received.
for his loyalty to his dear wife, his family, to his friends, and to his
associates and students at the University.

We rejoice in his ability to talk straight, to think straight, and to walk
straight. For his willingness to listen we are most grateful.

We ask Thy blessing and comfort for his dear ones, those present and
those members of his family in the South, who are in our thoughts at this
time.

Teach us, O God, that life is eternal, that love is immortal, and that
death is only a horizon, and a horizon is nothing except the limit of our
human sight. Cleanse our eyes that we may see more clearly and draw us
closer to Thyself that we may be near our loved ones who rest with Thee.

Finally, O God, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are
honorable, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are lovely and of
good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise let us
think on these things

And now peace is for itself, but not for itself alone.

Peace is for gathering the strength for going forth again
to meet the new day.

And now may the peace of God be and abide in our hearts, this day and
forevermore. Peace.

Amen.

Fletcher School Grows In International Flavor

By Theodore N. Cook
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even though world events are forcing the United States to devote increased effort to military strengthening of free nations, the vital art of constructive diplomacy is not being overlooked. Increasingly, the United States is being regarded as a world training center in the field of diplomacy.

One of the American institutions most active in the training of foreign service officers and other potential diplomats from Asia, Europe, and Latin America is the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts College.

The Fletcher School for some 15 years has been nationally known for its graduate work in international law and diplomacy, and for the large proportion of American foreign service officers who received their training at the school.

Scope of School Broadened
In recent years, however, the scope of the school has been greatly broadened by the training of foreign diplomats as well. And according to Dean Robert B. Stewart, this condition has made possible international educational exchange on a high level and under very favorable circumstances.

This September, two diplomatic officials of the Foreign Office of Japan will come to the school for a year of advanced study under American Military Government sponsorship.

One of the men, Kazuo Chiba, is the son of Japan's prewar ambassador to Portugal. The other, Wataru Miyakawa, is the son of a Japanese foreign officer, who served in the Japanese Embassy in Moscow.

During the past year, Pakistan sent seven of its most promising diplomatic service recruits to the Fletcher School for training, in developing the worldwide diplomacy of their country.

The Norwegian Government has sent two young diplomatic officers to the school in recent years. One of them, Per Venne-moe, is now a member of the Norwegian Embassy in Moscow. The other, Bue Brun, has returned to the Norwegian Foreign Office in Oslo after two years study at the school.

Officer From Thailand
Scheduled to enter Fletcher this fall is a Thailand foreign service officer who has had four years of active experience.

These overseas representatives studying at Fletcher live in a homelike dormitory with American students, and the resulting discussions and friendships have already forged strong ties among the younger foreign service officers of the United States and other foreign countries who have studied together at Fletcher.

Foreign students at Fletcher this year will come to know two American foreign service officers who have been assigned to the school for a year of advanced study in international economic relations.

They are Robert J. Dorr, with

five years of experience in Latin America, and Donald L. Woolf, a foreign service staff officer with eight years' experience in Latin America, Africa, and New Zealand, as well as the State Department in Washington.

10 Per Cent Women Students

As a matter of policy, Fletcher makes a point of having 10 per cent of its approximately 100 students women. Dean Stewart feels international affairs are a promising field for women. The school will have its first woman student from Japan this fall when Miss Yoko Matsuoka, a Tokyo journalist, comes to the Medford campus.

Dean Stewart sees special significance in the increased interest of foreign governments in sending their young diplomatic officers to the United States for training.

"This should help put to rest the traditional belief in this country that American diplomats always lose their shirts in negotiations with foreign diplomats," he states.

"The fact that foreign countries are turning to us to help train their diplomats certainly reflects the tremendous changes that have taken place in world affairs and in America's new position of leadership and responsibility."

Enriched Understanding

American students planning careers in international affairs at Fletcher have been outspoken in their agreement that living and studying with the visiting foreign students did much to enrich their understanding of international relations.

And, in return, the foreign students have come to know Americans not merely through their diplomatic history, but through their baseball teams, their hobbies, and through coming into cross section found at the Fletcher School.

"In future years," Dean Stewart points out, "these young men who are now friends and fellow students will meet across the diplomatic table as spokesmen for their nations. When that time comes, we can be sure that their negotiations with one another will be conducted with friendliness and understanding."

Summer School On Alcohol Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New Haven, Conn.

The eighth Summer School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University opened here this week with an enrollment of 165 students. They come from 29 states and the District of Columbia, Canada, Greece, Mexico and Venezuela. Canada sent 29.

Of the affiliations of the student body, 40 were drawn from the field of education, 35 from the clergy, 19 from Alcoholics Anonymous, 13 from social work, 12 from alcoholism information centers, 12 physicians, nine from the alcohol beverage industry, eight correctional workers, eight from departments of public and mental health, six from state alcoholism commissions, five from temperance organizations, three from the Salvation Army, and others from a number of further sources.

Prof. Selden D. Bacon is director of the Summer School this

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**FIRST NATIONAL
STORES**

Note the date March 1 the story was
in the Ashland Independent - but the copy here is
a much longer & more detailed.

Copy of story in The Ashland Independent (1948)

A former Carter County man, Robert Burgess Stewart, son of Mr. & Mrs. William H. Stewart of Denton, is now head of one of the nation's leading schools of diplomacy.

As Dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in Boston he is playing a key role in the training of expert personnel for the expanding Diplomatic Service of the United States. Since becoming Dean in 1945 he has helped a long procession of Fletcher School graduates assume important posts in far-flung corners of the world.

The Fletcher School, which is administered by Tufts College with the cooperation of Harvard University, is observing its 15th anniversary this year, and Dean Stewart is a personal link between the founding of the school and its anniversary. For when the school opened its doors in 1933, he was one of the first students to enroll.

Internationally known as the first graduate school of international affairs training entirely on the postgraduate level, the Fletcher School is one of America's chief sources of supply for diplomats and other government officials.

Although it is a long jump from Carter County to New England, it was at the Morehead State Teachers College, and later at the University of Kentucky, that Dean Stewart learned some of the fundamentals that led him to win the M.A.L.D. at Fletcher and the Ph.D. degree at Harvard, thence to service with the State Department in Washington, and eventually to his appointment as Dean of the Fletcher School.

He is a native of Denton, where he was born in a log cabin on a farm across the hills on Davy's Run. After attending school at Davy and Denton,

he went on to high school at the Morehead State Teachers College 40 miles away, and continued there for two years of college. He worked in Floyd County coal mines for seven summers to help pay his way through high school and college. His two older brothers, Charles and Edward Stewart, are still in the coal mining business in Floyd County.

When he entered the University of Kentucky, his goal was a career in law. He majored in the political science department, and graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1931. After graduation he accepted an invitation to become a research assistant with the Kentucky Bureau of Municipal Research and to serve as a part-time instructor in the University's political science department.

While engaged in this work he learned of the establishment and opening of the Fletcher School. He applied for -- and won -- a fellowship enabling him to become a member of the first class of the school he was to later head as Dean. It was at Fletcher that he started on the path which has kept him, ever since, in close touch with international affairs.

After receiving his Fletcher Master of Arts in Law and Diplomacy and his Doctor of Philosophy degrees at Harvard, he went abroad in 1936-37 as a Carnegie Fellow in International Law for study in Europe. He served as an instructor in government at Harvard University when he returned to the United States. The following year he accepted an appointment with the State Department in Washington D.C. serving under Secretary of State Cordell Hull for the next seven years.

He was made Assistant Chief in the Division of British Commonwealth Affairs, and continued in his work as an expert in British affairs until 1945, when he returned to Fletcher as its new Dean. While with the State Department he had taken part in several international conferences, including the San Francisco Conference, which resulted in the establishment of the United Nations.

Since returning to Fletcher he has not forgotten his early days in Kentucky. He makes the trip from Boston to Denton from time to time to visit his mother, and still feels more at home in the hills of his home state than anywhere else in the world.

He is proud of his Kentucky background. Given a better chance, he feels, the boys and girls of the Kentucky hills can hold their own with the best in the country.

He feels that his experience in the Kentucky coal mines and on other jobs has been valuable in his work of training young men and women to become effective diplomats. "In no field is it more important that a man understand his fellow human beings," he believes. "Humble beginnings are not a barrier to those interested in diplomacy," he holds. "What is most needed is a passionate belief in the United States and the American democratic way of life," he believes.

(end)





