

less readiness; in others it has been declined. In the latter case the offended government has happened (9 inform) the agent that no further official intercourse would (10 hold) with him and (11 send) him his passports.

b. Request for Recall

In 1793 Mr. EC. Genet was appointed French minister to the United States. On his arrival, and before (1 present) his credentials, he began (2 fit) out privateers (armed ships, privately owned, authorized by the government to attack enemy shipping) (3 seize) British ships, in violation of the United States neutrality.

When remonstrated with, Mr. Genet expressed contempt for the opinions of the President. By (4 question) the president's authority Genet offended the nation. The US representative in Paris was instructed (5 ask) for Genet's recall, which was immediately granted. The French Republican Government took advantage of the occasion (6 ask) for the withdrawal of Mr. Morris, who had taken part in the effort (7 effect) the escape of Louis XVI from Paris. This was at once conceded.

c. On the History of Diplomacy

The origins of diplomacy are (1 seek) in Venice. As early as the 13th century the republic, with a view to (2 safeguard) the public interests, began (3 lay) down a series of rules for the conduct of its ambassadors. Thus envoys to the court of Rome were forbidden (4 try) (5 find) benefice for anyone. In 1268 ambassadors were commanded (6 surrender) on their return any gifts they had received, and by another decree, they were made (7 take) an oath (8 conduct) affairs to the honour and advantage of the republic. About the same time it was decided that diplomatic agents were (9 hand) in, on their return, a written account of their mission. And after (10 expand) the decree ordered the ambassadors (11 deposit), within fifteen days of their return, a written account of the replies made to them during their mission together with anything they might have seen or heard to the honour or in the interests of the republic.

By the close of the 16th century diplomacy had become frankly Machiavellian, and the ordinary rules of morality were held not (12 apply) to the intercourse between nations. This was admitted in theory as well as in practice. *Germonius*, after a vigorous denunciation of (13 lie) in general, argued that it was permissible for the safety or convenience of princes.

At the same time he affirmed that an ambassador must (14 study) (15 speak) the truth. The situation is summed up in the famous definition of *Sir Henry Wotton*: 'An ambassador is an honest man sent (16 lie) abroad for the good of his country'. The most successful liar, in fact, was considered (17 be) the most successful diplomat. So it was accepted, that no diplomat was even expected (18 believe) and the best way (19 deceive) was, as *Bismarck* cynically put it, (20 tell) the truth.

But in addition to (21 be) a liar ex officio, the ambassador was also an honorable spy. The principle functions of ambassadors consisted in (22 look) after the affairs of his own country and (23 discover) the affairs of the other. 'A clever minister will know how (24 keep) himself informed of all that goes on.'<sup>5</sup> This being so, ambassadors were regarded as necessary but unwelcome guests.

d. Reform is on the way

There will soon be something of a revolution in American diplomacy if the Senate has its way. It has just passed a Bill requiring Ambassadors and other members of the Foreign **Service** (1 have) a 'useful knowledge' of the principal language or dialect of countries in which they are (2 serve), with an understanding of their history, culture, and political institutions. In other words it will no longer be possible for an envoy (3 appoint) to Sri Lanka without (4 know) the name of its Prime Minister. The Bill needs still (5 pass) the House of Representatives and (6 sign) into law.

Senator Fulbright has been consistent in (7 enforce) these linguistic standards. She expressed her disappointment at many diplomats, whether or not career officers, (8 be) not bad enough (9 reject) but not really first-rate. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee issued a report which called such failure inexcusable. The richest country in