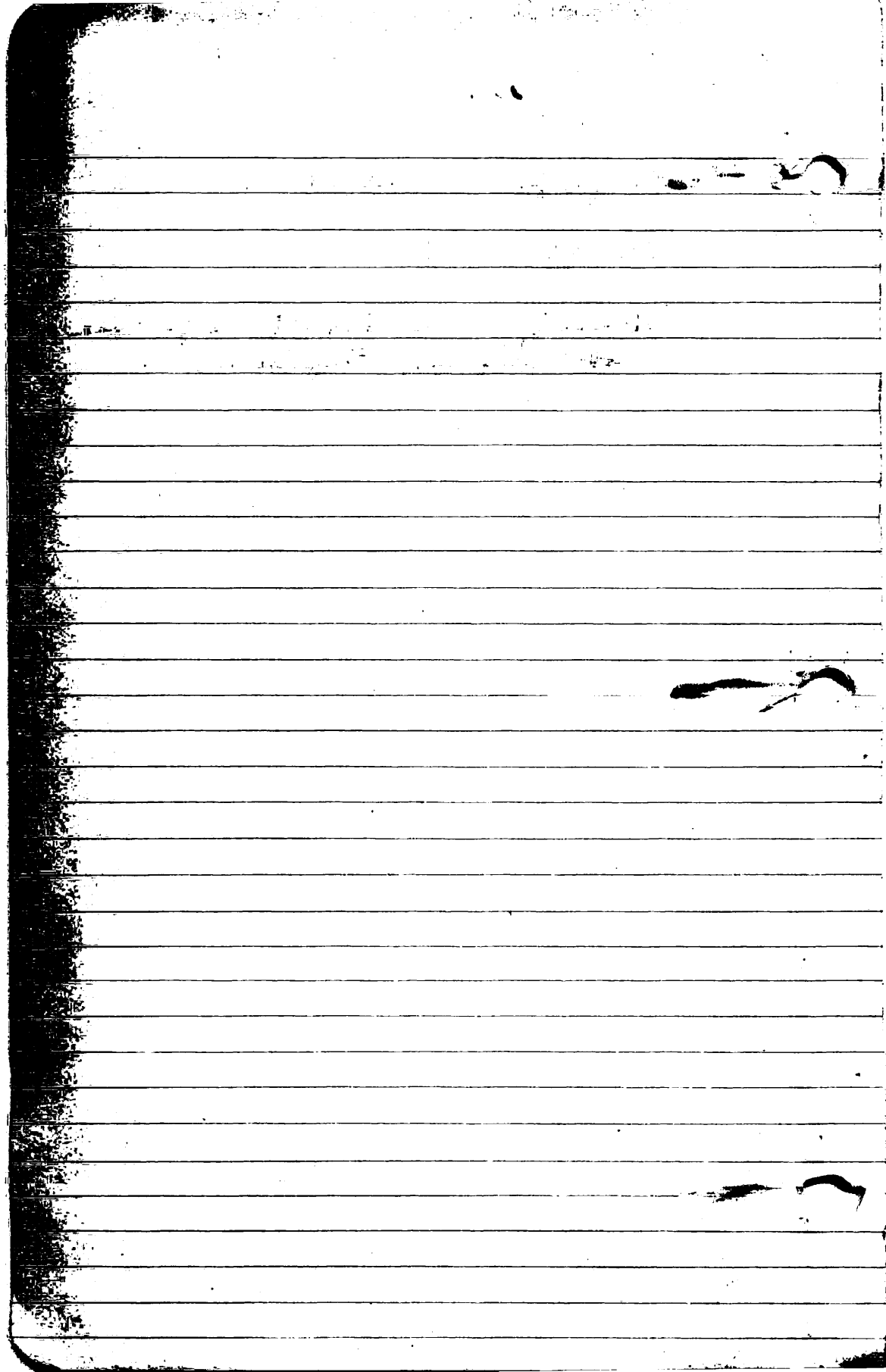


Pages from Sept 21 '50

& after 1951

Mainly of the GATT conference
at Torquay, England



Palau hotel charges

1950	3-27	Oct 3	25-1-3
	05-4	10	24-9-8
	11	17	26-11-11
	18	24	27-6-6
	25	31	18-6-6
Nov	1	7	30-11-9
	8	14	21-12-0
	15	21	26-16-3
	22	28	32-15-3
	29	Dec 5	25-4-3
Dec	6	12	26-13-3
	13	19	17-14-11
	20	22 (Climberia)	3-1-6
	23	Jan 2 (Berlin)	
Jan	3	9	23-12-0
	10	16	24-15-3
	17	23	24-10-0
	24	30	26-4-0
Jan	31	Feb 6	25-12-6
Feb	7	13	25-11-9
	14	20	18-17-0
	21	27	23-17-6
	28	Mar 6	22-8-5
Mar.	7	13	25-19-6
"	14	20	18-15-9
"	21	27	27-19-0
	28	Apr 3	25-2-3
1951	Apr 4	10	24-15-0

Account for Lu-
State of Louisiana
Deliber-

1950

Sept 21, On Penn R.L. train with U.S. delegation to the trade and tariff conference at Tarquay England, three Parliament of us, families included.

Mummy and I rented 3265=0= St. Three weeks ago and moved into the basement recreation room - which tapered the preparation for departure. Mummy was terribly scalded arms and neck nearly went in early July when a pressure cooker spread steam, boiling water and some beans out at her. The burn healed gradually, one a third degree that had developed an ulcer has not quite healed, but Dr. Irvine said she could go, and Dr. Green said that she wasn't very well but lots better than last January.

Going snow and renting meant a considerable amount of house cleaning, the back room and the behind the beyond would not know themselves. I took a room in the "All States" alleged hotel the last three nights to facilitate the operation. Tom Rogers very kindly took ~~us~~ the bags that were to be checked to the station to the station along in the evening - they were piled on tracks no receipts given. Shops for the best. There were four including an expensive Val Pac, it was with trunk and two steamer trunks went ahead for the ship hold - to be freight ~~near~~ at Southampton.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
AND BEST WISHES
FOR THE NEW YEAR

ΚΑΛΑ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΥΓΕΝΝΑ
ΚΑΙ ΕΥΤΥΧΕΣ
ΤΟ ΝΕΟΝ ΕΤΟΣ



Just in case I might like to
know how to say it in Greek

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]



Penn. R.R. Train Sept 21 50

~~_____~~
in Washington or around to
Finletter, head of the Air Force - drove
us to the hotel - and quite a handful
of hand baggage - We had a taxi
coming at 7:00 and there wasn't too
much time left for sleeping.

Just now an early lunch - which
plus two sandwiches was \$5.00 and
not extraordinary either, - sandwiches
@ .95 per roll Britt's dinner roll
cost and all at .75 look even better

We were up at 6:00 ready and away
at 7:00, breakfast in the station and
on the train in season. The delegation,
few of whom I know personally, seem
like a good crowd. Left travel
people are on the train to shepherd
us onto the Queen Elizabeth.

~~_____~~
British Royal train at Southampton.

We are sitting in the train at the docks
in Southampton -

M.F. Francis Adams

BOROUGH OF TORQUAY



GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE
TORQUAY CONFERENCE

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR AND MAYORESS OF TORQUAY
(Alderman and Mrs. T. F. Adams)
AND THE CORPORATION

invite the pleasure of your company at
an Official Reception to be held at Torre Abbey, on
Thursday, September 28th, 1950

R.S.V.P. TO THE MAYOR'S SECRETARY,
TOWN HALL, TORQUAY

COCKTAILS
5.30 TO 7 P.M.

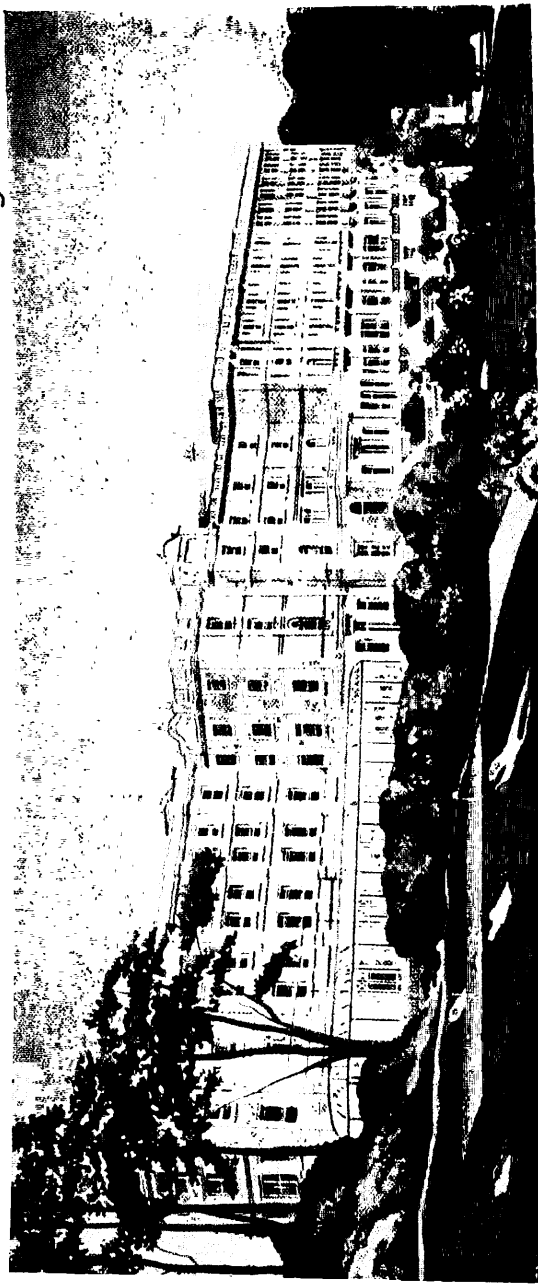
ENTRANCE by the MARQUEE ON THE WEST LAWN

*What a crowd on the grounds of
Torre Abbey. The Mayor played the host
by circulating among the guests
who were in various tents. Sherry
and a variety of tarts, crackers
etc were served.*

... 1 ROOMS. BATHROOM. Elevators. This property is ideally situated for full business has been



Passenger to -



The "Palace" Torquay - the finest hotel on the English Coast

These stickers came late to go on our way on lunch. The picture gives the side a better, with it is a large and excellent hotel, now being worked on repairing and

Sept 29 - Friday -

opened yesterday evening
of all the delegates in
a sizeable auditorium,
by a succession of speakers
different countries, followed
reception (notes opposite). The
who is a real estate man
nearly and with a strong
double row of broad
chair was quite a figure.

We live in the Palace Hotel
Mankint in Terquay, a
hotel for a resort. We have
rented extra well as to
a sizeable has both
all facilities, ample
out in short of tables
is in a wooded part of the
the process of rebuilding
walls are rather
small balcony and
over garden and
of course into verdant
woods, deciduous and
green.

is probably a mile and a half from
center, for three henny, less
two cents, and a long mile
the office, whether one can
of a name in less on the
most substantial places
with many gardens. With this
moist climate growth is luxuriant,

geraniums, dahlias and nasturtiums
are in the way in the march of
flowers and there is quite a parade.

Today people were getting settled
in their offices and talking over
problems. Later in the day I was
told the Turks would be ready to
exchange offer lists this evening
Monday. That would be fine
except that the keys to our filing
cabinets are not here. We hope to
have them tomorrow noon. It means
week end work for a few of us.
This is the first negotiation, and
important that we are ready to start
as stated - Here's hoping that the
cabinet keys are here and the
documents available tomorrow.

Sat Sept 30. Spent much of the day
in the office. Have typed and
working from available material
worked up the list of countries
we are prepared to offer Turkey -
the list he did in Washington sent
in some severely guarded mail
bag. After returning to the hotel
walked down path to Austey Cove,
mount woods and what negotiation.

Then back and with Charlotte
through grounds and onto the
high field bank and left top the
hill, a grand view of sea
and down at Austey Cove.

The hotel is really near the
sea but pine trees and the
woods cut off the view.
Haha gulls soar over it now
and then and we hear
their cries, perhaps early
in the morning.

difference in language

~~Refrigerator~~
Refrigerator

ironmonger

riding

guy or pipes

boiling ring

Unadopted

Elephant

Private way

Not a public way

Yard goods store

Tor -

Drapers

hill

Cowbe

valley

Unadopted

Not a public way.

(as a sign on a street)

Down seems to mean fields

Noor seems to cover much of the

idea of open country

A forest does not seem to imply

a great amount of trees i.e.

Dartmoor Forest is wild open

upland

Oct 2. First meeting with Turks -
This was first meeting any Gen.
team had with foreigners, and
one of those with which the
EATT negotiations opened. I had
been somewhat nervous about it,
but we were a friendly informal
basis right away. The Turks urged
us to hurry with our study of
their offer, which may have hidden
significance - may be they are
using the same concessions with
several nations - and may reflect
their stated work load and desire
to finish their job.

Oct 4. Lu phoned from Berlin - how
wonderful it could be - she
sounded well and said she was.
Bob expected Nov 10 - We expect
to spend Christmas there -
Army going in Mid-December -
We give up this room for
10 days at Christmas time, and
I go to Berlin then -

Later John Coplock called from
London, his phone there is 5883
His address in Cambridge
Fitzwilliam House
Cambridge England

Oct 15. Yesterday could I went by bus to the old town of Totnes, near Torquay: it was an good Saturday afternoon jaunt. The bus ride was fun along Torbay to Paignton, then inland to Totnes. The rolling Devon countryside is full of interest, red cattle and sheep, hay stacks with thatched roofs, also farm houses with thatched roofs. A trailer camp was modern enough. On the way we went near the Berry Pomeroy castle (ruins) which we must see again - Pomeroy being a Treadwell family name. Totnes has been a town for many centuries and the new grows out of the old without the conflict so often seen.

The church, guild hall and "Butter walk" we saw. The church lost stained glass through blast from a bomb, but did not suffer otherwise and is in good condition - old and showing it attractively. It is ~~not~~ rather large ~~and~~ small; it must be quite old from its carving, gargoyles, and the weathering in some places. The guild hall has been a functioning public ^{building} for many centuries, and had a list of village mayors going back maybe to the war of roses - it gives a sense of the continuity of life, and in a way brings those days nearer. The font was just off the road - a dark hole, now only used for a jar on the day of trial - there was also a man trap for prisoners, and a dog used to hold it shut -

In a little museum were
silver coins said to date from
about 978-1018, a few Roman
coins from Vespasian, and a small
bronze hatchet head said to be from
800 B.C. Also a head carved in
bas relief on mahogany said to be
from the ship St Peter of the
Spanish Armada.

The better walk is a stretch of
sidewalk where the second floor
comes out to the curb supported
on pillars - generally stone, some
weathered with carvings. Many
buildings seemed old, some new,
the street is narrow and picture-
que. It trades on this somewhat,
with antique shops. We had tea
in a pleasant place with an open fire,
(I had coffee) and found some postcards.
There are things we have not seen
which can be the object of another
afternoon jaunt. This was much more
interesting than the afternoon at
Tay Abbey (closed) and Pargnton - in
fact Taynes is a rare place.

There are quite a few around
Targny and more as you pass than
the railway.

This is being written on the train
coming back from Bath whither we
went this morning to a Bach festival.
This is an all day matter - leaving
the hotel at 7.30 back at not quite

midnight. I enjoy a train trip through
new country, and this is no exception,
though going back after dark does not
disclose much of the countryside. Travelling
in third class coaches one may see a
~~lot~~ of one's fellow humans. The ride
to Bath was across Devon and into
Somerset; I enjoy the farms, rivers and
shore. We rode through miles and
miles of former marsh drained probably
some hundreds of years ago, and used
for the most part as pasture and mainly
for beef cattle, some dairy cows and
some sheep. The countryside is
unscarred by the war, and the
towns did not look so badly from the
train, though Exeter was badly
bombed and Bristol is said to have
been likewise. In Bath there was
some damage, but not on a wide
scale, at least in parts where we went.

Bath seems to have had much
building in a comfortable way maybe
two centuries ago. Some of the blocks
reminded me of Paris.

Oct 22, '50 From the Bishop's Walk one looks across at this, only from a height that gives more height to the headland, and of course you get a grand sweep of sea. The walk has one of the finest sea views I've ever known, and an unusual place to watch birds - ahead-land is a feeding place for lots of sea birds, while the open ground with bushes and vines and nearby woods gives good cover for many land varieties. I saw a pair of robins but saw a pair this morning, a flock of magpies, a robin that captured a moth and ate it within five feet of me. You can look down on the backs of gulls as they soar and see them very clearly. This morning a cormorant was diving for fish; it stayed under water the following number of seconds on its dives; I could

not see that it caught fish, but it may have.

The seconds under water were 33-33-31-36.

30-16-40-40. Sometimes it would dive again

after a wait of 6-8 seconds sometimes

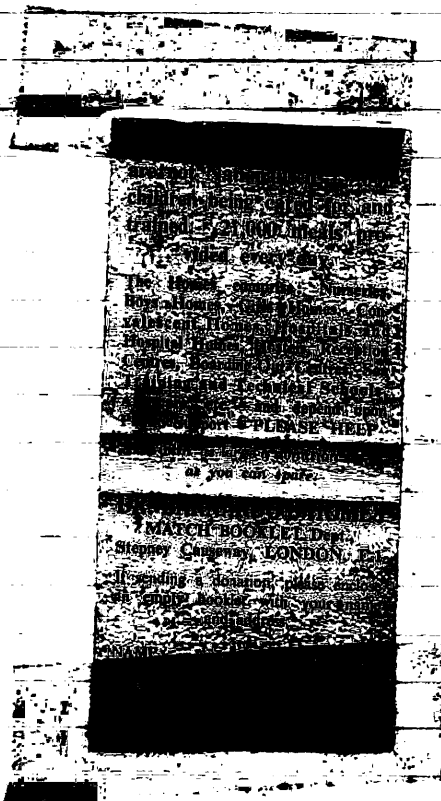
15-20.

Nov-1

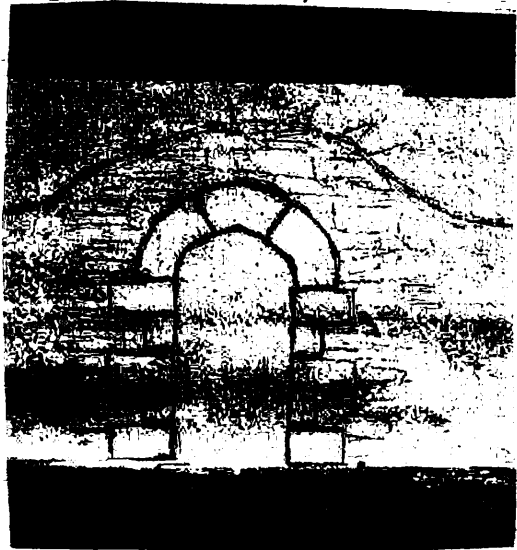
Folk song from Mrs James Lewis

Marty Groves in

John Jacob Niles song book.



Nov 5 '50



This doorway through a wall in Torquay seems to me to be quite nice. In my sketch the stones making the arch seem heavier in comparison with the cut stones forming the verticals than in the doorway itself. The arch is somewhat like some of those in the Tudor St James Palace in London. It seems a practical doorway in a wall, partly as the three stones of the arch might not require as much support while being put in place as some - though cutting the stone would probably outweigh that.

Oct 27 - Cumberland Hotel London

This is a good place to stay (as so
it appears - address

Marble Arch, London W.1.

Telephone Ambassador 1254

Its rates at the present time are

single rooms 25/

double rooms 38/6

} including
table & chair service

It is not very far from the Paddington
station, the taxi charge for Charlotte
and me was 5 shillings.

The train trip from Torquay was
reasonably comfortable, we went third
class, left Torquay at 4:30 reached

London at 9:10 - The round trip

fare is £2-13-9 per person \$7.52 -

The dinner served in the restaurant

cost us 5 shillings - seventy cents

and ^{about} as good as the one we paid

two dollars for on the Pennsylvania.

We ate with a man named

Rowth who has a cousin at home

someplace in New England

and another in our State Dept

Oct 28. This notice on the Laundry list
marked cancelled shows an aspect
of British "Austerity".

The NATIONAL necessity for fuel
economizing in fuel compels the
Management to advise visitors
that until further notice, only
one bundle of laundry per week
can be accepted from any visitor.
The contents of each visitor not
to exceed ten articles.

Three handkerchiefs or three
collars or three ties or two pairs
of socks or two pairs of stockings
will be regarded as one article

in each case

Visitors are urgently requested
to comply with these restrictions.

TOWN HALL . TORQUAY

RESERVED

8/-

WESTERN PHILHARMONIC
CONCERT

Solo Piano DENIS MATTHEWS

No. 22

Friday, Nov. 3rd 1950, at 8 p.m

Row

L

This seemed to me an excellent concert and the pianist wonderful. My good friend a little known comparative youngster (31-32). He played Beethoven's Emperor Concerto - a really grand piece. The program was in addition to that - Beethoven's Equant Overture - a Brahms Variations one theme by Haydn - an Adagio for strings by Samuel Barber and Haydn's Symphony #88 - which Charlotte thought would love -



TO BE PRESERVED.—Buttrams tower mill, Woodbridge, Suffolk, one of the windmills selected in a recent report by the East Suffolk County Council as most suitable for preservation.

Nov 23 '50. Our negotiating team entertained the Turkish delegation at the Imperial Hotel which was giving an American (?) Thanksgiving Dinner. The party and festivity were gay without being drunken or wauldin - lots of fun. The Turks enjoyed the spirit of gaiety a good deal I think.

There was dancing and there were cabaret numbers, the first by folk from London who did a lightly amusing act with costumes and properties. At about that time we were surrounded by the loud speaker to the phone. It was Dick from Berlin telling us of the birth of Mary Lincoln Sterling, and that she was fine, all things considered. This was grand very grand news.

Johnny then returned to entertain the Turks, and I went back and was made up to do a cabaret number with Constant Southworth - "Romeo and Juliet" to the tune of "Long long ago, long ago". I did Juliet on a picture under his Romeo; he had my hair with a plume of light blue feathers and silver pin, and ~~short~~ a fur cape, I had a string of beads around my head, yellow curls and a black long scarf around my bald head and hanging down. It seemed to go nicely, in fact we were given one of the prizes -

U

Rec 11 Dinner at ~~Madras~~ ^{Madras} he is a member
of the Turkish delegation.

Books on prehistoric Britain

- ^{How}
^{to}
^{Read} British Prehistory - Stuart Piggott
Prehistoric England - Graham Clark
Prehistoric Britain - J. C. Hawkes
Britain B.C. - S. E. Winbolt

Dec 13. We have concluded our negotiations with Korea. Charlotte and I had the Korean delegate - T. C. Yuen, their Minister in London - at the hotel for dinner. Prayer White joined us in the evening for coffee and conversation.

Dec 16. Charlotte started early for London and tomorrow will fly to Berlin for Christmas with Lin, Deak and Mary. I to follow on Dec 25. She has packed things up quite completely as we give up the room over the holidays.

I went with her as far as Westbury on the way to London, and then went to Salisbury to see the Cathedral. The weather has been unusually cold for England and the train trip was through snow covered country - snow too on trees - most beautiful.

The Cathedral is wonderful - they all are - this has a very fine spire - a unity many cathedrals don't have - cloisters - chapter house. Maybe more about it later. Also stopped at the Museum, enjoyed the gates to the Close, and half timbered buildings near St Anne's gate.

Also bought two hand woven ties at the shop of the Stonehenge Woollen Industry 51 High St. Salisbury, Wiltshire

These are woven by men blinded in WW I

Dec 18 Short days: at 7:30 one can
only make out the shapes of trees
and their outlines against the
sky.

7.50 Now you see the trees quite sharply
against the sky, and to quite an extent
as you look down into them from the
window - if there are no lights in the
room. By a few drops on the window
it must be raining to some extent.

8.00 At this point electricity is cut off
in an electricity economy move. These
cut offs are applied to different parts
of different cities all over England
It is now hardly light enough to
write and nowhere near light
enough to read.

Dec 23 '50. Am writing in a British

European Airways (B.E.A.) plane
enroute London. Amsterdam - Hamburg -
Berlin. It is a two engine ship like

a DC-3, and ^{is} flying British ~~made~~ ^{made} planes. We took

off at the Northolt Airport, London,
at 9:50 (9:12 in the timetable) and

in three or four minutes were up
in the haze. As the writing shows the

ship is flying smoothly. There has
been bad weather, very windy, but

this morning it was calm, cold
for London (about 35°, twelve below

normal according to the weather
summary). We are due in Berlin at

3:10 - Now, 10:00 we are up through
the haze, have sunshine, blue sky,

and a reasonably smooth layer of
soft looking cloud just below us.

The clouds floor out to the horizon
line, gives a bit of the "out of the world"
feeling.

BEA handles its passengers very
well, and the delays are not at

all normal for air travel - We were to
be at the Kensington downtown BEA

office at 8:12. I got there at 7:55,
from the Cumberland. Passengers report

to the designated window in a long
line; your baggage goes on a scale band -

and happily my brief case was not
weighed, letting the ValPac's 41 lbs get

under the 20 kilo limit. The porter
took the ValPac, and I did not see it

reaching the customs window at the airport. The Kensington office is not large, it has handling a lot of passengers, and with less crowding and confusion than at La Guardia in New York.

A flight bulletin just passed around tells us we are at 5000 ft altitude, reaching at 210 m. ph. airspeed, 205 mph. ground speed and 30 minutes behind schedule, - 70 miles from Northolt, hence over the North Sea.

The bus left the downtown office just about when scheduled. The ride out took over half an hour, with little traffic on the roads. The airport is out where the market gardens begin - as is only at Paris.

At the airport we were handled smoothly and customs people were not trying - hardly need for it in outgoing, but the attitude was easy. "The same amount of U.S. money shown on your passport?" "My reply" about the same" didn't lead to further questions. We are allowed to take out and bring in £5; this is a little low for convenience on a short visit away, as you would like to come back with more money in your pocket, - though on this trip it does not make any difference, as I have return tickets to Tarquay.

One of the crew just stopped and talked. said this is a converted house; I gathered there has been criticism of the plane as

a passenger carrier, but that the crew like it, it handles well, it isn't pressurized - which saves a lot of potential trouble and is all right if you don't need it. The cockpit is as big as a Concorde's - He is a genial lad - evidently B.E.A. believes in making the passengers feel they are not treated impersonally - the hostess is circulating around too, of course. A little while ago she circulated coffee and rolls with a dried beef lining - very good - more recently cigarettes and a variety of stimulating beverages which I guess were not on the house -

The clouds below are now rolled up and tossed around into all sorts of billows with cloud chasing between, lovely to see -

Yesterday the USDEL departed for the holidays different people were going to Ireland, Scotland, around England, Norway, Sweden, Berlin, Western Germany, a group on a trip swinging up the Rhine and back via Paris, Austria, Switzerland, France, Italy, Spain, Tangier and the Madeira Islands. The head of the delegation stayed at Tarquay and two secretaries made the longest trips

Coming on the Tarquay - London train several of us were in a well crowded compartment with three soldiers and other folk at the door. Constant Southwell

got the singing. I didn't take writing,
 and may have suggested the first song,
 while we were waiting for soup in the
 restaurant car. Now we are in
 those cloud billows and its getting
 to jolly for writing. I think we are
 working down toward the Amsterdam
 airport.

Feb 10 '51: Congress or rather the House in passing the Trade Agreements Bill added damaging amendments of these that providing for the re-adoption of "Peril Points" which were part of the U.S. program in 1941 seems most likely to stick. This puts much work on the Tariff Com and makes the points of view of its Commissioners of more than casual interest.

They seem to be somewhat as follows
O.B. Ryder, Chm. An ex commodity man (silk) put in by Taft many years ago. He could be almost a crusader but is somewhat of a fence rider and thinks of the Tariff Com as a supplier of information rather than as a moulder of opinion or even as if an agency which should express an opinion.

L.R. Edminster. Vice Chm. An old time economist, a crusader for the Trade Agreements program. Said to be a Lucas man.

E.B. Crossard. Ex college prof, a devout man and arch protectionist

E.D. Durand. An elder statesman, a moderate protectionist, ^{and} ~~but~~ a supporter of the program, but not a crusader for it.

G. M. Gill. Ex senator, few strong ideas for program. would be likely to protect own industries but Kansas

has little to protest -

J.P.G. regg. considers self a low
tariff man, but really is quite high.

He is an able person and fortifies

Brossard and influences D toward
toward ^{more} protection.

On Jan 26 the TAC met and considered the Turkish counterproposal. The team submitted a short report stating the results of their recent meeting with the Turks and the Turkish conditional acceptance of the U.S. proposal i.e. acceptance conditioned on an offer of a $\frac{3}{4}$ rate on raisins by the U.S. At all the team thought the Turks would settle for a 1% rate on raisins. In its report to the TAC the majority of the Team (Tariff, Commerce and Ag) were against acceptance, State (both Roscoe Sisson and I) were for acceptance. In their position the majority acted from different bases. George Robbins was fighting any concession on raisins. The Dept of Ag is under enough pressure from the California grape growers to be firm in that position, even though the President has approved offering $\frac{3}{4}$ percent as the rate of duty. Calia Herman felt that Commerce thought we should get a little more though I think she personally was for closing. Dave Ryback has opposed the closing as he feels the Turks are not shipping duties with a protective impact. He is really indifferent as he feels the TAC by approving the ~~offer~~^{offer} on nearly a basis for an agreement on Jan 17, about moved him out of his position, but not quite.

The TAC meeting was confused. Dr. Durand was absent & Corse had to leave soon after it began. Schweitzer for Agriculture felt badly that the

question of raising was discussed at all, and Wilson for Commerce said the TAC had not authorized discussion of it. They had simply given the Turks a proposal.

I explained that the Turks had asked for an offer by us on raising previously; they had been put off and now they conditioned acceptance of our proposal on an offer of $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. We had asked something as we approached an agreement and they had done likewise. Furthermore as raises were in the '39 Trade Agreement and would revert to a 1¢ rate if no action were taken, the U.S. would almost inevitably want to end the Trade Agreement rate even if it refused the Turkish request for a lower rate.

Dean said it was O.K. to discuss raises on an ad referendum basis and that the U.S. generally insists on the inclusion of items in bilateral agreements in GATT schedule.

McGowan (Commerce) wanted to put in the agreement lines that would force the termination of the discriminatory Nation Picture Admission Taxes. There was general agreement in the sense to get the taxes ended, but a general feeling that the proposal went too far. It was modified to have the joint letter of transmittal of the

new schedules contain reference to the U.S. interest in ending the tax - Schweitzer objected to action under the concession of the fact that the head of the Turkish Delegation was leaving for Ankara shortly; he felt that this was an attempt to force hasty and ill considered action.

The TAC discussion became confused. It was pointed out that there was very little economic importance attached to the concession, but Ag felt its political importance acutely. Dean finally moved that two small items be dropped, that the rest of the Turkish offers be accepted and that a rate of one cent a pound be offered on Substances raisins. He thought it would be well to conclude the agreement before the head of the Turkish Delegation left for Ankara.

Schweitzer opposed the settlement on such a basis and said he felt he would have to dissent if such an agreement were made. He mentioned the price support program, and said he thought the opinion of the Sec. of Ag should weigh heavily with the TAC in making decisions on Ag items.

Ostrom (Treasury) asked whether it was general policy to make no reduction in price support items. It isn't, and Ostrom continuing thought with imports so small there was no reason for not

reducing the duty.

The vote on Deans motion was 5-1 in favor: i.e. of concluding an agreement if possible on present offers and a one cent rate on raisins. Schwenger continued talking in dissent and it was the consensus of the TAC that Coase should be consulted before the proposal be offered to the Turks.

Schwenger personally was undoubtedly in a most difficult position. He is more in sympathy with the Trade Agreements Program than much of his department, and it puts men in the delegation who will watch what he does and report back. Robbins (who personally liked the ^{proposal} ~~agreement~~ when he offered them two weeks ago) was practically sent here for the purpose. Ag. can't forget that when an agreement with China lowered the rate on wolnuts, the Californians clipped the appropriation for the Bureau of Foreign Ag. relations to a small fraction of what it had been, forcing heavy reduction in staff.

Schwenger in the next parting shot was fighting the raisin offer in any way he could and he was clever at it, phony figures, phony argument. He felt he had to make a record -

(Dictated and typed from here on)

of the program

Feb 10 51. I am going to sketch out in some detail this Tarquay negotiation with Turkey. I hope to revise and smooth it, but that may not happen, but will set the thing down as I've seen it, with some background.

When I came back from Greece last February and talked with Bill Roundtree (who soon to be the director of the office of Greek Turkish and Slavonian affairs in the State Dept), he said he would like to have me back in the Dept and in his part of it and asked whether I would be interested in going to tariff negotiations at Tarquay. I had not heard of Tarquay before, and didn't know much more about GATT and the negotiations re trade and tariffs, but the idea was interesting and I said I would.

When my reemployment was worked out after long delay and yet another "loyalty" investigation, I was told to plan to go to Tarquay and to work on the preparation of offers to and requests from the Turks. Theoretically I was to spend 70% of my time on work for the Tarquay conference. Actually, until a week or so before leaving, there was so much other work pressing to be done that I doubt that preparations for Tarquay got 15% of my time. Robert Parke had been head of the Turkey Country Committee.

I took that over (also his desk, he
went to Tehran) and in the course
of the weeks with David Lynch of
the Tariff Com doing the real work
the committee

2
Feb 12. In my dictated memo of the
TAC treatment of the Turkish proposal
in late January, I did not put in the
depth of the division between members
and intensity of feeling.

Ostrom had supported my position
and strongly, but became far more
intense after a long conversation with
Hesin of the Turkish delegation at
a cocktail party given by the Uruguayans.
I introduced all members of the TAC
who were present to Hesin, and did
some chivvying lest they give things
away. Actually Hesin presented the
Turkish case very effectively -

Ostrom in TAC thereafter became
increasingly heated and intense -
Mrs. Goldwasser (Rohar) was rather cool
to the proposal of the Turks at first,
but became increasingly stirred up -
after the second meeting when the
Dept. politics struck out pretty sharply,
and Schweitzer had pushed the rest
around pretty hard, she said she had
nightmares half the night. Black,
who was strong for the agreement
as nearly as possible to the way the
Turks put it to us, was literally
sick the rest of the day or part of the
rest. He is high strung anyway, also
high principled, and was very dis-
gusted with the operation.

After a while there was a rough
division. ~~State, ~~covered~~ by being~~

supported pretty consistently by
Commerce especially Wilson, with
State trying to avoid a dissent and
protest by Ag. and the other members
out of sympathy with Ag in differ-
ing degree. Dean (Defense) and
Demand (Tariff) more objective,
disquieted and faking, and did the
rest, that it was outrageous for
Schwenker to push his protest
and ~~with~~ ^{carry} his record of resistance
& what his Dept desires to such
lengths. Also they were trying to
work out something that could
lead to an agreement. Ostron,
more furiously and personally
critical of Schwenker, Blich
more concerned over getting an
agreement fair and acceptable to
the Turks and unwavering
throughout in supporting proposals
to that end. Mrs. Goldwasser in-
creasingly critical of Schwenker's
course, and of the separate
proposals that were made in
trying to work something out. Paul
Luger (Interior) became a member
of the T+C while this was under
discussion. He gradually lined
up with Blich & Mrs. G.

It seemed to me (and Dave Lynd) that Schwenker was trying to lose the offer ~~to offer~~ to Turkey of 14 on
parish with concessions on their ^{side}

(Feb 12) so substantial and difficult for them to grant, that they would reject the alternative. S. could have thought they would accept the 1/2¢ rate, or that, it was worth trying. He had agreed ^{with} Comverse that if this were offered the Turks and refused, he would go along with the 1¢ rate and not file a protest. Actually, from his viewpoint, the 1/2¢ rate was what he wanted, for all of what he said, the concessions received in return for a 1¢ rate were not what the pressure group would care about one way or the other, so he was probably really little interested in them.

The TAC members seemed to understand this and voted down his list (which would have been tough for the Turks) in short order. Comverse showed that it really wanted to get additional concessions, not just pressure the Turks for a 1/2¢ rate on raises - when the feeling was highest the majority group voted for the lowest amount of concessions in return for the 1¢ rate on raises.

Their group were, ^{for their} annoyed as one of them heard a Comverse man say that they didn't seem to realize that they were rather junior members of the T.A.C. There has been a tendency to regard Aq. as having direct and overwhelming interest in agricultural

... on
industry ... Along with
this the Tariff Com has had major
responsibility in handling offers of con-
cessions by the U.S. and Commerce
major responsibility in making
requests for concessions by other
countries. It State has of course its
own responsibilities in handling the
program in daily life vis a vis
other countries.

> If there were to be any live acts
... the Tariff Com ought
to have been on the senior side.

March 8. Job Review and status:

The Turkish negotiation moved along steadily and rather slowly, as both sides weighed the offers made - especially as we tried to get the Turks to improve their offers. By mid December they had made some additional offers, and the Team thought the proposition about the best we could get. We worked up our statement and took it to the TAC in mid January; they voted to go ahead and, except for a few additional requests, concluded. When we took the reply back to the Turks, they met the requests conditioned on an offer by us on Russia - a rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per lb (at present $1\frac{1}{2}$ ¢). That led to a prolonged and at times bitter difference of opinion within the TAC. They finally made a further offer that annoyed the Turks, and the head of the Turkish delegation went back to Ankara and matters have scarcely moved since. We are told that there may be a reply from Ankara to our most recent offer in two or three days. It could mean the conclusion of the negotiations and agreement - I hope.

The Korean negotiation was done quickly. Korea, torn by war with our army maintaining the country's independence, could hardly do much bargaining. We tried to find a basis for an agreement hoping to ~~bring~~ ^{add} another strand to the ties

Residing Korea to the West.

The Indians, after having wanted to hold the negotiations, were not willing to offer concessions to us or to other countries, and after some months and in complete amiability ~~called~~ agreed to call it all off. Mr. Chohanati, the Indian I dealt with, was always very pleasant, but as far as the job was concerned, nothing happened.

There have been some minor items.

The Greeks wanted us to agree to some changes in the rates set last year before last - also some "rectifications".

We wanted India + Pakistan to agree to our cancelling a concession on dehydrated onion powder. This involved very complicated procedural questions (as the U. S. did not want to use Art. XVIII, the withdrawal article in GATT.) In the last few days we have received word that both countries agree to the withdrawal.

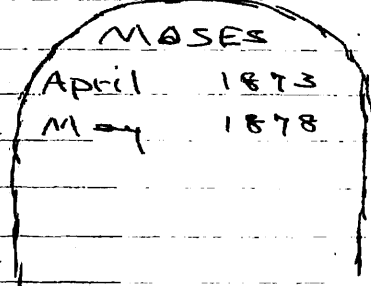
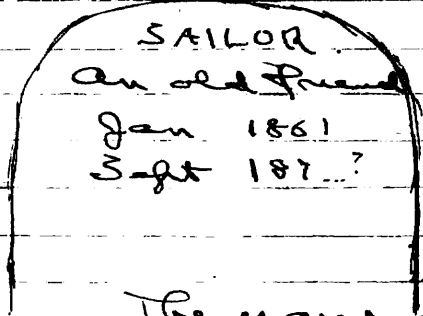
Ran wants to make some changes in her duties (~~has~~ Ran and the U. S. negotiated a Trade Agreement) in 1943; she is also consolidating some charges into her duties. The Team recommended acceptance with a small change. ^{Today} The T.A.C. tabled a motion to accept the recommendation, on a broader policy question.

Lebanon has withdrawn from GATT and the Team was asked to report

on what action, if any, should be taken with respect to concessions arranged between the U.S. + the Swiss Helvetic Customs Union at Geneva. We recommended no action. Today this recommendation was accepted.

Now the Turkish negotiation needs to be completed, reports on the negotiations written, and the concessions be ~~the~~ put together into a consolidated list. It looks as though I would have to be here to the finish to supervise the accurate compilation and consolidation of the concessions. This is the kind of work I have no (repeat no) enthusiasm for and am not good at, but it has to be done.

March 10 In a little corner of a flower garden on the grounds of the Devonshire Hotel were two head stones and a wooden cross in what is surely a hot burning ground. On the stones are names and dates.



The names of the Torquay hotels are often taken from the names of the family from whom a substantial house was purchased. This could be the place of the Duke of Devonshire.



Country dwellers and people who just can't find time to visit a W.H.S. Library branch will find our POSTAL LIBRARY SERVICE a great blessing. Books are supplied to your own list of titles and the service is arranged so that you are never without a book. Complete the coupon below and post it—TO-DAY.

W. H. SMITH & SON
BRISTOL, ENGLAND

These people have a chain of news agencies where they sell magazines, also take advertising, sell books, stationery, cards etc and operate a bookish library. This seems like an excellent additional service -

And a quaint ad too.

March 11. "Dangerous to bring in consequential items when TAC has been sitting around with nothing to discuss. They'd go Swiss kid on you" - And they do.

Ben Darfman dragged out a line (not new) regarding working at GATT conferences "You don't have to be a little crazy to enjoy this work, but it helps."

Concerning the effects of Zorlu's departure from Torquay. Our position (with which I did not agree) was that and think some of the TAC shared my non-agreement; it was a Schuenger argument, but not held by him alone) was that the Turks were using it as a pressure device, putting us "under the gun" to force us to hasty and ill considered action in making an agreement. Now two months later we have an agreement on terms less advantageous than those offered then. The effects of Zorlu's departure on the Turkish operation seems to me ~~about~~ ^{to be} thus: (in looking at this from our side it is "through a glass darkly")

While he was here he wanted to conclude an agreement. Turkey throughout wanted to make an agreement with the U.S. and he would have liked to have finished it himself and he had discretion as to making offers and accepting ones.

After he returned he was in a diff.

parent atmosphere, home interests were all around him, and particular pressures were applied - from various indications I'm quite sure the Turks importing light European cars objected to the reduction proposed in the duties on U.S. cars.

Certainly after his departure the Turks showed a willingness to let things drag, and use the time factor to wear us down. And it worked, our impatience as the end of the conference approached, and the tension that their disagreements about the Turkish negotiations had developed within the TAC made it seem naive to the members of the team (and to members of the TAC as we talked with them before the meeting) to propose further bargaining with the Turks. "Bring us something we can accept." We did, and looking at it broadly I think the losses from ^{the terms} what we had and what in fact the TAC could not bring itself to accept, are not very important, and I agree with the TAC judgment that it is an acceptable agreement. The Committee system is a difficult one to operate; it concentrates a variety of interests and the experience and knowledge of many persons, but the tensions of the different interests limits its effectiveness.

Mar 23 There has been much complaining about the weather, but I had supposed that normal winter weather in Britain would evoke it. It's hard for a stranger to guess how unusually bad weather may be. This clipping suggests it really has been worse than usual.

FROM OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT
Race to be rowed on Saturday at 1.45 p.m.
Conditions at Putney yesterday, when both crews undertook their last hard work before the Boat Race, was cold and windy, but at least the sun was out, which was a pleasant change in what must surely have been one of the most unpleasant Putney trainings on record.

Certainly lots of folks have had colds and flu and have had trouble enough in shaking them off. We have been no exceptions, Charlotte have been all the way up to flu + pharyngitis, mine have been more persistent than severe.

Mar 26 - The river was rough when the race started and shortly the Oxford boat sank. Two days later Cambridge won by 12 lengths.

March 14. The Torquay conference is coming down the stretch toward the finish, officially the end of the time for negotiations is March 31. Some weeks back it looked as though we would not work out agreements of much of any substance with any of the larger countries already members of GATT. As the time drew near one country after another ^{has} come through with offers that ^{can} mean real agreements: they do not want to be non cooperative with the U.S. The exception thus far is the U.K. After the negotiating team was getting nowhere, the acting head of the delegation really took over the negotiation. He has had many (8-12) long conversations with Sir Stephen Holmes, the head of the British Delegation. Sir S. is said to have had a career of sabotaging conferences while trying to avoid the appearance of doing so. He seems to be running true to form. U.K. action to a varying degree affects the action taken by Canada, S. Africa, Australia and New Zealand. The British unwillingness to cooperate is of course not Sir S.'s ven, it goes far beyond that. My present guess as to what they are is about as follows:

1. Protectionist special interests, the Board of Trade speaks for them. We and every other country have their counterparts, but they are more in the saddle in the UK at the present time.
2. Britain has a less efficient national industrial complex than the U.S. and with it a sort of national defensive protectionist feeling going far beyond special or BOT interests.
3. In domestic politics ^{the} Labor Party has a thin majority, the Tories are in general less sympathetic to GATT perhaps especially as an opposition party. While feeling re GATT cuts across party lines I think this factor exists.
4. GATT brings out inherent differences between Imperial and Commonwealth vs international policies.
5. The U.K. instinctively resents U.S. leadership in the post war world, even while accepting it as a necessity and even hoping for it. This reinforces other factors opposed to real participation in GATT.

The Cocktail entertaining
Fred's next remark

40 people average 3 drinks apiece -
some 1 some 5

Can't tell what people will take up
between Manhattan + Martinis so
don't let too much be mixed initially
? If you use a hotel man he takes what
may be left -

French Vermouth comes in 100cc bottles
Martinis are mixed 2 or 3 G in to 1 Vermouth
Manhattan . . . 2 - 3 Bourbon 1
Sweet
Dry

One could begin effects to use for
40 people about

3 2 Bourbon

2 G in

1 French Vermouth

2 Sherry

? If done at noon time more
sherry will be consumed; if
there are more British people
more sherry also.

Fred remarked that Manhattan used to
be of Rye Whisky 4 or 5 parts

1 sweet vermouth

1 dry vermouth

March 27. Trivial items come up in arranging and administering tariff schedules. The British papers are running ironic editorials on the recent levying a duty on thirty barrels of snow brought in from Norway for a ship jumping meet. Our tariff men recall a duty imposed on a small quantity of water from the River Jordan under the heading "Mineral not otherwise specified." One of the men spoke of a brief filed opposing a duty reduction on duck feathers; the claim was that since the Am. public would not pay enough for such to cover the cost of raising them a high price should be maintained on their feathers. I notice a recent item that the representative of the Dept. of the Interior wished that ^{the} record show that Interior opposed an offer of a reduction in the duty on furs' legs.

An editorial from the Times is on the other side of this.

The Times about March 23

A Tariff on Snow

The ski-jumpers of Hampstead Heath are a little aggrieved by the intimation that the sixty tons of Norwegian snow, now on the high seas, was a free gift from their friends and rivals in the North, are to be subjected on their arrival to a duty of some £20 or 6s. 8d. a ton. Little publicity has hitherto been given to this traffic, and it is not clear on what policy the Customs and Excise are proceeding. If the taxation is for revenue, the interest of the Exchequer demands the utmost effort to stimulate trade with the polar regions, for here at last is a raw material in which no danger of world shortage can be foreseen. If on the other hand the idea is protection for the home industry, landowners everywhere will be consulting their solicitors about their rights to royalties in a hard winter, and the Crown might put in a claim under the law of treasure trove. Nor is it clear on what basis the duty is calculated: is the snow, with its crating, assessed at Somerset House as worth £3 6s. 8d. a ton at 10 per cent., or should it be more like 5s. a ton, with duty 33 1/3 per cent., plus purchase tax at the "luxury" rate of 100 per cent.? Or perhaps there is a sliding scale according to the weather at the port of entry, for what traveller could be compelled to declare his snow when the ground all about him is white? That the value of this particular commodity is highly seasonal was recognized long ago in feudal England, where certain of the King's serjeants held their lands on tenure of presenting His Majesty with a red rose at Christmas, and a bowl of snow on midsummer's day. Indeed, it is said that some of these services are still capable of being exacted in the Channel Islands, which survive from the duchy of Normandy.

The kind Norwegian donors, generously underestimating the munificence of their gift, say that the snow is worth nothing, and so in the midst of their inexhaustible wealth, no doubt, appears to them. Economists, however, are well aware that value may be a function of place as well as of time: a ton of coal which has been laboriously shipped across the ocean to Newcastle must be expected to cost much more there than when it left the United States. The currency of the Pacific island of Yap consists of great disks of limestone or arragonite, some of them as much as twelve feet in diameter, which are piled in great cairns about the houses of the very rich. These megaliths can be acquired in another island of the Caroline group for nothing more than the considerable muscular effort of lifting them. But the voyage to the place of their origin must be made in a frail canoe over perilous seas, not only swept by hurricanes but infested with potential enemies. He that makes the journey and comes safe home with even one stone of the largest, may hope to retire, having literally made his pile. He has graduated into the *Madanganang*, the plutocratic class. Incidentally, he has taught Micronesia a fundamental proposition in the economic theory of the creation of value by transportation. This stone money of Yap is perhaps the most durable form in which the world has yet succeeded in storing up its wealth, as snow is surely the most evanescent. Sterling, in these days of depreciation, seems to strike the unhappy mean.

Finally they didn't charge any duty.

March 29. B radio summary of a
broad investigation into wages &
exp in Midlands said

Men's wages are £ 7-10 per week
Women " " " 4-2 " " "

Pre war British meat consumption
was 144 lbs per capita, 1950 - 98 lbs.
Uruguay 240 lbs Japan - pork
eaten 1 lb.

The Times Apr '51

Wettest quarter for eighty years

The first three months of 1951 have been the wettest since 1870, when Kew Gardens began to keep records. Rainfall amounted to 10.71 inches. Out of 88 days rain fell in measurable quantities on 63. Up to yesterday March rainfall had totalled 2.84 inches compared with the average of 1.69 inches but generally it was colder, duller and wetter than usual. An Air Ministry spokesman said the average temperature for the month recorded at Kew was 41.9 degrees against the normal 43.1. The sun shone for 91 hours compared with a normal of 108.

The total amount is no more than we get on the Atlantic seaboard, but the British have not had many days free from rain.

The N.Y. Times said on the last day in March Portland, Maine got 3.44 inches of rain, but it seems lots more in England.



LOWER BROCKHAMPTON HALL

(Property of the National Trust)

Situated in Herefordshire about twelve miles west of Worcester, Lower Brockhampton Hall is a very fine specimen of a West Country manor house in miniature, of the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century, complete with detached gatehouse and protective moat. It stands in a hollow and originally belonged to the family of Brockhampton.

*From an ad of Martin's Bank -
The National Trust holds lots of old
places of one sort and another.
Britain is very conscious of its past.*

Late March '51. From the conservative
Financial Times

MR. HAROLD WILSON has paid a fugitive visit to Torquay to bid farewell to some of the delegates at the egregious conference of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. We doubt if Britain will obtain much benefit from this conference. At Torquay, incidentally, and in pursuance of its policy of fair shares for all, the Government is reported to have agreed that ample supplies of Havana cigars will be made available to the British public.

We hope that the balmy air of Devon will have soothed Mr. Wilson's ruffled breast. In the House of Commons before the Recess he announced a cross-tempered decision which is now seriously holding up the work of numerous industries. Mr. Wilson declared that he would suspend negotiations with Trade Associations about maximum prices so long as the Opposition was tabling Prayers against maximum price agreements. A great many industrial constituents of Socialist Members of Parliament are now suffering because their representatives are obedient to the Party Whips.

Place and Power

The President of the Board of Trade is a great admirer of Mr. Harold Wilson. But when he casts himself in the rôle of a pinch-beck Oliver Cromwell, telling Members of Parliament what they must do, he shows how place and power can infect a sedentary Oxford don.

In many ways this House of Commons is one of the strangest in our history.

Socialist Members, who have little to do save to sit up beyond midnight, are extremely touchy. This is the reason why so many allegations have been made about the infringement of the privileges of the House. Members of Parliament may have privileges, but the public also have rights. When Mr. Wilson decides that industry must suffer because he cannot get to bed at his own appointed time, his insolence brings the House of Commons into disrepute.

There are rumours that Mr. Wilson intends to reconstruct his Government. If this is his intention, the sooner this party of Wilson is restored to any position, the better for the country.

Wilson came to
Torquay and
was adamant

against any
concession or
inferential preferences.

The agreement was
signed with the
U.K. on any

dominion except
Canada, whose
alone ties with

the U.S. put her in
a rather special
position -

Apr 24⁵¹. Yesterday morning we left the
Oad George in Salisbury, started to
Southampton (15 shillings plus 5 sh top)
reaching the dock much too early -
about 9:00. It is a fine long dock.
The America and another sizeable
ship were tied along side and there
was room for a third. As this was a
diplomatic group we were given
special courtesy and as soon as
the officials started looking over
passengers papers we were quickly
allowed to go on board, and soon
established in our cabins.

Lunch, and what a lunch, on board
and we cast off at 1:00, on the dot.
The Solent is a wide estuary, maybe
ten miles, giving Southampton a
splendid harbor and protection
from bad weather especially as
the Isle of Wight lies across its
mouth. We went across the channel
to Le Havre in about six hours. Many
wrecks from the war were visible
(it was low tide) a bit out of the
channel. The dock did not seem as
easy to reach as in Southampton,
but three tugs brought us in
quite quickly. Their main task was
to turn the America around, which
they did with a hawsen to bow and
one to stern, and one pushing for a
while. Two entry boats carried
lines ashore, and the loading

began in business like fashion. The Hove shows much sand damage as you come up the channel, missing buildings, and empty shells.

We pulled out in the night and all the morning, as all the previous afternoon ~~and~~ steamed under bright skies on a smooth sea. We passed Kaula's End before noon, going between the Sound itself and a lighthouse on a reef some distance beyond.

In the Irish Sea fog settled on us in varying intensity and we moved in a closely circumscribed world. It lifted at dinner time, and while we were at dinner the ship pulled up outside of Cork (Cork) where a tender brought out passengers and mail, lots of it. A most picturesque sight - The great ship, the tender along side and green Ireland lying pretty well around us. It seems unusual like Devon: bluffs along the waters edge with green fields divided by hedge rows behind them. The bay reached in to where Cork is located. In two hours or less we were on our way again, with a gorgeous sun set beyond the green fields, and the

water between coppers with
reflections from the clouds -
An escort of gulls filled the
air around the stern, - and
beyond the buoy that marked
the channel and a white light-
house on the edge of the harbour
mouth, a tower of some
ancient castle reared up
over the line of the first ridge.

We steamed away, the
next stop New York.

TRIP TO TURKEYth 1951

Aug 14. This is in a TWA Constellation
an hour and a few minutes
from the (N.Y.) Idlewild Airport and
fifteen minutes off the east of
Cape Cod. We have a clear sky, are
flying at about 15,000 ft and have
just seen a cloud was below (a mass
by itself in an otherwise clear sky
that might have been snow banks or
snowy hills on a non-existent island.

Our en route to Paris (we are told
it will be non stop from N.Y.) then to Ankara

* for a week of conferences about things
Turkish. It was only decided yesterday
that I'd go. ECA is taking me on invitation
travel orders (State wouldn't pay my way
to Paris, ECA pays with real money to Paris
counterpart the rest of the way) which is
very nice indeed of Carter de Paul and others.
It also shows the attitude in State towards
folks doing economic work.

ECA has its work in getting people away
well systematized, then I had a passport
that only required new validation, and so
a security check wasn't necessary. I got
travellers checks yesterday, also "shots"
against typhoid, typhus and cholera.
ECA got the tickets to Paris and provided
me with 5,000 francs (@ 350 this is \$14.28).

Byron, Elizabeth + Eric Fairchild had
lunch with Charlotte and me at the
Washington airport. The trip was in
an Air Lines two motored Convair
to La Guardia. The plane left at 12:55

and landed at 1.55. The air was full of fleecy clouds and we went right up to find smoothness - 13,000 ft. It was an interesting flight with constant glimpses of the country below, the edge of Baltimore, oil tanks at Marcus Hook, the Delaware river. From there we could see beyond the mass of fleecy cloud the blue Atlantic. Then soon across the lower bay just inside Sandy Hook.

A "limousine" was advertised to take us to Iceland; it was a bus, shame on misrepresentation. Iceland has a quantity of air lines and you hear many languages in the terminal. The lines handle their passengers with a minimum of detail; I don't think they took three minutes to weigh my bags and check my passport.

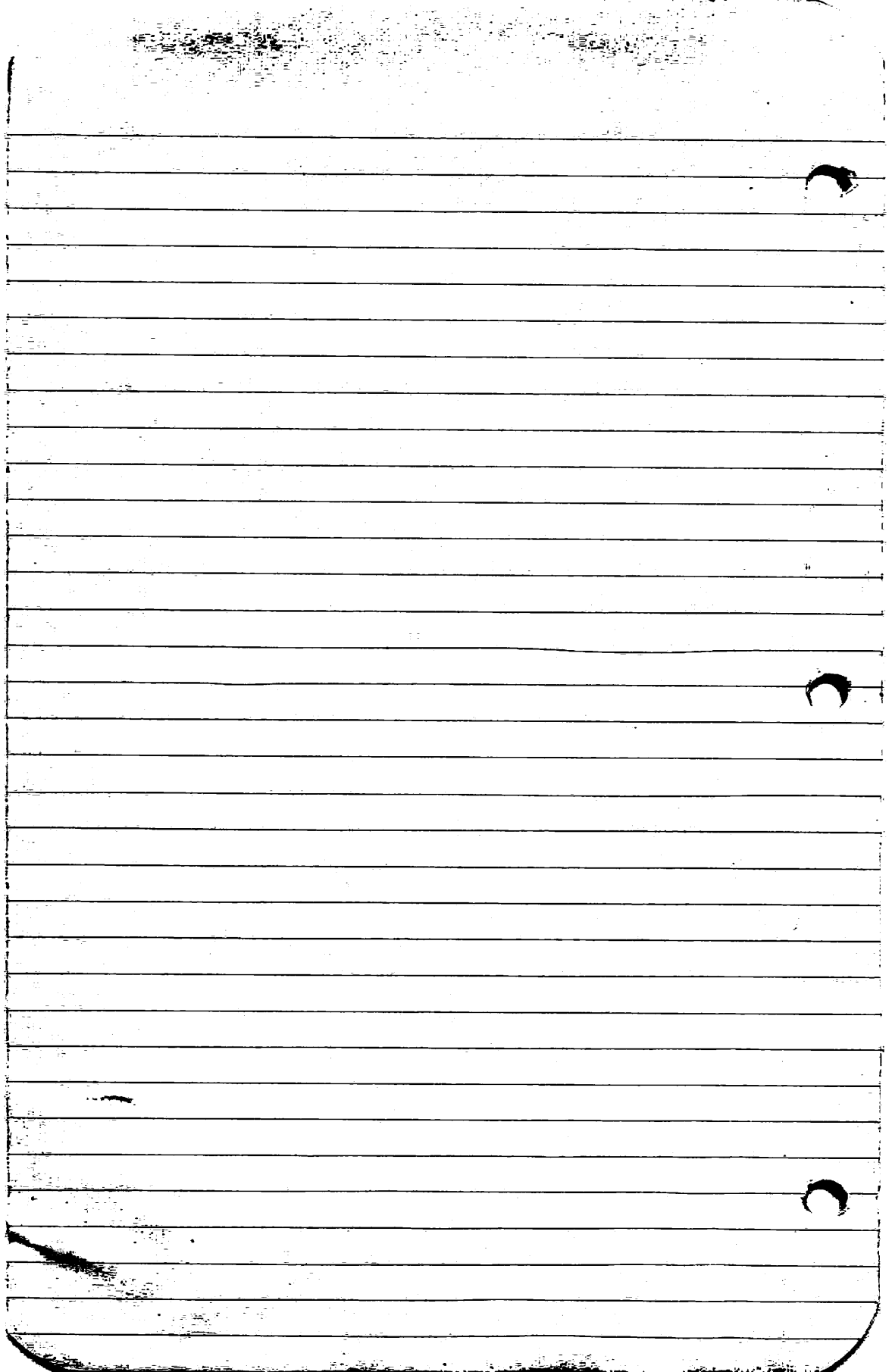
We are heading directly for Paris, and the route taken out of Iceland followed the south shore of Long Island right out to and past Northam Point, ~~then~~ the bays toward the end of the island are inviting. Then we turned and flew toward Nam and followed the south side of the Cape passing just off the strip of Monocacy. Cape Cod from some altitude was even more inviting than Long Island. Now 7:05 the sun is beginning to drop low and we have some rather thin cloud over us, and stray cumulus cloud below.

Al Costanzo is on the plane, he is a member of the Currency Committee in Athens.

(Aug 24) and has been in the U.S. for meetings. We are riding together, though at the moment I've deserted him for the other side of the plane.

The seat mate this side has moved over. He says he is scared, and wanted not to continue with conversation about the Malle lectures. He is a dark skinned Roman Catholic (by his own statement) and says he knows he would call for a priest if anything happened there.

We are over land, I think Nova Scotia, its getting dark below, but you see many ponds - and now and then clouds screen everything.



Aug 27 Istanbul. Coming in last night
by Air France we were met at the
Yenikoy airport by two ECA men,
Turkish (Booth), who (plus our special
passports) expedited our way
through customs. They then drove
us to the ECA quarters, a Turkish
house of some years back, ~~located~~
located over the Bosphorus.

I sit on a balcony looking down the B
into the Sea of Marmara. People taking
people home for their day in Istanbul
move up the shore and across to the
islands where there the houses are well
interfered with trees - mainly pines. I think
the hills come up from the water,
many slender ~~vertical~~ ^{vertical} ~~marks~~ ^{marks} ~~wagon~~
the hills are quite high and part
of the skyline is ~~crowded~~ ^{mountainous}. The day
has been hot, but the breeze here is cool.

Aug 28 8:35 ET: MESQUIT a station some
distance (maybe 40-50 minutes) from Ankara.
Leaving Istanbul we followed the sea of
Marmara for at least two hours -
I walk up finally about 6:00, it was
light, we were following a valley that
gradually widened. There were fields
of ~~red~~ ^{red} ~~stubble~~ ^{stubble} rather thin, a river
flowed through the valley, and was
being dredged, presumably to reclaim
land at times marshy. I saw four or
five dredges, bucket type. There seemed
to be no villages for a long time. The

plain and the hills beyond were trees
not even trees by the stream - the hills
very bare waste - probably some poor
pasturage in the winter and spring.

After quite a few miles the valley
widened and the land was used more
and more wheat stubble. We stopped

at a small village ~~where we saw~~ ~~some~~ ~~trees~~
then at a more substantial place
with a sizable grain elevator, also
a monument a little ways away (I could
only see a bit of it at first and thought
it a chimney; one could make comparisons
and draw lessons).

As we approached ET, NE 5607 there
were trees by water courses, some
groves or orchards on higher ground.

This is quite a place a radio broadcasting
masts, a factory and an extended area
with houses many next with tiled roofs.
This area must get summer rain on the
summit to the roof covers - some not
gated and a good many places that
could get water - Some low ground
seemingly marshy had a good many
trees, they go on and on, quite different
from two hours ago. Many locusts have
been planted on dryer ground, a tree
now like willow where its not

- Our familiar chickery by the side
of the railway but not many flowers -
none above on the wheat stubble.
It is a thin green grasses or
covering the stubble - a herd of cows

5 Week Trip to Greece 1952

Apr. 8th Hadji - Confusion now
paralyzing both Greek political
and Am. Greeks in directing use of
aid.

[This grows out of top side ECA/W
change of attitude toward Greece,
+ critical attitude toward every
aspect of Mission activities and
mutual lack of mutual esteem - USA/W and
USA/G]

He ~~thinks~~ says Papanagos recognized
need of replacing his political hard
definites with new men. Hadji
thinks if a strong government offered
decent government the business men
would accept substantial taxation
in return. They would get assurance
of protection from government caprice
and also from need to bribe half a
dozen people to get anything (like an
import license) through, and he thinks
would pay the taxes. They feel desperate.

He thinks that with the reduction
in aid growing out of the lowered
appropriation for FY. 53 there would
be much beyond aid to army + feeding
folds, and that the Americans would
be able to exert much pressure on Greeks
who feel they will be fed and their
army be supported anyway.

Cartalis feels this is the opportunity
for Greece to get ^{the} power, the country
can reclaim land after Am aid
has been finished.

Hadji does not think that the
Greeks have abridged the probabilities
of reduced aid, ^{and} that when they
do it will ~~probably~~ cause much
dismay.

Penas Melas

Balaoritan 9

A man who has burned his mouth on the road
soup blows on the yogurt.

On Apr 18, 51 Mike Adler drove from Athens, taking Mark & Coriille Robinson 2475 Palisade Ave New York 63 and me, on a two day drive to Paros. We did not get off early and did not feel pressed by any stated hour, it would have been easier to go via Corinth and Patras, but to let us see Hellas Mike took us through much rugged country to the north of the Gulf of Corinth. We had snack bar sandwiches, just in case, but stopped for lunch in Thebes, a not so attractive market town. Of old, Beotia was known for its fat cattle; the plain looked very productive especially the extensive area reclaimed from Lake Copais there years ago. A tire was fixed during lunch, and we were on our way to Hellas.

The mountains as you approach Paros are rough and look forbidding after the greener (intrepid) hillsides near Thebes. We reached Hellas late in the afternoon. There was no room in the inn but we found shelter in a nearby peasant house.

Mrs Xristo Varvas (to George) at #26 on the main street which is nameless, - "to George" as there is another Mrs Xristo Varvas in Hellas.

Apr. 5th All men think the poorer city
people live better than pre-war, especially
eat better.

Too generous aid in past years has
built up living habits and expectations
throughout ~~the~~ society, now hard to
cut back, but can be done. He has
high praise for Costanzo, also for
Cartalis, who is far and away the
best minister. (Uina) (Mina)

Says Randrahe - his father went
to do Africa together as (very) young
men to make money, and they seem
to have done so.

Randrahe's supports Pafagos, ~~and~~
as L. feels the younger Venizelos
betrays his father's ideals, is a
lackey of the King, L. is trying to
build up a corp of honest energetic
and intelligent younger deputies
behind Pafagos feeling that with
them he could, if Pafagos pulled
out of the picture, attract some
of the able liberals and have a
strong liberal group. Randrahe tried to
get Mina to run in his home district
in Crete.

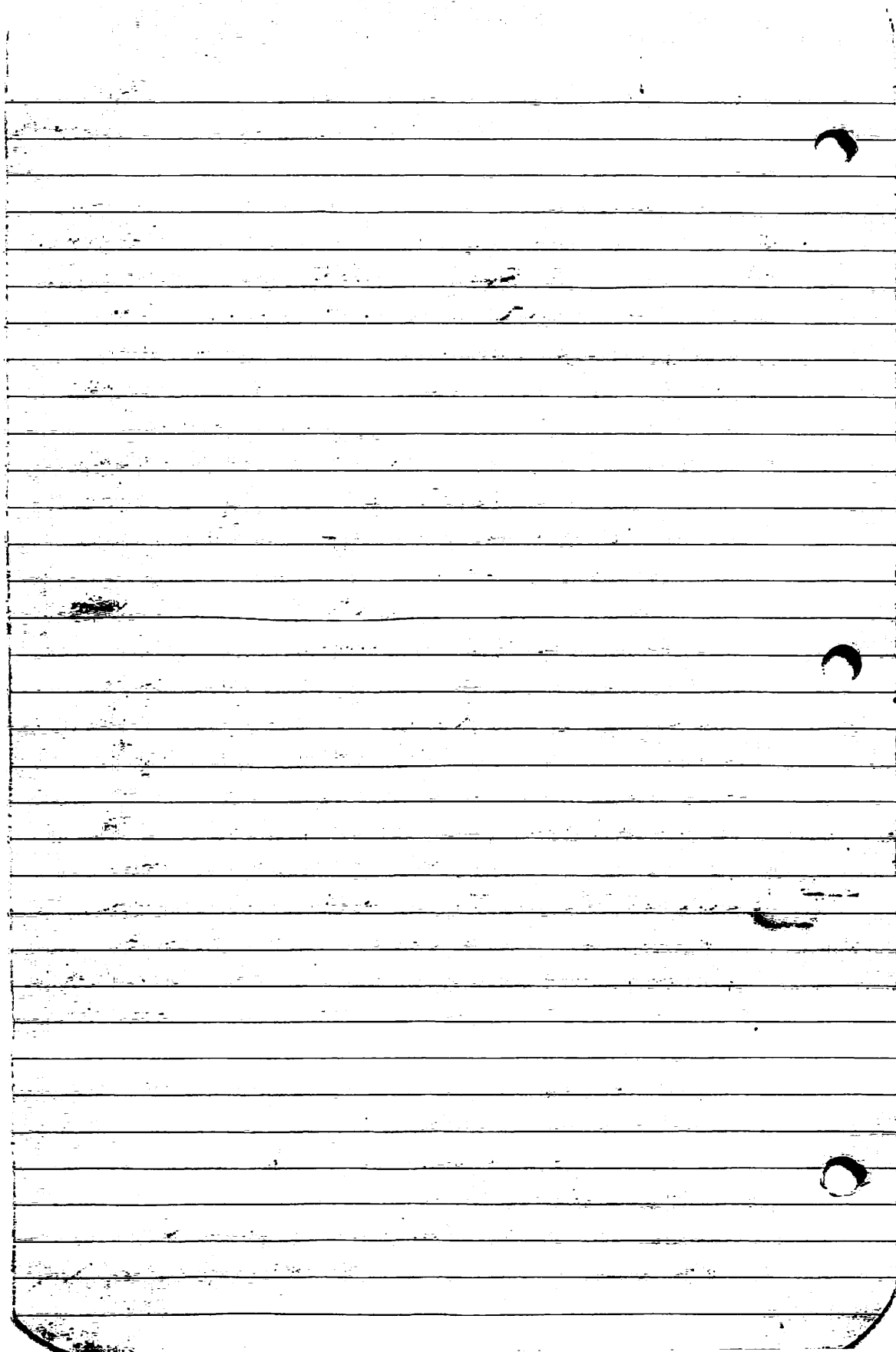
Mina estimates Pafagos deputies

Farmer populists 85%

" Metaxas 15%

Ex-army officers 10%

says Canthopoulos, Marhegini & Stephan
opoulos each very jealous of each

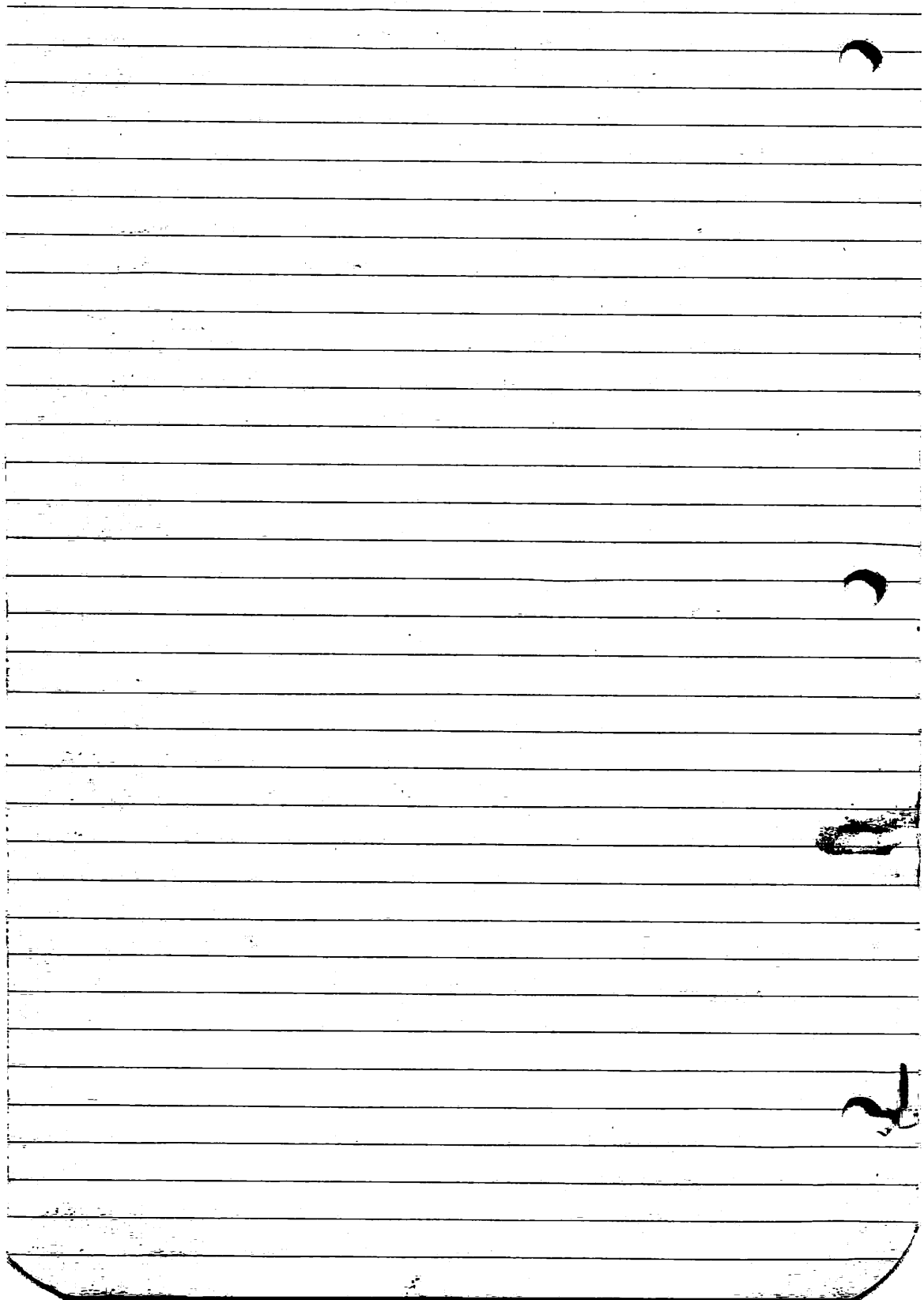


other. Miron thinks that if this Gov. holds together for a year, Pofagos will have lost so much ground and would not win an election. If he loses his leadership and if Plastiras loses out from weakened health there will be many little groups with Venizelos the strongest single factor.

Miron thinks P. lost prestige by making such an issue of his army grievances, when economic difficulties press so hard.

Apr 9. Miron is said to have been named as Defense minister. If true this might greatly strengthen the government and to a considerable degree disarm Pofagos. It could lead to a break in the political impasse though it seems unlikely that the present government would become a really strong one, able to take the measures some of our group would like to have taken.

Had lunch with John Everfelde at Falern close to the water - He feels that the Varvaros report in its basic positions is entirely right, but that it has been largely ignored by the G. rebels in authority. He thinks V. is mistaken as to capital flight via overpricing imports and underpricing exports, and says that the present

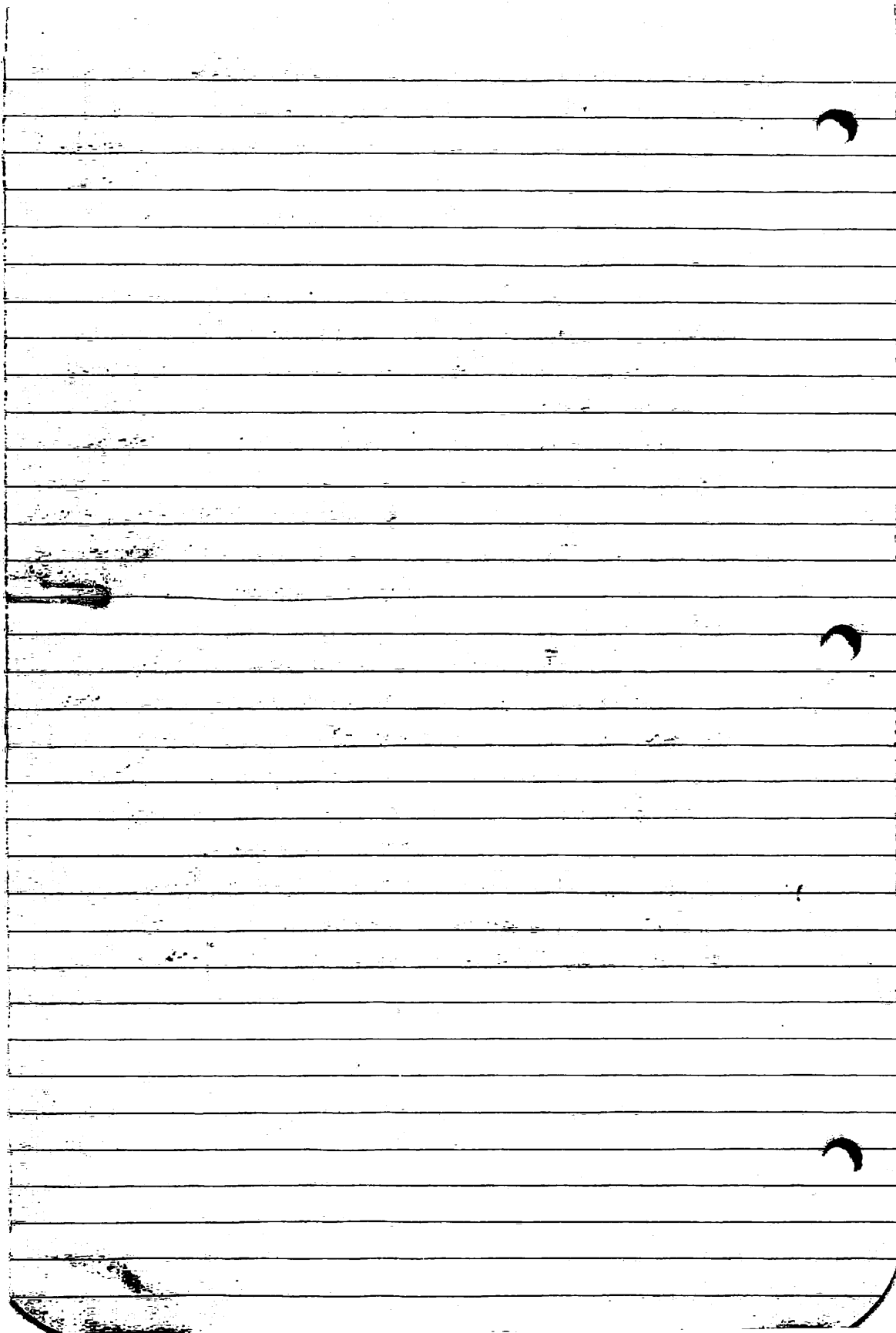


for getting capital out there
(about 20%) would be generally
preferable. J.E. was fairly con-
vincing as to large flight plans,
but not as to the use of those
devices.

I sent a two and a half page
letter back to Bill Dountree via
confi pouch today covering develop-
ments so far.

This is a rather unbelievable
operation with the USA/W
men willing to shut down work
on productive works almost finished
in the name of economic
stability.

The situation shows the
reaction from the over generous
aid in FY 50 and 51, carried
out by "hard money" men with
no first hand knowledge of
Greece and an intense
intellectual scorn for the
USA/G people and for the
Greek government people.



earlier

~~substantial~~

Apr 9. Looking at the overall situation here and distinctly on a faint impression basis I get the feeling of time wasted ~~by~~ as far as development goes, by not realizing that industrial development was a false alarm ~~and~~ not ~~an~~ economic in the Greek sense. Perhaps it had to be explored especially as there are such strong desires for the development of basic industries (the ~~the~~ held by quite a few, but unbalanced) Greeks that it probably had to be explored, but the decision should have been reached much earlier that ~~substantial~~ industrial development should follow agricultural development. ~~Greater~~ ~~of~~ it seems likely that the overly generous aid in earlier years led ~~to~~ the ~~slow~~ initiation of expensive projects, and that now with diminished aid their completion will prevent work on ~~an~~ ~~age~~ projects very important ~~if~~ just Greek on a going concern basis. Then there is the waste of numerous projects on which much has been spent being shut down with loss of work done and equipment bought specifically for the job - of course prestige etc.

book: index

Christianity Past & Present

Basil Wilson

It is sad to think that this flows out of the idea that the containment of inflation, and by restricting the amount of currency in circulation is ~~the~~ so necessary that all other considerations must give way to it, and that as experienced and critical as I am in things I feel as I have never thought that this ~~is~~ a contraction of circulation is a mistake.

Another tragedy (to my mind) and I protested against it before the fact) is the spending of 350 billion drachmas in concentrating olive oil. This is roughly

perhaps "olive oil" ¹ the difference between continuing the program as being carried out by MSA/G - and it had previously been approved by MSA/W - and the program as now squeezed down. The olive oil concentration was begun as a consumer protection operation - that is it was begun in the idea stage but was put into operation at a price level that was a price support for the producers.

We went to the ruins of the
ancient temples, the scarcely ruined
theater and stadium. What a
place with the mountain towering
up against the sky, and the deep
valley with its olive trees, and
what scenes it saw through
the centuries of the classical
world.

Back to Delphi and to the
balcony-terrace of the
Castilia Hotel, where we
watched the light fade away
for an hour and more,
before dinner there even if
there were no bed rooms available.

After some talk of here
hand weaving = a stunning
native wool blanket - with
Tasoula - Mrs Varouva's daughter -
and after exploring the most
inconvenient facilities, we all
went to bed.

Apr 30.

M.V. does not believe in # 2; he thinks a less drastic operation necessary if there is enough strength around to make it the basis for continuing health. He expressed doubt as to whether it should be done ^{within year} later than August and he is thinking in terms of 25 or possibly 30. He understands that the decision is his responsibility.

Bernaris pointed out at length the causes of instability

International influences.

Weak and uncertain political situation within Greece

Weak economic position

He thinks a complicated exchange rate money value system should be set up.

Objects to the Varvarovos report as being a defense of U.S. earlier position, too political a document, and too full of assumptions as to possibilities such as increased trade.

He did not criticize the emphasis on agricultural development.

Antonios Bernaris

Petsouou 9

ΠΑΡ. 2 ΣΟΔ. ΠΗΤΗΣ)

Athens

May 9, '52⁹ told AC I had quoted him to a group as thinking in 20-50 terms, not (left not) in higher. He said ~~it~~ as with myself his personal preference in 25, but the other numbers are looked at for their anthropological significance. I'm sure drifting water won't wear away the rock. The impression is growing that the present framework may be the best that can be expected in medium period and perhaps it would be well to use it within the next few months. One of his friends is finding his own position becoming insecure, with steady efforts to increase the insecurity.

M. Z. at dinner told me that Zepher is cooperating closely with the Mission, esp. ^{with} George Conoulos, realizing that any program will have general approval and is accepting that aspect, is a good organizer that Papapoulos in the last two months has become very cooperative with FTA, and an excellent minister, the best of recent ministers in that post. Papapoulos is not one of the privileged and remote Kaulojian,

Kotzambas and others + their
blatant shrewdness. "The enemy of
Kandjian".

HC told of Popofolitis

Kotzambas showed a meeting
an elaborate accounting statement
showing his profit between 13 + 18
of turnover and said it indicated
that Greek business men do business
on a narrower margin than
Americans. Popofolitis blew up.

He brought his hand down on the
table: "M. Kotzambas, before I
was a minister I used to get
100,000,000 Drx for falsifying
accounting statements like that.
Let's hear no more about it!"

Kotzambas put it in his pocket
M.Z. says Cartalis has shown
great resolution, when industrialists
+ merchants were complaining
about lack of credit. C was
cold to them. This is the total
for you both. You tell me the
proportions you would have me
use in dividing it.

M.Z. thinks the Varvaros report
is a continuing fact in Greek
political life though not talked
of much in upper circles.

He says Popofolitis in Epirus
started as a flop, - the reason for
its abandonment. - What will
M. Z. say of this. (He said the contrary)

If you can't breathe here then
breathe saddle.

~~_____~~ is concerned over prospects of continuing political weakness. He says the liberals have little influence now, and would have less after new elections under the majority system.

He is very unhappy as to the emergency issue which is being used for its political value by both sides. He would like to have it dealt with by an interparty com. with some non-political people on it, and thus lift it out of partyaulif and soften the sharpness.

Thinks low imports in part the result of new system, and the lack of cooperation between Min of Commerce + FFA and manufacturers of Minister of Commerce.

Sees need of Ag devel. by Gov. Thinks could get liquors + nitrogen by private interests - these important. He says he would be glad to be out of office.

Reneo Malas thinks Pofogas would be beaten by a combined opposition otherwise would win, but that he has little to rule with among his followers.

Said Sofoulis named Pofogas as commander in chief as he had learned that P. planned to seize control of the Army. Says P. is not an astute politician + that P. Lesteras is very far from it. P.R. thought that if he were P.M. and asked Marbas to lay down his arms in Constitution Square the latter would do so.

AM says there is widespread sentiment among business men that loans of bars should be made legal. Does not think industrialists do much of that borrowing, merchants wanting money for 2-6 weeks pay the very high rates demanded - I gathered 30% - 36% per annum. AC would under some conditions use a windfall tax.

Passion

May 57

Economics man
in British Emb.
at home

Think 100-125 the amount of aid
Greece needs this next year.
Agree the country is making
substantial progress since
Venizelos a very poor & certainly
an exceptionally good economic
minister, but can be whimsical
in politics, and take an
unexpected position to see the
surprise it will cause - and
dubious as to left wing politics.

Think the Greek community
likes a Venizelos kind of man
directing things, it wants
favours & he gives them

Agrees the Greeks really want
a big army themselves, a
reduction of 10,000 or 20,000
men would not help them much,
and that proposals to
reduce would be mainly to
offset Am. aid.

He is urging the UK to begin
to buy Greek tobacco; ^{he seemed to} ~~as an~~
planned program worked out
through several years to be
feasible.

May 1 '52

To aid Civil Servants when a code was under in process of being adopted it was noted that Civil Servants could go to the baths at half rates - half fares on the RR - half rates at the Spa - except during July and August the peak months.

"The Red Stalians - a study in European psychology - Sforza"

Papafotis held a meeting. Katsouras had an statement of his operations showing profits of between 28 and 32. Papafotis "When I was a ^{meeting} lawyer I use to get 100 million Lira for preparing fake financial statements like that. But hear no more of it". Katsouras put it in his pocket and did not refer to it again.

6/26/52

M. Anastasiadisopoulos, Pres. Salamina CoC.

"A deliberate attempt to relate economic precepts to religious moral doctrines would be the same as trying to establish a relationship between oxygen and the sea turtles" (Naptunaris before 52)

"The high hopes engendered by the Workers Congress of Feb 51 were, within six months, frustrated by the same personality fixations + ineptness which characterized other efforts" - - - The East has not learned working together - none in family - tribal groups.



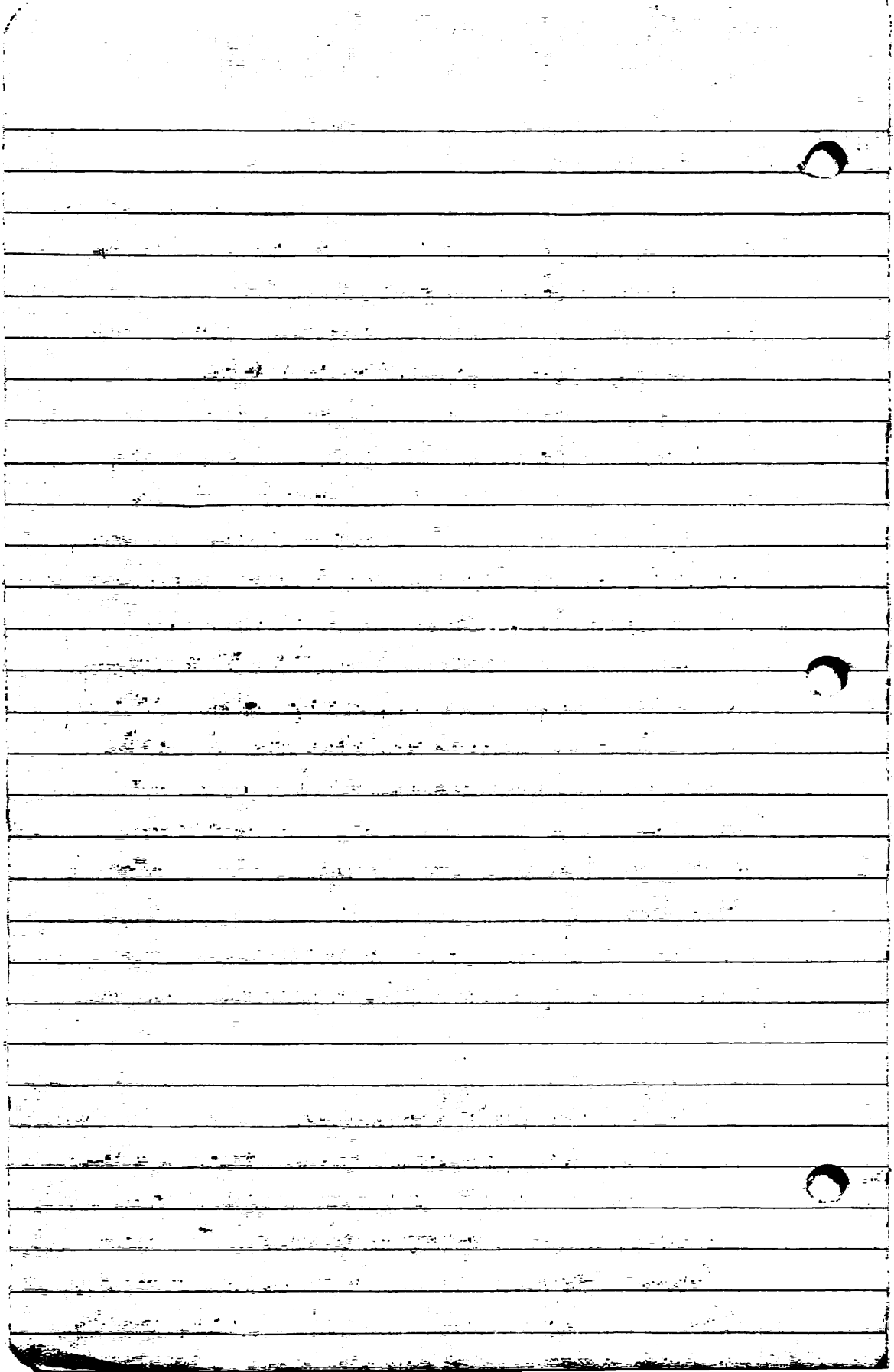
*
D. 1. 2. 3. 4.
5.



1
May 9 '52. In a TWA Constellation en route Athens to New York.

The five weeks in Greece have been chock full of so much conversation particularly appraising the Greek scene after five years of US aid, or seven if you count the UNRRA period; means much more than statistics; they tell a lot, if they are reasonably reliable which Greek statistics may not be, but in as complex a thing as the condition and development of a country they are only the beginning, and they don't go very far in appraising prospects. Having been there ~~involvement~~ ^{concerning} on Greek economic questions during most of the aid period I have some advantages in trying to evaluate the thing.

At this moment a range of snowy Alps rising above the clouds on our left including we are told "the world famous Matterhorn" - We are at 15,500 feet, ^{under a blue sky} we bright sunshine with cloud below; the mountains are snow covered and it must be said less spectacular above clouds than when ~~lower~~ mountains make up the foreground. No it was partly

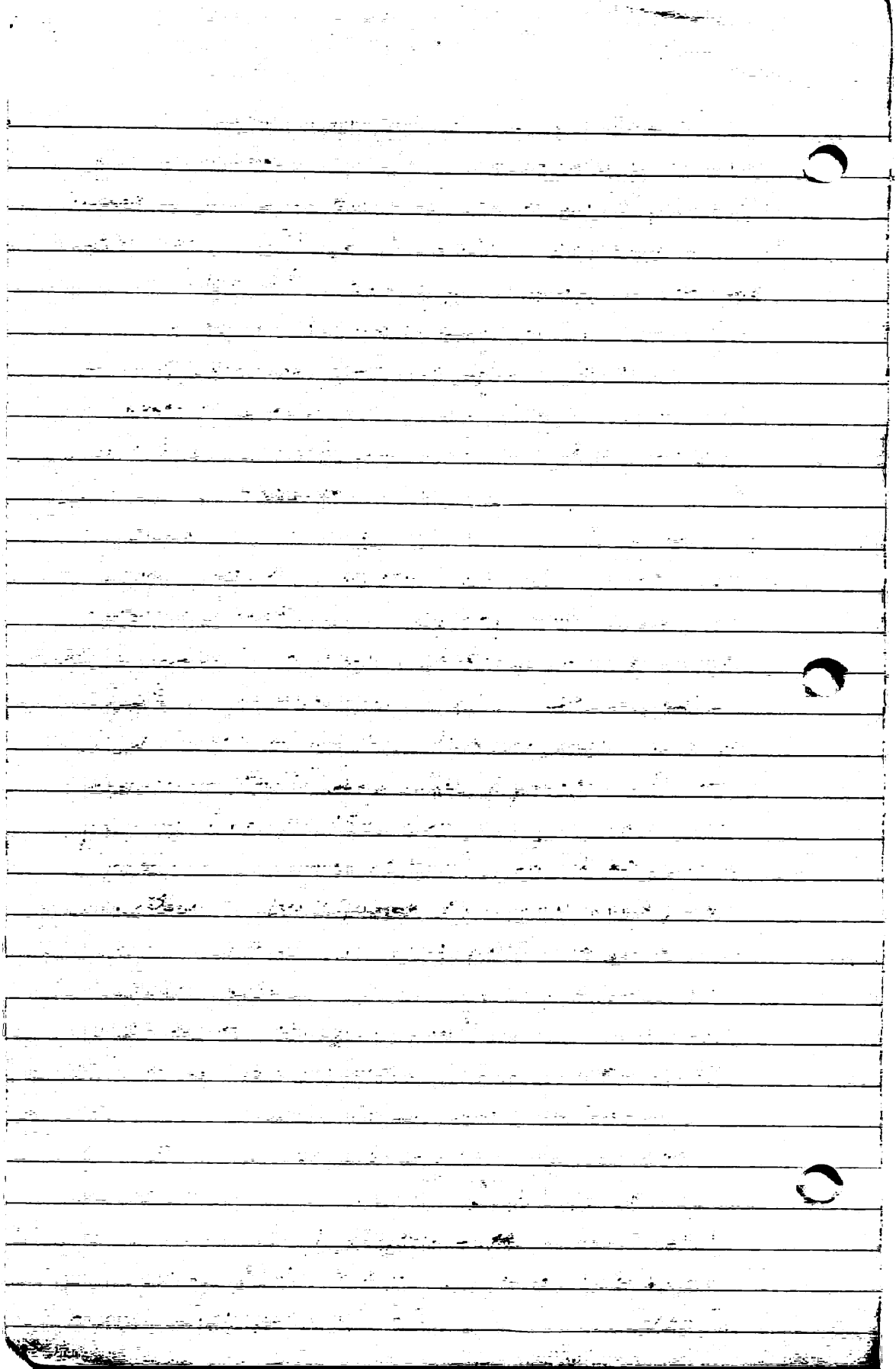


my "reading" glasses and, slightly
clouded plane window - seen more
clearly they are grand indeed - and
you feel a bit out of the world
as these peaks against the sky are
not really part of world I know.

We are half an hour's run from
Zurich and not so long ago were
looking at the leaning tower of Pisa,
the "lean" could be mistaken part of
a group of big buildings in a city
of lower tiled roofs. Now we
are past the rough mountains and
over green fields, now a lake with
a sizeable city spread along its
shore. We are told it is Zurich -
our landing flap ^{way} out and we
are coming down pretty fast as my
ears tell me. I don't remember having
the flap way out ~~except~~ when actually
landing on other flights - often I've not
been sitting where I would notice them.

We were coming down rapidly, and I guess
the pilot wanted to cut down the speed.

Switzerland is so green and neat.
Neat fields, ordered forests with the
trunks of the ^{emergence} clean of side branches,
the leaves are hardly fully out and
each tree stands out by itself, some fruit
trees in blossom. The painted roofs and



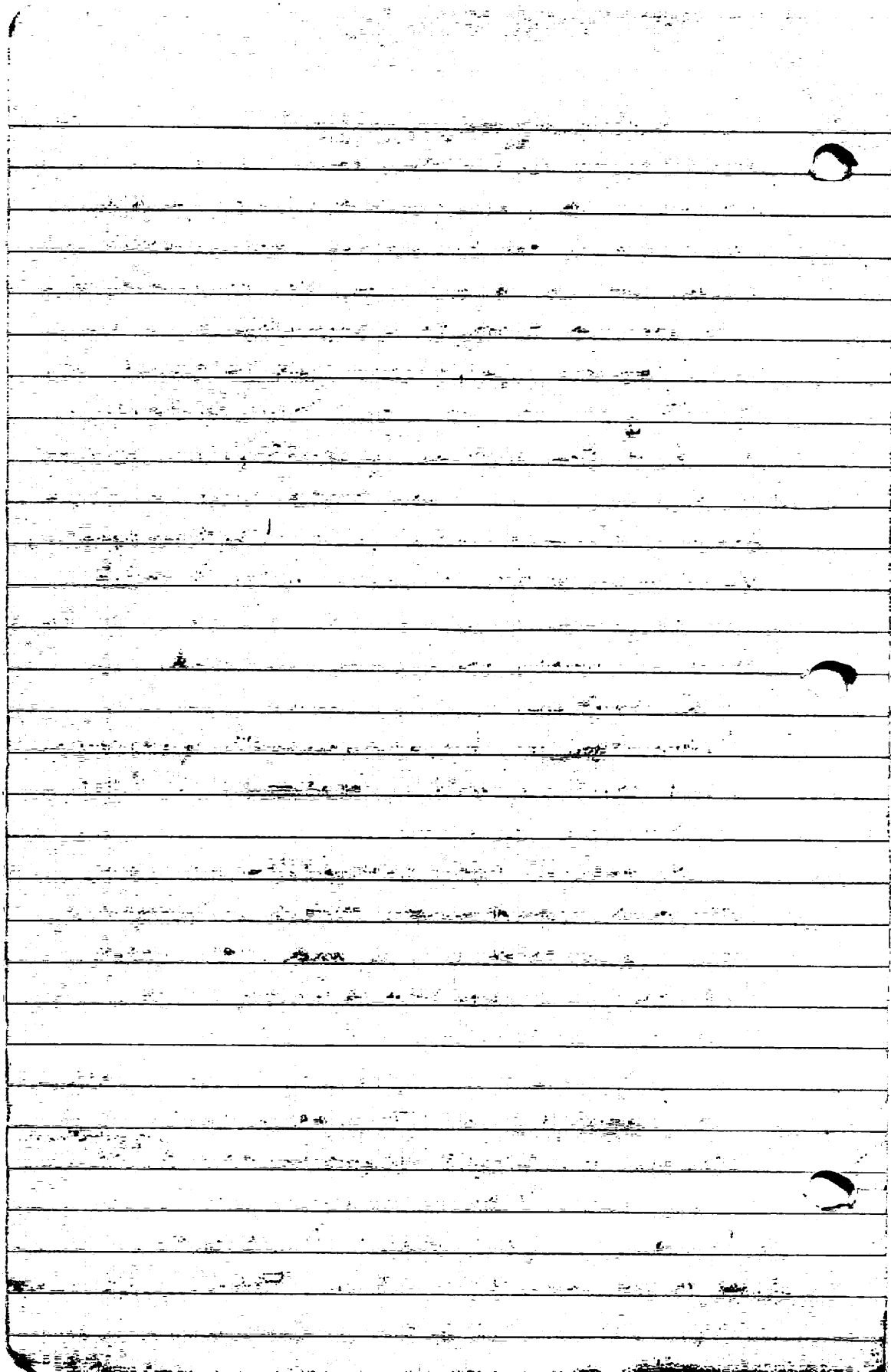
church steeples are a contrast to the tile roofs
 and domes of ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ churches, ^{part} as the hills
 covered with greenery are a contrast to
 the rocky Greek hillsides - both countries
 have rough mountains. We were only on
 the ground thirty five minutes and are
 now on our way to Paris at 7500 feet, with
 floating clouds now and then between
 us and the charming countryside below.

12:20 Mr. Weldon moved back and we talked
 for a while - then Okey. When the Frenchman,
 Now after forty minutes of the French
 countryside we have out over the channel
 and curiously are again on land.

The waiter:

"Would you like champagne with your lunch?"
 "Yes" & my tray will be next - T.W.H. does
 well with its meals.

We seem to have crossed the channel
 where it was narrow and to be flying
 over a good deal of England - now well
 hidden by clouds & this is a new Paris -
 Shannon route. This westward trip starting
 early makes a long day. Last night sleep
 was about 11:00 - 2:20 then some on the 3 hour
 Athens-Rome flight. ~~beginning~~ ^{AM in them} at 2:20 the
 day goes on to an estimated arrival Paris
 station, New York (10:00 PM (N.Y. time) or
 2:00 AM tomorrow Athens time, then to get a
 sleeper to Washington



6.30 Red ~~light~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~air~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~out~~ ~~of~~

^{in bright sunshine}
 behaviour, with a rather pale blue
 sea below irregular clouds,
 the heavy drone and the throbb
 of the engines and the monotony
 of ~~it~~ has several of these few
 passengers' ~~eyes~~. I had a fair
 nap - ~~just~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~beginning~~.
 Maybe ~~the~~ ~~fact~~ ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~only~~
 had one cup of coffee in what is
 by now a long day has something
 to do with the dullness of the
 moment.

The white caps are substantial
 enough to indicate consider able
 waves. (break down + con-
 venient ~~the~~ ~~caps~~
 at all. These two hours are a day's
 sailing of the ~~summer~~ a year and
 a fortnight ago. We are now
 between cloud formations with
 blue sea, ~~not~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~beyond~~ ~~the~~
 clouds on all sides.

CURVILLE J. ROBINSON

2475 PALISADE AVE

ANTONY BERNARIS

ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ ΜΠΕΡΝΑΡΗΣ

Petsovou 9

613:096

NETZBOV 9

P. J. Vacharislos

Odos Skintou 24

Athens (8) Greece

Robert S. Scull -

May 9 '51

Back from Athens:

Top side weak. Koffman does not know what he is signing -
gives no help, and absorbs too much alcohol at functions -

Mac not a division director, an excellent ^{usual} credit man, very hard worker

Fault as director is inability to delegate work and keep responsible sub heads informed, and to carry their problems to the mission head & bring back answers.

Greeks have not used well the Division experts. Ag. Bank has been obstructive, both in not carrying through on projects, not always keeping its coops. informed, and in resisting business by business men.

Cotton ginning very well done, need a technician this year, but things are going. Food harvesting not so good, esp. tomatoes.

(Greeks will decline cotton from private growers if that from new gin is to be had.)

May 10 '51

Charles Hound came in - has been on a long trip around the U.S. talking for the Ben. Terin school. He Greece to my question was there any shooting now he said no. The bitterness will linger long.

He thought progress was being made - shown in some commodities - but largest result might be in effect on Greeks of having been associated with people in government work, devoted to it and working very hard on the job.

I asked whether he thought work done for refugees to date was as much as could reasonably have been expected: he thought yes. This doesn't mean that no more should be done.

Results re

Rice, cotton, fish have been notably good. Has not seen evidence of better fish distribution, refrigerated trucks in Macedonia.

6/6/51

(Ned Boyne)

On doing business with Government officials in Iran

1st call talk quietly, not advancing proposal at all vigorously, progress largely depend on civility, pleasantness. On leaving give the man a piece of paper with the idea outlined in simple terms - "offer to have it in my pocket".

2nd call - develop idea some more give a more detailed statement

3rd call give statement in Persian translation would he look it over & correct language

Don't expect any initiative from Iranians they want have any own ideas -

Iranians complete individualists perhaps because survival, at all levels, has been and is such a real problem. How do things affect 1. the man 2 his family or Gov Bureau 3 Iran.

Few Iranians have anything but dislike for foreigners. Generally contacts with outer world has meant that they have suffered in some fashion.

Main problem even so is to get yourself sold to the Iranians, you are trying to do something for Iran.

July 4 - Marshall of British in the
oil region sinking, especially younger
men. Think their work unappreciated.
Temperatures now running about 105°
in the shade, humid, families of
houses being taken by Persians, growing
doubt that they get their belongings out,
confused & conflicting orders from Persian
- general feelings of frustration.

Persian maneuvers of complicated
procedures involved in stopping flow
from wells and in shutting down refinery
operations could be resumed within
three months of shut down without
much damage to wells, then it would
begin to be a factor.

July 7 '51 Ivar Olson stopped in for
a talk, he leaves tomorrow for
Ankara where he will be trade and
finance officer in the E.C.A. mission.
He had headed the team negotiating
with Italy at Dunkerque, - and has
since been in Bangkok.

Charles Henry Lee, Asst. to the
president of E. R. Squibb & Sons
International Co, 745 - 5th Ave N.Y.
came in. Their license in Italy has
been claiming Italy is taking over
lots of Eastern Mediterranean
trade, especially in Greece, through
Barter deals. He wanted our ideas.
I have seen no evidence to support
that, indeed the tendency since

1949 has been in the opposite direction
in Greece. I doubt it being the
case in Greece. Italy may be
making progress in Syria. Lebanon
they have pulled out of GATT to
promote Eastern Trade.

July 11 '51 Received (relatively) a
note from Carl D. Corse, Acting
Chair U.S. Delegation at the
GATT conference at Tarquay
which I might want to refer to
or use as a reference sometime -
It is going into my folder in
the personnel unit of surplus
It runs thru

Delegation of the U S A
June 21 51

Dear Francis;

I wish to take this
opportunity of thanking you for
the valuable services which you
rendered at Tarquay as head of
the Tariff Negotiating Team for
India, Korea and Turkey. You
carried out this assignment
with energy, tact and sound
judgment.

Sincerely yours

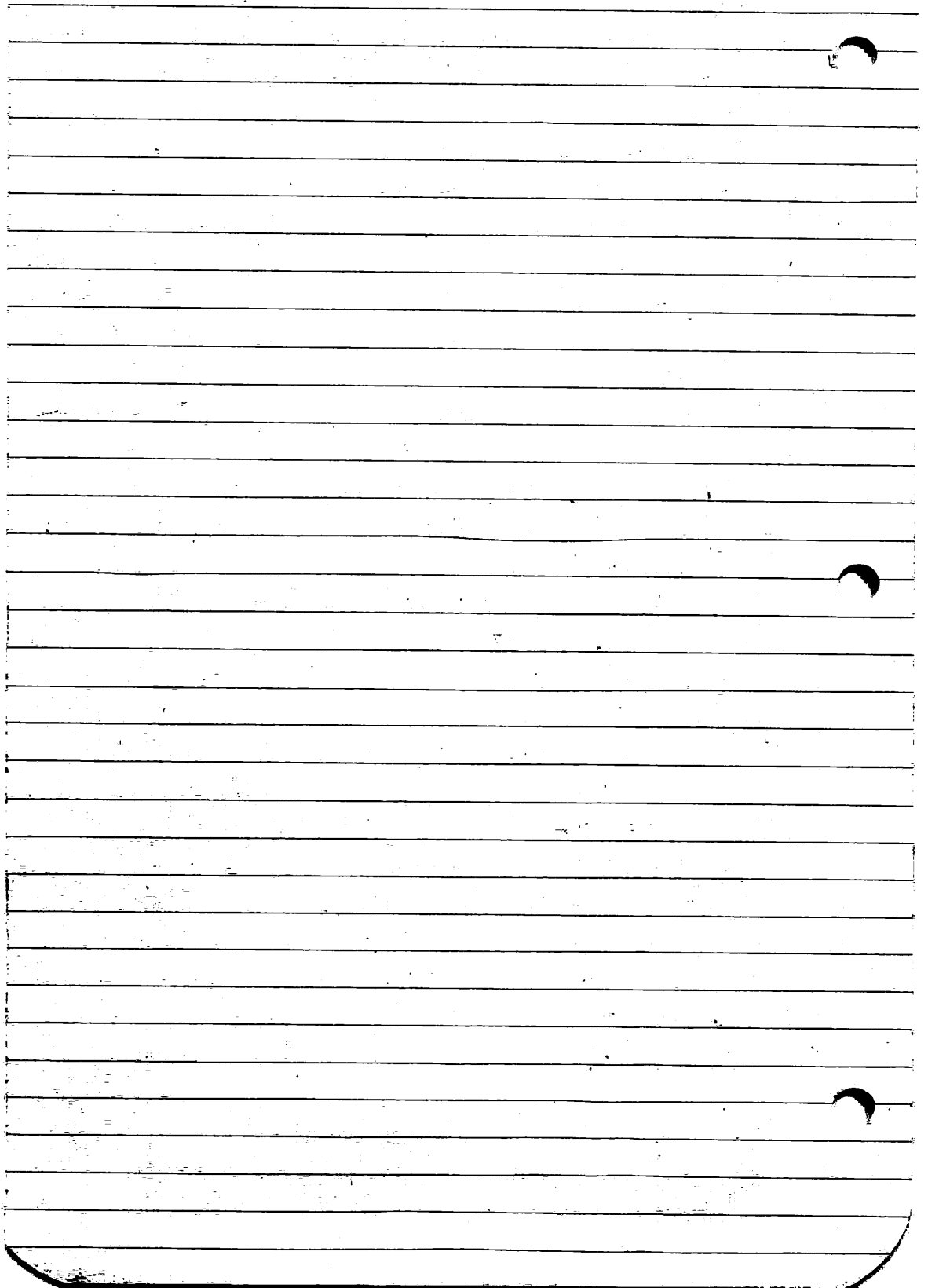
Carl D. Corse
Acting Chairman
United States Delegation

July 25 The Church of the East (which has had services in Brannan since the time of Christ) is neither R.C. nor Greek Orthodox nor Nestorian, is the religion of Assyrian tribes in Iraq & N.W. Iraq and also of large numbers of Christians in India & Ceylon. The Methodist Patriarch Bartholomew given British citizenship. Close ties but not in communion with Anglican for 50 years. Not Commune

July 27th Point IV got into Greece maybe by a door that ECA didn't latch.

Chas House Dunferm School gets a grant of \$181,400
Haver Davis Athens College gets \$297,525.

This was done just before the end of the last fiscal year. ECA is rather unhappy about it, but (it seems to me) should not be. In the longer run, there may be some of the best things we are doing and mean much more than another 5,000 tons of wheat.



Iranian oil going into the
western economy and help
possible keep Iran as part of
the Western world.

A possible half way result would
be to keep the oil flowing for
some years even though at
a later date Iran were lost to
the west.

When the time comes to try
to work out the basis we should
try to get the economic people in on
it.

Perhaps at that time and by
more emphasis on the economic
aspects the position of G71 + NE4
as against BNA and EUR can
be greatly improved, and the
economic section could establish
itself in the premises by helping
establish G71 + NE4 in a far
stronger position.

By 10.00 p.m. the music was over.

It is said that only 50% of the
are addicted to it, and it is
confined to the lower classes. Many
men in the better families enjoy their
afternoon of pipe smoking.
A great many women, especially in
the lower classes are addicts.
Practically every town has its den,
of which there is one or more, though
pipes are quickly put under a rug
or blanket if a stranger or police
officer comes in.

Sept. 1 '51, Zonguldak, Turkey -

This is a small coal mining town and coal port on the Black Sea. It was suggested we would be interested in coming over here, and dePaul, Gulick, Alvin Scheyer, and I were, and (I at least) requested the pull of a trip to Konya.

We left Ankara in a Chevy about eight for the 175 mile ride. It was spectacular scenery, breath taking in spots, and interesting all the way and included mountain scenery of the Caltshill scale but more varied and grander.

At first a good road, hard surfaced, in the plateau near Ankara, wide open spaces enclosed by more or less distant mountains, all ~~framed~~ ~~sculpted~~ ~~viewed~~ ~~kept~~ ~~framed~~ ~~sun~~ ~~valued~~ ~~kept~~ where there was moisture near a stream. The hard surface ended when the road divided and our route no longer followed that to Istanbul, then for several miles of road reconstruction and some trolleys there was dirt in spots a big way, windows often ~~shut~~. I think we covered 60 miles before the waste land had vegetation (other than very well dried stubble grass or weed) then low scrub, gradually changing to ~~forest~~

some of it pine,
forests, in the mountains for
the last 40 or 50 miles.

The bleakness of the towns
in the sun baked treeless plateau
is really appalling, - and it seemed
to me unnecessary. Squared
mud brick, unadorned houses
huddled together, often with a
tree in the village, - and it
appeared as though there would
be ground water not far down
in ^{many} of the villages. As
you reached the country of tree
houses at first were like shanties
there would be trees, hence shade
in the village, but it was
low grade housing. In contrast
there was often a neat school
house, perhaps mud brick, but
one-paired, painted and a trim
tile roof. I thought the ^{top} quality
of the villages considerably a
matter of the lack of ideals,
ideals and imagination.

Getting into the more broken
country, perhaps no higher in
altitude nearer the black sea
there was evidence of some summer
rain - crops grown without
irrigation, kinds of trees where
there were trees, and some small
streams. There was some pasturage
and considerable numbers of
low grade cattle, also large

MISC BB IRAN, TURKEY

Sept 23. At session of House of Representatives Committee considering amount of Foreign aid to be authorized. Two committee members were present throughout, two more at times. Richard Bissell who considers himself and probably has been the top operator in IECA (Hoffman and Foster outranked him) was testifying re aid to the Netherlands and he began on Greece when the session was adjourned. He had been testifying all last week also all day and seemed tired.

The procedure is a tedious one reading figures into the record. When he had finished the Republican Com. man R. B. Wigglesworth (whom I last saw as a Harvard quartermaster in 1904) asked some questions about the amount and availability of dispersed counter-part funds in the Netherlands. There had been discussion of the inflationary pressures in the N. and they were obviously were something to avoid, but Wigglesworth seemed unaware of the inflationary aspect of his suggestion and Bissell did not point it out. This seemed stupid to me, but maybe he thought W. would not understand, still he should have made the

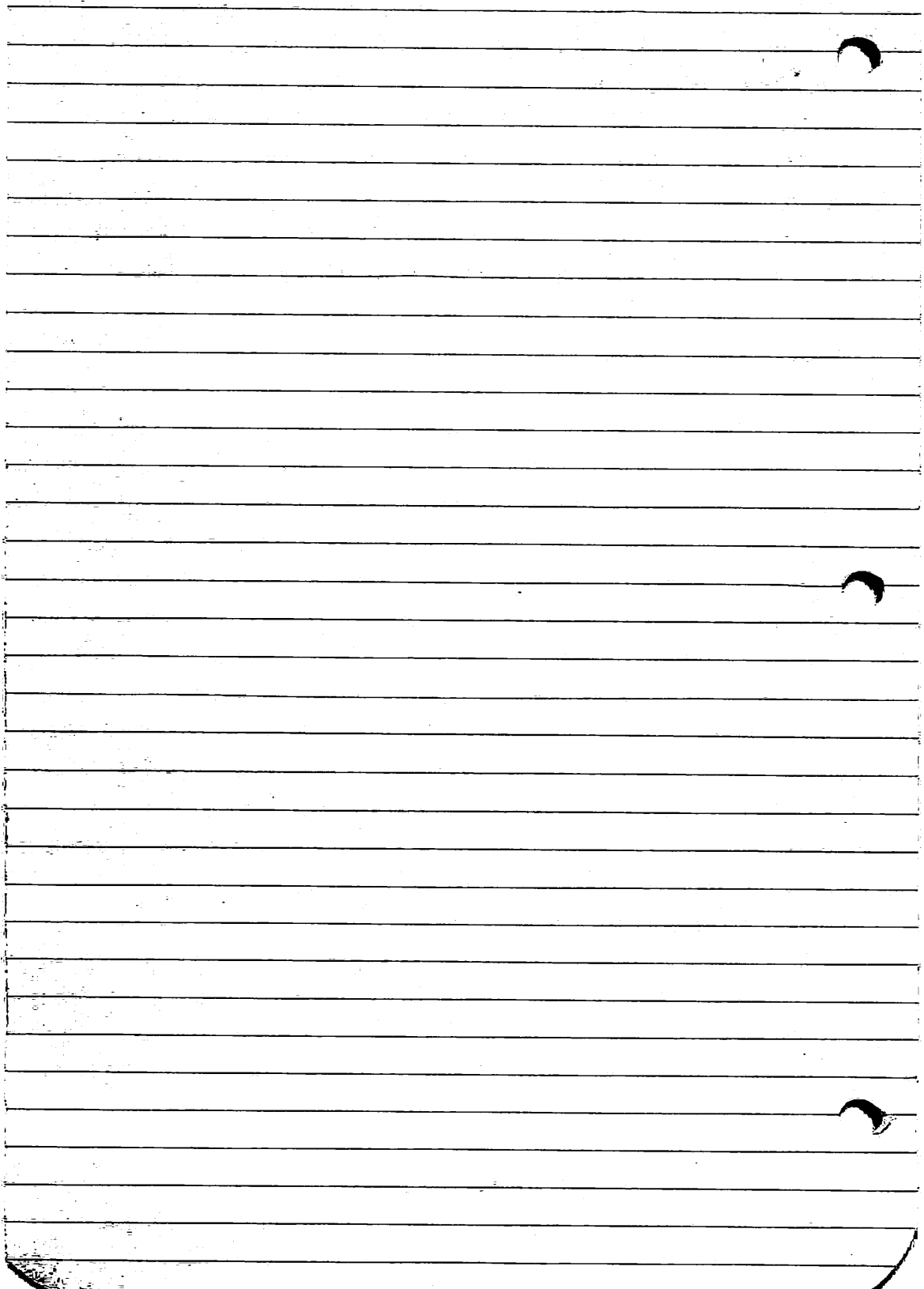
point for the record.

When they started talking about Greece Binell showed little background knowledge of Greece and made frequent replies to questions as to the broader aspects of Greek affairs - the pre-war basis of the Greek economy.

It's a problem, you want a high level man

^{11 May 1967} From my memory of this and the later developments in Greece, Binell was worse than the entry does show. I remember how disgusted I was then at his seeming ignorance of Greece, also his superficiality.

Oct 5, The ECA productivity drive
is going strong. Interbay a mule
is said to be able to
carry 90 kilos over a road
as against 60 over the trail that
was used before the road was
built - In Greece some coastal
steamer have carried 2,000 people
though only rated to carry 600.



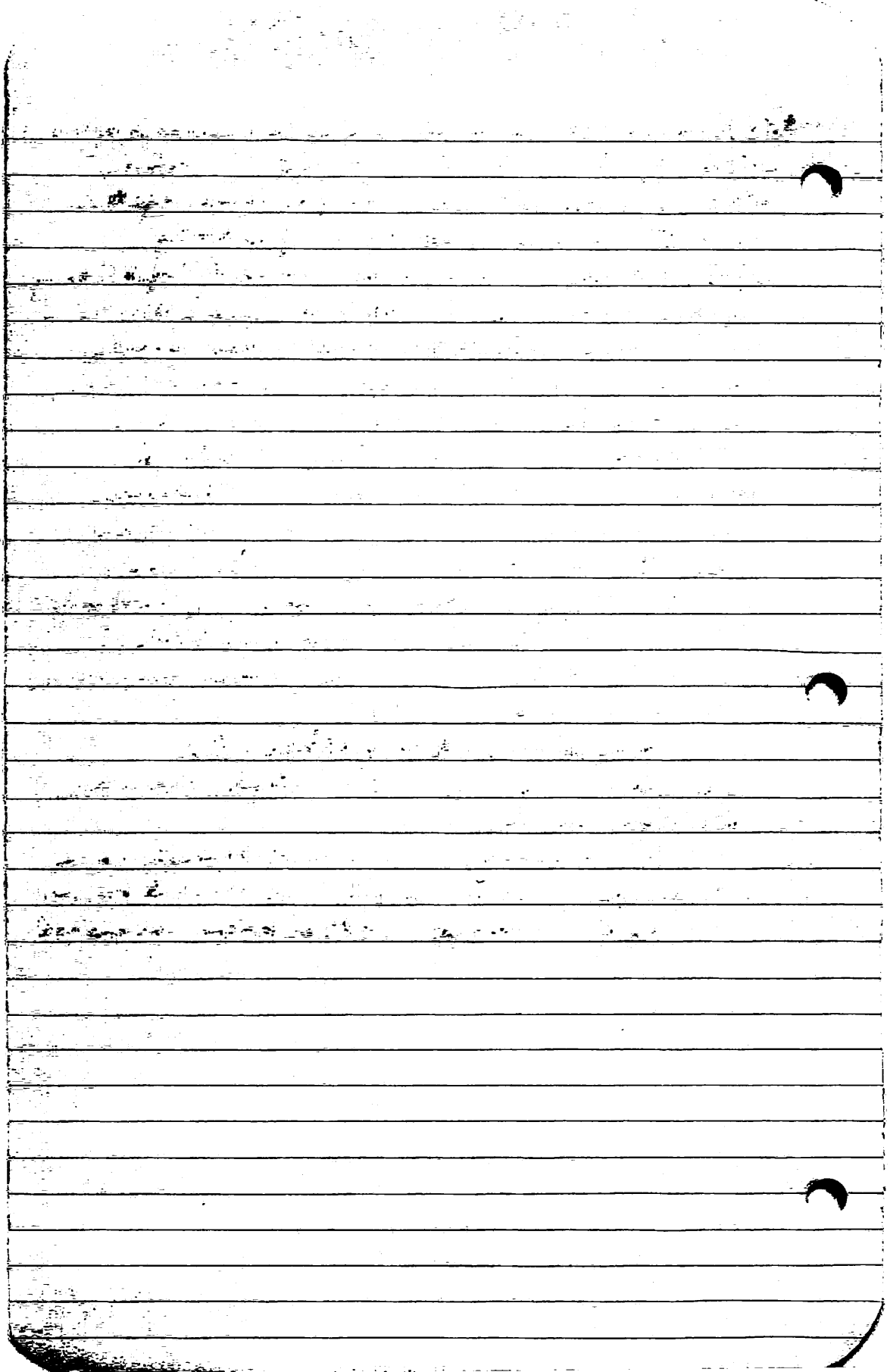
Oct 16 Harry Howard in a conversation about the treatment of Turkey at the Versailles conference after WWI remarked that putting together Versailles and Lloyd George you had the Greek-Turkish War -

From what he has seen and heard since he wrote his own book, he feels he was too severe in his attitude toward the British -

He agrees their overall attitude was bad and also very stupid in its failure to give the least attention to the limits of what could be done i.e. - a British satellite state in Transcaucasia and Armenia (!)

Someone put together the following on the British Leaders at Versailles

A J Balfour knew but didn't care
Bourne knew cared but didn't know
Lloyd George neither knew nor cared.



9 June = 24 Dec 1857

1/21/52 Train ~~7~~ 200

"A camel ~~at~~ Th 6.00 or 2.14 per day
can transport $\frac{1}{4}$ ton 5-20 miles" - camel
transport is still common in the Ogean
district. Riviner is pointing out that
though internal transport costs
are coming down they are still high.

1/25/52 John C. Fock was talking
about attitude of Katakis, Greek
Minister of Finance, toward income
taxes. Marmos had been pushing toward
higher taxes on private individuals
income. K. did not continue the push
when he took over as finance minister.

I expressed surprise, not consistent with
K's general attitude in society. J.C. said
no; K. for higher income taxes on
corporations, but thinks disappointing,
and inequitable, and injustices in
collection of income taxes on the
income of private individuals so
great that they are not desirable.
J.C. quoted K. as saying they were
only desirable if folks were honest
as in Britain or ruthless in the
collection as in the U.S. - elsewhere
they weren't collected except from
folk who couldn't evade exp labor. J.C.
cited France + Italy. They probably are
collected in Switzerland and Scandinavia.

The transport costs

With porters at 25¢ per day.

head porters cost 75¢ per ton mile.

(From a paper on African transport)

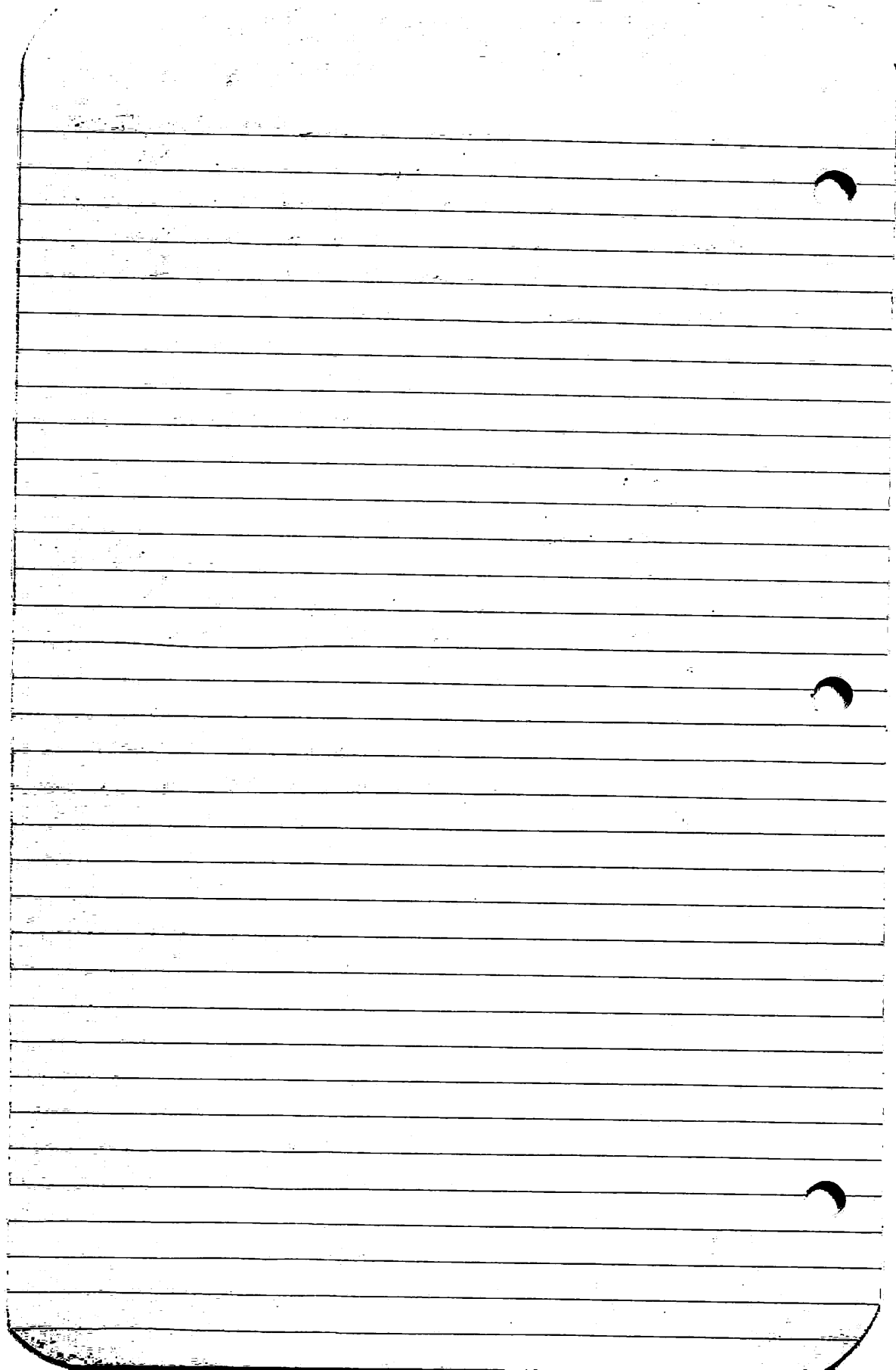
Feb '52

Two German ~~people~~ went into a Greek coffee shop during the occupation and said in German 'Zwei Coffee', the Greek waiter said in Greek to the cook 'Two portions'. One German said in perfect Greek to the waiter, 'I am an Australian make the order one portion one coffee -'

Turkish proverb

To know the truth and to speak it is good; to know the truth and speak of falsehood is better.

He who would speak the truth should have one foot in the stirrup.



2/19/53. Point IV goes badly. It is not possible to recruit and send out people of sufficient intelligence, intelligence and general good sense to actually accomplish much along the lines marked out.

When people set out to recruit for NATO the idea was none but the best folk that can be found, and it was the only foreign air program, there was general enthusiasm, even so it was hard to recruit people. Now with ~~Harper~~ NATO and still USA Point IV does not have the appeal that draws able and devoted people.

Difficulties when there isn't the missionary feeling - a reflection of the lack of burning feeling for the realities of our society.

The people who go are too likely to be people who don't have other jobs. Some are good, some are people who don't do well with what they turn their hands to.

In G since the Mission has shown a process of not so able people rising to the top through staying after. Older men who earlier had been in the higher level jobs and presumably understood the problems had left. The part of being there carried them into jobs for which they do not have competence - Harper, Sawyer & John Harverson.

At lunch with a man who is very much a working historian he said to thought Kennan stated that brilliance is no substitute for knowledge - that he has betrayed his lack of it, among other things in his article (chapter) on US and the open door. [I wonder how this stacks up on an examination of the record.] He thinks Kennan should take the time to read a good history of U.S. foreign policy. In answer to my question he said he thought Bowen (Harvard) wrote a good one. Bowen incidentally was way wrong in 1939 in his failure to comprehend Nazi Germany. He thought then that if a single power threatened to gain control of the European land mass the U.S. must arm itself strongly and seek allies. He was a bit late. The scholar's opinion of the current scene was very bad.

2-19-52 - It is estimated there are 1,000 students from 90+ in US colleges and universities. 75% studying Engineering, Ag. or Medicine, others in law + arts courses. Estimate made in connection with lack of dollar exchange and hence may be over estimate.

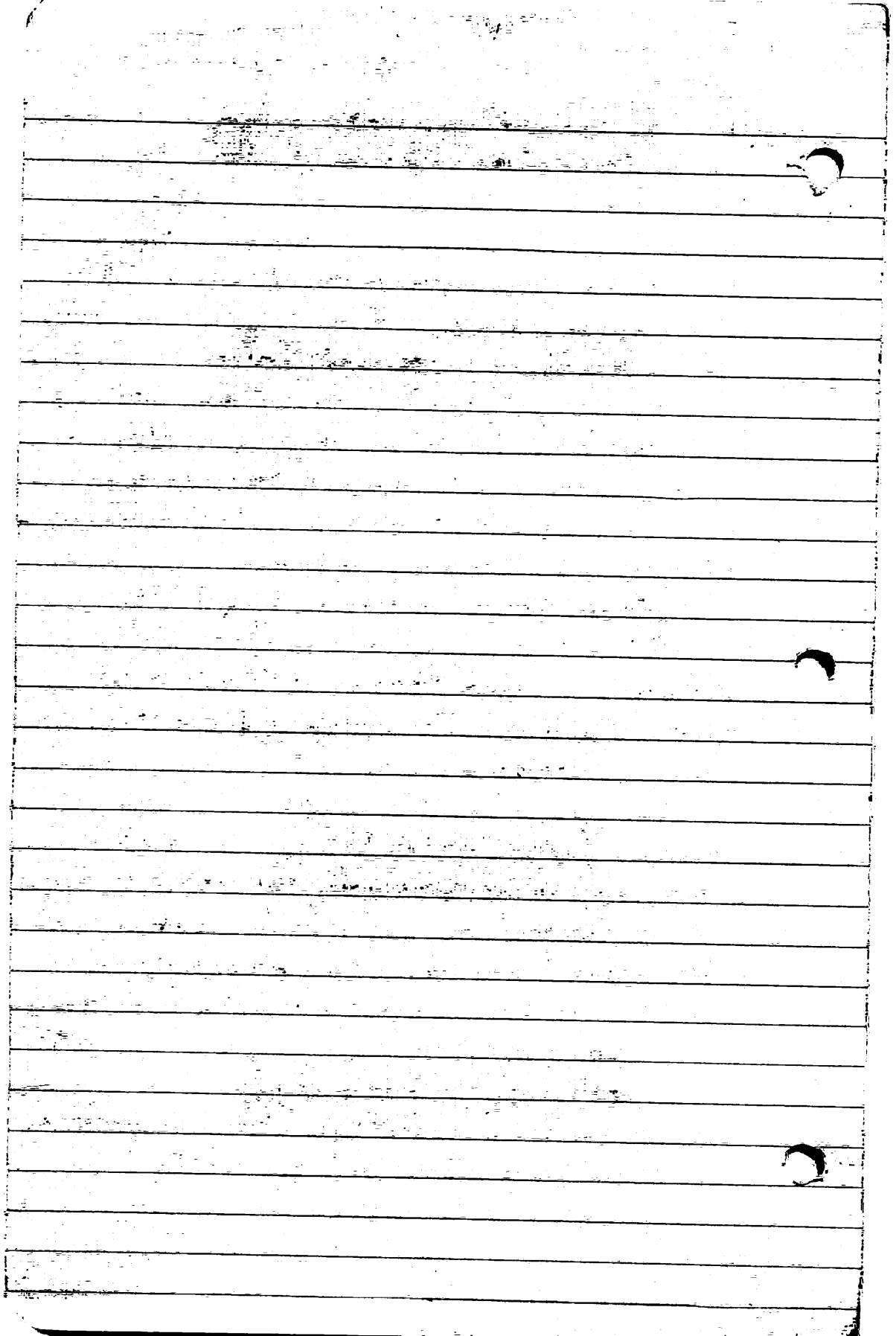
May 9. Conversation with a man coming
back from Casablanca. He has been
connected with the building of new
U S air fields in Morocco. Says we
directed the work on the job. All
but one now practically done, and
the French will direct maintenance.
Hard + machine labor an issue there.
A French contractor, on a contract
basis, wouldn't use a vital digger
that could do it at a small fraction
of cost of digging by hand.

Native labor ordinarily gets 40-60
cents a day; we have paid more on
the bases and those of the French
wonder how the men will feel about
the old wages.

This chap says lots of good land
a man with \$20,000 or \$40,000 could
do very well farming - wheat, soy beans
and peanuts and other crops.

Peasants only scratch ground broad-
cast grain and get less than need be.

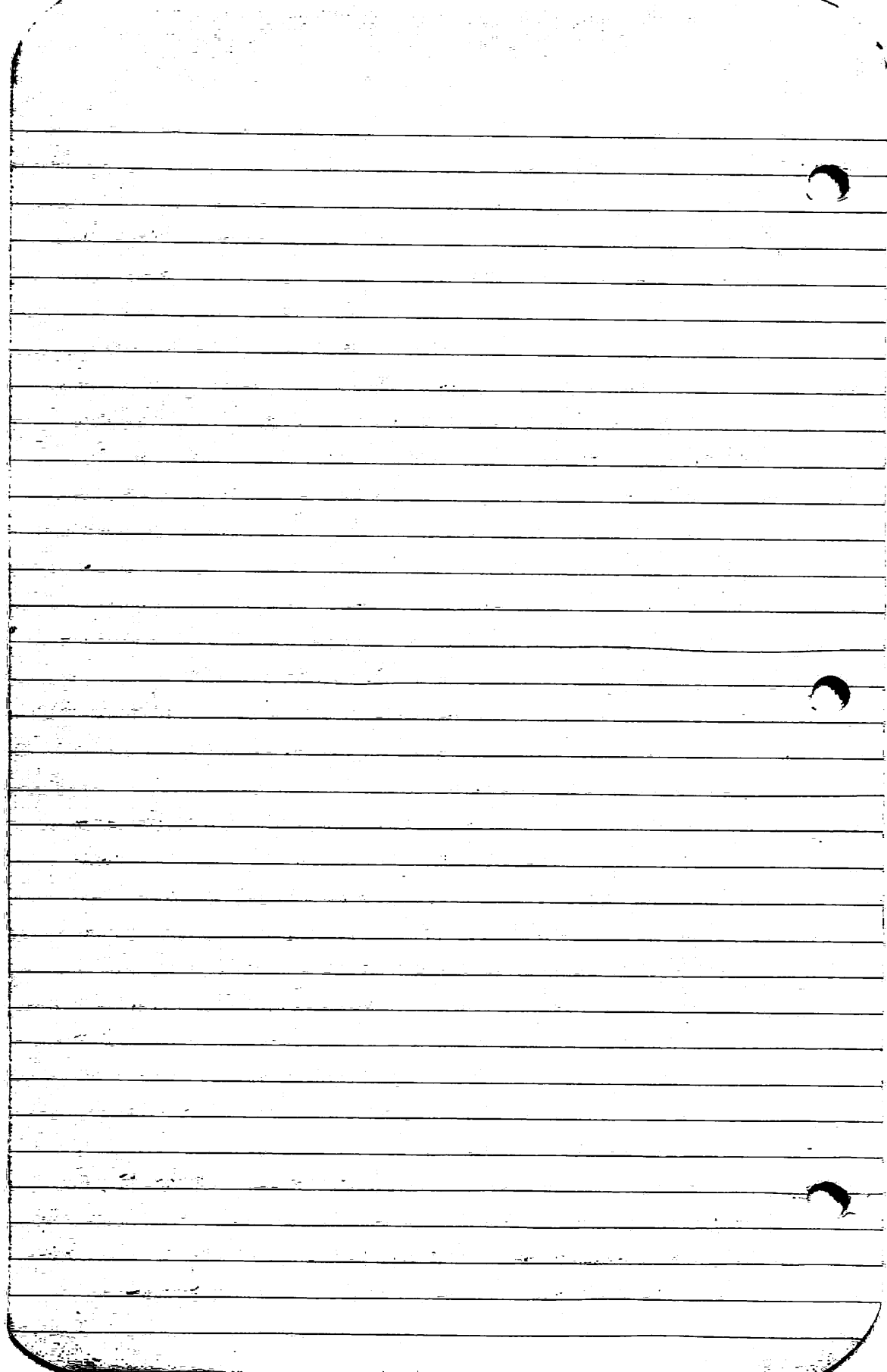
Says Casablanca is growing fast;
Our spending on bases has led to brown
twelve story buildings - hard to find a
room there - The city very dirty.



7/19/52 Bob Parks, back from Iran, is very skeptical of things being accomplished there - Plans - plans - plans and they think things have been done. (And Bob has lived most of his life abroad so is not getting a first impression). He says - Remember it is a land of make believe - He thinks the oil controversy is likely to go on and on and not be settled - and that Iran is likely to drift back to a status near that of Afghanistan. [Only there are more educated, Western-minded people, cotton + sugar mills, - where there are big oil shipments and whether or not.] There is opium, the common figure is 20% of the population using it to some degree. Bob thinks much higher.

Then there is the medieval serf-like status of much of the peasantry. When land is given to people who only know the serf's life, they are not able to carry on as land owners and to care for their farms. In breaking up the Shah's lands the authorities are dealing with this, and trying to teach the peasants to be farmers.

Note parallel in Epirus when after expulsion of Turks villagers didn't keep canals clear of silt, and fine fields became swamp again.



7/25 MacArthur argues that primary consideration must be given to maintenance of economic stability + that countries should not be too heavily strained by military expenditures. He does not seem to believe that war is imminent.

The point reflects Eisenhower's statements to Congressional group last summer.

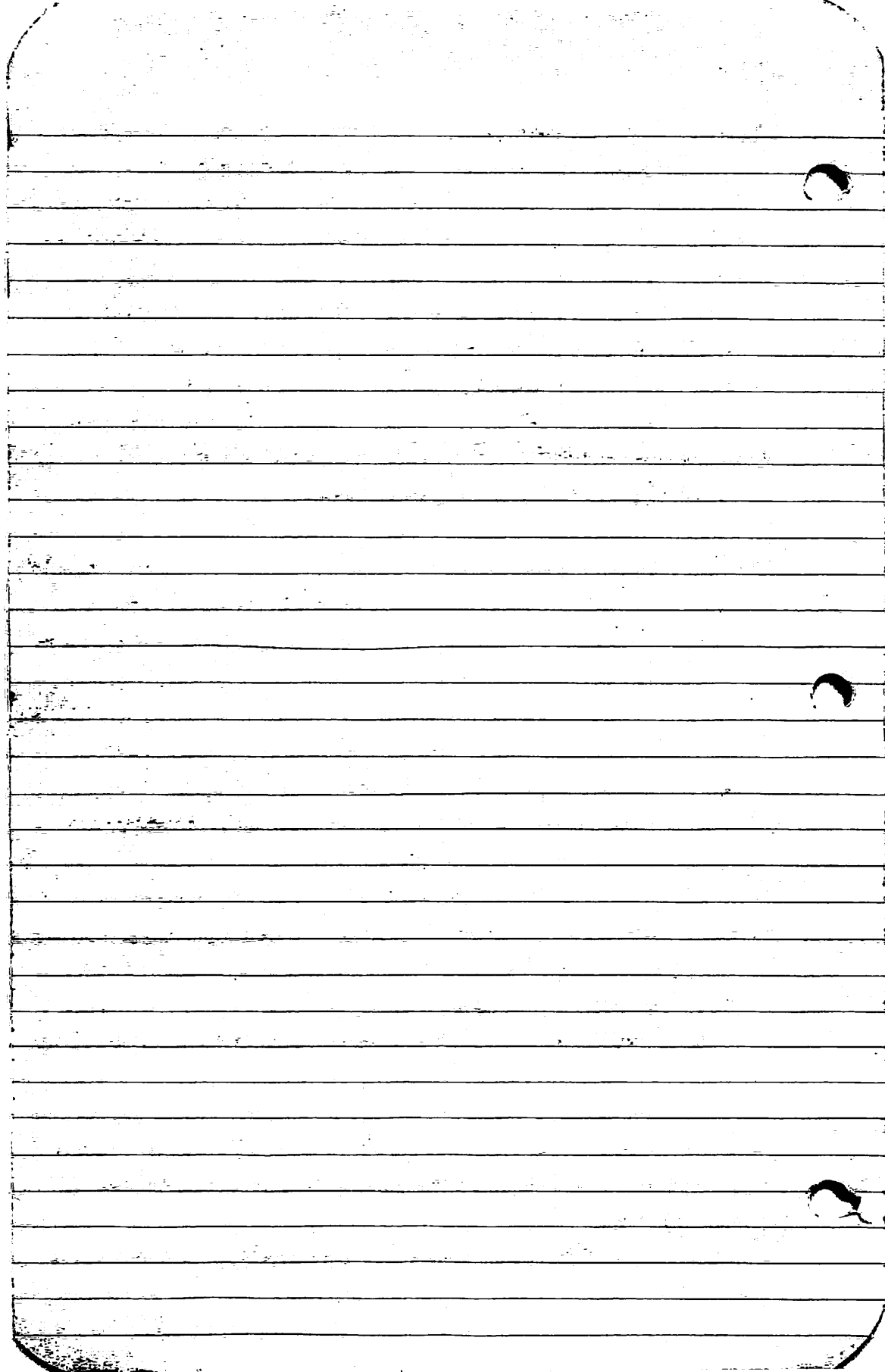
7/30 Too narrow attention - point the detail, day to day stuff, then some items with even a year to year projection

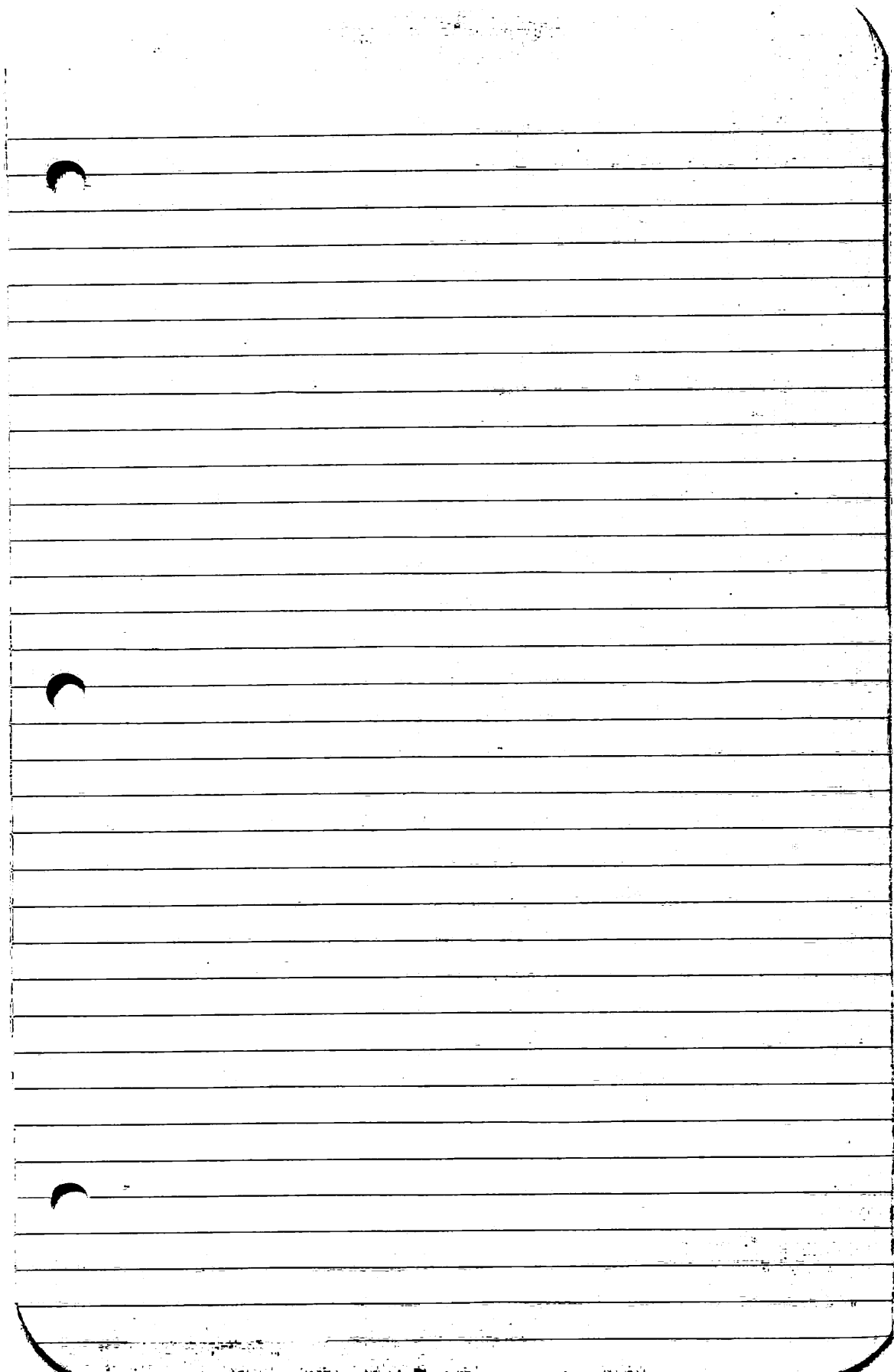
8/11 Re 2 ravens One is tempted to despair of country which has such incapable and slyly stupid leaders -

and earlier as 2 ravens waddly and aroused on their suicidal course like a pack of lemmings.

10/23/52 In the Oklawaha residential district of Ocala today, teenage boys and girls dressed much like the teenagers can be seen sitting together eating ice cream in the recently established ice cream parlors -

Our culture is a penetrating invader





Oct 29th Lunch with Larry Meyer
who has been in France for 6 mos
working on programming for recon
under Bob Paige. He comments on
lack of overall appraisal or existence
of any force in the Mission to work
out a program on a basis other than
the pressures of division directors etc.
Says the recon program will stress

1. Highway, River + Telecommunications
development as part of the defense
operation.
2. Part of the power program at
Olinari - some hydro jobs.
The Ptolemais power plant is
being cut out
3. Part of the land reclamation
program - he did not state the
figure. Regard as to desirability
of directly productive work, but
feels need for economy and also
points out the lack of reporting
on the results in increased
production from investment in
land reclamation
4. Housing - this goes ahead and
Mission does not curb it.

10-17-53. Miss Emily Brown, a cousin
of Archie Coaks (the British tobacco
baron) was talking about I ran
with him and me. (She works
at the British Embassy I think) and
remembered that only one man
had stood ~~between~~ in the way
of a moderate evolutionary
approach to the I ran oil
problem in its earlier stages -
Fraser the head of AIOC. He
had built it up and lived in
an atmosphere of laying down
the laying down the law -
colonialism - and didn't realize
that it was a new day.

Of course this is only one
aspect of a complex situation.

3/9/53 John S. interview talking
over I ran - Had the British
been willing to go further toward
meeting I ran on opinion they could
have had an agreement. I spoke of
taking I ran into the manage-
ment + forwarding other non-monetary
items, he said yes and a little
more financially, but had
they met the I ran then -
in the Rayburn period they could
have had an agreement. The
I ran were not then holding
out for one point then planning
to hold out for ~~the~~ the rest
of points after they got the first
lot. After the murder of Rayburn
and it was clear took over the
British understood that the
I ran would not make an
agreement - we didn't understand
that -

anyway, I ran would not ever, or
wouldn't for a long time, until they
had obtained very substantial
concessions, and until their
leaders were really scared but
they go under the curtain.

4/24 53²

what I should ^{have said} to Randall, head of
Iceland Steel, at a briefing session
yesterday.

We, around the table, are giving you
a lot of learned ignorance about
Turkey. We have studied and learned
about the country for years. But
back of all one can learn is the
difference between Turks and
ourselves. They do not have the
background of ^{Christianity} Christianity with
its concern for the individual
translated in our legal system
and business world into some
respect for & protection of the rights
of the individual. The Turks do
not have the background of the
age of enlightenment and the
reliance on reason - Adam Smith
& Ricardo in economics, Madison,
Jefferson & Hamilton in politics.
The Turks do not have the background
of centuries of development of the
scientific method - in their
approach to physical problems
and in the moulding of their own
minds.

10/29/53 Reception at the Army-Navy
Country Club by King Paul & Queen
Frederika of Greece. Both are Ger-
manic, but have become rather
thoroughly Hellenized. The Queen is
a charming person and did a fine
piece of work in behalf of refugees
and other victims of the Cretan
warfare. They unhappily played
poor politics with Venizelos between
1950-52. Now with Papagos so firmly
in control of the Greek Parliament,
they do not seem to do so much politicking.
They are a striking couple - he is 6'3" - she
attractive and animated.

There were ever so many of the people
who have been connected with the
administration of aid to Greece.
Both Paul Portera and many of
the staff of the Mission, particularly
from the AMAG days - inc. Dr. + Mrs. Knott
whom I haven't seen for a long time.
Stefanopoulos is here with the
royal party. He said that the
Christian Social Council at the
U. of Athens is still going strong,
was interested in C.M.M., of which I
had told them in 1947.

Vavara was there and spoke
enthusiastically of the economic
developments in Greece. The aftermath
of the devaluation has been about
all one could have asked. He hopes
that prices won't get out of hand

in the next three months, and that the poorer people will understand that Greek production is low and that they can't expect any considerable or rapid improvement in living standards. He agreed that the farmers were likely to be benefited and to find their status improved, the city workmen less.

He thought it notable that the moneyed groups had accepted the idea that Greece could get along without sizable amounts of foreign aid. He thought the sovereign was being used less as the money of wholesale business - I must talk with him further of this. He seemed to think that in the last two years there had been notable gains in social discipline, and belief in the ability of Greece to live as an economic unit in the world. Then people thought that they couldn't get along if US aid was reduced - let alone have it nearly disappear.

O Lord, our Christ, may we have Thy mind and Thy spirit; make us instruments of Thy peace; where there is hatred, let us sow love; where there is injury, pardon; where there is discord, union; where there is doubt, faith; where there is despair, hope; where there is darkness, light; and where there is sadness, joy.

O divine Master, grant that we may not so much seek to be consoled as to console; to be understood, as to understand; to be loved, as to love; for it is in giving that we receive; it is in pardoning that we are pardoned; and it is in dying that we live to eternal life.

12/4/53

John Litner, formerly older S. Trachsel's assistant, now with Trans Ocean Air Lines account of how you go about it to get to doing business with a Greek.

1) You take him to lunch, but do not even mention business.

2) A month later you have lunch with him, and in the course of it very casually speak of what you are doing.

3) A month later you repeat (2).

4) After a while you leave, go well away, preferably out of the country for a month.

5) On your return, if things are going to develop, he should get in touch with you.



2/9/54. Lunch with Russell Bone, who headed the ECA-MSA Mission to Turkey for several years, and whom I had met in Ankara in August 1951.

He thinks the Turks able to handle their national financial affairs in their own way, which will be different from ours. Thinks they observed that the Greeks being in a financial mess received much U.S. aid and that they figured in that fashion that they could just ahead with their own economic development at a rate that might get themselves in a financial mess, and if it did the U.S. interests in the Turkish armed forces were so great that the U.S. would give them solid aid. He agrees that our interests are so great in having a stronger defense force in that strategic area that we should give them the aid.

He agreed that the OEEC countries lecturing the Turks didn't sit very well, as it is composed of the very countries that extended the long credits, now the subject of the lecture.

He thinks the Turks can continue with their development for quite a while; the country has the potentiality and the Turks want to progress, their greatest difficulty is likely to be in handling organizational problems.

He thinks they can handle financial questions, and learn technical subjects required more easily than to develop the capacity for management. He would have them stress general education and I think business training.

He is working on Japanese affairs in the IBRD (World Bank for Reconstruction and Development). He thinks the Japanese will be dependent on U.S. aid for a long time, if we want to keep them out of the other camp. Their trade with us has been reasonably good. Their domestic oil prices have kept well out of U.S. trade to quite a degree. Their fishing has been excluded from lots of waters where it could have operated.

3/11/54 2nd reply to a letter asking for
info. re Greece in the period '44-'47

re Truman doctrine, G. B. Noble, the
Chief of the Historical Division in the
State Dept suggests reports ANAG; State
Dept Bulletin, hearings by
Senate + House Committee on Foreign
Relations of Congress

John C Campbell US in World Affairs
1947-48 and "The Security of the
Middle East, Brookings 1950

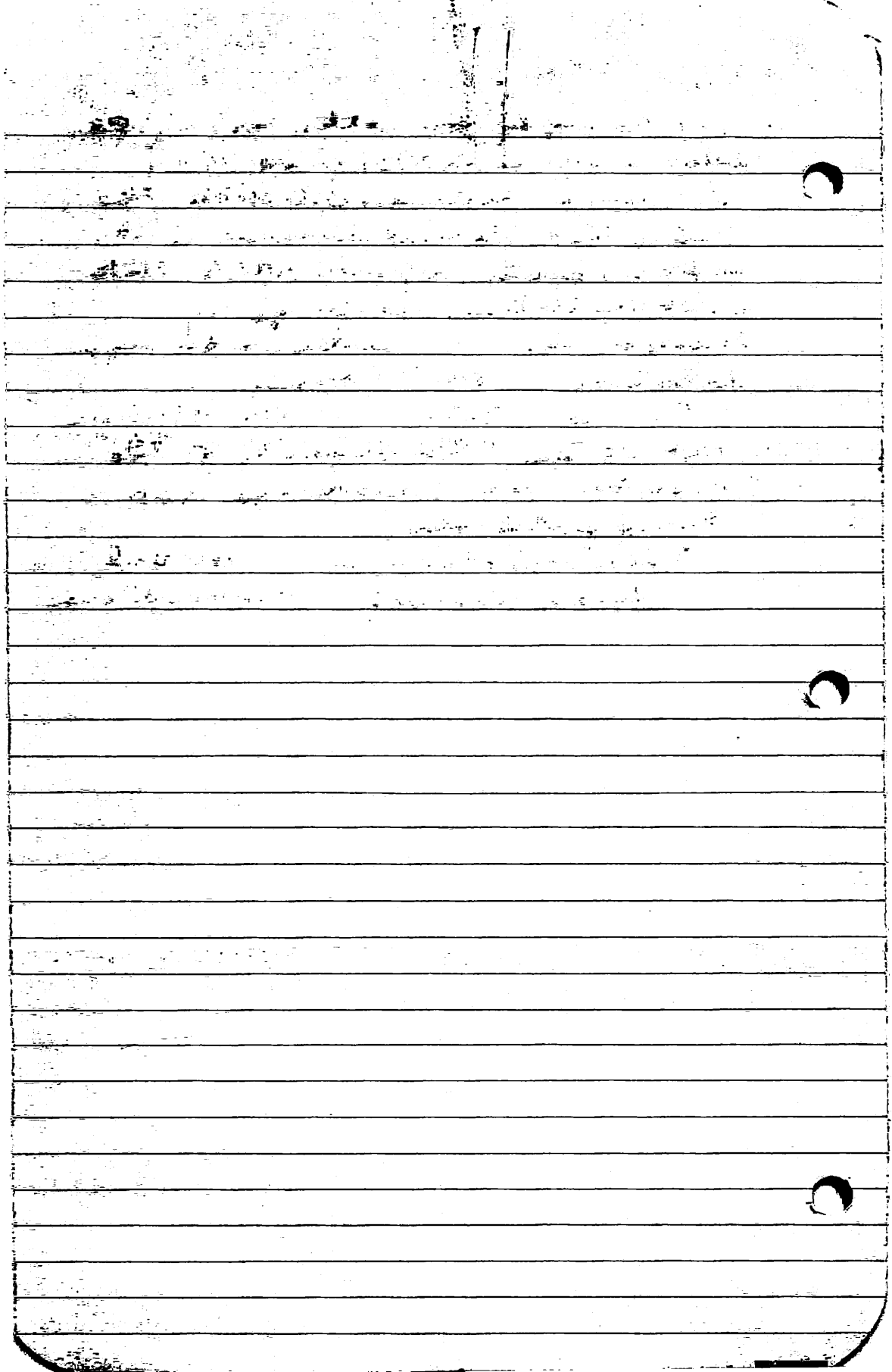
I suggested also

The Greek Helmsman

NY - New

Office of this card

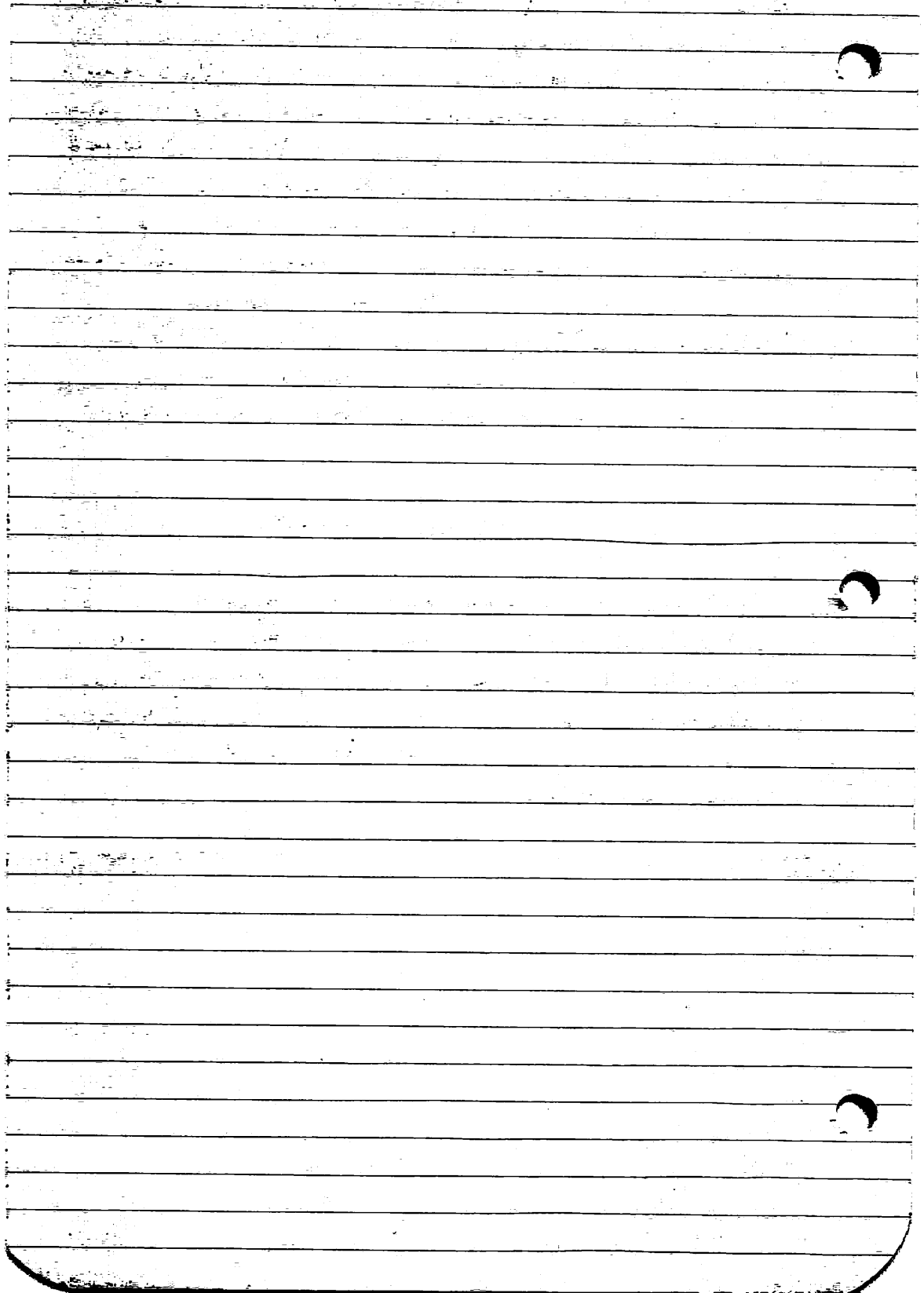
C M Woodhouse



Apr 30 '54 Earthquake in the Aegean
Greece destroyed 3,500 houses
and made over 20,000 people home-
less. However with all the destruc-
tion only 26 people were killed and
157 injured. Just prior to the
quake storks, alarmed by
small advance tremors flew
from their nests on roofs and
chimney tops and gave the
alarm by their harsh cries
and by clapping their heads.

SSS - Stamen Sand So.

Congress has made its laws so
complicated that a proposal can
be stalled or a devious way can
be found for doing nearly things.
An SSS on a document is
a symbol.



9/24/54 Miss Elizabeth Murray,
London Economist for Arab
countries + I was called to talk
over things in general.

She thinks it better to cut out
much gift aid and get back
to the hard parts of commercial
life.

The most useful approach is to
offer reform in gov. admin. in
various countries.

(Economist article: Asian
watering can does not agree
with Miss M.)

I remember peasants seen like
tough healthy hordes after the
peasants in most of the Near East.

She commented on how in 1950
when flying over Turkey south of
Ankara the villages without
any road connection with
anything was a major impression."

4/28. Luncheon discussion; Jim Warren, Zagorlakis esp. on Greek Philotinos (self interested), Jim thinks Philotinos all important and essentially Greek, C.L. thinks it largely a convenient myth; and to cover traits fairly widespread in human societies.

Jim says there is a very good discussion of Philotinos in an article on Greece in "Cultural Patterns & Technical Change" UNESCO 1954.

C.L. says that the article was written by a Greek married to an American - beautifully written. He disagrees with much of what she writes which he finds more theoretical than valid.

Jim, in luncheon conversation, objected very much to our hesitations in dealing with the Greeks, citing the Geady letter. I took issue with him: we had tried through years to get the Greek Gov to do a series of things that in their own interest they should have taken the lead in doing, finally Chas. Geady put it in a letter with an eye and will be redressed. The Greeks were very annoyed, and Venizelos and

his friends are still annoyed -
their philatins is still badly
bruised.

I thought we had been con-
siderate + gentle with them
for a long time and it only
took the course we did when
it was just impossible to get
them to take necessary
actions. It was probably inevitable
that the Greek political figures
would feel badly and is
one of the more or less inevitable
consequences of our position.
Jim didn't agree at all, thought
we should have done it quietly.
I said we had tried + tried -

E.L. said afterward that
he agreed completely with my
position and was very glad
I took it -

Professor Koprulu, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, began his speech of February 24, 1954 by laying down five principles which, he said, are the bases of Turkish foreign policy:

"1. The prosperity and progress of our country being dependent upon the achievement of world peace and security as well as stability, we should work with all the means at our disposal to attain these objectives.

"2. To this end, in accordance with the principles and ideals of the Charter of the United Nations which is the constitution for international good relations, solidarity and morality, we should contribute to the creation of a common system and mechanism of security without gaps, and in general participate to the widest extent in international collaboration.

"3. At the same time, in raising our bilateral relations with all peace loving states to the level of an active and constructive friendship, we should contribute to international consolidation and solidarity and bring our country also to enjoy to the maximum, from the point of view of its well being and material and moral progress, the benefits of such a friendship.

"4. While being on the one hand idealists, in the full sense of the word, because we are attached to the moral values of our present civilization, we must on the other hand act with the greatest realism in accepting all of the sacrifices that may flow from an analysis of the facts, in considering deeds and not words and promises in vital matters, and after having classified the facts according to their importance, in preventing those of secondary importance from affecting those having vital importance.

"5. Be bold and take initiatives while never losing sight of our means and the moderation dictated by circumstances, and the fact that the advantages that we may obtain from others will be in proportion to those that we may be able to offer them in exchange, and that we cannot expect the interest and support of others except in the measure that we can demonstrate our possibilities and our real worth."

George Kartalis originated from an old political family of Volos. His father was Mayor for a long time, and his uncle was a minister in the Governments of the Populist Party at the time of D. Gounaris. George Kartalis was born in 1908 and had studied mathematics in the University of Leipzig, where he became a lecturer, politics in the University of Kiel and economics in the University of London. He was first elected deputy in 1932 in the ranks of the Populist Party. In 1935 he became Undersecretary of National Economy in P. Tsaldaris' Government and, in the same year, he was appointed Minister of Labor in the Government of Kondylis. He took an active part in the National Resistance Movement during the occupation, together with Colonel Psaros who was killed by the Communists, and then escaped to the Middle East. After liberation, he participated successfully in the Governments of G. Papandreou, as Information Undersecretary, Th. Sofoulis, as Minister of Supplies, N. Plastiras as Minister of Finance and then Coordination. After the death of N. Plastiras and the split of EPEK to which he belonged, he founded the Democratic Party of the working people, together with Alexander Svolos, having become the leader of this party after the latter's death. In 1954, he was elected Mayor of Volos. He resigned in 1956 and was elected deputy of the present Parliament.

Daily News Bulletin
September 28, 1957

Tehran April 28, 56.

Much talk with lots of people about Iran. Bernie Crowl who has only been here ^{two months}, who is not philosophical but looks at things with shrewd common sense. Boyd Woods who had many years in Greece and now is ending two in Beirut near the Caspian, John Bowling, in the Embassy, a hard working thoughtful man, and a Mr. Hallett (?) here with UNESCO.

The latter particularly talked about education, how little has really been accomplished so far, but that the program is moving ahead and within not so many years will have facilities to reach at least 35% of the rural children and offer them a few grades at least. Iran is training teachers stopping short of the level that would qualify for a Government job in Tehran so they will surely be teachers for the new schools in the provinces. This is protested as unfair and cruel and defended as necessary to the village children. The school building plan is for seven years, it might take longer.

Discussion of the non-use of men who had been trained abroad and of their discouraged despair - and that some were being taken on by contractors doing Gov. work.

ICA policy (allegedly) of hiring people

from good families in preference to others, often getting more responsive devotion to the cause. A huge of Cuban people at the heels of living of Americans as a factor offsetting much of the value of US aid. Objecting to having so many Americans around, to the meager results from so much expenditure.

The ICA men are very critical of ICA direction. It seems sad that Boyd is fed up with it and does not want to stay after his two years are up. He is said to be doing an excellent job in a difficult area. He has a staff of 67 all Dominicans, his section heads speak English having learned it through the Protestant school at the inst. He thinks his staff devoted to the job and the cause of improving life in D.R.

Both Woods & Hallett were very pessimistic about progress toward land reform. The land lords are determined not to see their position weakened. Some oppose better farming but their tenants get too prosperous. They think (V. + H) education and better farming methods + returns the hopeful path however; they can gradually build a group that somehow

will bitter conditions. There is some land lord attitude that they don't want increased crop yields as the land lord interest is in a poor peasantry.

4/29 It is disturbing to come and see the Americans in Tehran, the more because this is probably not so different from many American groups. It is larger than many and may have developed more disturbing features.

Do we know what we want to accomplish and

How well adapted to the ends are the means employed even if pursued in the best ways

Wherein do we fall short

I'll advised means

Poor performance

One could chew over each of these aspects and while I'm here I should with the people I can reach who can throw light on them.

Our general aims are not so difficult, but how these fit into the Iranian social-political arena is not so simple.

We work with the Iranians of course. What do they want for themselves as individuals and as social groups and how does that affect our operation and the effects of our operation.

Little as I like the aspects of the dark side of things governing, and

morning and criticizing and crossing and dwelling on the general grief, things do not seem good in many ways - yet on the broad and at this point there has been considerable accomplishment.

Iran isn't slipping under the iron curtain, the country is certainly doing more for itself (with our aid) than previously, health has never been so good, education is being widened, and due to abundant spring rains - this years crops look exceptionally good (at this point). Also with increasing oil production there are increasing means for building roads, rail-way maintenance and construction school houses etc. The seven year plan seems to be moving along and with his difficult aspects ~~it~~ it has is dedicated to building up Iran.

Now the other side.

The I. C. A. workmen at Division Director level are said to feel that their job is being very badly done because they don't get support in the center and they don't want to continue. They criticize the ~~all~~ details of how it is done and the way they are forced to conduct their operations, perhaps ruining the name. Then again the results to date are considerable, so it may

so that the means were not employed to best advantage, but even so putting in a lot, enough has been fruitful so that there are results. I should quiz I. C. A. provincial directors about their provinces individually, what could one get in a general meeting - general conditions perhaps health, schools the size of their staffs what kind of work, since this spring.

What being accomplished in agriculture. This is a very big one.

Another aspect of the job here as in other countries is the adverse effect of the way American live. This is inevitable to some degree perhaps in great degree. We accentuate it, by unnecessarily lavish expenditures, and by Government action as well as individual action.

e.g. The Gov has three houses, one for the Ambassador one for the Minister one for the I. C. A. head. I don't know whether they own any of them. I think they rent the one for the I. C. A. head at . . . It is the house I am visiting in. Unhappily these lavish houses set a pattern and people keep up with the Jones. Having a house like this doubtless facilitates lavish entertaining - and with cheap liquor and cheap servants people can do it more easily. The multiplicity of cock tail parties becomes a curse

6.
of a foreign post, and the way
rather lowly placed Reverend
can do it and do it a lot creates
much ill will with the people of
the host country.

With our living standards in
such contrast to theirs we are
^{likely to be} all, ambassadors of ill will
may be in spite of our selves, but
we are caught in our own nets,
and some of the circumstances
that could be avoided accen-
tuate ~~the~~ the ill will.

Here the situation seems
bad, much worse than in
Athens, where there was room
for criticism and was criticism
too.

The deputy to the #2 - I.C.A man
seems to be living in a more
elaborate place than Bill Warner
had when he was #1 man in
I.C.A. here - Don S took the
#2 man in living where Warner
did. His deputy lives next
this house. It may not be as
elaborate - it has a substantial
pool and nice flowers.

With a very hard working
gardener at about \$13⁰⁰ a month
the gardens can be understood.
Water is something else.

4/30

4/30 Maratollah. Kim Hatch, the new eq.

attache and his excellent Iranian assistant just back from taking a repeatable group of Iranian Gov. people around the U.S. Mansouri, the Iranian, seemed to talk freely and without gilding lilies for me. He said and there seems general agreement that much good has been done for Iran and its agriculture. Most Iranians seem to think there should have been more for the money spent. When I asked how the program had gone by province he said Shiraz was best, partly because ~~it~~ more of a start

could be made there during the Masadeh period; he noted the work in the Caspian provinces next with Azerbaijan and Masadeh almost included with them, Tehran not so good except in live stock work, Isfahan suffered because an experimental station was put on salty land, and it gave the work a black eye.

Isfahan was due for benefit from a sizeable amount of land receiving irrigation from the mountain piercing project.

I asked how different kinds of live stock projects noted: he put poultry work the best, cattle next, sheep with less done.

He praised the health work especially curbing malaria. But he feared the

indirect result in increased population. When I asked whether the little people gained from better crops or just to the land lord, he said emphatically that the little people gained.

Both Hatch + Mansuadi were sure that it is a mistake to reverse our direction and turn the operation over to the Iranians as rapidly as is being done. I can would profit greatly from continued American direction. Job insecurity cuts down the effectiveness of the work of the Iranians.

Bowling's Iranian assistants stressed ^{people thought that} that not as much had been accomplished as should have for the money spent. That many Americans were not too experienced but were there for what they could learn.

Chapman spoke of the ICA attitude that nothing they had done was wrong.

Hector Pridmore, working with the Play Organization, spoke of the tension between the P.O. and I.C.A. Things seem to be better now, but much of this will doubtless continue. He said that P.O. money is being spent through the ministries so that the P.O. does not get credit for what it is doing ^{and not very rapidly}. When I asked about jobs being contracted for directly by the P.O. he said that work on them was not actually getting under way.

About the Mary Dam he said that the Marys contract was let and their work would go on. An international commission would decide on the best kind of a dam. He was definite that Morrison Knudsen would build it.

5/2 Talks with three Iranians at John Bowking's house.

#1. over and after a lunch that itself was very Iranian, quantities of ^{plenty} rich well a well flavored mixture of meat and well cut up beef and other vegetables served on it, and, among other things pieces of the big flat "loaves" of Iranian bread, whole wheat not over 1/2 inch thick and rather soft except for the crusty side.

The Iranian, ex mayor of Tehran, notable crook among Nazi's deputies told about his back ground in finance talked about his income tax law, said 1/3 of taxes were from income tax, all gov. salaried people exempt.

Said that top 120,000 government employees 80,000 were not needed could not be fired unless Gov set up fund capitalizing their pension.

Urged I said he said for the purpose - when enough had been retired Iran could balance accounts.

He is said to be keen, and seemed to, also showed a great deal to how he could cut himself some things over there.

2 a socialist, said to be known as an honest, uncorrupted man, greatly respected for it. He is against budget support and against the Pious Organization, would use more oil revenues for budget.

Was very critical of the Point 4 operation, little return for large expenditure. Cited examples of useless army supplies in (L) 2 new bought and stuff bought by influence by the U.S. army in the first place. A sign that there is corruption in the U.S. also.

He accepted that the aims of Point IV were good, but dealt an low quality, low personnel, ill advised work, paucity of results, and great expense. Though our work had been spread over much too wide a variety of projects.

3. the son of a famous Prime Minister of Rega Shah, ultimately strangled by the latter. He was one of the deputies who sought safety in the Mossadegh regime in the Majlis and the only one still in the Majlis - He has his district in his pocket and is personally too well known for the Shah to replace. He has replaced the others who ~~had~~ resented M. as he fears them.

independence. He is a contractor, and said he knew of irregularities in the Point 4 job, he criticized its lack of results for the money spent, and urged that it would have been better to concentrate on a limited area and do an all around job, or to have done a job in an branch of work such as tractors. He spoke of Leabe as marked as an excellent person unable to carry through.

He urged very strongly that we continue Point 4, even if it wasn't getting as high a return on its investment in it as it should.

John Bolwig said that

#2 represented the opinion of educated, intelligent men, characteristically a little woolly minded and not facing hard actual decisions.

#3 represented the business man, objecting to what #2 objected to, but thinking it better to go ahead even so than not.

J. B. said many men regard this as the Shah's job - the last having been 2 checked many men, etc #3

want to see the Shah not as actively interested in the gov. The Shah is too liberal for #3

too conservative for #2

they would like to see him back on the
back ground but ready to come out
and direct if things should go
very badly.

The army generally unpopular
in villages cause of corruption by
surrounding the villages + fields
by barbed wire, peasants driven
into centers and richest young
men taken. They regard it as hard
oppression, but desertion pursued
and punished pitilessly. Army officers
arrogant with civilians and
police. Some pride beginning
with training, better food better
clothing. J.B. said Pakistan
army the opposite, professional
and very good. High morale over
Kohat in 3 mo martial law and
citizens begged it be continued.

5/3¹⁹⁶⁶ Tahrir water. The city is supplied for the most part by pipes, open gutters through which water, not clean water, flows. Men drive around with big barrels or drum tanks on two wheels selling allegedly clean water. There are some fountains from wells.

In the last few years, ^{some} houses have been piped and water mains laid supplied from the Karaj river. (The British contractor Alexander Gibbs did this). The ex mayor told me that only three weeks ago his house was connected with the system. There have been many delays in actually getting this water flowing.

The larger Karaj project has moved slowly and still moves slowly. Hector Pruchonue said that it was moving ahead and that it would be built using the Ex 9 in Baul loan for financing.

The ex mayor sees 60% of Tahrir supplied with running water in houses under the arrangements now being put into operation; the 350,000 people living in southern Tahrir could get water from fountains by the side walks.

The ex city engineer told John Bowley

that that part of the city would be supplied there. It would seem as though faucets well spread around would be a great boon all over the city now.

In contrast to the water situation in Tehran, the area at the foot of the mountains and spreading down to Tehran, the 5 kmian area, seems to have much underground water. Jubes are used also ~~faucets~~ 3' water faucets and more expensive places have wells.

There seem to be a great many places with ~~substantial~~ sizeable gardens that get watered daily. It was standard practice apparently for Persians to have pools or reservoirs holding water for garden use. Americans are said to have converted these into swimming pools with the water used ultimately for gardens. Persians are said to be taking up the swimming pool idea.

The inequality in availability of water is a shocking aspect of life here.

Water is treasured too. This place besides a pool has an unburge ^{underground} storage for non potable water - and has its well.

5/3/56 Many if not most Americans seem to live in the SHIMEH area, the region between Tehran and the Elburg Mts. The Crowls are on Niavaran Road not far from Tajrish square. It seems about 10 miles from the Embassy and transportation is always a problem especially for the Crowls whose car was unloaded at the port but hasn't appeared yet. I incidentally, ICA is having cars driven up over the road in spite of the dreadful roads and wear, because if they come, uncrated, by train they are likely to be missing so much when they arrive, even wheels.

My best reproduction of Arabic numerals in their printed not written form, sometimes the two are the same

1	۱	yet yet	yes - bale
2	۲	do	hu - ha
3	۳	se	watel - ab
4	۴	chäthät (chät)	
5	۵	panj	I am American
6	۶	shish	Hastam Emirita
7	۷	haft	
8	۸	hasht	American Embassy
9	۹	ha ha	Sefarate Emirita
10	۱۰	da	

In a. L.A.I. plane

May 4 56

Flying from Tahrant to Istanbul.

I think we left about 10:25, it is now 11:15. We flew south of the Egey Mts with a somewhat watered plain on our left. Then over gumbled bare mts with only a little snow on them now over rough but less rugged terrain with a significant river valley and quite a lot of water in it.

Apparently not much cultivation along the river though some greenery and a road on the north east side.

Here are three small villages on the river or streams joining it. Here another back in the mountains. A more substantial stream to the south, flowing N.W., a still larger one coming out of more distant mountains, flowing N or NE.

My what line of strata red & clay colored what a neat work as the streams have cut down through them.

The higher mts are to the south with solid snow on some. I wonder how near we are to Mt. A. now.

11:45 A significant town or city, another a lake with a good deal of greenery on the north side.

Snaf #12 river going into lake to village. I don't know how many in feature.

Snaf #13 said to be the Black Sea as we reached it - the earlier snaf is probably the Black Sea also.

We fly with the sea on our right.

many villages below on our left,
but clouds are hiding the view.

12:05 We are now over a great
mass of snow covered mt. reaching
far to N. I suspect the other way
not have seen the Black Sea

Now a rather wide dull looking
valley with an ox-bow river in
it. but only a few villages

More snowy mts. Lot's of snow

12:20 We fly out over an expanse
of water with high snowy mts to
the south, and land beyond
the water to the North.

12:27 Found to the north most snow
heavy clouds to south. Below

12:28 a glimpse of water.

12:35 Snow showing pattern of
river formation. The rock
was bare then now we are over
snow. now less snow but what
a tangle of mountains, sparse
trees in places pleasant thought
after the bare Russian-Lenin Gorki
back.

A few minutes a jet plane flew
under us - suggesting that we
were in or near Turkey. We are
pretty high, now there are certainly
sparse forests on much of the
mountain slopes. There a village
the first for some time

The clouds are less continuous
Quite a river below looking blue-green
not muddy

3
5/4/56

There is more grass fields by scattered
in the part and trees

1:00 still an immense trail of mts.
Perhaps Mt. Grand should be off to
the south, a little more here, really
there has not been any

Another lake, but small,
A pattern of cultivation below the
first for a long time
a small air field

1:35 The pattern of cultivation covers
more of the land and rough terrain
less. Though the latter is probably
more the result of the former, it is
obviously a colder climate than in
Pavia around Tefron and we do
not see grass fields in the pattern.

1:50 Now the pattern of cultivation
covers much more and we see
grass rarely, though grass in some
of the fields

1:55. A considerable mountain range
valley. Half the town is grassy
half without, with a considerable
river curving around the south.

2:03 The river seems cutting through
the hills + forming small valleys in
no. There is a roof of that way of
a construction camp suggest the
low rise on the hill. In fact - a lake
off to the south - the river still south
of the place

Bits of cultivation for a long time
very diffuse and sparse. But no trees

Having just written no time in seeing them again, nothing less -

1:15 Perhaps Ankara below

This takes up stream and a way spreading city, maybe the spreading and a place nearer Istanbul.

1:18 A wide valley with a small stream in it

The countryside is increasingly green than mountainous areas of waste land.

1:23 Cloud all around us and rather bumpy.

1:30 We flew nearly over what seemed to be the Sargis Dam and it seemed maybe 4/5 full with a lake following the bank in the river for miles.

Now really fine trees below increasing denseness.

Later: A good deal of the rest of the flight was in cloud. We circled down through them, and after a while saw the water of the Sea of Marmara, and I was glad to see it. The land seemed very green. Quickly we were settling down on the runway, the propellers were reversed hard and we slowed down in no time.

A Turk from the consulate met me and within an hour I was through customs in no time and on the road to Istanbul.

For the 46 years since I've come in

By air there never I have seen a good deal of change, kind of water buffed with thin heavy swept bad hair was featured and did not speak of change, but a new bumper road, in place a two lane park way, manhouse neat with yellow paint and no tile roofs. Whereas in Tabran the traffic is mainly passenger cars - here there were lots of trucks.

Thrace near Istanbul has green grass pastures or we know it in the Eastern U.S., not the trace of green in any stony fields, ~~most~~ ^{not} around Tabran. The pulse of life in is much of the near east beats with the water buffy, it has kept on beating for a long, long time, even though water is nearly abundant.

There was a serious leaving Tabran. My passport was not supplied with an exit visa and the Pravian police were not at all concerned over the desire of a foreigner to get on a plane. In European countries you don't need an exit visa. Also this was the Pravian day of rest and consulates were closed. Bernie Crowl said this is the kind of thing that comes up in Pravia. The travel office in checking the passport should have noticed the lack and obtained the visa. We reached our consulate people they

called a foreign office official at
his home, gave her my passport number
(Serial 78,629 I should remember it)
he called the police at the airport
and told them to let us go aboard,
then called the airline - all was
well. A travelling sporting group,
basketball perhaps, headed by
a 6'5" Olympic star, a tall colored
man, were the prize passengers.
They boarded with generous
supplies.

Thank to the crowd and many
others. But the crowd particularly
the visit to Tehran was very
pleasant one for me. They put
me up, arranged my going around
and were even so good in many
ways. I must surely send the
Honor Section of W. Part, cross word
puzzles, and the news from the NY
Times.

May 7. The flight Tehran to Istanbul
on May 4 and my stay in Iran.
Bernie, Faith, Mr. Stevenson went to
the airport with me. Minor cases
no exit visa and the police would not
let me board the plane. Also Iranian
day of rest, government offices closed.
Bernie phoned the consulate, one of
the men phoned a foreign office
official, official phoned our police
let holder of passport no 75629 go on
board L.A.I. plane.

The flight goes over a vast amount
of rough, dry, bare desolate mountains,
and until you are well toward
Istanbul you see comparatively
few green fields of winter grain. The
Anatolian plateau is high enough
for wheat to be later than the fields
used to be in Greece, hence did not
show up very green, also landing
allowed to be follow. We came down
through clouds over the sea of
Marmara and soon landed.
Thrace was green, there was new
construction on the roads in to the
city, - also more truck traffic than
in Tehran.

The Turkish economic situation
does not seem different than as
reported, and not to have changed
much since January. Lack of
exchange is a tough problem, it
shuts down construction projects

partly finished as the necessary imported items can't be obtained. It does not seem to stop much production, though that may not be correct. The Istanbul business community is said to be apathetic and to doubt that the Government can do anything to improve Turkish affairs.

Banks have not had any difficulties and although the general situation is well understood by many people, the difficulties do not produce the lack of confidence that the US experienced in the early thirties.

The train trip to Ankara was an easy one, with dinner and breakfast in the diner. Over 10-1 note makes such things inexpensive. At dinner I talked with a mother and daughter en route to Ankara for daughter's wedding. They knew von Lohberg and were very friendly. At breakfast with H. H. & K. C. Bergman, he is a mining engineer with Neerumont on their mining survey project. He praised the Turku as people to work with, said there were delays etc. He naturally did not discuss what he was finding.

The country from the train window seemed very green, especially after I saw.

11:15 - May 15 '56 The Seminar DC 6-B

is departing on time. I'm by a window
wall back with a good view -

John , Ianni Scelisteri and
his son Michael (?) saw the plane off.
Paverides, the Greek who has been
guiding U S Gov people through the
Athens airport saw me through
with veteran expertise. He took my
ticket + passport and took charge of
my bag (which was locked). Soon he
brought back my passport + ticket with
the baggage claim check in it, and the
Boarding card.

We skirted Peloponnesus, flew just
north of the Corinth Canal, with a good view
of Corinth and swept across Corinth. Then
we were over the land, and over some
clouds. We crossed the coast at 11:57,
and ten minutes later were over
Cephalonia and are now 12:17 well
out over the blue Adriatic:

What a trip this is, in toto -

1:00 An opening in the clouds shows the
heel of Italy below, we have nearly
crossed it and approach the Gulf of Trieste.
There is a good deal of farming high in the
mountains, and wide torrent beds
of apparent desolation, but in spite of
the winter's snows, not much flow
guessing from the silt showing in the
blue sea. Roads do intricate bands as
they climb up from the coast. Now, 1:05,
over the blue gulf.

3:30 - now 2:30 Geneva time. We passed Anselmi, Capri etc out to sea, then an extraordinary little island. Then had the most elaborate and best meal I ever ate in a plane - four sherry and nuts through all the stops to after dinner coffee. A few min we were over Geneva and soon Torino - and a variety of clouds (two marks of these). Now we are over mountains and before a long will be in Geneva.

5/15 Halesowen

5/14 Howard Elton, County Team meeting,
Buell Hoben, Pafaligouras, Halvis
Costa Epitrotati, Zolator, & Lajis,
Vachamolos, John Peymazoglou.

Sunday

5/13 Ray Thurston, Scalitinis, John
Emerfedez, over Scalitinis Elfen
Lampite mine. Maurice Taylor

5/12 Harri Dawson, Frisner, Bob Page,
Giamandatos

Lunch at Birgfeld's many inc.

not seen elsewhere, Sifnais -

Shipping Mr. Birgfeld - drive below Varhies

5/11 Birgie, Maurice Taylor.
Ambassador Cannon.

9/26/56 Ed Wright said that the only one of the Presbyterian group in Tehran who had his feet on the ground was Jack Elder. The rest are so wrapped up in their religious work that they are not really in touch with the actualities of the Iranian every day life.

7:15

5/10 Flying Turkish State Airline DC-3 from
Ankara to Athens with a stop at Izmir. (9:20)

The flight is smooth and both plane
and arrangements seem to be well
handled. I didn't see my baggage, and
maybe will miss these sentiments
later. My seat is over the wing, so
happily and it isn't easy to see
the ground beneath a window view
glistens through the ground haze,
perhaps the Sargis -

Tra + crocham served -

8:15, About half way to Izmir and the hills
below begin to be covered with pines - perhaps
more rain in the course of the year, also
the haze permits.

The Turkish Gov does not apply its customs
control at Ankara but Izmir, presumably
unloading the baggage.

Visiting as I have been one really im-
press oneself on friends I haven't Ankara.
It would be less so if one stayed in a
hotel - also less pleasant though you
would get more of the flavor of the
life of the place. Visiting you have the
chance for much talk and see the place
through others eyes.

Washington Post editorial
March 12, 1957

Fruitful Anniversary

Ten years ago today the United States embarked upon the most fateful and fruitful of its postwar foreign policies. On March 12, 1947, President Truman went before a joint session of Congress to ask a \$400 million military and economic aid program to preserve the independence of Greece and Turkey. In essence this was the day that the United States formally joined the cold war that the Soviet Union had forced upon it. Mr. Truman asked, and Congress resoundingly endorsed, an American program "to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."

So much has happened since that it sometimes is hard to remember the origin of this policy. Yet most of the other developments were influenced in some degree by the Truman Doctrine—the Marshall Plan, the withstanding of the Berlin blockade, the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the resistance in Korea and Indochina, the thaw in the cold war after Stalin (there is currently a play on words that Stalin's dying remark was "*Après moi le dégel*"—"after me the thaw"), the Geneva summit conference and the subsequent disillusionment, and finally the Near East crisis and the Administration's program to stabilize the area.

Perhaps it is an exaggeration to date the end of American isolationism as a meaningful force from the Truman Doctrine. Isolationism suffered a body blow in World War II; it was further shaken in American adherence to the United Nations Charter. Events had prepared the climate for a positive assertion of American policy. Soviet pressures on Iran had challenged the infant United Nations; the Communists were promoting civil war in Greece following the withdrawal of British power; there was intense Soviet pressure on Turkey; and retiring Secretary of State Byrnes had learned at the sterile Berlin conference of foreign ministers the impossibility of negotiating with the Russians

at that time

None of this background detracts, however, from the prescience of Mr. Truman in coming to grips at the crucial moment with the crisis that Soviet tactics had posed. Significantly, and with future implications respecting the limitations of the United Nations, the declaration was made independently, though within the spirit of the Charter. The doctrine succeeded. Greece prevailed in the civil war and, after Tito's break with the Kremlin, the Balkan Alliance among Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia replaced the feuding. A Soviet coup was engineered in Czechoslovakia, but no additional European territory was lost after that. Europe took heart for its own defense, and this factor played a part in the recovery that the Marshall Plan made possible.

It would be a mistake to compare today's conditions with those in 1947. In the immediate area of application of the Truman Doctrine—Greece and Turkey—the issues were far more clearcut than in the spongy situation in the Near East today. It does not follow, either, that present conditions call for the same medicine. The cold war is not of the same intensity and has taken a different form. The challenge today is less military than economic. Imaginative economic development may be a far greater asset to world security than alliances.

Nevertheless, it is proper today to pay tribute to the foresight and courage of Harry Truman a decade ago. Let us hope that 10 years hence current American policies will have been proved as astute!

4/26/57 I'm slated to go to Karachi to a meeting of the economic committee of the Baghdad Pact on May 16.

As there might be a chance to get some shells there, if one can get to the beach easily I phoned the Natl Museum to ask about them.

Mr. Walter Byas (Ext 256) talked with me. He said one might find lovely ones, as many of the shells of the So Pacific are also found by the Indian Ocean. He spoke of Cowries and Cones.

He said that the Museum would appreciate any specimens I might want to turn over to them.

I made it clear I was a toddling amateur, and might not be able to get to a beach at all as my nose might be right on the grindstone.

I said I'd get in touch with him after I got back.

He said that Dr. Morrison Hettighead of the Div of Mollusks (?) would have talked with me, but had not come in.

Pakistan Handicrafts
Small Industries Corp
Preedy St,
Karachi, Pakistan

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C., U. S. A.

A letter ~~has~~ has not, been written.

Registrar File No. _____

SHIPPING INVOICE

Date _____

1473

To Mr. F. F. Lincoln
3265 O Street N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

Recommended _____
Head Curator.

Approved _____
Bureau Director.

Date shipped _____ by taken in person
Prepaid; Collect; Messenger.

Initiated by Harald A. Rehder

Division of Mollusks

The material listed below contained in a carton is transmitted as—

- (1) a gift. (3) in exchange. (5) return of material borrowed. (7)
(2) a loan at your request. (4) for examination at our request. (6) return of material sent for identification.

LIST OF SPECIMENS

NAME OF OBJECT	LOCALITY	COLLECTOR	CATALOG No.	NUMBER OF SPECIMENS
Turbo ticaonicus Reeve				1
Monodonta dama Philippi				1
Stomatella elegans Gray				2
Nerita textilis Gmelin				1
Nerita albicilla Linne				2
Architectonica perspectiva L.				1
Terebralia palustris L.				1
Stellaris solaris Linne				1
Tibia insulaechorab Röding				1
Polinices mamilla L.				2
Cypraea caputserpentis L.				1
Cypraea arabica L.				1
Cypraea turdus Lam.				1
Cypraea pallida Gray				1
Cypraecassis rufa Linne				1
Lampusia pileare L.				1
Cymatium olearium L.				2
Cymatium dunkeri Lischke?				1
Cymatium sp.				1
" "				1
Bursa echinata Link.				3
Bursa granularis Röding				1
Bursa lampas L.				1
Tonna luteostoma Küster				1
Tonna costatum Deshayes				1
Chicoreus brunneus Link				1
Cantharus spiralis Gray				4
Fasciolaria filamentosa Röding				1

RETAIN THIS COPY FOR YOUR RECORDS

Carried forward

37

NOTE.—Loans are made for 2 months unless otherwise stipulated.

In connection with material sent out for identification all types and uniques must be returned.

Retention of any other material is permitted only on definite arrangement.

Received the above in good order on _____ (Date)

By _____ (Name)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C., U. S. A.

A letter ~~has~~ has not been written.

Register File No. _____

SHIPPING INVOICE

1173

To Mr. F. F. Lincoln
3252 O Street N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

Initiated by Harold A. Bender

Division of Mollusks

Recommended _____
Approved _____
Date shipped _____
by _____
Specialist; Collector; Manager

The material listed below contained in a carton _____ is transmitted as _____
(1) a gift (2) in exchange (3) return of material borrowed (4) return of material sent for identification (5) a loan at your request (6) for examination at our request (7)

LIST OF SPECIMENS

Number of Specimens	Catalog No.	Collector	Locality	Name of Object
1				Turbo ticozonius Reeve
1				Momodonta dama Philippi
1				Stomatella elegans Gray
1				Merita coxilla Gmelin
1				Merita albatilla Linnae
1				Architectonica perspectiva L.
1				Stellaria palmaris L.
1				Stellaria solaria Linnae
1				Trochus thalassochorus Röding
1				Polinices mamilla L.
1				Cypraea caputserpentis L.
1				Cypraea arctica L.
1				Cypraea turba Lam.
1				Cypraea pallida Gray
1				Cypraea alba Linnae
1				Lamproloma plicata L.
1				Cypraea olivacea L.
1				Cypraea gibbera Röding?
1				Cypraea sp.
1				" "
1				Bursa conchata Link.
1				Bursa granulata Röding
1				Bursa lapida L.
1				Tonna triseptoma Küster
1				Tonna costata Deshayes
1				Chicoreus punnens Link
1				Gambusia spiralis Gray
1				Raccolaria filamentosa Röding

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United Forward 37

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In connection with material sent out for identification all paper and rubber must be retained.
Retention of any other material is permitted only on definite arrangement.

Received the above in good order on _____ (Date)
By _____ (Name)

A letter has, has not, been written.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C., U. S. A.

Registrar File No. _____

SHIPPING INVOICE

Date _____

To _____

Recommended _____
Head Curator.

Approved _____
Bureau Director.

Date shipped _____ by _____
Prepaid; Collect; Messenger.

Initiated by _____ *Division of* _____

The material listed below contained in _____ is transmitted as—

- (1) a gift. (3) in exchange. (5) return of material borrowed. (7)
(2) a loan at your request. (4) for examination at our request. (6) return of material sent for identification.

LIST OF SPECIMENS

NAME OF OBJECT	LOCALITY	COLLECTOR	CATALOG No.	NUMBER OF SPECIMENS
			Brought forward	37
Agaronia gibbosa Born				1
Agaronia nebulosa Lam.				4
Oliva bulbosa Roding				1
Turricula javana Linne				1
Conus mutabilis Reeve				2
Conus achatinus Hwass				1
Conus sp.				1
✓ Placuna placenta (Linne)				1
Chlamys townsendi Sowerby				1
Spondylus sp.				1
Callista umbonella Lam.				1
				<u>52</u>

RETAIN THIS COPY FOR YOUR RECORDS

NOTE.—Loans are made for 2 months unless otherwise stipulated.

In connection with material sent out for identification all types and uniques must be returned.

Retention of any other material is permitted only on definite arrangement.

Received the above in good order on _____ (Date)

By _____ (Name)

11



Sept 5 '58 Maxat Williams was told
he could find many coral shells
on the little hook of beach at the
very south end of Chinotague
> ^{on the inside.} ~~along~~ they went there and
found them; he said there were
small shells too, he didn't
know whether they were inter-
esting or not.

You go to Chinotague and
get a man with a boat to take
you over. He said the owner
of the Sny Harbor Hotel was
the best man for the job.
He takes you there and comes
and gets you two hours later.
The price is a matter of bargaining
a la lajeer, they paid \$7.00.
They stayed at the Round Bass
Hotel and were charmed with
its old fashioned atmosphere.

218371

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MAY 14 1958

Mr. F. F. Lincoln
3265 O Street N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

My dear Mr. Lincoln:

On behalf of the U. S. National Museum, it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of 7 lots, 8 specimens, of marine mollusks from Pakistan. These specimens are a very welcome addition to our collection since we have very little material from this part of the world. Your specimens have been entered on our records as a gift in your name, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

Very truly yours,

Remington Kellogg
Remington Kellogg
Director

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUL -8 1958

Mr. F. F. Lincoln
3265 O Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

My dear Mr. Lincoln:

On behalf of the U. S. National Museum, it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of one specimen of the marine mollusk Cymatium ranzani Bianconi from near Karachi, Pakistan. This specimen, which is a very welcome addition to our collection, has been entered on our records as a gift in your name, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

Very truly yours,

Remington Kellogg
Remington Kellogg
Director

May 28. Bill Hatch the agricultural
attache took me to Vanamin
maybe 20 miles south east of
Tehran to see the country, its
farming and features. The most
interesting of the latter are the
ganats the age old Persian
under ground water courses.
You see successive mounds
each with a well in the
center. The mounds are the
earth taken from below in
building the ganat and
keeping it clean. They are
a feature of the Persian
landscape from a place.

We stopped where men were
working on one. Two men
with a primitive windlass
were hauling up baskets of
earth + stones from a ganat
said to be 25 meters deep. Two
men were said to be working
below. We had an Iranian
with us who questioned the
man who seemed supervising
and measuring. He said the
ganat we were looking
at watered 1500 acres and
was about 500 years old.
He said some of the pieces
of tile or brick lying around
were 1000 years old (which

debit quite reconcile with
the 500 x n =

5/1 At the moment 7:55 AM by the window
of the Cuban. I should train rolling
along by the ^{seaside} sea of Morona, blue as
you please with a range of hills beyond.
We are on a narrow but top fertile
soil with dryer hills behind us.
It is a fruit garden - cherry trees
bearing, under referring fruit here
and there - olive trees, that tall
one when the ground is higher
drier. And how, heavily the olive
with blue gray green leaves and
in older trees, next quarled trees -
an occasional fig tree, and
by the edge mulberry - this is
not far from ^{of} some famous part
side. I replace grape vines was
planted in the orchard. ~~at~~
~~found~~ The good earth was
crowded. We have stopped
I've just snuffed a rather bad mosquito
in very bad surroundings -
in the fruit trees are set off
by patches of ^{yellow} red poppy, and
sometimes a wild bush covered
with bright yellow blossoms in
sprays.
There are some birds, gulls and
big white cranes, also a plover like
bird I can't see well and the
hirondelle de fenêtre - swallows
with - patches of white on their lower part
The edge of the sea does not seem

Have shells -

No more dinner but still the
olive trees and some patches of
artichokes

8:10 Have just snuffed an old castle
by the edge of the sea - 1/60 may be
to show Pan Am picture from a rising
train, appeared left intercardinals
on it. It was maybe 10 minutes east
of Peneda

8:12 Now seated in Pan Am flight, due
to take off at 2:30 in fifteen minutes
for Roundtrip. Roundon Showover
Boston and Phila. Motors beginning
to spin. I'm back of the wing and
by the windows and should get a
grand view of the country. Mt. Olympus
and all. A white crane is circling
and will show the airport terminal
building. We roll onto the runway
and have to turn up the motors to high
rpm. The sea of mountains is blue on
our left and I think ahead too. Turkey
has had rain and the fields here are green
Autumn at 2:25 and over the sea

3:10 We are over the blue Aegean, in a hope that
under sea and air ^{but} much the same. A
dark mountain island seems to float
in it with rolls of clouds above the
mountain. As we fly by the coast
we already reached there's a small
plain under the mountain but a

Kanache, May 24 57

Dear Frank Ed,

This evening I rather
intend to visit at long wave length
or something of the sort, with you
or stretch out and dope until
I'm washed to take the bus to the
airport for the plane to Tahoe.
It leaves at the bad hour of 2:30 AM
but being a San Francisco round the
world to Philadelphia flight it
has to be somewhere at that time.

Your last letter or letter came
just before I left. You certainly
have plenty of activities. I suppose
it might be the same in Wash-
ington, but I'm not at all sure
that such would be the case -
I'm not concerned as to languish-
ing in resting boredom beginning
on March 30, 1960, but I don't think
there will be such community
activities as you both support.

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A curious coincidence, I ~~can't~~
say Time magazine very rarely.
Tonight I did and about the
third page I turned to carried
a picture of Prof. Sizer retiring
at Yale. It wasn't my choice I got
the magazine (for a price of some 31.5
cents) to help shorten the evening,
but it was a coincidence.

This has been an interesting
assignment and I hope worth
while. The Economic Committee
of the Baghdad Pact seems to have
its rather modest values.
Mr. Hildreth had left before we
reached Karachi leaving an old
friend of mine, A. J. Gardner,
in charge. He was our delegation
leader - also took us to his
"beach hut", a substantial house
on Howrah Bay just west of
Karachi. The beach was shall less

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and had few birds, but the water was clean and warm and the wind off the ocean — very pleasant indeed. The sand up above high tide was pocked with craters where big sea turtles had laid their eggs. They are apparently less disturbed by man or beast than in most places, but the being eaten rate suffered by young turtles is very high. The turtles that frequent these waters probably have a feast.

Karachi shows lots of what you have read about in India, with some modern touches, like motor scooters two passengers open air taxis and bicycle taxis. It's rainless now makes closed car not quite necessary.

It isn't a clean city, and the begging can be pathetic. There are stunning flowering trees in the older parts of the city - the newer parts are marked out of the desert and will take some time to mellow.

The country is trying hard to industrialize and generally move ahead, and you feel the energy of at least the politically-conscious part of the community. They have the problem of a backward country with only a few capable and educated men to give leadership, not much capital, and the division between East and West Pakistan, and Kashmir.

Incidentally they regard what we have read of as the

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"Sefoy Unity" as a war for independence. They have commemorative stamps for the 100th anniversary and speeches are made and newspaper articles appear on the subject.

The place is rather hard on Westerners. I've been very careful as to water, have iodine tablets and only used iodized water for brushing teeth - don't drink much but tea which is said to be well - ^{I've not drunk any water save at the Airbase,} boiled, but I fell by the way sick and was revived by Cream of Sulpidine - a sulphur drug in china clay, looking, but not quite tasting, like melted chocolate ice cream - and another concoction of china clay. The speed of improvement was amazing. I trust and think that it will

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last. The doc seemed to think
that part of the difficulties, which
are not ^{a bit} uncommon, come from a
lack of tolerance by Westerners
for GHEE. You are advised to
have meat and plain rice. The
hotel seems always prepared with
the latter, and if you have it
friends sympathize. I've had it
for two meals today not being
wiser to take a chance -

I have a seat - and a berth - on
a Pan Am plane due in June 3rd, 70
^{the U.S.}
it won't be so long, and how
glad I'll be to be back - Then in a
couple of months we will be
turning Maine-wards - happy
thought -

With much love
Francis

The Ambassador's Residence
Auburn Turkey
May 30 '57

Dear Courtley,

Days have been full lately and I don't know when I last wrote, but am sure it was not after leaving Karachi. I'll probably be back in the U.S. before this reaches you as I'm leaving Istanbul on a through flight this Sunday, and am eager to be home.

At the moment I'm waiting for breakfast to be brought to the room - that seems to be the system, and I hope the Turkish servant understood my English. Ambassador Fletcher Warren very kindly said I should stay here when word of my travel plans reached Auburn. It is a life very different from home. I reached Auburn before noon yesterday, was driven here and left bags, then went to the office, came back here in the late afternoon, went out to Bob Moore's (he is the economist

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counsellor and an old friend) - for
a drink and supper. Then came
back here was waved to my room
by the aforementioned Turkish
servant, and have not seen the
Ambassador or Mr. Warren here.

I did see the Ambassador for a
moment at the Embassy. I think
breakfast on trays is the routine
here - and if I were Mr. Warren I'd
want it. He thereby could have
one meal a day with her husband
without guests.

"The residence" is a handsome
new house up on a hill over-
looking Ankara with a view of
plain and a horizon of mountains
beyond. Farther up the hill the
President has his palace and
the upper reaches of the hill as I
see them from the windows are
as tree covered as many New England
hill sides. When Ankara became
the capital of Turkey thirty five
years ago there probably was a tree

on the hillside. other hills in the region are bare and much of the year all vegetation dries up. With water and industry lots can be done - This reflection comes to me again and again in this part of the world.

Going back on my days, I left Karachi on a Pan American Airways plane 2:30 AM last Saturday (what an hour!) promptly settled down to sleep a few hours, woke about daylight over the great desert in eastern Iran. It is the most barren desolate, forbidding country I've ever looked at from a plane - and I thought I'd seen pretty rugged places. There was no observable vegetation and many of the mountains seemed to be completely mirror earth, just washed rock, rugged and rough, the strata twisted and tilted. A geologist might be fascinated with it, but it is such a difficult region that few people see it from the ground. It goes on and on for

several hundreds of miles and only has a very few trails that cross it.

In time we began to see greenery within compound walls, and soon were over the plain that surrounds Tehran, save on the north where the Elburz mountains, a long range of snowy mountain tops ("peaks" in the word), wall in the place - and are the source of the irrigation water that is the life of the land.

Bernie Crowl (~~our~~ fellow laborer of many years) was at the airport with an Iranian from the Embassy who expedited the passage through customs - the diplomatic passport helps too - businessmen should stand together - and took me to his home on a suburb out toward the mountains. There I was glad to pick up some sleep before he came back for me next of the morning at the office.

The purpose of these stops is my education as to the present

state of affairs in Tehran and
 Ankara, and to find out what
 I can do as to problems of the economic
 sections in the Embassy. This means
 much talk - some of it while we
 pulled weeds and I watched birds,
 some in the office in more formal
 style. Having been working on
 problems of this general area for
 some time I know a good many
 people in the different places and
 it's very nice to see them - three
 fairly close friends from Greek days
 are in Tehran - and I think they
 all liked Greece much better. Not
 that the Romans are not attractive
 people when you get to know them as
 friends, but the difference between
 the ways of life are so wide, that
 working in Tehran is pretty difficult.
 (Paren, my appetite is rising.)

• Tuesday afternoon Bill Hatch, the
 agricultural attaché (he may not have
 that title) took me out to see some

farming country near Tabran, and
 the exhaust system of irrigation,
 of which I'm sure I've spoken before.
 I was glad to see it close to. As
 you may know, it is a system by
 which water is carried in a under
 ground stream until the ^{falling} slope of
 the surface of the ground brings
 the underground stream to the
 surface. The various dig recession
 wells and connect them at the
 level where they find water by a
 horizontal tunnel. The system requires
 steady work in cleaning, and we
 saw two men operating a simple
 windlass hoisting up buckets of
 earth and small stones from a
 water course about 30 feet below
 the surface. Other men were below
 filling the buckets (which were
 made from worn out truck tires).
 Later we stopped at another
 exhaust, at a place where steps
 lead down to the water where

villagers go down to fill barrels. The stream was about 25-30 feet below the ground level. We went down and there was a substantial stream of perfectly clear water running over a stony bottom like any New England brook, and there were fish in it. Hatch said it would irrigate about 1500 acres.

At that point I poked my head out thinking about breakfast. Mr. Waver saw me and beckoned me into an upstairs sitting room where they were breakfasting, and asked me to join them. I protested it was an imposition but she waved the protest aside and I did not protest very hard. It was right nice to have nice places to meet as it might be in innumerable places. They were informal and friendly. He is a conventional person and works

hard at the job with its time consuming items like meeting people at the airport (a real burden) and all the luncheons and dinners, which become work and quite exacting work. He has been here a year and they have not been off together. They plan a week end trip to Beirut Lebanon for the next, not this coming, week end, and he is obviously just a bit concerned at taking a day, a work day, off.

Now its later, 7:10 PM, and in thirty five minutes I'll be picked up and taken to a small dinner party.

This life is very different from mine at home - This morning Bob Moore and I called on ~~three~~ Turkish officials, and this noon one of the men in the foreign office had a luncheon for me. It included one of the Turks I had worked with at Torquay. Several men I know in the govern-

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went one at Karachi for a Baghdad
Post meeting at a higher level than
the one I attended.

Aubara is going through an
overhauling, it has grown very fast
and now the Government is
looking at the city of the future
and widening streets with a
vigor and ruthlessness one can
hardly imagine at home. A decision
is made to widen a street in the
business section, the shopkeepers
~~were~~ were given twenty four hours
to move out their stuff and bull
dozers were tearing away at
some places before the people had
time to empty their shelves. There
was such a hubbub of protest that
time that the government quickly
built a ~~block~~ row of one story shops
for some of the displaced merchants.

Aubara badly needs an enlarged
water supply. It would have a very
bad time this year save for ^{an amount of} most
unreasonable rain in the last
six weeks. By going ninety miles the

Turks can take a rather substantial rain, and undoubtedly they will do it - probably after some very dry summer. In the mean time there will be water in the pipes a few hours a day for most of the city during part of the year - very inconvenient for people who more or less take water for granted, but not counted quite so high on the scale of discomforts here.

They might feel worse about having flowers beds suffer. This part of the world, perhaps especially Iran, loves its gardens and its flowers. What pansies I've been living with! One rather poor section of Tehran had a bed that paralleled the highway for 200 yards at least, maybe it was double that. We sometimes think of the Near East in terms of poverty, and people of the rougher sort given to massacre and blood shed - along with other characteristics is their love of flowers and a feeling for beauty. At lunch today there was a

magnificent mass of red carnations
with carnations streaming from
the length of the table.

Istanbul, Saturday Morning.

Your letter and fine from Katherine
greeted me here. I'm very sorry indeed
that you have had another visit from
my old enemy, and hope by the time this
reaches you that it has loosened its evil
grip.

I write from the fabulous Hilton Hotel.
It would be a fine hotel anywhere, and
certainly sticks out in this part of the
world. My location, at the moment, is
about the ne plus ultra - on a balcony
looking at the Bosphorus and ~~Europe~~
Asia beyond, open greenery (after a recent
rain) and red tiled roofs and off to
the south the Sea of Marmara, with
the Princes' Islands a little dim in haze.

I came down on the sleeper from
Ruhara. It is a compartment type in
general use in Europe I think and very
comfortable. After a good dinner with
three Turks who seem to be no better
linguists than I, I tucked in, 11:00 of

rather early and had an early breakfast,
then a most delightful two hours
to Hyderabad, the station across the water
from Istanbul. Much of it was by the
sea of Marmara and through good
farming country. There was one long
stretch of cherry orchards, the branches
bending with ripening fruit. The planting
was a bit better shelter, as along with
the cherries were olives, a few figs,
mulberry trees along the edge of the
orchards (this was a silk country)
and sometimes grape vines along
with the cherries.

Now I'm going to get the
mail - would you send it to Grace
and Ed - (and Grace, would you send
it back to me - I regret no diary of
the trip) - Lots of love to you and
Farley, and to Grace & Ed too -

I have a seat on a plane due to leave
tomorrow afternoon for the U.S. Happy
thought -

Hope you are feeling lots better. Love
with love -
Frances