

Athens, August 14th, 1952

Dear Mr. Ambassador,


I would like to thank you for your letter extending your invitation on behalf of the Department of State which I am able to accept with the greatest pleasure.

I know well that this grant would probably never have been offered to me, unless you had not personally suggested it. So I feel that along with my official thanks I must express my personal gratitude to you and your staff in Athens with whom I have always enjoyed cooperation and mutual understanding.

I have been interested in the operation and methods of the american governmental agencies and I am sure that a direct contact with professors and administrators in the States will enrich my own experience and help me in my efforts towards a solution of the problems of my own country.

I am also very glad that the grant accompanying this invitation is valid for 1953, as I would prefer to arrive in the United States early in the New-Year. I would therefore suggest if it is convenient to the Department of State that I leave Greece for Wash. in, say, January 1953.

I am, yours sincerely



Constantinos Tsatsos

Mr. John E. Peurifoy
American Ambassador
A t h e n s

(συμπεριλαμβανομένης της Α.Μ.Α.Α.)

«Οφείλια για το Γρ. Σύνταγμα
και για οργάνωση της Επ.
Προστασίας —

Για Penn State College,
(από το κείμενο (σε 2 τμήματα))

Ημερομηνία: Ταξίδι Αμερικής 1953

62.4' 652.9 (2):
"Our constitution has been
in force for about 90 years"
(= 1864-1904-1904) > 1953

και για
ταξίδι Αμερικής

[2.2]

Day — It is difficult for me to explain in
 a ~~foreign~~ ^{right} language which I hardly ~~can~~ ^{can}
 how ~~deeply~~ ^{much} I appreciate your
 so kind ~~inspiration~~ ^{inspiration} — but ~~it~~ ^{it} will perhaps
~~be~~ ^{be} ~~surprise~~ ^{surprise} for everybody here present
~~that this so flattering friendly see-~~
~~sion which I am enjoying in your~~ ^{although} ^{our almost} ^{it}
 country has been ~~in your way~~
 to ~~work~~, it is at the same time
 a source of troubles for me.

By giving ^{in your inspiration} such an optimistic
 picture of my personality to
 these ladies and gentlemen, I ~~can~~ ^{can}
 foresee that ~~we~~ ^{me} ^{is} ^{for} are preparing them
 an ~~unmerited~~ ^{unmerited} deception. ^{feel} ^{only}
 I ~~fold~~ ^{fold} myself by thinking that
 we are sharing the responsibility
 together

I know very well that nobody ^{me} intends
 to flay ^{me} alive if any poor english
 is ^{soiled} ~~ruined~~ with the wrong expression
 and a lot of mistake. May be
 they are funny and you can laugh
^{with} ~~at~~ your heart - please do it
 But ^{please do not} ~~even if~~ ^{wants} you squander
 all your indulgence on behalf
 of my english, ^{as bad as it might be} ~~as bad as it might be~~ you have to
 keep a part of it for the ^{myself} ~~contents~~ contents
 I have nothing to add to the
 wisdom and knowledge
 flourishing in this institution
 of Penn State College. What I ^{know} know
 your teachers know it ~~to~~ better
 than I and they can explain ^{it}
 better. I mean they ^{know} ~~even~~ ^{know} ~~even~~ ^{know}
 affairs better than I and they

2 days
= 2 days

can see them ^{more} objectively. So -
But ~~what am I doing here?~~ ^{over in Athens} ^{How?}
Well - there is one hope is extremes
which give me the courage to go
ahead with my broken english
and this is: that it can be of ^{some} interest
to you all here to see how ^a ^{man}
^{man} ^{ignoring from} ^{or} ^{namely}
^{and} ^{seriously} a ^{pract} ^{person} ~~and~~
and a ^{pract} ^{politician} faces ^{some}
problems, which although presented
as they are developing ^{the} ⁱⁿ ^{force}
are ^{still} problems ^{are} ^{the} ^{concern} of
the free people ^{for} of the world -
This ^{special} new point of view is the only
the contribution I could ^{perhaps} offer

+

I would like, if you have no objections,
to ^{you} ^{sign} ^{presenting} ^{the} ^{political} ^{consideration} ^{structure}
in ^{general} ^{concentrating} ^{my} ^{effort} of my country and its ^{best} ^{interests}
the world of today

It is in this spirit that I would like to limit my talk on fr. or two only problems, which I think ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~more~~ ^{are} connected with your studies, ~~could be of some interest to you,~~ namely the political structure of Peru, as it appears in ~~the~~ our Constitution and her ^{historical} mission, in the coming ~~century~~ years.

So long as I am outlining the fundamental institutions of the Greek state please try to avoid the mistake usually ~~made~~ ^{made} by ~~foreigners~~ ^{everybody} in every country - i.e. to consider other people's institutions in the light of their own.

▽

~~I would like in presenting some of my views on Greece, to consider only two ~~points~~ ^{of this} aspects, the political ^{present} constitutional structure of Greece and her ^{historical} ~~mission~~ ^{future} in ~~the~~ history~~

usually
One of the main mistakes made by foreigners in every country, is to consider other people's customs, traditions and institutions in the light of their own country's customs, etc. and not.

objectively
In order to evaluate ~~objectively~~ conditions in this country, one has to become first aware of Greek realities without being prejudiced by ^{one's} own national conceptions. To get (namely) an intelligent outlook on the Greek political life one must first become familiar with the Greek state's basic institutions, their history and the national conceptions on which they are based.

W
The purpose of this ^{lecture} talk is just to outline the fundamental constitutional institutions of the Greek State, in such a (manner) way as to assist uninitiated ^{people} foreigners in getting the right approach to the Greek political problems.

E
To understand Greece we must never forget two points :

a) That about the middle of the 15th century of the Christian Era, the Greek nation as a whole was conquered by the Turks after a free or partly free life of 20 centuries. Its liberation started ^{more than} in 1821, that is, 380 years later and was completed only in 1920, namely 480 years later.

b) That during this half-millennium, ^{of slavery} the Greeks preserved a sense of the continuity of their national life in historical sequence, as well as their traditions, language and religion, ^{this is due to the} thanks to the main factors 1) The Turks did not ^{completely} deprive them of their religious freedom ^{and did so only to a rather limited extent, thus enabling} the subjugated nation, to cling to the church as the only remaining but strong manifestation of national existence 2) The Turks recognized a sort of limited local self government for the Greeks. 3) ^{By their cultural superiority} the Greeks succeeded during the 18th century in securing, both within the Ottoman Empire and outside of it in South Russia, Italy, Vienna, prominent positions and in becoming valuable political and economic factors. It is from these Greek emigrants that great forces were derived ^{for} the 1821 Revolution.

In the Middle-East

As soon as a small portion of ~~the~~ Greek territory in Pelopon-
was liberated as ~~a~~ result of ~~this~~ this Revolution, the first
thing ² thought of ~~by~~ the Greeks ^{the} was passing of a Constitution. Each
liberated region voted its own Constitution. Eight months, however,
after the outbreak of the Revolution, in ~~December 1821~~, the Greeks
succeeded in convening a National Assembly ^{and} ~~had~~ passing their first
Constitution. This Constitution corresponded very closely to the
American, Constitutional,
1793 and 1795 French revolutionary Constitutions.

The ~~republic~~ lasted for seven full years, and throughout that period of constant warfare, which virtually devastated the whole country as far as Thessaly, the Greeks held repeated Assemblies and kept discussing the form of their Government. Unfortunately in a country where everything was destroyed, the application of such liberal and democratic constitutions was not possible, and, as a result, absolute authority was assumed in 1828 by a single man *(anarchic)* - day ~~he~~ would be called a dictator - *2* This man was John Capo d' Istria *greek born in Constantinople,* former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, one of the most prominent personalities of Greek history. Before three years had elapsed, Capod'Istria was assassinated, and after a period of anarchy, it was decided to establish a constitutional monarchy-

experienced
we have seen in

[3.8]

7

Since they Greece (~~went through~~) many upheavals, many changes; but the most important date ^{in our constitution history} remains at ways the ^{year} 1864 when our ^{actual present} Constitution ~~has been~~ ^{was} ~~passed~~ ^{voted} by a national assembly. ~~That~~ The amendment brought in 1911 no. 1950-52 by two ~~Revisory~~ ^{Revisory} Parliaments do not affect the main principles contained in ~~the~~ ^{the} original text

Our ~~Constitution~~ in Greece is a democracy. The fundamental article 21 of our Constitution provides that - "all power derives from the nation"

The fact that the ~~form~~ of our ~~form~~ ~~is a~~ ~~re~~ ~~re~~ we have a king in Greece does not affect its democratic ^{institutions} ~~principles~~, as it does not

affect them in the Scandinavian countries
and in G. B. — The King has very limited
and strictly specified responsibilities.

This is also implied from art. 44.

The King has no other authority than
that expressly provided by the Court.

~~and~~ It might be stated however that
the King has really ^{even} less.

authority then ~~that~~ ^{only} apparently provided by the Constitution. Thus in article 22, the Constitution states that legislative power is exercised by the King and the Parliament. In real practice, however, it is exercised by the Parliament and the Government which as a rule represents ~~the~~ ^{Parliamentary} ~~Parliament~~ majority. Our Constitution has been in force for about 90 years. I know of no case where the King failed to approve a law voted by ~~the~~ Parliament.

It is also stated in the Constitution ~~that the~~ ^{that the} ~~executive~~ ^{power} authority pertains to the King and is exercised by the responsible Ministers appointed by Him. (art. 27). In reality, ~~executive~~ ^{power} ~~authority~~ is exercised by the Government, which must enjoy the confidence of ~~the~~ Parliament and should, as a rule, be composed, ^{of} ~~by~~ members belonging to ~~the~~ Parliament's majority. If you read the text of the Constitution, you would see that under article 31 "The King appoints and dismisses his Ministers.". If this should really be the case, the democratic character of our Constitution would be questionable. But this is not really so. During the first 10 years of the application of our Constitution 1864-1875, this question remained unclarified and the King occasionally appointed Governments or Ministers of his own choice and confidence. In 1875 however, Charilaos Trikoupis, our

(11)

The
[It should also be noted that Ministers are not selected by the King Himself, but either by the Prime Minister or by ~~the~~ political leaders of ~~the~~ Parliament or even by the political parties that are going to form the Government or ^{merely} support it in Parliament.] When all this is taken into consideration, it is made clear that the King does not actually participate in the exercise of either legislative or executive power, and that the Government, which is appointed, under so many restrictions, by the King, and exercises, together with ~~the~~ Parliament the legislative ^{power} ~~authority~~, and, by itself, the executive power, depends ^{only} on ~~the~~ Parliament's confidence and approval and is usually composed of Parliament ^{only} ~~members~~.

Are we then to understand that the King has no authority at all? ^{however} No, the King possesses a very important authority indeed, and exercises a highly significant duty. He is the regulator of the ~~general~~ country's political life. How is this function demonstrated?

Article 37 of the Constitution states that the King has the right of dissolving Parliament, provided a general election can be arranged within 45 days and ~~the~~ Parliament assembled within three months.

If the King disagrees with the Parliament majority, or if he

finds that the Parliament majority is not backed by the majority of the people, he is at liberty to refer the issue to the people.

After the dissolution of ~~the~~ Parliament, the ^{nations?} people is called ~~upon~~ to decide if it agrees with the majority of the dissolved Parliament or not. If it re-elects the same majority, all will comply with its decision. But if the old majority is not re-elected, there will be

a ~~change~~ change in Government. With ~~the~~ Parliament dissolved, for the intervening three month's period, until the assembling of the ~~the~~ new Parliament, the King is at liberty to appoint a Government of his own confidence.

Owing to this great authority, the King regulates the country's political life by harmonizing the relations between the people and ~~the~~ Parliament and thereby affecting political developments₃

in the country. But since everything is ^{finally} eventually decided by the people through a general election, the above privilege ~~does not~~

developments
does not affect in any way
in no way affect the democratic character of our Government.

^{nation}
The people does not express its will directly, but through deputies elected by it by general, ~~direct~~ and secret balloting, Plebiscite is not a procedure provided by our Constitution.

However, in emergency cases, plebiscites took place : In 1924, for

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1/2 Greece we have only one House, ~~the~~
Parliament. This presents the ad-
vantage of a more rapid action,
but it gives to the ^{accidental} majority and
temporary majorities a too great
power.

Assembly set up the system of one Parliament. Later, the 1927 republican Constitution established a Senate which functioned successfully until 1935, when the republic was abolished and the 1964-1971 Constitution was again put into effect.

In 1946, this question was discussed again, but the opinion prevailed that a Senate should not be established. This decision was based on two arguments, a weak one and a strong one. According to the weak argument, the second House is rather incompatible with Royal authority; the strong argument implies that in a country, which is now in an advanced stage of reconstruction, the legislative machine should operate quickly, and speed is inconsistent with the existence of two legislative bodies.

Parliament legislates, but the drafts of the laws are nearly always proposed by the Government, which has a rather exclusive legislative initiative, although, formally, every deputy is supposed to enjoy this privilege. Parliament sometimes improves the bills presented by the Ministers for enactment, but it usually impairs them by adding ^{partial} (factional) provisions. This is not only the case with the Greek Parliament, but also with most of other Parliaments. ^{in Europe} I say this because I want to be fair. It is after all, the Government that legislates. Parliament 3

- 15 -

legislative work, supplements it, satisfactorily or not, but I do believe it is ^{not} actually what the Constitution wants it to be: the main legislative factor.

Parliament's most important task is to provide Governments and support them with its vote of confidence. And after it supports them, ~~it~~ ^{of} controls their work. The vote of confidence and the control of the Government's work is the substance of our parliamentary system.

In principle, the majority supports the Government and the opposition controls it. The control of Government work, however, in the case of main issues, is not exercised by the opposition alone, but by the Government majority as well. In this matter, Parliament is not a dependency of the Government but acts independently and the service rendered by such control is ^{of the highest} very important, indeed.

In Greece, as in other European democracies, the agencies that exercise legislative and executive powers are not separated as in the United States. The system of Complete division of powers includes ^{as you well know,} advantages and disadvantages. Its greatest disadvantage is that it is likely to cause a dissension between Government and legislative bodies, in which case the operation of the state machinery is seriously interfered with. There can be ~~no~~ such dissension here, as the Government emanates from the Parliament majority. As soon as this majority

ceases to exist, the Government also ceases to exist and a new Government is formed from the new majority. The greatest advantage of the complete division of powers is the Government stability and the independence of the Government, comparatively at least, from the pressure of political parties.

Which system would then be better for Greece ? the existing or the American one ? The matter has been discussed , but it is believed that the direct election by the ^{greek} people of the Government's chief, in the same manner as the President of the United States is elected by the American people, would involve a difficult and dangerous procedure.

However, the time may come when this matter will be brought up again

for discussion. ~~Although~~ I have no intention to express personal views

at least this talk of the point. My intention is simple
~~in which is merely intended to present real facts and not personal~~

comments.

But
I cannot help calling attention to the present crisis of democracy in Continental Europe. To say that the electoral System is responsible in this case, is a poor explanation. It is quite possible that more basic institutions are responsible. In the near future we may witness great constitutional changes in all those countries , and Greece may find itself involved in these changes also. The goal of ~~an~~

E
all these changes will undoubtedly be the strengthening of executive power, its greater stability and its release from the pressure brought about by the voters' personal interests. In order to accomplish these objectives, Europe, and Greece in particular, will have to borrow certain ideas from the American Constitutional legislation and experience.

Regarding the third state power the judicial one, I have but very little to say. It is entirely independent. Judges are under the Constitution appointed for life. Amidst the political and social upheavals, we have been through, judges are the branch of Government officials that never lost its prestige. May everything in Greece operate like the Greek justice!

We all know that the weak point of our Government machinery is administration. Foreigners in Greece must know that the disease of our administration is not endemic but epidemic. During long periods in the past, especially during the long premiership terms of Eleftherios Venizelos, our administrative machinery operated in a manner that did in no way fall short of most of the other European countries. The reduction, however, of the employees income, the engagement during the occupation period of unqualified men for social welfare reasons, the fall of the cultural level of youth during the last ten years, all this has had an

entered into, between The Constantinople Patriarchate and the Greek State, and by a basic Greek State law. ~~From this law, the close tie between State and Greek Church is also made clear.~~

relationship of It and Ch
This ~~was~~ made possible for the following reasons :

greek citizens
1) All ~~Hellenism~~ *greek citizens* with the exception of 50.000 moslems, 40.000

10,000
Roman catholics, 5000 protestants and about 5.000 jews belong to the Orthodox religion.

2) Since Byzantine times, and in contrast with Papism, the relation between secular and ecclesiastical authority have been very close.

The church in Greece is a national institution.

The influence of the Church in Greek public life is very high
It would be still higher!
if the Church was less poor. At any rate, in the future also, anyone having to deal with things in ~~this~~ *Greece* country, should take into account the Church as an important factor, that could considerably contribute to the raising of the people's intellectual level and to the assumption of a proper attitude toward the materialistic Communist theories.

E
Like every other Constitution, the Greek constitution *(rights)* lays down the personal liberties that the *greek* citizen or any other person living in the Country should enjoy. These provisions bear an intense democratic impression, and in many cases provide much more

protection for the individual they
that guaranteed by many known de
mocratic constitutions in Europe

Speaking of the freedom of press, we
can say that the greek press is in reality

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not only free but uncontrollable. Even its obvious slanderous reports remain unpunished. This is due to the prevailing ~~lack~~ ^{inefficiency} in Greek Courts. I very much doubt if such a policy can really serve the idea of freedom. On the contrary, I believe it undermines it. Freedom is mostly a responsibility. Where there is no sense of responsibility, real freedom cannot exist. Press laws in Greece, as made by Elefterios Veniselos, about 25 years ago, are good, but their application has been incomplete.

I now want to say a few words that will bring me to the close of my talk :

Greece has a Constitution which, in its basic items, especially after the last amendment of 1951, is ^{rather} good. ^{For this country and the needs of today} If there arise any constitutional problems, this is due either to non-observance of the constitution or to ~~an~~ its interpretation, not in good faith but under the influence of political passions..

Of course, if this country is ever becalmed, certain non-fundamental provisions of the constitution will have to be improved. But this action is neither urgent nor advisable just now. The first thing to do is to reorganize administration and carry out decentralization and the strengthening of self-government. It is urgently important that proper training in citizenship be provided to ensure moderation in political

^(main lines of the)
This ~~is~~ the political structure of Greece
But this structure is not a value in
itself - It is a means for the reali-
sation of true values, real scopes

What are these values - the
goals towards which can and must
Greece strive? What is the task
of gr. in the world of today?

By contemplating these tasks I have
to suppose two conditions; a long period
of peace - more precisely; the disap-
pearance of the comm. menace
and a humanly possible standard
of living. This second ~~point~~ condition
can be achieved if God grant
us the first one, - by all means
in, I say that - in spite of our
poverty of today

Supposing that these two conditions
will ^{some day in the next future}
✓ occur what Greece can and must
do, ~~is~~ to be worth of living further
on in history.!

- This is the political structure of Greece.
- 2 (What ~~and~~ now its ~~task~~ in the world of today?)
- 1 (What is the real meaning of it? What lies behind this ~~political~~ ~~simple~~ form?)

Greece is small country of 8 mil. - with very limited economic resources - what can she do? ~~What must she do?~~

The mission of every people is not merely to live and to try to be happy. It is to fulfill the duties for which God has designed ~~it~~ ^{them}.

The first duty of Greece, is a ^{repetition} ~~repetition~~ ^{of her duty} one - and easy to determine. Greece is ^{as a promontory} ~~on the edge of~~ ^{is defined} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~lies on the edge of~~ ^{at the edge of} the European world, ^{and} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~receive~~ ^{repel} ^{invader}, among the first, ^{every} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~repression~~ ^{repression} of coming from the east. This is true for the Persian war, true for most of the war fought

by the byzantine empire; it is time for our
 fight of today against communism ^{At the} ~~the~~
 geographic spot of ^{where Greece} ~~the east~~ is, the north-eastern
 Mediterranean ~~and~~ ^{is} ~~there~~ ^{we are} responsible
 for this enormous ^{struggle} ~~fight~~ ^{with} ~~all~~ ^{other} free nations
~~have to face~~ in other parts of the world
~~that they find this very important task~~
~~which is a military task, we must~~

= But I don't believe that such a
 negative factor is sufficient to justify
 the existence of an independent nation.
 We need a positive ^{aim} factor - a crea-
 tive one - we ~~need~~ ^{and must} ~~not~~, in other words,
 what ^{can} be the contribution of Greece
 to the improvement of mankind.

~~The~~ Greece of today cannot ^{have} ~~possess~~ a
 world-wide influence ~~in the world~~
 she cannot be a leading nation, ~~in~~
 assume the leadership of the world
~~in the present~~ ^{but} Greece ~~cannot~~ ^{can become}

~~only~~ a factor of cultural improvement
 in those fields, in which techniques are
 not involved — in philosophy, and
 history and in arts. Greece could ~~never~~
~~do any and only was in the future~~
 in spite of its apparent ^{weakness} ~~weakness~~,
 fulfill a very high spiritual mission
 within the European world.

What can this mission be? Let
 me give ^{you} an answer which ~~seems~~
 very simple but which ^{in the background} implies
 the whole philosophy. — Greece can
 contribute in a ~~way~~, very ~~special~~
 particular ^{way}.

to the revival of the idea of greek
 freedom, in ~~the~~ art, ^{in philosophy} in ethics, in social
 life.

What do I mean by greek freedom?

27

Freedom is either a rational or an irrational
 (~~element~~ ^{essence} ~~force~~) If it ~~is~~ ^{is} the Greeks believe
 a rational essence, then it is law, and
 if it is law it is a definition - It poses
 limits / it expresses ~~the freedom~~ ^{a measure} - They
 / give you an example? - How is the Greek
 sculptor emancipated from the rigid form
 of the Egyptian or the archaic ~~art~~ ^{statue}?
 He discovers a new form without going to
 an extreme. Though ~~struggling~~ fighting against
 the ancient form, he has the infinite
restraint to go no further than he
 must. He does not employ an un-
 limited force, but a limited one
 and this limited force is greater
 than any unlimited force - The Greek
 artist remains always in full control
 of his enthusiasm, he steers the course
 of his inspiration

A immense power lies in the control
of dynamic outbursts. This power
is greek freedom; a freedom which is

definition, measure and ^{pure} spirit —
In every free soul there must be two gods
& Dionysos who worships Apollo: a2

Apollo who ~~worships~~ ^{and leads} protects Dionysos
Others become free through the immeas-
rable - greek is ~~free~~ through measure.

= From the end of the 18th century,
- with the ^{growing current} development of ^{intellectual} ~~spiritual~~ and
political romanticism, a reaction against
this principle of measure ~~and~~ setting
Freedom ~~begin~~ sought its expression in a
lack of measure, which, in some extreme
cases, came to be a negation of any
measure, an attack against every es-
tablished thing, a preference for chaos
instead of a defined world

Freedom ~~was~~ did not derive from divine
 law: it was seismic, worldshaking, lun-
 fric. This development reached its
 active when theories as ~~the~~ cubism,
 futurism, surrealism, ~~presented~~ claimed
 to be an intentional, conscious rational
 negation of reason and measure. This same
 romantic dogmatism in politics
 tends to an anarchical nihilism,
 sometimes to an omnipotence of
 violence. ^{Such} ~~This~~ sentencing either to
 the right or to the left, always
 divorced from measure ~~and~~ from
 the mean way) ^{from} of Greek freedom
 by this ^{almost} romantic nihilism ^{in which we shall live} some-
 thing is missing: it is what we
 miss in the water-torn verse of Paul
 Claudel, of T. S. Eliot and in the
 anguished dogmatism of the

community

This invasion of the romantic spirit, -
 however necessary ^{it has been} as a reaction, is now
 beginning to be a danger and an menace. The over
 + riding ^(concern) of many today ^(should be for) is to control all
 these expressions ^{of modern life} in thought, in acts, in
 politics and how to combine them
 under the law of measure.

By this effort to pore a new mile
 stone in the development of our
 culture, the great nation, this small
 and poor ~~too~~ nation which for ~~centuries~~ of its
 rocky, ^{islands} ~~earth~~ ^{and mountains} nearly 3000 years,
~~has~~ ^{designed} ~~is doomed~~ by the fate of ~~being~~
 to assume ^{just} a specific responsibility.

Because of its nature - and there is
 no other country where nature so definitely
 affects the life of ~~the~~ ^{many} people - because

of the western culture and it is my
faith ^{too} that this contribution will be
a very special, unique in its ^{specific} quality
^{diff} and great enough to legitimate
the presence of Greece of today
in history

Αρδρο-Οφιγία ;
 Χάρεις ή μερομή. (Μετά το 1951-)

Εμφεί τό Λύταφρα του
 1951 δε' Αμερικανους —

Op. 10. 10

Op. 10. 10

Op. 10. 10

Op. 10. 10

One of the main mistakes made by foreigners in every country, is to consider other people's customs, traditions and institutions in the light of their own country's customs, and institutions.

In order to evaluate objectively conditions in this country, one has to become first aware of Greek realities, without being prejudiced by one's own national conceptions; to get an intelligent outlook on the Greek political life one must first become familiar with the Greek State's basic institutions, their history and the national conceptions on which they are based.

The purpose of this lecture is just to outline the fundamental constitutional institutions of the Greek State, in such a way as to assist uninitiated people in getting the right approach to the Greek political problems.

To understand Greece we must never forget two points:

- a) That about the middle of the 15th century of the Christian Era, the Greek nation as a whole was conquered by the Turks after a free or partly free life of 20 centuries. Its liberation started in 1821, that is, 380 years later and was completed only in 1920, namely 480 years later.
- b) That during this half-millennium, of slavery, the Greeks preserved a sense of the continuity of their national life in historical sequence, as well as their traditions, language and religion, thanks to three main factors: 1) The Turks did not completely deprive them of their religious freedom, thus enabling the subjugated nation, to cling to the church as the only remaining but strong manifestation of national existence 2) The Turks recognized a sort of limited local self government for the Greeks. 3) By their cultural superiority in the Middle-East the Greeks succeeded during the 18th century in securing both within the Ottoman Empire and outside of it in South Russia, Italy, Vienna, prominent positions and in becoming valuable political and economic factors. It is from these Greek emigrants that great forces were derived for the 1821 Revolution.

As soon as a small portion of Greek territory in Peloponnes was liberated, the first thing the Greeks thought of was the passing of a Constitution. Each liberated region voted its own Constitution. Eight months, however, after the outbreak of the Revolution, in December 1821, the Greeks succeeded in convening a National Assembly, and passing their first Constitution. This Constitution corresponded very closely to the 1793 and 1795 French revolution-

ary Constitutions.

The revolution lasted for seven full years, and throughout that period of constant warfare, which virtually devastated the whole country as far as Thessaly, the Greeks held repeated Assemblies and kept discussing the form of their Government. Unfortunately in a country where everything was destroyed, the application of such liberal and democratic constitutions was not possible, and, as a result, absolute authority was assumed in 1828 by a single man (what to-day would be called a dictator). This man was John Capo d'Istria, Greek born in Corfu, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, one of the most prominent personalities of Greek history. Before three years had elapsed, Capo d'Istria was assassinated, and after a period of anarchy, it was decided to establish a constitutional monarchy - a form of Government that suited the political situation of Europe at that time.

In January 1833, King Otto, son of the King of Bavaria, arrives in Nauplion-(at the time capital of Greece), accompanied by three high Bavarian officials and a few Bavarian soldiers. The Constitution is set aside and Otto rules as absolute monarch. After ten years, however, a revolution breaks out, and Otto is forced to grant a constitution, set up a parliament and Senate, and provide certain constitutional guarantees for the people. But even under this constitutional regime, the relations between Otto and the people were not smooth. In 1862, there is a new revolutionary outburst, Otto is exiled and a National Assembly called, which elects after considerable restraints, George Glucksburg son of the King of Denmark and head of the present ruling dynasty, as King of the Hellenes. The same Assembly worked out in nearly two years the 1864 Constitution. The 1844 Constitution established a constitutional monarchy; the 1864 one sets up that which could be called a reigning democracy. This Constitution remained in force, unmodified, until 1911, when it was partly amended by Eleftherios Venizelos, but remained the same in its fundamental principles.

There followed the first world war that caused many political troubles and at the same time created difficult constitutional problems; but the text of the Constitution still remained intact. In 1923, however, following the Asian Minor disaster, King George II is dethroned and a full republic established. Owing to further political commotions, the new Constitution of the Greek Republic was published only in 1927, and since then remained in effect up to October 10, 1935, when the republic was again revolutionally abolished and the 1864-1911 constitution, by a decision of a national assembly temporarily re-enacted.

A few months later, the Metaxas dictatorship is established and the validity of the Constitution, in regard to its main articles, suspended, with no provision made for determining the final status of the new form of Government.

It was in this condition that the country was occupied by the Germans, Italians, Bulgarians and Albanians. The enemy occupation lasted for 3½ years but the constitutional disorder continued even after the occupation, until September 1946, when the people voted in a plebiscite for a reigning democracy.

At the same time, however, the 1864-1911 Constitution was considered temporarily valid, and Parliament started a study of the necessary amendments thereto. In 1949, that Parliament was dissolved without passing a new Constitution, and the old Constitution thus remained, always temporarily, in force.

To put an end to this temporariness the present Parliament voted as the country's Constitution the final draft of amendments, as proposed by a Committee of the 1946 Parliament deputies specially appointed for the purpose. This is the present Constitution of Greece, and it is believed that, in spite of existing controversy over the procedure by which it was enacted, it will ultimately be recognised as the country's definite form of Government.

I wouldn't give a correct picture of the Greek State, if I did not say a few words about legislation in this Country apart from Constitution.

Ever since the outbreak of the 1821 Revolution, all Greeks have believed that Modern Greece is the continuation of its long history, and especially the continuation of the Byzantine Empire, which after the seventh century, dropped the last Roman and Latin elements and assumed a feature-form in which the Greek character became increasingly dominating. For this reason since 1821 the Greeks to all subjects of private law applied the laws of "our memorable christian emperors" that is, the emperors of the Byzantine Empire.

The Byzantine Law, namely the system of legislation enacted by the Great Macedonian Dynasty during the 10th century is the law that basically governed private relations in this country until 1946, when our new civil Code came into effect. But even this Code in many fundamental dispositions, is a codification of this old legislation. Naturally, this ancient law was in force along with same necessary changes that made it adaptable to modern social relations. With special regards to the Commercial and Marine Law, this was wholly borrowed from the Napoleonic Legislation, even during the years of Revolution, Criminal Law and Procedure, Civil and Criminal,

as well as the organization of the Courts of Justice, were drawn up by one of King Otto's Bavarian Advisers during the first three years of his reign, on the basis of French and Bavarian legislation existing at that time. Under these fundamental laws Greece has lived to date. Only in 1950 our new Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure have been published.

There have been many changes made in our administrative division, but the same basic elements remained unaltered: The Community, the Municipality, the Province. The institution of General Governorate, was introduced only in 1913, and this is one of the reasons for which the advisability of this institution is even to-day so strongly challenged.

The outstanding fundamental character of our administrative organisation is the centralizing tendency of the Napoleonic System. Only 25 years ago was the necessity felt for a decentralization and self-government. Much remains to be done in this field. But this lies beyond my subject.

The Constitution now in this country - the 1864 Constitution as amended in 1911 and 1951- is a purely democratic Constitution.

Article 21 provides: "The Greek form of Government is a reigning democracy. All power derives from the Nation.

The King has very limited and strictly specified responsibilities. This is also implied from article 44. "The King has no other authority than that expressly provided by the Constitution and the Specific legislation consistent therewith".

It might be stated, however that the King has really less authority than that apparently provided by the Constitution. Thus in article 22, the Constitution states that legislative power is exercised by the King and the Parliament. In real practice, however, it is exercised by the Parliament and the Government which as a rule represents the Parliamentary majority. Our Constitution has been in force for about 90 years. I know of no case where the King failed to approve a law voted by the Parliament.

It is also stated in the Constitution, that the executive power pertains to the King and is exercised by the responsible Ministers appointed by Him. (art.27) In reality, executive power is exercised by the Government, which must enjoy the confidence of Parliament and should, as a rule, be composed of members belonging to Parliament's majority. If you read the text of the Constitution, you would see that under article 31 "The King appoints and dismisses his Ministers". If this should really be the case, the democratic character of our Constitution would be questionable. But this is not really so. During the first 10 years of the application of our Constitution 1864-1875, this question remained unclarified and the King occasionally appointed Governments or Ministers of his own choice and confidence.

In 1875, however, Charilaos Trikoupis, our greatest politician between Capodistria and Venizelos, imposed the principle that Governments or Ministers should have the expressed confidence of Parliament. This principle was not laid down in a legislative text, but was recognised by all as an established constitutional custom, and has never been violated since, except on very rare emergency occasions and for very short periods.

One of the changes brought about by the 1951 Constitution is that this unwritten principle became now an article of the Constitution. Article 78 provides that "The Government must enjoy Parliament's confidence, and, as soon as it is formed, should ask for a vote of confidence". Beyond this restriction, the written law does not seem to place any further limitation on the King's right to select his Ministers. However, there are some unwritten restrictions on this point also: Ministers are usually selected among Parliament deputies. Of course, the nomination of a Minister who is not member of Parliament is not excluded by any written provision, but is considered a deviation or something very unusual. Such deviations occurred in the past, especially during recent years. In any case, this custom restricts still further the King's prerogative to select his Ministers. It should also be noted that the Ministers are not selected by the King Himself but either by the Prime Minister or by political leaders of Parliament or even by the political parties that are going to form the Government or merely support it in Parliament. When all this is taken into consideration, it is made clear that the King does not actually participate in the exercise of either legislative or executive power, and that the Government, which is appointed, under so many restrictions, by the King, and exercises together with Parliament the legislative power, and, by itself, the executive power, depends on Parliament's confidence and approval and is usually composed of Parliamentary members.

Are we then to understand that the King has no authority at all? No; the King possesses a very important authority indeed, and exercises a highly significant duty. He is the regulator of the country's political life. How is this function demonstrated?

Article 37 of the Constitution states that the King has the right of dissolving Parliament, provided a general election can be arranged within 45 days and Parliament assembled within three months.

If the King disagrees with the Parliament's majority, or if he finds that the Parliament majority is not backed by the majority of the people he is at liberty to refer the issue to the people. After the dissolution of Parliament, the nation is called upon to decide if it agrees with the majority of the dissolved Parliament or not. If it re-elects the same

majority, all will comply with its decision. But if the old majority is not re-elected, there will be a change in Government. With Parliament dissolved, for the intervening three month's period, until the assembling of the new Parliament, the King is at liberty to appoint a Government of his own confidence.

Owing to this great authority, the King regulates the country's political life by harmonizing the relations between the people and Parliament and thereby affecting political developments in the country. But since everything is finally decided by the people, through general elections, the above privilege does not affect in any way the democratic character of our Government.

The nation does not express its will directly, but through deputies elected by it by general, and secret balloting; Plebiscite is not a procedure provided by our Constitution. However, in emergency cases, Plebiscites took place: In 1924, for the establishment of the republic and the abolition of the royal regime, in 1935 for the restoration of the crown, and in 1946 for the return of King George II.

Normally, the people's will is expressed by the Parliament.

The Parliament is elected for 4 years, but, as previously stated, its dissolution, is possible at any time. This can easily explain the fact that so often we have general elections in Greece.

Balloting for the election of deputies is secret and direct, that is, deputies are elected directly by the people and not through a body of electors. All Greek citizens enjoy without restrictions the right to vote, except criminals that are convicted and lose their civil rights. Women have not the right to vote in general elections. But all political parties agree that this restriction has to be abolished in the near future.

The electoral system is not determined by the Constitution but by law which is often amended. In older times, until 1922, when the proportional system had not yet been introduced, changes in the relevant law concerned the extent of electoral district. Sometimes this covers a whole Nomos, sometimes only a province. After its appearance and adoption by other European countries, the proportional system, was introduced in this country in 1923, and has since been used alternately with the majority system.

Regardless of what system should be applied in Greece in the near future - a subject on which I am not going to make any comment at this time - the fact remains that, through the proportional system the political feud that arose during the first world war and proved so disastrous to the country,

has since 1923 ceased and the political passions abated. Thanks to that system, the nation, united, was able to successfully cope with the encountered great dangers, especially during the guerrilla warfare.

The existing law provides for a combined system but allows the re-establishment of the majority system by simple Decree.

2 The number of deputies is not fixed by the Constitution. The Constitution, however, sets the highest and the lowest limits to their number (300 and 150 respectively) (article 68).

Too many deputies are a handicap to the smooth operation of Parliament; few deputies are likely to acquire excessive power.

In Greece, we have only one Parliament. Prior to 1864 during King Otto's reign, we also had a Senate which acted in such a way that it became hateful to the people. For this reason, the 1862 Assembly set up the system of one Parliament. Later, the 1927 republican Constitution established a Senate which functioned successfully until 1935, when the republic was abolished and the 1864-1911 Constitution was again put into effect.

In 1946, this question was discussed again, but the opinion prevailed that a Senate should not be established. This decision was based on two arguments, a weak one and a strong one. According to the weak argument, the second House is rather incompatible with Royal authority; the strong argument implies that in a country, which is now in an advanced stage of reconstruction, the legislative machine should operate quickly, and speed is inconsistent with the existence of two legislative bodies.

Parliament legislates, but the drafts of the laws are nearly always proposed by the Government, which has a rather exclusive legislative initiative, although, formally, every deputy is supposed to enjoy this privilege. Parliament sometimes improves the bills presented by the Ministers for enactment, but it usually impairs them by adding partial provisions. This is not only the case with the Greek Parliament, but also with most of other Parliaments. I say this because I want to be fair. It is after all, the Government that legislates. Parliament delays legislative work, supplements it, satisfactorily or not, but I do believe it is not actually what the Constitution wants it to be: the main legislative factor.

Parliament's most important task is to provide Governments and support them with its vote of confidence. And after it supports them, it controls their work. The vote of confidence and the control of the Government's work is the substance of our parliamentary system. In principle, the majority supports the Government and the opposition controls it. The control of Government work, however, in the case of main issues, is not exercised

by the opposition alone, but by the Government majority as well. In this matter, Parliament is not a dependency of the Government but acts independently and the service rendered by such control is of the highest indeed.

In Greece, as in other European democracies, the agencies that exercise legislative and executive powers are not separated as in the United States. The system of complete division of powers includes, as you well know, advantages and disadvantages. Its greatest disadvantage is that it is likely to cause a dissension between Government and legislative bodies, in which case the operation of the state machinery is seriously interfered with. There can be no such dissension here, as the Government emanates from the Parliament majority. As soon as this majority ceases to exist, the Government also ceases to exist and a new Government is formed from the new majority. The greatest advantage of the complete division of powers is the Government stability and the independence of the Government, comparatively at least, from the pressure of political parties.

Which system would then be better for Greece? the existing or the American one? The matter has been discussed, but it is believed that the direct election by the Greek people of the Government's Chief, in the same manner as the President of the United States is elected by the American people, would involve a difficult and dangerous procedure. However, the time may come when this matter will be brought up again for discussion. Although I have no intention to express personal views in this talk, which is merely intended to present simple facts and not personal comments, I cannot help calling attention to the present crisis of democracy in Continental Europe. To say that the electoral system is responsible in this case, is a poor explanation. It is quite possible that more basic institutions are responsible. In the near future we may witness great constitutional changes in all those countries, and Greece may find itself involved in these changes also. The goal of these changes will undoubtedly be the strengthening of executive power, its greater stability and its release from the pressure brought about the voters' personal interests. In order to accomplish these objectives, Europe, and Greece in particular, will have to borrow certain ideas from the American Constitutional legislation and experience.

Regarding the third state power the judicial one, I have but very little to say. It is entirely independent. Judges are under the Constitution appointed for life. Amidst the political and social upheavals, we have been through, judges are the branch of Government officials that never lost its prestige. May everything in Greece operate like the Greek justice!

We all know that the weak point of our Government machinery is administration. Foreigners in Greece must know that the disease of our administration is not endemic but epidemic.

During long periods in the past, especially during the long premiership terms of Elefterios Venizelos, our administrative machinery operated in a manner that did in no way fall short of most of the other European countries. The reduction, however, of the employees income, the engagement during the occupation period of unqualified men for social welfare reason, the fall of the cultural level of youth during the last ten years, all this has had an adverse effect on the country's administrative machinery. In the meantime, the state activity expanded to new economic fields where important interests are at stake and human morality painfully tried.

At present, we all realize that our administration needs certain changes in connection with the organization and composition of services but what it mostly requires is the adoption of the necessary measures for the raising of moral and efficiency standards of its employees.

Our Constitution contains sufficient and serious guarantees in favor of Government employees, Civil Servants, and the recently enacted Civil Servants Code contains still more such guarantees. We have now to see what guarantees the State should possess against delinquent or unqualified civil servants.

I believe the Code requirement of a contest for the engagement of any civil servant will considerably improve the existing situation in the future. In the meantime, the training of certain categories of civil servants, especially junior officials, is a real emergency.

When reference is made to administration in Greece, one must bear in mind that it also includes fields which in the United States pertain to private initiative. As you are aware education in Greece is public, although private education is not excluded.

One third of Government civil servants, approximately 20,000 consists of primary, grammar and high school teachers. The educational field should also be raised, but for this other special criteria should be applied, which cannot be explained here. I just want to point out the importance of the problem.

The Greek Constitution is a peculiar one in that: It regulates the relations between the Church and the State. I told you, in the beginning, about the importance of the Church to the life of the Greek people. This fact has been recognized by all Greek Constitutions from 1821 to this day. In regard to the Church, the existing Constitution reproduces an older provision which reads as follows:

"The Greek Orthodox Church, recognizes our Lord Jesus Christ, as its Head, and is closely united dogmatically, with the Constantinople Great Church, as well as with any other Homodox Christian Church, strictly adhering with them, both to the holy apostolic and synodic rules and to the holy traditions". By this provision the Greek State accepted as being in force in Greece and unamendable, even by law, all above rules of the Orthodox Christian Church. The laws of the Orthodox Church are laws of the Greek State.

From the administrative standpoint, the Greek Church is independent. Its relations with the State are governed by an agreement which was entered into between the Constantinople Patriarchate and the Greek State, and by a basic Greek State Law. From this law, the close tie between State and Greek Church is also made clear.

This was made possible for the following reasons:

- 1) All Greek citizens with the exception of 50,000 moslems, 40,000 Roman Catholics, 5,000 protestants and about 5,000 jews, belong to the Orthodox religion.
- 2) Since Byzantine times, and in contrast with Papism, the relations between secular and ecclesiastical authority have been very close. The church in Greece is a national institution.

The influence of the Church in Greek public life is very high. It would be still higher if the Church was less poor. At any rate, in the future also, anyone having to deal with things in this country, should take into account the Church as an important factor, that could considerably contribute to the raising of the people's intellectual level and to the assumption of a proper attitude toward the materialistic Communist theories.

Like every other Constitution, the Greek constitution lays down the personal liberties, rights that the Greek citizen or any other person living in the Country should enjoy. These provisions bear an intense democratic impress, and in many cases provide much more protection for the individual than that guaranteed by many known democratic constitutions in Europe. The constitution recently enacted, introduced two important amendments, which I have to mention here:

The first important amendment, made in the face of the communistic danger, provides that in case of serious civil disturbance or open threat to the country's public order and safety from inside danger, the Government may declare martial law and suspend the citizen's personal liberties (freedom of the press, inviolability of domicile etc.) This was previously allowed only in the case of an outside danger.

The second important modification deals with the freedom of the press. It contains, apparently with a view to the Communist menace, a provision authorizing the seizure by judicial decree after publication of any printed material of a revolutionary character, or implying an attempt against the safety of the country or instigating to disloyalty or treason. The existing Constitution also permits, after three condemnatory sentences, the stopping of the paper involved. With the exception of the Communists, against whom repressive measures were sometimes taken, in each case within the frame of existing laws, affecting the freedom of their newspapers, the Greek press is in reality not only free but uncontrollable. Even its obvious slanderous reports remain unpunished. This is due to the prevailing leniency in Greek Courts. I very much doubt if such a policy can really serve the idea of freedom. On the contrary, I believe it undermines it. Freedom is mostly a responsibility. Where there is no sense of responsibility, real freedom cannot exist. Press law in Greece, as made by Elefterios Venizelos about 25 years ago, are good, but their application has been incomplete.

I now want to say a few words that will bring me to the close of my talk:

Greece has a Constitution which, in its basic items, especially after the last amendment of 1951, is rather good for the country and the conditions of today. If there arise any constitutional problems, this is due either to non-observance of the constitution or to its interpretation, not in good faith but under the influence of political passions.

Of course, if this country is ever becalmed, certain non-fundamental provisions of the constitution will have to be improved. But this action is neither urgent nor advisable just now. The first thing to do is to reorganize administration and carry out decentralization and the strengthening of self-government. It is urgently important that proper training in citizenship be provided to ensure moderation in political friction and respect for the rival opinion. I believe this last requirement is indispensable, if we are to see democracy in Greece operate without political upheavals.

This statement is not intended to convey the idea that we are worse than many other European peoples. We are nevertheless poorer, and poverty cannot afford the luxury of extremities and irreconcilable policies. Poverty imposes on the Greeks a virtue which their ancestors considered the highest (after the love for freedom) that is moderation.

The intellectual capacity of the Greek people permits us to hope that all this can be done. Let us express the wish that our generation sees it accomplished.

Apr 20 - Opey

Harvard Forest (Harvard)

Apr 20 - Opey

Harvard Forest

[7.]

ΟΜΙΛΙΑ.

B. Franklin - ποιος
έγινε ΕΘΝ. ΣΥΝΕΔΡΕΥΩΝ
1787

για το Σύνταγμα

(αντιγράφει ο κ.τ.
το 1953 ή αρχότερα)

[85.3]

ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ

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3 photographs
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 and Dance History and Criticism.

I am going to study
 the Ballet and Modern Dance
 technique and composition
 and Dance History and Criticism.

11/11/11

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Francis Schedule A - classified pub. serv.

policy formulating

non policy formulating

The possibility to transfer civil servants occupying highest positions from one Dept to another (as in England)

Education of Civil Servants

Need of education in administrative problems for the specialists (policy-administration-technicians)

Appointments to Government to Government

Argon day newspaper in Argon

State Federal Gt (civilian)	2,047,000	83%
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Educating <u>public</u>	1,659,000	26.7%
City	1,082,000	17%
County (community)	685,000	11.
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Argon day newspaper Argon day 3 1/2 pages

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ΗΠΑ 1953

Αλληγορ. με τους όρκενωτές
του τανζιδισού. —

και αναφορά στο Governmental
Affairs Institute (8 δακτ. σελίδες)

CONSTANTINE D. TSATSOS

ΗΠΑ 1923

[10.2]

Αλλ. / οφ. / 24. 9. 1923
— 24. 9. 1923 —
Και αναφορ. ερ. Γεν. /
Αρ. / 24. 9. 1923

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March 13, 1953

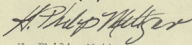
Professor Constantine Tsatsos
c/o Nittany Lion Inn
State College, Pennsylvania

Dear Professor Tsatsos:

I am pleased to know that Victor Rosenblum has your program so well in hand. I was somewhat surprised to note that your visit in Chicago is back up to 10 days. I want to repeat my previous comment that your interests at the Public Administration Clearing House can be satisfied in a much shorter period of time. However, it may be in deference to other people in Chicago that you desire the longer visit. Please let me have your confirmation on this matter.

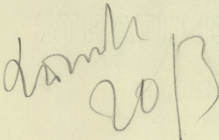
With my very best wishes for a pleasant and interesting trip, I am

Sincerely yours,



H. Philip Mettger

fb



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Professor Constantine Tsatsos
 c/o Mittany Lion Inn
 State College, Pennsylvania

Dear Professor Tsatsos:

I am just going to write a few lines today to let you know that we have heard from Professor Salz and that he is looking forward with anticipation to your visit in Columbus. We are making arrangements for you to stay at the Southern Hotel in Columbus and have taken the liberty of writing Professor Salz that you will call him the morning after your arrival. If it is convenient for you, we hope that you will be able to. You are scheduled to arrive in Columbus March 21 at 11:00 p.m. As to the visit to Charleston, West Virginia, I am afraid that the train schedules are contradictory to your best interests. There are no trains from Charleston to Gainesville. Consequently, it might be more convenient for you to meet Conley when you return to New York. Unless you feel that the visit to Charleston at this time is worth the inconvenience of much additional and time consuming travel, we will arrange to have you proceed directly from Columbus to Gainesville. Even that trip will take a day and two nights.

Early next week we will send you the details of the suggested itinerary. I hope that you are enjoying yourself immensely at State College.

Sincerely yours,



Victor G. Rosenblum
 Program Staff

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS INSTITUTE

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Professor Constantine Tsatsos
c/o Nittany Lion Inn
State College, Pennsylvania

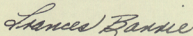
Dear Professor Tsatsos:

Enclosed, please find a copy of your itinerary for your trip in the United States. I hope you will find it satisfactory; however, if there are any questions or suggestions that you may have, please don't hesitate to write us.

Your train tickets have been ordered and I will mail them to you Wednesday morning. Will you please tell the desk clerk at the Nittany Lion Inn that you are expecting an important registered, special delivery letter on Friday and ask them to be sure to accept it for you when it is delivered. If you have not received the tickets by late Friday afternoon, please call me "collect" at DUpont 7-6612. However, the tickets should reach you by Friday noon.

With my very best wishes for an enjoyable and profitable trip, I am

Sincerely yours,



(Mrs.) Frances C. Barrie

Enc.

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March 18, 1953

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Mr. Constantine Tsatsos
c/o Nittany Lion Inn
State College,
Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Tsatsos:

Enclosed are your rail tickets and pullman reservations for the remainder of your journey as stated on your itinerary. There are several points I want to bring to your attention at this time:

1. Instead of taking New York Central Railroad, train # 433 from Columbus to Cincinnati, it is necessary for you to take Pennsylvania Railroad, train # 37-205 in order to honor your ticket. This train leaves Columbus at 3:00 p.m. and arrives in Cincinnati at 5:40 p.m.
2. You will have to purchase your own train ticket from Temple, Texas to Austin, Texas (round-trip) since M-K-T Railroad does not issue tickets here in Washington.
3. Be sure to double check all bus and train departures on or after April 26 since many cities go on daylight saving time on April 26.
4. There is an error on your itinerary on page 2. At the bottom of the page where it reads "Sunday, April 5; 10:45 a.m.; Leave New Orleans for Houston, Texas...", it should read "Leave Baton Rouge for Houston," since it will not be necessary for you to make the return bus trip to New Orleans to meet this train.
5. I will send you information on your revised itinerary (resulting from your telephone conversation with Mr. Rosenblum this morning) at the earliest possible moment. I will also send you at that time a check for advance travel funds so that you will be able to purchase those bus and train tickets that we can not provide you.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Frances C. Barrie
(Mrs.) Frances C. Barrie

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March 19, 1953

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HARVEY WALKER

Mr. Constantine Tsatsos
c/o Southern Hotel
High & Main Streets
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Professor Tsatsos:

I am enclosing the revised itinerary we have prepared for you and hope that it will be in accord with your wishes. It will now be possible for you to reach New York for an extended Eastern stay by May 10th at the latest. You will reach Chicago April 30th and can stay as long as you think profitable to the fulfillment of your project. Should seven or eight days prove ample in Chicago, you can be in New York by May 8. In any event, you can make your reservations for New York whenever you wish to leave Chicago.

The alterations we have made have required elimination of the stopovers at Austin, Texas and Lincoln, Nebraska. I do hope your visits to Florida and Louisiana will prove sufficient to acquaint you with the current dynamic development, administrative problems, and distinctive traditions of the South. The attitude of these states has traditionally been unfavorable to centralized governmental authority; and I hope that by meeting and working with some of the people directly concerned with administrative problems in these areas your knowledge of the workings of our federal system may acquire greater scope and detail.

Because of the changes we have made, it will be necessary that you change your train reservations in most instances. Mrs. Barrie has noted these changes on the revised itinerary. Should any problems arise, Professor Larsen, your sponsor in Gainesville, will assist you. It is important, however, that your pullman reservations changes be made at least several days in advance of your departure.

Just one more minor point. We will arrange meetings with Dean Olson at Los Angeles to discuss his training programs for government employees with you; but we are asking Professor Berkes to help coordinate your Los Angeles program by acting as your sponsor there.

Please let us know your comments and reactions as your trip progresses.

Sincerely yours,

Victor G. Rosenblum
Victor G. Rosenblum

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS INSTITUTE

1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

DUPONT 7-6612

OFFICE OF VICE-PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY-TREASURER

March 20, 1953

Professor Constantine Tsatsos
c/o Hotel Thomas
N. Virginia Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

*Answer
26/3*

Dear Professor Tsatsos:

Thank you for your letter written from State College, Pennsylvania. I'm sorry that your original itinerary was unsatisfactory; however, given the necessary limitations, I hope that your revised itinerary proved "the best solution."

I trust that you found Professor Salz in good health and that you enjoyed your brief stay at Columbus. I must confess that Ohio State is my favorite University of the four I attended. I wish that you could have stayed there for a longer period, since I'm sure you would have found many persons of interest there.

Being your "providence on earth" at this time, I am enclosing a check in the amount of \$150 which represents your per diem allowance for the period, April 1 to 15, inclusive.

We are looking forward to hearing about the progress of your trip in the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Frances C. Barrie

(Mrs.) Frances C. Barrie

~~with a delay~~

I happily landed
3 Sat. K. yesterday

(Gpar y colony
wooden for y Gp.

Dator Korye

hur 4/4/53

Colapn 20/3

Dear Mr. Mettjee

In my letter to Mr. Barrie I mentioned ~~of~~ 8 days as a minimum stay for Chicago.

In this I ~~also~~ ^{an additional} intended to include ~~the~~ ^{day} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~use~~ for my trip to N. Y. because I ~~thought~~ ^{intended} ~~it~~ ^{to} ~~would~~ ^{make} ~~be~~ ^a ~~very~~ ^{side} ~~interesting~~ ^{visit} ~~to~~ ^{through} ~~return~~ ^{from} ~~by~~ ^{Buffalo} and ~~see~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{Niagara} falls. So my stay in Chicago will not last ⁱⁿ ~~more~~ ^{reality} ~~than~~ one week; but if you think that it should be reduced to 6 days I ~~have~~ ^{see} no objection to that.

I think that (at San Francisco)
having 10 days to spend I shall
have just ~~at~~ ^{at the middle} of my trip
a cut of two days. ~~and~~ it is why
I would like to keep these days
as suggested in your itinerary
I also asked ~~for~~ to be back
in the area of Wash - San Fran
at the 10th of May ~~because~~ ^{because the Tarboro}
sure these days will be ^{in my} over.

charged in N. P. as well as in Wash.
and so I believe it is essential
for me to be ~~to~~ finish my tour
at the 10 May

My ~~stay~~ ^{extremely} enjoyed every day
of my stay here in State College
as well as the long meetings I had
in the Institute ^{of} local governments
in Philadelphia

My dear Mr. Rosenblum and
 I ~~just~~ received your ^{letter} ~~and~~ ^{and} itinerary
 for my trip. and I thank you
 so much for it; ~~because~~ it is wonder-
 fully scheduled.

There is ~~only~~ ^{but} one, but ^{I believe a} strong
~~one~~ ^{our} objection to all this project.

In order to be sure that ~~both~~
~~New York~~ I shall have the
 necessary time for N.Y. week
 and the surrounding this. I am
 afraid that the date at which
 I ~~will~~ ^{have to} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~arrive~~ ⁱⁿ N.Y. ~~will~~
 not be later than the 10 May
 I cannot be sure that if
 I will be able to stay until
 the 22nd ^{of} June. May be I ~~will~~

have to leave 3-4 days earlier. ~~of~~
 I ~~am~~ ^{am} ~~afraid~~ ^{afraid} that ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~Washing.~~
 as well as in N.Y. a lot of appor-
 tment, meetings, discussion which
~~can~~ ^{be} ~~cannot~~ ^{be} ~~possibly~~ ^{at the time}
 will arise ^{just} ~~of~~ the last moment
 and there ~~will~~ ^{might be} the most im-
 portant things I have to do
 in the States. So I think that
 we have to check on this date
 of 10 May and sacrifice
 some ~~place~~ ^{one or two points}
 of the whole trip - of course
 I think that ^{I days} ~~one week~~ is Las
 Vegas and ^{I day} ~~one day~~ in Chicago
 must be ~~also~~ ^{also} ~~considered~~
 considered a ^{minimum} ~~minimum~~ too.
 Leaving all further arrange

ment up to you I ^{only} suggest
 that we could reduce ~~the~~
 my stay in Los Angeles to 6
 days and they sacrifice
 Nebraska in the north ~~to which~~
 by which we spare another
 couple of days and they
 some ~~other~~ ^{place} stay in the South
 (Florida, Louisiana, ~~Texe~~)
 so that we can win ^{other} 3-4 days
 in order to ^{other}

So we
 I am awfully sorry to
~~present~~ ask for this change
 but ^{so kindly} you gave me this
~~you have asked me~~
 right and I am sure you
 will understand how much
 it is important for the

success of my whole ^{life} ~~trip~~ to
 keep some days in reserve
 which - I am sure - will be
 very busy in any case
~~I hope you will~~

Being my Providence on
 earth for so many weeks I am
 sure you shall ~~help me~~
 again find the best solution
 to the problem and excuse
 me for all the trouble I
 am giving you.

Sincerely yours
 I received Rosenblum's as well as your
 letter and would like to thank
 you for ~~the~~ very itinerary you have
 so carefully scheduled

FRANCES BARRIE

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRES INSTITUTE
1785 MASS. AVE
WASHINGTON D.C.

WILL LEAVE FOR YALE JUNE
SECOND PLEASE ARRANGE ACCOMOD
DATIONS

NIGHT LETTER

TSATSOS
30 Rockefeller Plaza
CONCOURSE 24

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS INSTITUTE

1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

DUPONT 7-6612

OFFICE OF VICE-PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY-TREASURER

March 27, 1953

Mr. Constantine Tsatsos
c/o William Larsen, Director
Public Administration Clearing Service
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mr. Tsatsos:

When you arrive in Baton Rouge, will you please go directly to Pleasant Hall (Located on the campus of Louisiana State University) where Professor Harris has made a reservation for you. If you should have any trouble in locating your room at Pleasant Hall, call Professor Harris at his home. His telephone number is 2-1490.

I hope you are enjoying your trip and send my best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Frances C. Barrie

(Mrs.) Frances C. Barrie

highest order of intellectual - great culture
 = democracy - democracy
 = democracy - democracy

DUPOUT 3-6615

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS INSTITUTE
 1725 M STREET, N.W.
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

3 days

4
 3
 Δ

← Eastern - democracy of values

Law (justice) = justice
 - Law (justice) = justice

PE did not thought about this

Under this Law a) concept Law
 cannot society be
 So PE put the problem Law

make to society itself with
~~make~~ spiritual world

When I think, I think
 but then must society be
 (questioning myself for it)

then PE (justice - PE - justice)
 then PE (justice - PE - justice)

i.e. in relation with ideas

Justice - social life in the other world

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OFFICE OF VICE-PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY-TREASURER

April 2, 1953

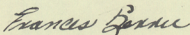
Dear Professor Tsatsos:

Thank you so much for your letter from Gainesville. I'm delighted to hear that you are enjoying yourself so much and I'm sure that everyone you meet enjoys your visit also. To be truthful, I suspected that you would go to the city managers' convention in Saint Petersburg and that is why we scheduled you to stay an extra day in Florida. I hope you will take advantage of any similar opportunities that may arise in the course of your trip.

I have one matter to bring to your attention at this time. Your hotel reservation in San Francisco has been changed to the Carlton Hotel, 2338 Telegraph Avenue in Berkeley, California. I made this change since you will probably spend most of your time at the University of California which is located across the bay from San Francisco in Berkeley.

In my next letter I will discuss the last part of your itinerary and until then I can only say I wish I had the opportunity to hear some of your lectures and speeches.

Very truly yours,



Frances C. Barrie

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OFFICE OF VICE-PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY-TREASURER

Answer 12/4
April 8, 1953

Professor Constantine Tsatsos
c/o Figueroa Hotel
939 S.Figueroa Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Professor Tsatsos:

Enclosed, please find a check in the amount of \$150 which represents your per diem allowance for the period, April 16 to 30, inclusive.

Also, I am enclosing a check for \$43.15 as reimbursement of the money you have spent for inter-city travel. The bus trip from New Orleans to Baton Rouge is not included, however, since the ticket did not state the amount of fare. If you can tell me the price of that bus ticket I will be able to send you a check for it.

I hope you had a pleasant stay at Pleasant Hall and a grand tour through the Grand Canyon. We look forward to hearing from you about your experiences.

Sincerely yours,

Frances

Frances C. Barrie

Enc.

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April 13, 1953

Professor Constantine Tsatsos
c/o Hotel Figueroa
939 S. Figueroa Street
Los Angeles, California

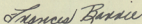
Dear Professor Tsatsos:

In regard to the last part of your itinerary (following Chicago) which was left open at your request, I am enclosing a list of suggested train schedules and hotels at those cities you expressed a desire to visit -- using New York City as your base of operations. Also enclosed is a check in the amount of \$75 so that you may purchase the necessary train tickets to complete your itinerary.

If you wish to plan your own itinerary for the remainder of your stay in the U.S., using as a guide the enclosed suggestions, we ask only that you obtain receipts for all inter-city transportation that you purchase and that you inform us of your mailing addresses and the dates they are applicable. However, if you would prefer that we arrange the last part of your itinerary, it will be necessary for us to know the places you wish to visit and the approximate dates. Please feel free to do whichever you prefer -- plan your own itinerary or have us plan one for you. If you decide to plan your own itinerary and want us to write any letters of introduction for you, we will be most happy to do so.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,



(Mrs.) Frances C. Barrie

Enc.

Below are listed some suggested train schedules and hotels at various points. Please note that the train schedules are such between these points that they run approximately every hour so that these suggestions should not limit you in any way.

Leave Chicago 10/5 9:40 a.m.
Arrive Niagara Falls 10/5 10:00 p.m.

New York Central Railroad, train # 46 12.00

Leave Niagara Falls 11/5 12:01 noon
Arrive New York City 11/5 9:30 p.m.

New York Central Railroad, train # 50. 9.30

~~Leave New York City 9:00 a.m.~~
~~Arrive Niagara Falls 6:11 p.m.~~

~~New York Central Railroad, train # 51.~~

Leave New York City 8:00 a.m.
Arrive New Haven, Conn. 9:52 a.m.
(Yale University)

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, train # 8. 1.52

Leave New Haven, Conn. 9:40 a.m.
Arrive Boston, Mass. 12:50 p.m.
(Harvard University - Cambridge)

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, train # 8. 4.50

Leave Boston, Mass. 8:00 a.m.
Arrive New Haven 10:37 a.m.
Leave New Haven 10:41 a.m.
Arrive New York City 12:00 noon

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, train # 9.

Leave New York City 10:48 a.m.
Arrive Princeton, N.J. 11:57 a.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad, train # 209. 1.40

Leave Princeton, N.J. 9:40 a.m.
Arrive New York City 10:50 a.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad, train # 188.

Hotel Converse
325 First Street
Niagara Falls, New York //

Hotel Taft
New Haven, Connecticut

Hotel Bostonian
1138 Boylston,
Boston, Massachusetts

Princeton Inn
Princeton, New Jersey

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HARVEY WALKER

S. B. ZISMAN

April 22, 1953

Professor Constantine Tsatsos
c/o Carlton Hotel
2338 Telegraph Avenue
Berkeley, California

Dear Professor Tsatsos:

Enclosed, please find a check in the amount of \$150 which represents your per diem allowance for the period, May 1 to 15, inclusive.

In accordance with your wishes, I have arranged your itinerary from Chicago to New York City. I have ordered your train tickets from Chicago to Niagara Falls and Niagara Falls to New York City and have also requested hotel reservations for you. Attached is a copy of that part of your itinerary. You will be contacted in Chicago at the Mayflower Hotel by a representative of the New York Central Railroad. He will see that you receive your rail tickets and will explain them to you. Therefore, I am asking you to keep the check for \$75 that I sent you and pay for these tickets in Chicago. I believe this will be the most convenient procedure insofar as you already have the check and also because the New York Central Railroad cannot issue tickets here in Washington and you would have to get them in Chicago anyway.

As for the remainder of your itinerary, I believe the best thing for you to do is allow yourself complete freedom in visiting the places you wish, using New York City as your base. All these trips are only a few hours out of New York City and you need only to purchase train coach tickets which is very simple since no reservations are necessary. Also, these trains are scheduled about every hour so you can come and go at any time convenient for you. However, if you wish to plan your schedule in advance, I will be glad to take care of hotel reservations and tickets for you. Please feel free to do whatever you want.

Ticket office
63rd & Dorchester Ave
Mr. Clements

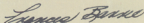
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS INSTITUTE

April 22, 1953

We presently have the pleasure of working with Dr. George Maragopoulos who is in Washington. His itinerary is not planned as yet but he will spend the next week in New York City and then spend a few days with Dr. Alderfer at Pennsylvania State College. It is likely that you and he will be in New York or Washington at the same time.

I hope you are enjoying your trip. We would very much like to hear from you concerning your experiences. With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,



Frances C. Barrie

Enc.

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS INSTITUTE

1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

DUPONT 7-6612

OFFICE OF VICE-PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY-TREASURER

April 23, 1953

Professor Constantine Tsatsos
c/o Carlton Hotel
2338 Telegraph Avenue
Berkeley, California

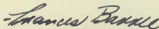
Dear Professor Tsatsos;

I forgot to mention in my letter of yesterday that I do have your TWA ticket from Washington to Athens. It will be necessary for me to make your return reservations to Athens approximately a month in advance. Therefore, will you please let me know about May 15 the approximate date you wish to leave from New York and whether you want to make any stopovers, say, in London or Rome.

We received a letter from Professor Ross Berkes today telling us how much he enjoyed your visit in Los Angeles and of your excellent lecture on European unity. It is gratifying to learn that you are enjoying yourself and are so enjoyed by your hosts.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,



Frances C. Barrie

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HARVEY WALKER
S. B. ZISMAN

May 4, 1953

602
German
HonorProfessor Constantine Tsatsos
c/o Mayflower Hotel
6125 S. Kenwood Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Professor Tsatsos:

I received your letter of May 1 this morning and am glad to hear that everything is going well.

In regard to the matters you mentioned, I shall be most happy to cancel your New York hotel reservation. As far as your rail ticket is concerned, it will be necessary for you to turn in for refund that part of your Western Pacific ticket from Chicago to New York for two reasons: 1) Western Pacific does not have trains going to Buffalo, and 2) as I wrote earlier, you will be contacted in Chicago by an agent of New York Central Railroad who has your tickets and reservations in order. Also, I have guaranteed payment to New York Central Railroad by you in Chicago.

Right now Dr. Maragopoulos is in New York City -- I received a card from him this morning. Next week he will spend some time with Dr. Alderfer at Pennsylvania State College and, following that, will start on a rather extensive journey throughout the country -- similar to yours.

Sincerely yours,

Frances C. Barrie
Frances C. Barrie

Hester 6125

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS INSTITUTE
1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
DUPONT 7-6612

OFFICE OF VICE-PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY-TREASURER

May 5, 1953

Professor Constantine Tsatsos
c/o Mayflower Hotel
6125 S. Kenwood Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Professor Tsatsos:

Enclosed, please find a check in the amount of \$160 representing you per diem for the period May 16 through May 31. Also, I am enclosing a letter for you.

Many thanks for your letter of May 2. It's rather unique to find someone so conscientious about American taxpayer's money.

If you have not been contacted by the New York Central Railroad by Friday morning, May 8, please send me a collect wire. However, I do not think this will be the case.

With my very best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Frances C. Barrie
Frances C. Barrie

Enc.

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS INSTITUTE

1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

DUPONT 7-6612

OFFICE OF VICE-PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY-TREASURER

May 8, 1953

Professor Constantine Tsatsos
c/o Nicholas Tsatsos
Rockefeller Plaza 30
New York 20, New York

Dear Professor Tsatsos:

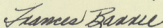
I hope your trip to the Niagara Falls was pleasant and that you had sufficient time to look around. Perhaps a full day there would have been a better plan.

Enclosed, please find several newspapers for you -- you must suspect by now that we have several stamp collectors in our office.

My purpose in writing you today is to ask you to please call Mr. Conley in Charleston, West Virginia in order that a meeting in New York City may be arranged (as I understand it, with you, Mr. Conley and a Mr. Nevin). You should call Mr. Conley "collect". His office number at Charleston is 39408 and his home number is 39144.

We are all looking forward to seeing you again in Washington. Again, let me say that if you want us to prepare an itinerary for the remainder of your trip, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,



Frances C. Barrie

MO-2-7608

39

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HARVEY WALKER
S. B. ZISMAN

May 14, 1953

Professor Constantine Tsatsos
c/o Nicholas Tsatsos
Rockefeller Plaza 30
New York 20, New York

Dear Professor Tsatsos:

I'm very glad to hear that you arrived safely in New York -- although you might have enjoyed an extended visit in Canada. It's wonderful to get your letters -- I wish all of our visitors were like you and then my job would be doubly enjoyable. I, too, regret that you must return to Greece and hope that it will be possible for you to come back to the U.S. for a much longer visit some time. But I will follow your instructions and schedule your return plane reservation between June 23 and 25. If you want to stop for several days in Paris or Rome, please let me know -- otherwise, I'll schedule you to fly directly from Washington to Athens.

And now your orders. First, I have learned that Mr. Conley of Charleston, West Virginia will not be able to make a meeting in New York City. Therefore, I have been asked to ask you to please write him the dates you will be in Washington. Secondly, as for your New York activities, Dr. Rosenblum has contacted Mr. Merton Reichler of the Department of Government at Columbia University to act as your sponsor. If you will please call Mr. Reichler on Monday morning, May 18, I'm sure he will prepare an active program for you in New York. His telephone number is UNIVERSITY 5-4000, extension 2101 and he can be reached at this number before 10:00 a.m. or after 11:00 a.m.

If you would like to come to Washington for a couple of days, say at the end of next week, we could plan a program for you to visit the Eastern Universities. Or, if you write us of the places you want to visit, we could make up an itinerary and contacts for you. Whatever you want to do is fine with us. We're all looking forward to seeing you again in Washington.

FRANCIS C. BARRIE
Francis C. Barrie

P.S. Thanks for the New York Central receipt.

Publ. J. L. M.

JS-E 65

JS-M 65

Hamilton 4
670

MO-2-7608

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OFFICE OF VICE-PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY-TREASURER

May 22, 1953

Professor Constantine Tsatsos
c/o Nicholas Tsatsos
Rockefeller Plaza 30
New York 20, New York

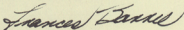
Dear Professor Tsatsos:

Enclosed, please find a check in the amount of \$150 representing your per diem allowance for the period, June 1 to 15, inclusive. I trust you will be happy to receive it.

I do miss hearing from you lately -- I haven't had a letter from you for some time. I hope this is an indication that you are busy and enjoying yourself. When will we see you in Washington?

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,



Frances C. Barrie

Enc.

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KEITH L. BEGMILLER
HARVEY WALKER
S. B. ZISMAN

DUFOUNT 7-1115

May 28, 1953

Professor Constantine Tsatsos
c/o Nicholas Tsatsos
Rockefeller Plaza 30
New York 20, New York

Dear Professor Tsatsos:

First of all I want to thank you for your wonderful letter I received the other day. And let me say, most emphatically, that you have been privileged in being my "favorite visitor" and even though I do hold to the principal of democratic equality, I am subject to the influence of individual differences. However, we were, of course, pleased to hear (through you) that Dr. Maragopoulos is pleased with the arrangements we made for him.

Most unhappily, I have made your return reservations to Athens. You are scheduled to leave Washington on the morning of Wednesday, June 24 for New York City where you will board Pan American flight # 118 for Rome where you will make a plane connection to Athens. I found the task of making these reservations quite difficult since the thought of your leaving makes me very sad. Another thing that disturbs me is that you will be in Washington during the time I will be away on vacation. I am leaving Washington on June 6 to visit Minneapolis, Minnesota (my last university site, the University of Minnesota) and will not be back in Washington until June 22. According to this schedule I shall be able to see you only the two days before your departure -- June 22 and 23. What a shame since I was looking forward to having some discussions with you on philosophical analysis.

It was nice to hear your voice again on the telephone yesterday (albeit briefly) and I acknowledge your telegram of this morning. We have contacted Professor Robert Lane of the Political Science Department at Yale University concerning your visit. He will be expecting your arrival in New Haven on Tuesday morning, June 2.

-2-

I have made a reservation for you at the Taft Hotel in New Haven and you should call Professor Lane after you check in at the hotel. (Instructions, again) Trains are scheduled frequently between New York City and New Haven, Connecticut. For example, I might suggest the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, train # 8 which leaves New York City at 8:00 a.m. and arrives in New Haven at 9:52 a.m. I hope you have an interesting time there.

One more thing. As soon as you know the day of your arrival in Washington, please write so that I can make your reservation at the National. Although it's quite likely you would have no trouble in getting a room without advance notice.

Please write or call us "collect" if there is anything we can do for you. With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Frances C. Barrie

Frances C. Barrie

Dear Mr. Neuffer

I need several

very good trucks

to reach you by
telex but a

So I shall only ask
these few words

thank you for your
kind reception

and for the help
you have given me

I am leaving too
soon for however

and will not stay
they go directly to the

With the hope to see
you again soon in

I remain your sincere

XEROX
(Express Service)

Payper

Strop

Enochson

Conley

Aug. Enroper

Enroper

St. Patrick

Enroper

En

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33

WA380 NL PD=FAX WASHINGTON DC 29 =

1953 MAY 29 PM 4 54

PROFESSOR CONSTANTINE TSATSOS CARE NICHOLAS TSATSOS=

349 EAST 49 ST NYK=

JUST INFORMED TAFT HOTEL, NEW HAVEN, HAS NO
ACCOMMODATIONS OPEN. PROFESSOR LANE IS ARRANGING YOUR
ACCOMMODATIONS PLEASE PHONE HIM ON YOUR ARRIVAL. HIS
NUMBER IS STATE 7-3131 EXTENSION 360. REGARDS=

FRANCES BARRIE GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS INSTITUTE

1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE NW WASHINGTON 6 DC=..

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June 5, 1953

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KEITH L. SEEMILLER
HARVEY WALKER
S. B. ZISMAN

Dear Professor Tsatsos:

Welcome back to Washington -- I wish very much that I were here to greet you. I, too, shall look forward to June 22 and 23 as holidays. I give you one of my favorite books to entertain you until my return.

Enclosed is your per diem check for June 16 to 21 -- from your Providence on Earth.

With very best wishes and kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Frances Bessie

P.S. Please plan to have dinner at my home on Tuesday evening, June 23.

On the extra baggage allowance, please ask Miss Freeman to get it for you.

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 SAMUEL C. MAY
 KEITH L. SEEGMILLER
 HARVEY WALKER

Mr. Constantine Tsatsos
 c/o Hotel Minerva
 214 Huntington Avenue
 Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Tsatsos:

Let me reassure you about your return reservation on Pan American flight number 118. The reason there was no record of your reservation in New York is that a certain number of seats on each flight are set aside for the use of the Washington office of Pan American, and, of course, your reservation was made here. I telephoned Pan American to verify your reservation and found that all is in order. As a matter of fact, they were about to telephone me since their New York office had just called them about your inquiry. We also checked the departure time and it is still 1 o'clock, local time, in the afternoon.

We have changed your flight reservation from Washington to New York to an Eastern Airlines flight which leaves Washington at 7:30 in the morning, arriving at LaGuardia Airport at 8:40 a.m. This would give you four hours to collect your luggage in the city, but if you do not feel it is enough I am sure there will be no difficulty in changing to an even earlier flight. This will be easy enough to do when you return to Washington.

Hope that everything is going well with you. We are looking forward to seeing you again.

Sincerely yours,

Lorne Freeman
 Lorne Freeman

H 7 A 1353

Αλληγορε. με τους οφθ
 του σαβιδου. —

και αναφερε ερω. για
 Affair Institute (86-117)

[36.2]

Ἀναφορά το
The Governmental Affairs Institute
Washington D. C.

of 'doghouse'
The Government Affairs Institute
Washington D. C.

CONSTANTINE TSATSOS
9, Kydathineon Street
Athens, Greece

July 24, 1953

Professor Rosenblum
Governmental Affairs Institute
1785, Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Professor Rosenblum:

I am enclosing herewith two copies of the report on my trip in the United States. Would you please have the kindness to transmit one copy to the State Department, Division of Exchange of Persons, which I promised to send them. I do not think that a separate report is needed for this Division, because I think this one covers all the points I had to stress.

I am, also, enclosing a copy of a letter I sent on the same subject to your Secretary of State.

Yours sincerely,

Constantine Tsatsos

Enclosure

CONSTANTINE TSATSOS
9, Kydathineon Street
Athens, Greece

July 24, 1953

Professor Rosenblum
Governmental Affairs Institute
1785, Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Professor Rosenblum:

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Yours sincerely,

Constantine Tsatsos

Enclosure

July 1953 - Athens

REPORT

TO: The Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D.C.

FROM: Professor Constantine Tsatsos, Grantee of the American Government Under the Smith-Mundt Act, Athens, Greece

SUBJECT: Report on Grant of the American Government Under the Smith-Mundt Act

Last winter, a grant was offered me by the American Government under the Smith-Mundt Act. I accepted it with great pleasure, believing that it would turn out useful both for me and the Government which so kindly offered it.

As for myself, I thought this grant would be of value in two ways; first, by giving me the opportunity of improving my knowledge on a special problem which I was working on at the time and second, by making me acquainted with the social and political life of the United States.

The special problem of my interest was the following: What ideas can be acquired for the advancement of the principle of a confederated Europe from the ways in which the American federation has been constituted and is operating up to date; and, in the drawing up of the first administrative pattern of this European confederation, what points could be followed from the example of the American administration.

To find an answer to these questions, I had not only to study texts, but also to see for myself the application of these principles in American life. I had specifically to see on the spot, how conflicts

arising between the States and the Federal Government are settled; how the principle of unity in the United States does not do away with the principle of federation; how within the framework of 48 United States, they succeed in preserving their independent character of States and do not degenerate into mere administrative districts of the Federal Government.

These are the reasons because of which I had to visit various States having a different economic and administrative structure and a different legislation.

Through these travels, I was able to reach my other purpose, that of a general knowledge of the social and political life of the United States.

The principle way for me to secure all the required information, was meeting people who could be helpful in the developing of my "Europe confederation" idea. I was not mistaken in expecting to find the academic people the best fitted to help me in both my purposes. In some cases high officials were also helpful but, in general, they did not possess the broad outlook which I found with the professors in the several Universities I visited.

The Division of Exchange of Persons, entrusted the Governmental Affairs Institute with the care of my whole trip. It is with members of this Institute that I planned by tour, chose the places where I was to stay and the persons I was to meet. My knowledge of American life being very sketchy, I had to rely on the experience and intelligence of the Institute members who were specially in charge of my person. I cannot say if this is the best solution in general, but for me at least, this procedure proved a complete success. If it were not for the experience

the efforts and good will of the members of the Governmental Affairs Institute, it would have been impossible for me to learn as much as I did in such a short time and to meet all the interesting and valuable people I met all over the country. The work of the Institute did not end with the drafting of my program. During my trip, certain changes had to be made which brought about changes in the whole itinerary. The Institute kindly took care of my railway tickets and hotel reservations. It was kept busy during my whole tour throughout the country. Everything was taken care of, planned and reorganized in such a manner that I certainly got the best possible results I could have hoped for wherever I went.

I first stayed over two weeks in Washington. This is a most valuable starting point for anyone interested in public administration or anything related to this field of activity. While in Washington, I attended certain courses organized by the Reception Center for Foreigners as a general introduction to American life. These courses could be made much more interesting if the average foreigner who attended them belonged to a leader's level. This, not being the case, these courses were not very useful for persons having a certain international background of knowledge. I was, also, given the possibility during those days in Washington, to attend the Conference of the Society of Public Administration. This was the best possible first contact with problems and persons I could have hoped for. I listened for days to the most interesting discussions on the crucial problems of American public administration and met a great number of outstanding personalities in this field. My friendship and cooperation in Greece with some American experts in public administration

also helped in making this occasion an enlightening introduction into the problems and difficulties of the administration in the United States.

Strengthened by this start, I thought of making my second stop where I would contact some American friends who knew me as a theorist in social sciences as well as a public administrator and who would help make easier for me the transition from my way of conceiving and facing problems to the ways of ~~your~~ ^{his} country. That is why I went first to State College, Pennsylvania, where Dr. Harold P. Alderfer is teaching. He is a man who helped considerably the reorganization of local government administration in Greece during his two-year stay with the Mutual Security Agency. Thanks to him, my first steps, the most difficult, were made easier. Although during my trips I primarily discussed problems related directly to the idea of federation, I could not neglect the opportunity of examining problems which were even slightly related with my principal interest.

Therefore, although I was principally interested in the conflicts between States and the relations between the States and the Federal Government, I extended my discussions to the problems concerning the relations of the States with the local government units. State College and Philadelphia with their two Institutes of Local Government, gave me a very interesting outlook on this subject.

My next contact was Professor Arthur Sals in Ohio, Columbia. Professor Sals had been my teacher in Germany many years ago, and knowing the spirit under which I was educated and the methodology with which I was familiar, was perfectly fitted to point out the differences between my theoretical background and the American way of thinking.

After some most enlightening discussions with Professor Sal₂ and with the knowledge I was acquiring in the meantime, and my experiences in the everyday life of the country, I started my tour beginning with the Southern States. My first stop was Gainesville, Florida.

I would like to make at this point some general remarks which apply to all the Universities and Institutions I visited until the end of my stay in the United States.

In every place I had a professor chosen by the Institute of Governmental Affairs as my sponsor who took care of everything. In this way I had several professors guiding me in seeing schools, meeting people and studying problems. One and all fulfilled this tedious task with a good will and kindness which I shall never forget and which I shall always consider as a distinctive mark of the American character (at least among all the intellectuals I met).

During my stay in Gainesville, I was able, thanks to the professors of Public Administration, to go over to St. Petersburg and attend during two days the 7th Short Course prepared for the City-Managers of Florida.

My next step was through New Orleans to Baton Rouge, where among many other colleagues I had the extreme satisfaction of having long talks with Professor Ernst Voegelin, the author of the Introduction to a new Science of Politics, a man whom I consider a rising glory in the field of Political Science in the United States.

I, then, went to the Southern California University of Los Angeles and the Berkeley University in San Francisco. In Chicago, my principal encounters did not take place in the University of Chicago, but

in the Public Administration Clearing House, an Institution in which one has the possibility of finding united under the same roof, the most important organizations dealing with the various aspects of public administration in the States.

In ten days time, the only thing possible, is to learn the sources from which you can get your information and your knowledge of the American problems of public administration in which you may be interested. And this, in itself, is a most valuable acquisition for which Chicago was extremely helpful.

I arrived in New York at the closing of the academic year, and, therefore, missed meeting some professors in the University of Columbia whose acquaintance would have been most important to me. Nevertheless, I found quite a few members of the faculty who were still there, and enjoyed some highly instructive conversations. The same can be said for Yale, New Haven, and Harvard, Boston, the two last Universities which I visited.

During this long trip through a dozen Universities, I was invited to give some lectures and participate in seminars for graduates. This happened in the Universities of State College, Philadelphia, Gainesville and Southern California. The direct contact with students during these seminars or during informal meetings in their fraternities or personal encounters, permitted me to glance into the interests of American youth in political sciences. I, also, saw the kind of relationship which exists between the student and the teacher, which is freer and more informal than that in Europe, with all its advantages and disadvantages.

Except for the discussions on the problems which essentially interested me, I had also the opportunity to talk with colleagues, who

in many cases, had differing opinions to mine, on more general problems, such as:

- (a) on the methodology of political sciences;
- (b) on the relations between the studies in the Schools of Public Administration and the Law Schools (a quite different relation to that existing in the European Continent);
- (c) on the courses of legal philosophy and jurisprudence;
- (d) on the courses of social philosophy, more especially the courses on the social philosophy of the ancient Greeks; and,
- (e) on the courses of educational administration.

In the Universities of Gainesville, and Southern California, I closely followed the way in which German and Turkish civil servants were given an advanced training course in public administration. I was, also most interested in the training of Turkish teachers, carried out in the University of Gainesville. My interest was in view of the possibility of sending Greek civil servants and teachers abroad for a similar purpose.

Another most valuable experience was that of my acquaintance with the families of many University professors. The cordiality, warmth and hospitality I met in these modest homes, the simplicity of their life matched with the simplicity of character, created an atmosphere of intimacy and friendliness which on the Continent is seldom created, and then only after a long acquaintanceship. I, immediately, felt at home and never had the impression of being received because it was considered an obligation on their part. I really believe it was a pleasure on both sides. Our acquaintance began with a good will and a characteristic deep respect of

human personalities and ended with a sincere feeling of friendship and mutual understanding. During these long gatherings, everyone was outspoken on his viewpoints with an absolute frankness. In my presence, my American colleagues discussed among themselves their own problems as if I were one of them too. They never tried to hide possible weaknesses or defects of their people, their Universities or their country. They often stressed the wrong side of things more than the good one. I was never shocked by the so-called propaganda in advertising style. If my friends all over the States were always happy to show me the beauty of their country and the qualities of its people and its wonderful scientific achievements, they never hesitated in pointing out and even in emphasizing the defects and failures. In this manner everybody gave me the means to see and learn everything, especially the bad aspects which would otherwise have slipped my attention; with the result that I was helped to find the truth, even if it was not always favorable for the United States. I lived in an atmosphere of complete confidence with the feeling that I was a member of this community of free people who speak and think free of the usual so-called nationalistic egotism. The shrewdest propaganda in the totalitarian style could never have had the effect this complete lack of propaganda had on me.

There exists in the United States a solid guarantee that sectarianism and extremes will never find roots, and the sporadic attempts against freedom of thought and belief will fail in a very short time, because they are inconsistent with the spirit and character of the American people.

July, 1955
Athens, Greece

~~Report~~
~~to the State Department~~
~~Division of Exchange of Persons~~

1 Report
to the Governmental Affairs
3 Institute Washington D.C.

of Prof. Conrad Tietze, Jr.
grantee of the Amer. Jt.
2 Smith-Mundt Act

When a grant under the
Smith-Mundt Act was offered
me the past winter as they
I accepted it with great
pleasure, believing that it
could be useful to me
as well to the Jt. which
so kindly offered it

After having received the grant under the South-West act to think (to consider) what it could be the use of it for me and for the gl. which granted it.

As for myself, I thought that this grant could be useful to me in two ways: - by permitting me to use as my home my knowledge in a special field of problems of which I was working at this time. (By) occasion to get acquainted with the political social and political life of the U.S. The special problems in which

՝ 5423 հոկտեմբերի 21-ին Կապիտալի ԿԵՄ-ում:

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Կապիտալի ԿԵՄ-ում 1952 թ. 10-ին Կապիտալի ԿԵՄ-ում:

Կապիտալի ԿԵՄ-ում 1952 թ. 10-ին Կապիտալի ԿԵՄ-ում:

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Կապիտալի ԿԵՄ-ում 1952 թ. 10-ին Կապիտալի ԿԵՄ-ում:

Կապիտալի ԿԵՄ-ում 1952 թ. 10-ին Կապիտալի ԿԵՄ-ում:

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1952 թ. 10-ին Կապիտալի ԿԵՄ-ում:

Կապիտալի ԿԵՄ-ում 1952 թ. 10-ին Կապիտալի ԿԵՄ-ում:

I was interested by the following:
by order to improve the ^{idea} ~~state~~ of
a confederated Europe ~~can we~~
~~get~~ and to draft the ^{1st} ~~first~~
administrative pattern, can
we get some suggestion or ideas
from the ways in which the
American confederacy ^{has been} ~~is~~

constituted and is functioning
up to ^{our} ~~present~~ ^{days}? To ~~see~~ ^{find} what
are the points in which we
could follow the examples
we can find in U. S. pol.
hist. life? To give an
answer to the question, I
had to study text, but I

X

had also to see ^{by myself} American 4
life. & I had namely to
see how conflicts are raised
between the States and the
F. G. and how they are settled.
How ^{by} the U. S. the principle
of unity does not (abolish)
(détruit pas) the principle of
the federation; of ~~equal~~ ^{states}
how in the frame of a united
State the 48 States remain also
States and do not degenerate
to mere administrative ~~districts~~
^{districts} (of the F. G.).

It is for this reason that
I had to see different

BULLETIN D'INSCRIPTION

A retourner à MM. Gusdorf et Ricoeur, Palais Universitaire
Strasbourg.

VI^e CONGRES DES SOCIETES DE PHILOSOPHIE DE LANGUE FRANCAISE

Nom:

Prénom:

Qualité:

Adresse:

- s'inscrit comme Membre actif ou Membre associé¹⁾- présente ou ne présente pas¹⁾ une communication:

Titre ou sujet de la communication:

- sera accompagné des Membres associés suivants:

Nom

Prénom

Adresse

.....

- désire être logé de préférence:

dans un hôtel de catégorie supérieure (1.000 francs et au-dessus),
moyenne (500 à 800 francs)¹⁾ ;

dans un Foyer Universitaire pour Messieurs seuls (200 à 500 francs)¹⁾.

Les Ecclésiastiques qui en feront la demande peuvent être logés au Grand Séminaire.

Ci-joint la somme de 1.000 francs comme droit d'inscription, en mandat, chèque bancaire, chèque postal ¹⁾.

Observations:

A

, le

Signature,

1) Rayer les mentions inutiles.

5

~~types~~ kinds of state, having
different economic and
social formation, and of
different legislation. By

~~It is by this~~ traveling
through these different states
the other ^{purpose} ~~part~~ to which I
(aimed), the general know-
ledge of the social ^{and} ~~of~~ pol-
itical & life of the U.S.

would simultaneously
be ~~reached~~ ^{reached}.

~~It is in this~~ During the
travel I had also to
meet the people who could
~~be~~ ^{be} ~~use~~ helpful to ~~the~~ ^{the} developing

Cotisations:

Les cotisations (3.000 francs pour les membres actifs qui reçoivent le volume des Actes et 2.000 francs pour les membres associés) peuvent être versées dès maintenant au compte courant postal de la Société Philosophique de Strasbourg au nom de son trésorier:

Monsieur GRAPPE
12, rue Humann, Strasbourg
C.C.P. 38600 - Strasbourg.

Un acompte de 1.000 francs doit être versé comme droit d'inscription, le reste pouvant être réglé au moment du Congrès. Les membres inscrits qui seraient empêchés de participer aux travaux du Congrès recevront le volume des Actes. Les congressistes étrangers qui seraient gênés par les difficultés du change sont dispensés de verser dès maintenant leur droit d'inscription.

ORGANISATION:

L'organisation matérielle du Congrès est en bonne voie grâce à la généreuse compréhension des autorités locales et des notabilités de la région. Plusieurs réceptions officielles et banquets sont prévus. Nous espérons que le Congrès pourra prendre à sa charge une excursion d'une journée dans les Vosges et le vignoble alsacien, avec visite de Colmar.

Les congressistes inscrits recevront un mois à l'avance un billet de Congrès donnant droit aux réductions habituelles sur les chemins de fer.

Les Sociétés de Philosophie de langue française sont invitées à désigner un ou deux délégués pour les représenter officiellement à la séance administrative dont nous ne saurions trop souligner l'importance.

La troisième circulaire qui donnera les dernières indications relatives à l'organisation du VI^e Congrès sera envoyée aux congressistes inscrits dans le courant de juillet.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur et cher collègue, l'expression de nos sentiments distingués.

Le Président du Congrès:

René HUBERT,

Recteur de l'Académie de Strasbourg.

[41.11]

of my subject considering
~~for the purpose of his idea~~ 6
I was not mistaken ~~that~~
by ~~betting~~ forecasting that
the academic people would
be the most likely to help
me achieving both of my
purposes (aims). High officials have
been also in some cases
helpful but in general
they did not ~~have~~ ^{possess} the ~~to~~
^{broad horizon}
~~that large~~ ~~view~~ of the pro-
fessors ⁱⁿ of the several uni-
versities I visited.

The ^{Director} ~~Department~~ of Ex-
change of Persons charged
to ~~the~~ ^{the} Jh. Off. but to take
care of my whole trip.
So it is with members of
the institute that I

Column 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

planned my tour ~~and~~ ^{and} 7
 chose the places, where I had
 to stay and the persons I had
 to meet. My ~~ex~~ knowledge
 of human life being very
 (close to zero) ^{scarce} I had to rely
 to the experience and the
 intelligence of the members
 of this Inst. ^{Inst.} who were special-
 ly in charge of my person.
 If this is the best way to
 act - I can't say; but
 for me this procedure has
 proved a complete success.

If not for the experience
 the efforts and the good will
 of the members of the ^{Governmental} ~~Inst.~~
^{Plans Institute}
 it would have been impos-
 sible to me to learn

ΚΟΡΥΔΑΝΟΣ

ONOMA

ΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΕΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΑΔΟΧΟΣ ΑΠΟΡΡΙΠΤΕΒΗ

by a short burst of time ^{up} 8
 much and to ^{make} meet ~~so early~~
~~valuable~~ ~~precious~~ acquaintances with
 all over the country. The
 work of the Institute did
 not finish with a first
~~draft of the my~~
~~program~~ ~~was~~. During my
 (travel) ^{trip} ~~suggesting it~~ ~~was~~
 times ^{it} appeared that cer-
 tain changes should be
 done ~~in my first program~~.
 Every change of the kind
 brought with ^{it} ~~to~~ the change
 of the whole itinerary. But
 as the Institute took kindly
 care of my railway tickets
 and my hotel reservations
 the Institute ^{it} ~~was~~ kept busy

METS - APARTOS

CROMA
LATTING ALYONIS
ANALYSIS
APARTOS
APARTOS

during ~~the~~ ^{my} whole tour through
the country. Also this practical
aspect was so carefully
~~drafted~~ arranged and
rearranged by the Institute
that I ~~could~~ ^{really} got the best
^{results} I could ^{have} ~~any~~ ⁱⁿ ~~any~~ ^{every}
^{stay} ~~place~~ of my trip

My first stay in the U.S.
was ~~at~~ Wash. for ~~about~~ more
than two weeks. This starting
point seems to me extremely
interesting for every foreigner
whose interests are in close
relation with (the ~~functioning~~
of the state) publ. education.

During this stay I attended
some ~~interesting~~ ^{courses} organized

ΚΡΑΤΙΚΩΝ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΕΙΩΝ

ΟΝΟΜΑ

ΕΤΑΓΓΕΛΙΑ

ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ

ΑΝΑΡΧΟΣ ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡ

[41.18] 10
by the Reception Center for foreigners
as ~~an~~ a general introduction
to American life. These courses
would be much more interesting
if the average of the foreigners
who attended ~~at~~ ^{them} belonged
to a leaders-level. This was
not the case and so these
courses will not very use-
ful to people to ~~people~~ ^{having}
a certain ^{national} ~~background~~
ground. Later but I was
^(during my stay in Washington)
~~also~~ could attend the ^{Conference} ~~Session~~ of the Society of
Public Affairs. This was the best
possible introduction to
problems and persons I could
hope. I heard for days the
most interesting discussions

ΠΛΑΤΕΙΑ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗΣ

Q n o m A

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΗ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΕΙΣ

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΣ

5. 4. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 8

of the crucial problems of
 the am. publ. adm. and
 I met ~~to~~ a great number
 of outstanding personalities
 in the field of publ. adm.
 My ~~friendship~~ ^{friendship} and ^{my} ~~cooperation~~ ^{cooperation}
 in ~~peace~~ ^{peace} with ~~many~~ ^{some}
 experts in Publ. Adm.

~~has~~ also helped to make
 of this ~~work~~ ^{enlightening} ~~and~~ ^{into}
~~the~~ ^{the} ~~world of~~ ^{problem}
 of ~~the~~ ^{and} the difficulties
 of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Administration~~
 of ~~public~~ ^{life} in the U. S.

Impressed by this start
 I thought that my second
 step would be, a ~~close~~ ^{longer}
 (1944) contact with some am.
 friends who knew ~~me~~ ^{me} as a
 theoretician of ~~Public~~ ^{my} Social Sciences
 (economics) and as well as

ATION AZOMATON

ONOMA

EPITEAMA

ALYBYNEIS

ANADOXOS

TAPATHPHS.

12

publ. admin^{in state} ~~in force~~ ^{and}
 who could help ^{me} make
^{easier} the transition from my way
 of conceiving ~~and~~ facing
 things to the way which
 is usual in your country

So I went first to State College
 to where ^{Dr. H. H. H. was teaching} I may to whom
^(Trop) ~~my~~ helped ~~(currently)~~ the
 reorganization of the Admin ^(in force) ~~by~~
 teaching. Thanks to his
 my first steps, the most
 difficult, became easier
 Although during my trip
 I primarily discussed
 problems ^{directly} related to the
~~above~~ idea of federalism
 I could not neglect

ΑΓΓΕΛΟ ΠΟΥΛΟΥ

ΟΝΟΜΑ

ΕΠΙΣΤΕΛΜΑ ΑΙΕΥΘΥΝΕΙΣ

ΑΝΑΡΧΟΣ ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ

B

the occasion to examine pro-
 blem ~~which~~ whose relation
 with the my ^(empire) interest
 were rather loose or some-
 thing inexact. So although
 I was primarily interested
 in the conflicts between States
 and ^{the} relation between States
 and the F. G., I extended
 my discussion to ^{the} problems
 of the relation of the State
 to the local ^{opinion} ^{learning} ^{to} ^{discussions} ⁱⁿ ^{the}
 State College and Phila-
 delphia with these two
 Institutes of Govt. gave me
 a very interesting outlook
 (from this side). After this
 first introductory approach

ΒΗΘΛΗΜΕΙΑ ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ

ΟΝΟΜΑ ΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ ΑΝΗΛΟΧΟΣ ΓΡΑΦΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ

2nd record one followed: This ¹⁴
 time a professor who was my
 teacher is Germany many
 years ago, Prof. ^{Dr. H. H.} Velt is Ohio
 Columbia, knowing ^{the}
~~climate~~ ^{spirit} and the methods.

~~large~~
 by which I was educated
 and the methodology
~~was not~~ with which I was
 familiar; was ~~for~~ excellently
 fitted to point out for
 me the differences ~~and~~
 between ^{my theoretical background} ~~them~~ (and the common
 (theory) way of thinking

After ^{some} ~~this~~ enlightening
 discussions with Prof. Velt,
 and my improvement
 (in the mean time) in the
 every days life experiences

ΒΟΤΑΝΙΚΟΣ

ΟΝΟΜΑ

ΕΠΙΓΕΛΑΜΑ

ΑΙΧΥΘΥΝΕΙΣ

ΑΝΘΑΚΟΣ

ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ

I began my big bin ^{to} ~~which~~ ^{states}
~~came~~ from the south. My
 first stay was in Gainesville
 Florida. ~~##~~

I would like to ^{make} ~~say~~
 here some general remarks
 which ~~are~~ stand ⁽¹⁹¹⁰⁰⁾ for
 all the other universities
 and institutions I visited
 until the end of my
 (stay) in the U.S. -
 In every place a young
 professor was my sponsor.
 He took care of everything
 during my stay there. I
 had ~~to~~ several professors
 guiding me through schools
~~and~~ persons and problems

BAOH

O O O M A

E R A S M U S A L E X A N D R I S

A M M A R X O S C I A P A T H R H E T I S

[41.31] 16

Every ~~body~~ ^{one} has ~~done~~ fulfilled
this (boiling) task with a good
will and a kindness ~~which~~
I shall never forget and
which I shall always con-
sider as a distinctive ^{mark} ~~feature~~
of the american character
at least among the intel-
lectuals. — During my stay
in Gainesville I ~~also~~ ^{also}
(~~payed a long~~) wrote a
~~report of Public Schools~~ and
~~to attend~~ could, thank ~~of~~
City Managers to the ^{some} Professors
~~of~~ of Publ. Adm., (in ~~order~~ to)
until St. Peter'sburgh, where
I attended for two days
the ^{4th} ~~5th~~ ^{a short} ~~course~~ ^{course}
~~for~~ prepared for the City-managers ^{of Florida}

ΓΑΝΑΤΕΙ

ΟΠΟΜΑ ΕΠΙΓΕΛΜΗ ΔΙΕΚΟΥΣΕΙΣ ΑΝΑΡΧΟΣ ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ

My next stop was, ~~to~~
 through New-Orleans to Baton
 Rouge - where among many
 other colleagues I had the extreme
 pleasure ^{to} to have long
 talks with Prof. Ernst
 Voegelin, the author of
 the Introduction to a new
 Science of Politics, a man
 who is a rising glory in
 the field of Political Science
 in the U. S. - [My next
 + stop] were the Southern Califor-
 nia University of Los Angeles
 and the Berkeley University
 of San Francisco. In Chicago
 my principal meetings

Y1 and Y2 Bria Noa

Y1 and Y2 Thady Thady

Y1 and Y2 Paurfy

Y1 and Y2 Larent

Y1 and Y2 Paurd

Y1 and Y2 Kerkel-Breuten

Y1 and Y2 Kerkel

Y1 and Y2 Fauraster

Y1 and Y2 Fauraster

Y1 and Y2 Fauraster

Y1 and Y2 Fauraster

Y1 and Y2 Fauraster

Y1 and Y2 Fauraster

Y1 and Y2 Fauraster

Y1 and Y2 Fauraster

Y1 and Y2 Fauraster

did not take place
(were not) in the University
of Chicago but in the Public
Adm. Clearing House, an
institution in which ^{you} have
the possibility to find ^{united} under
one roof ~~all~~ the most im-
portant organizations deal-
ing with various aspects
of Publ. Adm. in the State
^{what} ~~it~~ is not possible of course
in ten days is merely to
bring the sources ^{where} from ^{where}
you can get your information
and your knowledge ^{of}
of the ^{American} problems ~~in~~ public adm.
you are interested in. And
this is more than ^{a valuable} ~~an important~~
result for which Chicago
has been extremely valuable

I arrived in New-York ^{at} ~~where~~ the closing of the academic year. ~~University was closing~~
 So I mixed in the University of Columbia's various professors whose acquaintance would have been ^{important} ~~valuable~~ to me. Nevertheless, I had found enough members of the Faculty still there and enjoyed ~~to~~ highly instructive discussions with them. The same may be said for Yale (New Haven) and Harvard (Boston) the two last Universities which I visited.

Ἐν οὖν αὐτῇ συνωστῆσαι
 πολλοὺς εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ
 μέρος, ἔργον ὡς
 καὶ τὸν πόδα ἡ οὐκ
 ἀποδοξὸς ἡ τοῦ αὐτοῦ
 μέρος.

During this long trip through
 a dozen of Universities I have
 been invited to make some
 lectures and to participate
 in seminars for graduate
 students; namely in the
 Universities of State College
 Philadelphia, Jannville
~~Berkeley~~ and Southern Ca-
 lifornia. My stay in the
 Universities of Detroit, ~~Yale~~
~~and~~ ~~Harvard~~ The contact with
 the students during these
 seminars or even in informal
 (meetings) is then fraternities
 or in personal (meetings) ^{overlooking}

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟΝ
ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΘΝΙΚΗΣ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ
—
ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΣ

[41.41] 21

permitted (to have a look
(va pipe pira pater) in the
interest of the american
youth in political science

I also could see the
kind of ^{existing} relations ~~between~~ ^{between} students
and ~~profess~~ teachers, which
^{and more informal}
~~are~~ more free than in Europe
with all the advantages
and disadvantages this
(see composite)

Deppayos opo
my discussion of ~~my~~
~~specifc~~ the problems which
primarily ^{are} ~~was~~ ~~of~~ ~~order~~
I had many occasions

app' orbi mai' o' h' noduloi cooh'
eom' ei' h' gormu', i'p' carloh
muloi h' mai' h' voodlung' epian
vnotayem' ei' hui' edimui
eyepogin' i'oi' gormu' r'ayor
lali' lai' eolr' gormu' uad' o'
ei' h' i'obopu' ^{gornu'} uadlung' at
epia' uadapifor' uai' to' o' i' u'
~~to' o' o' gormu' uai' ei' h' gormu'~~ ^{uadlung' uadapifor'}
uad' i' uadlung' uadapifor' ei'
epia' to' o' uai' to' ~~uad~~ ^{uadlung' uadapifor'} uad'
p'eyayopi' i'p' h' apauwale' to'
dor' uai' h' h'p'auwale' uadlung'
apauwale' uadlung' ei' eyigohy'
h' apauwale' uadlung' uadlung' ei'
apauwale' uadlung' uadlung' uadlung'
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to discuss with colleagues
having in many cases
(divergent) opinions, more
general problems

x) on the methodology
of political sciences ~~etc~~

y) on the relation of the
studies in the Schools of
Public Administration
and the Schools of Law.

-(a quite different re-
lation than the one existing
in the European continent)

z) on the courses of legal
philosophy and jurisprudence

d) of the courses of social
philosophy - more specially
the courses of the social phi-
losophy of the ancient greek

e) of the courses of educational
administration

By the Universities of Jams-
ville and Southern California
I followed more closely the
way in which german
and turk^(ind) public servants
(received a retraining course)

I also was interested in
the retraining of turk^(ind) teachers

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS D'ATHÈNES

ATHÈNES, LE
29-31, RUE SINA

16 Août 1952

JC

N° 10195

Le Secrétariat de l'Institut Français d'Athènes
présente ses compliments à Monsieur TSATSOS Constantin,
Professeur de l'Université d'Athènes, et a l'honneur de
lui adresser copie d'une circulaire de la Société Philo-
sophique de Strasbourg qui pourrait l'intéresser.

Monsieur TSATSOS Constantin
Professeur de l'Université
d'Athènes
9, Rue Kydaténéon
En Ville

[41.47] 24
of the University of
Jamsville. This was done
in view of the possibility
of sending for an ^{university} ~~university~~
~~returning~~ ^{upon} Greek public
servants and teachers ^{abroad.}

Another highly ~~valuable~~
valuable experience was
the acquaintance with
the families of many
professors - The ^{invaluable} ~~valuable~~
and hospitality met
in these modest homes, the
simplicity of ~~the~~ life
(unmatched) with the simplicity

ΔΙΚΗΓΟΡΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ

Δ. Κ. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΑΚΑΚΗ

ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΟΥ ΑΝ. ΣΧΟΛ. ΒΙΟΜΗΧ. ΣΠΟΥΔΩΝ

ΔΙΔΑΚΤΟΥ 47 - ΤΗΛ. 28024310-272

ΑΘΗΝΑΙ

'Αθήναι τῇ 14-4-1952

Κύριον

κ. Κωνσταντίνον Τσάτσον

'Ενταῦθα

Κύριε Καθηγητά

Παρακαλῶ θερμῶς ὅπως ρίψετε σεῖς καί ἡ κ. Τσάτσου μιά ματιά εἰς τὰ διορθώσεις τὰς ὁποίας ἐπέφεραν ὁ κ. Βενέζης, ἐάν δηλαδή αὐταὶ συμφωνοῦν πρὸς τὰς ὑποδείξεις σας. Ἐπίσης παρακαλῶ καὶ διαβιβάζω καὶ παράκλησιν τοῦ κ. Βενέζη νὰ ἔχω συντόμως τὰς κρίσεις σας διότι ὁ κ. Βενέζης ἐπείγεται νὰ λάβῃ τὴν ἀμοιβὴν του μέχρι καὶ τῆς Πέμπτης.

Ζητῶ συγνώμην διὰ τὴν ἐνόχλησιν.

Με πολλὴν ἐκτίμησιν

ΟΚ. Δημήτρης Ανάκας

of ~~the~~ character created
an atmosphere of intimacy
and friendship, which
in the continent is rare-
ly created and only after
a long time. ~~Then~~ I felt
at once at home, I never
^{had the impression}
~~felt~~ I was just received
because this was an obli-
gation. It was a pleasure
for both sides. The acquain-
tance began with a good
will and with a
profound deep
respect of the human per-
sonality and ^{ended} ~~the departure~~
~~finished~~ with a sincere

(Specialty - Specialty X 2.6 ft) 130V3L 40000000

1. ~~breeding of a species of birds in over-~~
 2. ~~many nests~~ ~~birds~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~nest~~
 3. ~~birds~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~nest~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~nest~~
 4. ~~birds~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~nest~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~nest~~
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 73. ~~birds~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~nest~~ ~~in~~ ~~the</~~

feeling of friendship and
mutual ~~(continues)~~

During these long evenings
every body spoke out
its point of view with
frankness
in London, I met my
colleagues and discussed among
their own problems.
As if I was one among
my colleagues. They never
tried to hide the weakness
of their aspects of their
people or their country.
They shared out much more
the wrong side of things
than the good one. The

[41.53]
I was never shocked by the ^{the} ~~so~~ called propaganda in
advertising style ~~was never~~
~~was never~~ If my friends all
once the ^{States} ~~country~~ were always
happy to show me the beau-
-ty of the country and the
qualities of ^(its) ~~the~~ people, of
(its) scientific achievement
they never refused to
stress and even to em-
phasize the defects and
failures. The result is
that everybody gave me
the means to see everything
and the more
to see the bad sides which
otherwise would be ignored

*ആരംഭം ആയിട്ടു നോക്കുക

63

•V•I•X•J

my attention; the result
 is that I was helped to
 find the truth, even if it
 was not favorable for the
 U. S. So I lived in an atmosphere
 of ^{complete} confidence,
 with the feeling that I
 was a member of this
 community of free people
 who speak and think
 & do as of the usual
 so-called nationalistic
 groups. The most
 shrewd propaganda is the

Da udye lo labage eolo
 lo bityon ve' eph' an ydmo
 eolip eph' . ve alip uoz his
 aialy pas ole Ede. hys de
 ydye lo alip uoz looto
 ve' lo alipife a arendye.
 luote ygos, oik uas oi
 ygos p' arendye aluois
 p' arendye oporeyos.

Hyd ve dy y uoy his
 aialy pas eoluo a eoluo
 alipio. lo p' arendye
 uadepion lo iderue' oio

totalitarian style could
never have the effect this
complete lack of propaganda
had on me. ~~It was a conse-~~
~~quence~~ There is in the U.S.
a solid warrant (offering)
that sectarianism and
extremism will never
find roots and the
scoopedness of attempts
^{against} freedom of belief
and thought will ~~for~~
fail in a very short time
because they are

^{Kpiv}
~~huv~~ erlyw's agello is'
 uas cyappor. h' amf
 se vly ok idum op-
 gupab h' cywung so
 schung. Mopci is to m
 vlt' p'p' s' roneg is, ued
 mywoly

inconsistent with the
spirit and character of
the american people

per amoremque eiusque et uxoris
idque, sed eius beatus duno con-
fiteri et exprobrare et expro-
bare in idem. Sed natepore
exprobrare suamque et ad
opere in te natepore in idem
idem. Me natepore idem
quodam oler idemque exprobrare et
exprobrare idemque da exprobrare in
quodamque natepore in idemque
idem natepore in idemque
idem. Exprobrare idemque in idem
in per eius idemque in idemque
in et exprobrare in idemque

[42.1]

Proposed to

The Governmental Affairs

Wash.

[4202]