

A brief report covering some impressions gained of work
being done by the N.E.F. in the Near East during
my fourteen months association

D. E. Wright

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Even a brief report requires some background to justify itself. The N.E.F. is one of the oldest, if not the oldest philanthropic organization in the Near East engaged in the improvement of village life. It has never engaged in what might be called large scale improvement projects involving the expenditure of large sums of money either from its own resources or that of the governments requesting their assistance. It has confined its activities very largely to assisting and encouraging people in rural areas to assist themselves in providing a better way of life. The very nature and character of this work has required patience, much thought and a program evolved on a trial and error basis. The general plan evolved after years of work has proven sound, and while not spectacular the seed of good living and a more prosperous life has been sowed in many a home that would otherwise have remained squallied and hopeless.

There has been such a complete change in the world as a whole, that it has not been possible to carry on in the old way, and this change or awakening of the people has of necessity brought about a change in the Near East Foundation and it is slowly but surely losing its identity. This requires a complete re-orientation to meet changed conditions. To make this change is going to require a good level headed captain and a reliable crew to man the ships that must weather the storm.

It seems to me that a little different approach is going to be necessary if the organization is going to be able to take advantage of the wide open door that presents itself in this part of the world.

There is no question in my mind but what our Government has failed in its aid program to a very large extent to accomplish its aim with the millions of dollars it has spent. To enumerate all of the mistakes that have been made would require pages, but it may be worthwhile to point out one or more of the most flagrant.

In the first place we have given billions to England, France, Italy and Germany, but we did not attempt to move in on their governments, and tell them what they should and should not do, but it was rather the reverse. We let them make unconditioned demands on us for aid, and a free hand as to how it would be spent. This has had its repercussion in the East, where politicians had hoped for the same conditions, but have to a large extent been disappointed. No one questions the fact that our policy of holding on to the purse strings has been correct, but our publicity end of the service has been about as weak and ineffective as it could be possible for a bunch of amateurs to be. This has been evident to the most mediocre politician in the East and has made us the laughing stock of our so-called Allies and the Russians.

The above is cited to call attention to the fact that any organization that hopes to succeed in this part of the world must have a good Public Relations man as more or less its backbone. This man must not only know people, but speak their language and be able to make friends in the right place, and command their respect. The people of the country in which work is being done should be made acquainted with what the object of the organization is, how and under what conditions it works, what is expected of the people if they care to participate and benefit from the activities of the organization. There are many ways this can be accomplished such as carefully written articles in newspapers, magazines, radio broadcasts, moving pictures, pamphlets and contacts in the proper places. How far would our Red Cross and many other organizations get in the U. S. without the enormous amount of publicity and advertisements they are giving throughout the country? It is amazing, and at the same time tragic to see how our Government, the United Nations and private organizations attempt to work in these countries, it baffles the Government officials to say nothing of the average man or woman in the countries.

It is a well known fact that our so called Allies are making use of the principal mediums of reaching the Public to introduce as much favorable propaganda as possible for their respective countries, and this is not sporadic, but constant. Our publicity agents have failed to make use of the means at hand to feed the Public and officials with effective and carefully prepared data, either through the newspapers, magazines, broadcasts, moving picture houses, by pamphlets or through carefully chosen agents in the countries. To do this would cost money, but the amount would be small when compared to the results that could be obtained. What these countries need above everything else is education, and that holds for the officials as well as the general public. The schools of the countries such as they are have little or nothing by way of textbooks or pamphlets that provide simple instruction in public health and preventive medicine.

The impression easily gets broadcast that there is an organization in the country with money to give away unconditionally, and when the truth is known that such money as is available can only be used to help those that are willing to help themselves, they feel disappointed and in many cases angry.

The N.E.F. has an excellent Public Relations man in Iran that has done and is doing good work, but I am not sure that his services have been used to the fullest extent possible. There is one in Syria much younger and less experienced and if properly guided on a well defined program can prove very helpful in carrying out work in Syria. I have talked with this man about the possibility of a systematic program of publicity work, and he informs me that he believes that if a program is worked out, and he is fed the material in a proper manner he can put it over where it will do the most good. To show you how this man's ability is appreciated by others, I might state that he was offered a position by U.S.I.S. to fill the post of Public Relations for this organization in Damascus.

Much stress is placed on the slogan "Help people to help themselves", but it is my opinion that while this slogan is excellent, it has not always been carried out in as effective a manner as it should have been. There have been cases where too much has been done, while in others far too little, which has

caused confusion and misunderstanding on the part of the people. This, in many instances, has been the case with Point Four, Ford Foundation and the Near East Foundation. Point Four has to a large extent spent its billions improving urban and city conditions but little or nothing to improve living conditions in villages, with the result that the masses resent what has been done, as it is generally believed that a large percent of the money has been spent to make life easier and more profitable for the well to do while they in their villages are left with their polluted water supplies, no sanitary privies, muddy unpaved streets and no drainage.

It is a common remark that the governments of the countries should do this work, which is all bunk. The governments have not done it, nor will they do it for ages, but the people will if given the proper assistance. About all that ninety percent of them have is their labor, which they freely donate if properly approached, but something must be offered to spark their enthusiasm. For instance, a truck for them is out of the question, if the paving of their streets is involved. They cannot afford to buy pipe for drainage. Cement and brick for pit privies, slabs for private privies, cement for protecting wells, cement for covering and protecting cess pools and the construction of septic tanks. This is mentioning but a few of the projects that cannot be carried out, that require a cash outlay to complete, but for which labor is available.

We see pages written in our leading magazines and papers about checking the influence of Communism, but our inconsistency is evident in our method of approach. After all, it is the masses of the people that are in or near revolt. Give them a break and there need be little fear of the communists taking over. In other words, help them to help themselves by providing what they cannot provide. Fifty thousand dollars worth of equipment intelligently purchased and fifty thousand worth of material could result in the accomplishment of a million dollars worth of work in the villages. No Government, Foundation or other organization can in itself hope to bring about the long overdue improvements required in agricultural areas in this part of the world. Only whole hearted effort on the part of the people themselves can bring this about. Point Four with its grandiose irrigation schemes, large dam construction, electric plant installations will provide much needed improvements, but so far as good will is concerned and immediate relief and improvement of living conditions among the masses they make little impression.

Our Government is spending billions to hold communism in check, and of the billions, millions are being spent in the Near East on projects or being made available for projects on condition that the Governments participate for city and urban work. Re-forestry, dams, electricity and irrigation all of which have merit but in order to have these impoverished governments participate it is necessary for them to drain their treasures to the limit, with the result that there is little or no money available to help the village or rather rural areas dig themselves out of the mud and make life livable. Few villages have safe water supplies, no privies, no slaughter houses, no garbage disposal, compost pits. Very few have schools or playgrounds, welfare clinics or community houses for amusements and general meeting places.

It is interesting to note the tie that exists between the two extremes in these countries. The old conservatives who do not want old conditions to change and the communists. They are both responsible for a large part of the hate America campaign that is constantly being waged. Both claim America is imperialistic in its designs, and out to enslave the world from an economic standpoint, and never

fail to point out to the peasants that the millions that are being spent are helping the rich to become richer while nothing is done to improve the health and general living conditions of village people. It has been my good fortune to meet quite a large number of Point Four men, United Nations representatives, Ford Foundation representatives as well as those from other organizations, but in no case, have I found a well directed plan to bring about a cooperation of effort to improve conditions. Each organization goes its own way, and is jealous of its prerogatives, even though there may be an overlapping of effort. This results in a waste of effort, as well as confusion in the countries. No more profitable move could be made than to set up a non political and non partisan board or commission to pass on all projects, large and small, and determine by whom and how they should be carried out.

It seems logical to me that our Government will realize that the sooner it can withdraw from its aid program as a direct participant, the better it will be for all concerned, and there could be no outfit better qualified to take on this work than the Near East Foundation, if it is organized to carry the load, but it would be the height of folly to accept any assignment unless the Foundation itself is convinced it has a qualified man or men to execute the assignment in a satisfactory manner. They can not afford to educate men for the work, as a failure would be fatal. It would be better to delay the work than to start it with unqualified men and face possible failure. The Foundation has a very concrete example of what can result from incompetence and poor management in Syria. It is going to take a long time, if it is possible at all, to overcome the mistakes made there.

Should the N.E.F. be chosen to carry out the many badly needed projects in the underdeveloped areas of the Near East, more particularly in the rural area, and I believe the door is wide open, it is possible to dwarf anything it has done in the past if its chief pilot surrounds himself with capable assistants that cannot only plan the project thoroughly but go in the field and execute the planned work. Any Director that attempts to execute a piece of work that is not properly planned should be fired at once.

D. E. Wright.
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December 31, 1955

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Observations on Technical Assistance to Governments
of Underdeveloped Countries

This discussion deals with technical assistance in underdeveloped countries. It is an effort to record some observations, for whatever they may be worth, for my immediate co-workers, with particular reference to the social sciences.

My experiences in technical assistance have been confined largely to work with state and local government officials in shaping up land use control measures i.e. rural zoning, grazing district legislation, differential taxation, credit policies and similar measures that have legal, legislative and administrative authorization and through which groups control, affect or modify the use, occupancy and tenure of land. More recently I have devoted several years to work in foreign countries and with governments on land economics problems and programs, and particularly in the field of agricultural credit and related activities. Thus, it should be readily apparent that I am no expert in the field of technical assistance to underdeveloped countries. What I know is based more on observation and association and the doing of a bit of thinking, than upon actual experience or study. But, my work has caused me to deal considerably with government officials and to engage in basic investigations that bear on training and educational programs.

I approach what I have to say with a good deal of misgivings, and with full realization that what I say may well be partly off-base. But, we can learn by exchanging thoughts, and we should not be timid in revealing our shortcomings. Moreover, we all know deep down in our hearts that we have much to learn about effective means of helping underdeveloped countries with their programs; and that a first essential to success is a sympathetic and friendly attitude and a willingness to learn. Our position, whatever it may be, does not itself make for great wisdom.

Measures of international cooperation, including technical assistance, during the past 10 years, have very substantially increased agricultural production. From a threat of famine, countries are now experiencing agricultural surpluses of certain types of commodities, and in underdeveloped countries, even though millions of people remain ill-fed and ill-clothed. In a recent report of FAO, it is stated that agricultural development programs since 1945 have been concerned primarily with production, but now greater emphasis seems necessary on distribution and marketing. Within any country the problem of distribution is one of a better distribution of the rights to production and of improved opportunities for a better living. Coupled with this need, as pointed out, is the need to provide adequately for the millions of ill-fed and ill-clothed people; but, likely this need is tied up with improved ways of doing things by and for the great mass of under-privileged people; and that the widespread social unrest in underdeveloped countries arises more from inadequate distribution and opportunities than from a shortage of food.

If so, countries and organisations should reappraise their technical assistance programs. A new look may make more glaring than is now apparent the major defects in technical cooperation. Among some of the defects, to varying degrees, are: (1) operating programs for the host governments; (2) insufficient attention to helping governments with their own programs; (3) the export of weak and ineffective personnel; (4) expect governments to learn in the shadow of programs without a first rate indigeneous staff; and (5) conferences without follow-through programs. Although much has been accomplished by technical assistance, in spite of its weaknesses, the opportunities for success narrow as emphasis shifts from production to distribution. A new concept in production can be grasped by association, but an innovation in the way things are done is something different. This is a central issue, and as we proceed, it underlies our reasoning.

I

The purpose of technical assistance is to increase the standards of living of the people of the countries involved. Investments made by governments or foundations in working cooperatively on technical assistance projects can have high returns. In the field of agriculture they comprise the selling of ideas, helping governments change their institutions, the molding of new thoughts or methods of production in a different culture, assisting governments on operational phases of their programs and the granting of supplies and material to help implement programs. The latter is called economic aid. It can in itself make a contribution to increased production - which altogether too often is its sole benefit - or better still it can also be an incentive or inducement to an effective training program. In this sense, it is technical assistance and an implement for production.

Technical assistance, in addition to making for improved living, should make for the growth and strengthening of democratic institutions and the benefits that flow from free nations. It should make for the sinews of democracy. This involves helping people change their institutions. The only way that poverty can be overcome in underdeveloped countries is by work and production by the people themselves. Changes in institutions - tenure, credit system, equitable taxation, government organization, systems of training and education etc. - and new opportunities on the land held the promise of awakening and ennobling the peasants. In aid programs we must not lose sight of this basic thought as we employ the services of plant and livestock specialists, soil conservationists, farm machinery and equipment experts, irrigation and drainage engineers and other similar technicians, which are commonly over-emphasised in relation to other needs. The equitable distribution of the returns of production is a major incentive for increased production and an increase in the ownership of the results of production means more freedom, and productivity is a function of freedom. More attention must be given to human values and to those things that help improve the living standards of the great mass of the common people. We must reach their heart and soul; our task lies in the humanities.

In this brief discussion we shall not attempt to deal with specific programs, although knowledge of them is in the background. Interest is on issues and relationships that, it is felt, will make for more effective programs. The discussion is with a point of view, the atmosphere of operations, and what is believed to be some fundamental considerations in technical assistance. At times, what is said may be over-emphasized, but, in a short discussion this is necessary in order not to qualify an idea to the point of futility.

The discussion breaks down roughly into three parts: (1) a few points relative to an approach to technical assistance; (2) some factors in operational strategy; and (3) a thought on basic training and research. Reference is made primarily to the countries of the Middle East, but, not necessarily so; and attention is on work in the social sciences.

II

In an approach to technical assistance, what are some of the essential needs or guides? In the first place, obviously, it is necessary to acquire as rapidly as possible a good understanding of the problems, programs and needs of a country. This is basic information. And, of course, foreigners must appreciate the difficulties in carrying on programs, have a knowledge of how customs and religious beliefs affect attitudes, and above all realize that they are strangers not to be fully understood or trusted in a different culture.

It should be borne in mind that people learn by doing and that a good teacher teaches by being. People at all levels of government can learn best through the operation of programs, and in the setting up of a program every citizen should, in so far as possible, participate in the program. Training is a process and every one should have an opportunity to learn by doing. To teach well within a country, or expressed more formally to supply technical assistance, is to possess a certain amount of knowledge, which is often technical, but to serve with humility and with a great desire to learn. The great teachers of the past were not those whose fame rests on imparting knowledge to others; but, rather they inspired their students with a zeal for knowledge. It is this attitude or character of being on the part of governments or organizations that is at the heart of a good program of technical assistance. The job of technical assistance pays off best through deferred dividends - the future achievements of others. Some programs will give early returns, while others facilitate change over time.

A further consideration to the formulation of a good program of technical assistance is the establishment of a framework of operation and reference. That is, it is necessary to set up specific program objectives, to appraise projects in relation to a plan, and to know where one is going; otherwise, there can be a hedge-podge of activities that do not make sense, or are, at best, but a partially thought through series of projects. Of course, any program should be flexible enough to meet new situations and to learn by doing, but it should also have the degree of stability necessary for success.

The job of technical assistance boils down to getting people to change their ways of doing things, or to improve more rapidly on present methods. Man is the most important ingredient of change; and generally, and particularly in the Middle East, change must take place through some type of group action or improved facilities. Fundamental changes occur slowly and involve basic understanding. Thus, a great deal of thought should go into the development of technical assistance programs.

Technical assistance programs relate to both short term and long term objectives. In appraising possible projects, comprehensive surveys or pointed studies of the type made by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development serve a very useful purpose. A few technicians by working together

for a couple of months and with representatives of a country can point out needs and recommend priorities in a field of work or for several related fields. I am not advocating studies as broad generally as those of the World Bank, but am suggesting this as a type of organized "look and see".

In the early stage of a program emphasis might advantageously be on these types of things that call for the use of a good deal of physical equipment, particularly in the case of government assistance programs. Action may be relatively quick in this regard, and what is done may help to relieve a tight money situation as well as provide needed facilities for an expanding training and educational program. But, the day of emphasis on this approach appears to be passing. We must deal with more basic issues of social organization.

In beginning a program of technical cooperation, the way to start is to start. It is better to start in a small way and learn by doing than to spend months in the development of master projects. But, the general content of the program should be well formulated; and a strategy of moving forward planned. This can be done through the type of survey mentioned and/or by country representatives.

In some countries programs may best get under way by the cooperating country or organization moving ahead on a demonstration basis. Obviously, it would be necessary to have the approval of the host government. And, even where formal cooperation exists, some types of projects can only get started on a non-participating basis. This does not mean that the host government is hostile to the project, but rather that its nature is such that practical politicians are fearful of underwriting it. Politicians must be cautious of undertakings that they know are difficult to achieve; and besides the political climate may not permit formal cooperation, as is the situation in some countries of the Middle East. And even where surface cooperation is present, the veneer may be very thin. The job may be very much that of getting people to do what they do not like to do and to like doing it.

In situations such as these, a key consideration in starting is the selection of top caliber men; men that are well qualified professionally and that can also instill action in others; and to operate in a small but effective manner. When the top government official sees and feels what can be done, and with good contacts and working relationships established, then and only then, may it be possible for the host government to cooperate or incorporate the project into its system of operations.

The type of situation or project to which reference is made is particularly touchy if it involves a considerable amount of money; and, cooperation by budget premises, at best, rests on a weak basis. Expanding of government contribution should be by a growing realization of a felt need; by the cost becoming an investment that cannot be foregone in the public interest.

What has been said about demonstration projects does not state or imply that success will always be assured. Attempts may fail, but the chances are, that with the right kind of a staff, progress will be made, and progress that has many avenues for expansion.

It is sometimes felt that a government must initially contribute financially to a project in order to be truly interested in it. This may be far from true. As indicated, there are many reasons for government lagging in action. In fact, government officials may lag in action, but at the same time pray to God that someone will go ahead to give impetus to what they want to do, or to do something that they cannot do. It should be borne in mind that governments are composed of men, and any government represents many points of view. Whenever one can work informally with several persons in key positions of government on worthwhile projects, then it may be desirable to do so, if there are no better alternatives.

If the financial arrangement for a project can be projected over a period of several years, with increasing and decreasing amounts contributed by the cooperating parties, this certainly may be the preferable procedure. Likely, it is most satisfactory provided the host government really understands the projects and is determined to do its share. However, a willingness to agree may not mean understanding. After all, there are certain conditions under which it is very difficult to turn down a large grant-in-aid.

A major consideration in any type of cooperative program should be the constant desire to have foreign technicians work with indigenous specialists on government programs. Of course, there may be no such persons in the government with whom to work. Then the job is to train them. For foreign technicians to be content to work solely outside of government or, at most through a single counterpart, may be called the "key hole" philosophy of cooperation. It is cooperation, at most, by agreement, and not cooperation and understanding by working together.

Again it may be well to pause, for surely there are those who will remind us of the difficulties of working cooperatively and directly with governments. The difficulties, to repeat, are recognized, but there is also so much contentment in operating one's own program; and, besides, this gives extension to the personality of foreigners!

At any stage of a program, there may be many difficulties. But, if we are to enter the institutional field, ways must be found to overcome them. Ways must be found to help governments, and much more than what has been done, to bring about change in tenure systems, agricultural credit facilities, and the organizational operation of government that should serve the mass of the people. Where there is a will, there will be a way.

One of the difficulties today is that we have intentionally avoided institutional problems on the ground that it was meddling in the internal affairs of governments. Are only the Communists to meddle! And we leave the impression of supporting the status-quo? I believe the job can be done without "meddling", and, in fact, we have no experience that it cannot.

One other matter will be mentioned. Operations between agencies of government or between private foundations and foreign countries can give rise to many problems, and particularly when jobs are contracted. When the work is contracted by a government or a foundation to another government (primarily to universities in the United States) or to another foundation, the agreements should stress the integration of projects with programs of foreign governments, have in mind techniques that will bring this about and insist on the employment of first rate

personnel. These factors are much more important than legal technicalities. For whatever is done, it is the men employed and the conditions under which they work that are most significant in the determination of a desired course of action. And those that operate in the field or receive grants should operate boldly in the carrying out of a well understood mutually agreed program.

The agency or foundation giving the grant funds should, obviously, be in a position to understand the problems and needs of a country, to appraise aids granted in terms of certain criteria, and to make good projects out of dubious applications. To do this requires at least a small competent field staff that can do two things: (1) keep administrative centers properly informed as one source of information for making decisions; and (2) work with government officials at the levels necessary to give effective counsel, to be influential in program operations and to understand the attitudes, needs and programs of a country. Men engaged in this work should be an integral part of the grant organization. It is certainly not possible, and particularly when helping countries change their institutions, to reach reasonable sound decisions by reliance solely on brief, formal, top level discussions. Sound projects are the outgrowth of a process and not the conference table. The latter may be a fairly good procedure to follow for physical improvement grants, as in the case of a new building, but certainly not in the helping of countries with the operational side of training and educational programs that foster needed institutional changes.

In working within an agency of government, a consultant or technician, must guard against getting "boxed-in". To be "boxed-in" is to be known but never used or so slightly consulted as to be irritating. If this happens, a person or group of persons, if really concerned with helping governments, can become very discouraged, lonely and useless. Consultant or technician must have the trust and confidence of the cooperative parties, and the financial backing of his organization. Otherwise, he must work solely on his own steam, which is most difficult in a world of group action and conflict.

Part of the job of working with governments on their programs is the formulation of new project proposals. It is best that new activities grow out of operations. But there may be no joint type of cooperation. If so, prior to undertaking cooperative work, either on large or small undertakings, it may be desirable to form a small planning group, composed i.e. of a representative from agriculture, education and public health, to develop joint activities and operating relationships. Such a group should be able to balance conflicting interests, to appraise related needs, and to avoid an attitude of "tapping" an agency for assistance. As it is desirable to work with governments on their own programs, ~~it is equally as important to work with governments on their own programs~~, it is equally as important to work on an organized basis in the development of projects. Good working relationships make for good projects; and good projects well formulated are half of the job well done.

In any type of technical cooperation, and here we have in mind primarily the social sciences, governments need well trained men. Programs of agricultural extension, farm credit, community development and similar major activities call for trained indigenous technicians and administrators that have a professional

background. Training is respected highly in underdeveloped countries; and it is also true that there is a lack of well trained men and basic information. More training and research are badly needed. Thus, it should not be surprising that progress is slow and understanding very difficult. In program formulation and operations there is no substitute for knowledge. Men are needed to carry on the content of action programs, and to have the courage and strength of conviction essential for leadership.

The type of technical cooperation depends very much on the nature of the operations; it is a phase of operations. A pragmatic approach is to do what can and should be done. For instance, in the field of agricultural credit, it is necessary to know: Is there an agricultural bank in the country? If so, what is its nature and scope of service to farmers? What are the agricultural needs of farmers? Credit policies in the country? Source of loan funds? And a host of similar questions. Technical cooperation and the methods of assistance employed must be an outgrowth of the problem situation and full knowledge of it.

A first consideration in training and research work should be the type of program that serves the needs of a country. It is believed that this can best be done if most of the training is done within the region. This is particularly true for the younger men. For them to obtain their education in a foreign country does not acquaint these men with the problems and needs of their own countries, and it is difficult for them to acquire a true interest in their problems. For mature men who have established positions the situation is different. It is more likely to be a good investment, if carefully chosen men of this group, are given training for advanced degrees in foreign universities. And, in fact, a training and research center might begin by undertaking research within one or two countries with graduate students having their formal instruction in the United States.

In the United States in agricultural economics, labor and public administration, to select but three fields, it has been well demonstrated the influence that can arise from a good training and research program. Specifically, the work of Taylor, Warren and Hibbard in agricultural economics gave rise to a great movement in this field, and throughout the 48 states and at the national level men trained in agricultural economics are now playing a key place in teaching and research and in supplying basic information that bear directly on farm production practices and nation-wide agricultural programs; and they are playing a prominent and growing place as top administrators. Of course, one cannot be sure of parallel achievements in the Middle East in the next 20 years; however, the possibilities should be worth exploring; the returns could be very great.

Agriculture accounts for the major part of the national income in all the countries of the Middle East. It also is concerned with most of the people. Furthermore, although industrial expansion offers substantial opportunities, the prosperity, stability and advancement of the welfare of the countries rest largely on the improved position of rural people. In this regard, the strategic contribution of a good credit system, of serviceable markets, a revitalized land tenure system, social welfare projects, etc. are essential to progress. A well organized training center in rural economics and welfare with its counterpart of country workshops or seminars would serve a basic educational need; and could be a catalyst in bringing about needed institutional changes and thus contribute to stability and economic advancement in this very strategic area of the world.

Social unrest is prevalent in the Middle East. A substantial part of the discontent is in rural areas. It offers an appeal for those sponsoring undemocratic doctrines. It is not enough to oppose false philosophies, but rather governments must be helped through a positive and dynamic program that would provide them with their own technical competency in the process of social reform.

The situation in the Middle East focuses attention on a need to help present or prospective leaders of agriculture and these persons in a key position to devise and implement agricultural programs that are socio-economic in nature. The "know-how" essential to action is a combination of technical skills and the art of getting things done according to democratic procedures. One of the first and positive steps to effective action is for mere individuals in key positions, or these likely to move into such positions, to have an opportunity to exchange ideas, study and explore agricultural economics problems and the various means of dealing with them. Basic changes in any country must come from the people themselves and as conditioned by cultural patterns. In the process, however, a cross fertilization of ideas and experiences between countries of a more or less common heritage could be most fruitful; the opportunity therewith provides also a good setting for the contribution of a few capable and understanding persons from other countries. And, the center would be a good means to carry on research and encourage advanced specialized work. For enlightened leadership, there is no substitute for knowledge; and for sound action research data and basic information is indispensable.

A training center in rural economics affiliated with one or more American Universities should be explored. In addition to the contributions that have been indicated, it could give major guidance and direction to community development programs. Not only is more basic information needed on the physical, economic, legal and social aspects of land and water problems, but in view of the great impetus now being given to community development, it is most imperative that such programs are serviced and guided by well trained indigenous men. Without such leadership, a village community program with all its potentialities is a job but partially done, and thus, in effect, no job at all. Furthermore, unless community development, the increase in know-how and self help at the village level, is accompanied by increased incomes that are widely distributed among villagers, the felt needs that arise from community developments could be a source of more social unrest. To create desires without the means for economic satisfaction is indeed hazardous. And, another point that bears on community development: Is it possible to have a good community development program in the absence of an effective unit of local government? If not, maybe a lot of money will go down a "rat hole" unless steps are taken to deal with this problem. This is an example of the need for research on a program of widespread interest in the Middle East.

In addition to teaching and research, the primary function of the staff of a center - composed of two or three Americans and scholars and student assistants from this area - would be to help plan and operate workshops and seminars in the countries of the Middle East, and serve as consultants in various capacities. A certain number of scholarships and fellowships at the center and for study in the United States would be necessary to attract worthwhile young men of village background who otherwise would never receive an advanced education. It is the training of men with roots in rural communities that hold great promise for rural advancement and the strengthening of democratic institutions.

In terms of training and research in agricultural economics, the outstanding and objective in the Middle East is the development of economic policies and institutions in a manner that will place the peasant farmers in a position to secure a fair share of the increasing national income and provide them with the freedom of thought and action essential to efficient production and to a congenial atmosphere in which to live. An effective program can only be undertaken by people native to a country; it can be guided and served, but not carried out, by specialists from abroad.

Ministry of Social Welfare
Directorate General Of Hygiene
Division of Malaria and Tropical
Diseases

Athens 25th May 1955

Col. D. Wright,
"Acropol" Hotel,
Athens.

Dear Col. Wright,

I have pleasure to send to you herewith, for your information, the following notes :

1. Programme of the I.C. Campaign for 1955.
2. The programme of the spraying by air (rice-fields and large swamps) for 1955.
3. The malaria cases confirmed by laboratory examination, during 1952-55 (up to 20th May).
4. The villages where the malaria prevalence exceeded 2% in 1954.

Regarding your request to see the Minister and the Director General, I regret to inform you that this visit has now to be postponed, as the Minister is out of Athens and he is expected back at the end of this week, when I will arrange accordingly and inform you in due time.

After the Minister's return I hope to arrange also for Mr. Hadjinicolaou and myself to accompany you in your trip up country.

With my best regards, I remain

Sincerely Yours

G. Georgopoulos
1/1

G. Georgopoulos

Programme of the Insect Control Campaign in Greece, 1955

N°	N o m o s	Total N° of villages	Total population (1940)	Antilarval work(1)		Spaying of houses (2)	Epidemiological survey (and antimalaria drugs) every:			Total population under protection				
				Pro- grams	Vil- lages		10 days	20 days	30 days					
1.	Etoloa-karna- nias	436	200.732	5	19	74	43.931	60	49.700	42	30.123	14	10.162	145.200
2.	Artis	106	65.885	1	44	60	36.688	50	30.670	21	16.787	-	-	64.212
3.	Attikis	175	920.638	4	53	-	120.000	-	-	33	26.407	-	-	146.407
4.	Achaïas	414	221.633	4	57	72	101.895	50	22.815	49	25.679	6	2.540	152.929
5.	Argolidos	182	87.845	2	6	116	8.943	3	1.015	21	9.645	5	2.767	37.340
6.	Arkadias	367	173.994	1	4	30	3.243	14	5.567	43	18.019	-	-	26.829
7.	Viottias	119	99.704	4	9	22	33.935	-	-	33	19.765	18	21.095	74.795
8.	Dramas	136	138.245	4.	7	27	26.296	6	5.236	32	31.705	37	26.229	89.466
9.	Evriltanias	137	55.718	0	0	24	8.360	-	-	26	11.051	25	14.956	26.007
10.	Evlas	340	179.533	3	7	47	30.786	4	1.603	29	22.465	32	21.929	59.409
11.	Evrrou	202	153.081	2	6	46	51.981	-	-	49	57.656	12	8.260	92.480
12.	Zakinthou	76	42.148	4	18	17	12.283	13	8.450	-	-	-	-	22.781
13.	Elias	228	189.729	8	10	144	96.163	71	52.048	21	10.563	50	27.536	149.864
14.	Emathias	87	70.974	3	3	70	48.573	29	23.205	41	25.370	-	-	88.700
15.	Irakliou	416	168.717	3	8	2	59.833	4	2.066	18	8.004	-	-	69.903
16.	Thesalonikis	224	442.575	3	24	58	219.871	19	18.744	20	25.825	85	78.225	342.665
17.	Thesprotias	163	58.868	1	1	48	2.448	15	7.194	19	6.424	36	17.820	33.886
18.	Ioanninon	375	112.690	2	4	68	27.557	18	6.316	41	16.680	37	18.449	69.002
19.	Kerkiras	229	113.209	2	12	13	36.624	10	8.950	3	4.483	56	23.647	93.704
20.	Korinthias	185	109.164	3	18	18	36.576	3	2.290	15	9.768	26	23.696	72.330
21.	Kephalinias	232	59.323	3	3	27	14.459	1	160	27	7.097	-	-	21.716
22.	Ko	12	44.841	1	2	26	8.844	4	3.226	13	5.587	13	10.172	28.229
23.	Kykladon	437	131.654	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	40	38.325	39.325
24.	Komotinis	160	105.591	1	2	52	33.224	12	6.646	26	14.041	47	32.540	86.451
25.	Kavallas	144	135.789	1	1	43	4.746	52	90.253	4	2.875	32	19.167	117.041

27.	NOZANUS	113	67.915	2	2	14.177	14	4.132	1	480	20	7.078	32	19.338	41.073
28.	Kastorias	170	134.610	1	2	23.922	73	59.953	13	8.788	41	38.761	33	27.390	98.861
29.	Karditsis	106	114.005	3	11	81.123	7	6.757	2	1.774	41	27.311	-	-	110.208
30.	Magnisias	461	244.100	5	10	60.659	73	69.202	16	23.746	71	79.557	23	21.816	185.778
31.	Messinas	80	40.463	1	4	7.130	8	3.724	7	3.654	15	10.269	-	-	21.053
32.	Lepkados	474	147.076	4	6	21.723	16	9.801	2	2.074	16	9.801	43	26.311	59.909
33.	Lakonias	262	72.352	3	4	13.233	-	-	-	-	16	9.247	-	-	22.480
34.	Lastithiou	149	161.832	5	27	52.468	17	12.480	6	4.916	46	46.089	-	-	103.473
35.	Lesvou	295	207.082	4	10	68.018	83	52.808	10	10.011	78	45.964	28	15.148	139.141
36.	Larisias	154	96.154	2	3	30.486	52	27.800	31	17.834	21	6.782	16	9.112	64.214
37.	Xanthias	155	127.105	5	5	44.979	71	63.630	19	21.147	52	38.743	11	9.891	114.760
38.	Pillias	103	48.165	2	7	14.722	53	37.190	27	15.047	23	7.663	10	9.478	46.910
39.	Prevezis	85	359.877	3	3	12.654	12	4.241	-	-	12	4.241	17	22424	19.319
40.	Pireos	63	94.339	2	2	36.045	38	36.880	21	28.767	21	15.900	-	-	80.712
41.	Pierias	286	74.638	1	1	13.587	1	180	6	2.525	14	7.270	-	-	23.382
42.	Rethimnis	52	70.502	1	1	24.166	9	4.630	1	674	33	19.556	11	8.572	52.988
43.	Rodou	255	223.132	6	15	69.405	101	99.846	39	41.487	75	79.048	-	-	189.940
44.	Serron	141	71.491	3	11	23.063	3	6.674	2	2.584	11	11.071	1	1.090	27.000
45.	Samoy	210	121.550	2	8	31.580	36	24.839	12	9.793	33	21.785	45	30.802	93.960
46.	Trikalon	261	149.650	7	13	40.843	70	36.467	31	16.863	22	10.081	38	32.317	67.991
47.	Phthiotidos	102	86.837	2	3	17.217	34	18.944	2	909	32	18.702	20	16.872	53.710
48.	Phlorinis	120	66.766	2	3	8.730	11	5.426	8	3.973	6	2.550	23	16.612	31.865
49.	Phokidos	77	78.428	1	2	24.216	-	-	-	-	10	12.934	-	-	37.150
50.	Chlou	148	81.828	2	4	8.070	31	30.095	28	22.959	3	1.136	23	16.709	48.874
51.	Thakidiki	511	126632	2	6	38.440	12	7.475	3	743	29	20.294	-	-	59.477
52.	Chanion														
Total		11,055	6,577.644	143	353	1,828,520	1,894	1,286,859	744	598,579	1,413	982,269	1,045	755,370	4,125,374

886

(1) with DDT 25 or 33% 1:1000, CHLORDANE 74% 1:1000

(2) with: 1st cycle DIELDRIN 20%, 2nd cycle CHLORDANE 74%, 3rd cycle B.H.C 15% (0,5 g./M², 1,33 g./M², 0,3 g./M², respectively).

Programme of spraying by air, 1955 (a)

N°	AERODROME	Surface in thousands of "stremma" (b)				Total surface	
		Rice-fields		Large swamps			
	1	10	1	12	For one	Grand	
	spray- ing	spray- ing	spray- ing	spray- ing	spraying	Total	
1.	MEGARA	-	-	8	96	8	96
2.	KALAMAI	20	200	3	36	23	236
3.	PYRGOS	18	180	15	180	33	360
4.	ARAXOS	11	110	7	84	18	194
5.	SPARTI	22	220	5	60	27	280
6.	AGRINION	48	480	20	240	68	720
7.	PREVESA	43	430	21	252	64	682
8.	IOANNINA	9	90	12	144	21	234
9.	KERKYRA	10	100	6	72	16	172
10.	LAMIA	21	210	6	72	27	282
11.	VOLOS	-	-	12	144	12	144
12.	KOSANI	-	-	12	144	12	144
13.	THESSALONIKI	21	210	17	204	38	414
14.	SERRAI	17	170	10	120	27	290
15.	KAVAILA	10	100	6	72	16	172
16.	ALEXANDROUPOLIS	-	-	6	72	6	72
T O T A L		250	2,500	166	1,992	416	4,492

(a) With Chlordane 74% in solution with Cerosene 1:4, active dose 12,0 gr./stremma, or with DDT 20%, active dose 20.0 g./stremma.

(b) Stremma: 1000 sq. m.

Malaria cases in Greece confirmed by
Laboratory examination, 1952-1955 (up
to 20th May).

	1952	1953	1954	1955 ⁺
1. Etoloakarnanias	60	135	233	7
2. Argolidos	-	2	2	-
3. Arkadias	6	5	35	11
4. Artis	49	280	180	1
5. Attikis	-	-	1	41
6. Achaïas	1	16	203	-
7. Viotias	-	1	7	-
8. Dramas	1	-	-	-
9. Evrou	-	-	3	-
10. Evrias	-	16	9	-
11. Evritanias	-	-	-	-
12. Zakinthou	-	-	-	-
13. Elias	41	168	253	17
14. Imathias	13	30	52	20
15. Irakliou	-	-	2	-
16. Thesprotias	19	8	14	2
17. Thessalonikis	9	25	37	7
18. Ioanninon	2	9	24	-
19. Kavalas	43	153	182	33
20. Kartmitsis	1	6	9	6
21. Kastorias	5	6	1	-
22. Kerkyras	-	-	7	-
23. Kephalinias	-	-	3	-
24. Kilkis	-	-	3	-
25. Kozanis	1	2	2	-
26. Korinthias	1	-	12	4
27. Kykladon	-	-	-	-
28. Ko	26	18	3	-
29. Lakonias	2	-	-	-
30. Larisis	1	5	45	1
31. Lasithiou	-	2	-	1
32. Lesvou	20	23	32	1
33. Lephkados	1	3	33	5
34. Magnisias	-	-	4	-
35. Messinias	2	15	26	2
36. Xanthis	1	80	154	4
37. Pireos	-	-	-	-
38. Pelis	29	79	72	12
39. Pierias	-	15	235	33
40. Prevesis	19	79	51	4
41. Rethimnis	-	1	1	1
42. Rodopis	-	40	36	1
43. Rodou	-	1	1	-
44. Samou	-	-	4	-
45. Seron	8	65	175	24
46. Trikalon	7	5	22	2
47. Phthiotidos	1	-	-	-
48. Phlorinis	-	2	-	-
49. Phokidos	-	-	-	-

N o m o s	1952	1953	1954	1955
50. Chalkidikis	36	100	139	3
51. Chanion	1	2	3	1
52. Chlou	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	408	1403	2350	246

Villages with malaria cases, confirmed by laboratory examination, more than 2%, in 1954.

No	Village	N o m o s	Population	No of cases	Percentage
1.	Loutraki	Etoloakarnanias	70	10	14,28
2.	Malathria	Pierias	688	98	14,23
3.	Tripotamos	Chalkidikis	100	10	10,00
4.	Kritharakia	Achaïas	95	9	9,47
5.	Phyllira	Seron	560	41	7,32
6.	Bouka	Etoloakarnanias	334	22	6,50
7.	Panoseika	Achaïas	80	5	6,25
8.	Ziloti	Xanthis	187	11	5,00
9.	Apomero	Artis	110	6	5,45
10.	Chatzi Amar	Lerisis	246	13	5,28
11.	Krikelon	Etoloakarnanias	60	3	5,00
12.	Arla	Achaïas	447	22	4,92
13.	Bokovina	Elias	348	17	4,88
14.	Koumouthreika	"	165	8	4,84
15.	Chalkeron	Kavalas	314	15	4,77
16.	Skeparion	Trikalon	474	22	4,64
17.	Kalyvia N.Erasmiou	Xanthis	579	26	4,56
18.	Monastiraki	Kavalas	180	8	4,44
19.	Vouliagmeni	Elias	558	23	4,12
20.	Galaros	Achaïas	100	4	4,00
21.	Anixiatikon	Etoloakarnanias	280	11	3,93
22.	Agrapidochori	Elias	483	18	3,72
23.	Pisolouria	Messinias	85	3	3,53
24.	Phea Petra	Seron	320	11	3,43
25.	Paleokosteika	Achaïas	160	5	3,12
26.	Rivion	Etoloakarnanias	266	8	3,00
27.	Simopoulon-Skliva	Elias	962	27	2,80
28.	Neochorion	Artis	1526	42	2,75
29.	Tsapogia	Achaïas	111	3	2,70
30.	Ochthia	Etoloakarnanias	387	10	2,58
31.	Phanaraki	Arkadias	155	4	2,58
32.	Skiada	Achaïas	1087	27	2,48
33.	AG.Charalabos	Kilkis	250	6	2,40
34.	Metamorphosis	Chalkidikis	250	6	2,40
35.	Anthon	Elias	473	11	2,32
36.	Neochorion	Arkadias	577	13	2,25
37.	Limni	Thessaloniki	240	5	2,08
38.	Mazaraki	Elias	824	17	2,06
39.	Phlaboura	Preveis	245	5	2,05
40.	Evlalon	Xanthis	490	10	2,04
41.	Chora	Arkadias	546	11	2,01
42.	Dialabi	Rodopis	398	8	2,01
43.	Marlessi	Artis	100	2	2,00
44.	Tigaki	Ko	100	2	2,00
45.	Kalybes (Polygyrou)	Chalkidikis	350	7	2,00

T o t a l

16.360

645

Ave.

3,94%

17
A Supplementary program to the step by step program, as outlined and to which this is attached, is strongly recommended.

This to consist of an all out attack on malaria in the country in co-operation with the Government and on at least a fifty fifty basis.

In Iraq the Government recognizes malaria as enemy No. 1 in-so-far as Public Health is concerned, and according to the official figures given, they have from eight hundred thousand to a million cases a year in their population of five and a quarter million. What this means to the economy of the country only those familiar with these Eastern countries can appreciate.

For quick impact at the grass roots there is nothing that can be done that gives you equal results in the same period of time, as has been demonstrated a number of times in the past. Actual cases can be sighted, such as the Panama Canal, Southern Brazil, the upper Nile in Egypt, Greece where malaria was reduced from a maximum, three million cases a year to less than fifty thousand including relapses and numerous other cases on a less extensive scale could be sighted, but none the less effective in-so-far as they were carried out. Our American Army in the Pacific was virtually saved from defeat by the mosquito campaign which was waged.

In waging an all out anti-malaria campaign in Iraq, which lends itself in an ideal way to such a campaign, due to the fact, that in spite of its high malaria incidence has malaria in only approximately one third of its area, but this area is most densely populated, due to irrigation and close proximity to its water courses.

A general all out anti-malaria campaign can be organized and carried out by supplementing the step by step long time program: organization by adding airplane pilots, and a sufficient number of quickly trained instructors to check on the work done by the planes, and supplement them by spraying areas that can not be reached by the planes.

At present Iraq is spending thousands of dollars on a half hearted haphazard campaign of mosquito control, that is no way effective and as a consequence is

more of less discredited.

We know that with the new technique properly applied we can in one year show results that will be felt throughout the country and release much energy that is now dormant or non-existent.

As stated before Iraq lends itself to such a program in more ways than one. First, The comparatively small area in which malaria exists, but which will extend if not checked as new areas are opened up for agriculture, by the irrigation projects now being developed. Second, The seasons that comprise the breeding time for mosquitoes to a comparatively short period of time. Third, It is not necessary to take the time and spend thousands of dollars making a malaria survey of the country as the results of the very extensive surveys are now available. One that was made during World War I and a second during World War II. These surveys with accompanying maps are now in the hands of the Government.

It is estimated that an over all campaign of malaria control can be launched at a cost, for the first year which would include the purchase of equipment, supplies and extra personnel, of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The second year this would be reduced to four hundred thousand and a third year follow up should not exceed three hundred thousand. This latter figure I am informed is approximately what is now being spent by the Government in a very ineffective manner.

It should be born in mind that unless an all out program of malaria control is carried out, it could well effect the new areas that are being developed by the settlement of malaria carriers in these areas and very naturally effect the cost of carrying out control.

The following subjects have been studied by Mr. Kyriakos Thymakis in the Public Health Service of the United States of America, during August 1952 to May 1953.

1) The chlorinated insecticides for Space sprays, residuals, larvacides and Bioassays.

2) The phosphorous organic insecticides as residuals spray and bioassays.

3) Detoxification studies of D.D.T. and Heptachlor on flies, and roaches and mosquitoes.

4) Topical applications of the chlorinated and phosphorous organic insecticides on flies, roaches and mosquitoes.

For the topical applications calibrated microloops were used, with which measurements of the degree of resistance can be made.

Also a lot of injections with calibrated syringe were made mainly on roaches and flies.

5) Rearing insects of Medical importance.

6) Taxonomic studies of insects of Medical importance.

7) Dissections of salivary glands and stomachs of Anopheles.

8) Determination of cholinesterase Activity, using the Electrometric method for the determination of red cell and plasma cholinesterase.

9) Colony studies mainly on flies (*Musca domestica*).

Mr. Kyriakos Thymakis

4 Dikis st.

Athens 6, Greece.

Entomological Research in Island Crete for the identification of malaria and other mosquitoes. September 1954.

Perfecture	Village	Mosquitoes identified in their adult and larval stages	Remarks
Chania	Paleochora	Anoph.superpictus Culex pipiens	
	Georgioupolis	Anoph. maculipennis, A. sacharovi A. claviger, A.algeriensis Culex pipiens	
	Plemeniana	Anoph. claviger Culex mimeticus Theobaldia longiareolata	
	Kastelli	Anoph. claviger A. superpictus Culex apicalis	
	Mothiana	Anoph. superpictus	
	Nopigia	Anoph. claviger	
	Platanos	Anoph.superpictus A. claviger Culex pipiens	
	Spilia	Anoph. superpictus Culex mimeticus	
	Boutas	Anoph. superpictus Culex pipiens	
	Souda	Aedes caspius Culex pipiens	
	Agia	Anoph. maculipennis A. algeriensis Culex mimeticus C.pipiens	
	Dramia	Anoph. superpictus Culex mimeticus	
	Grambousa	Anoph. claviger Culex apicalis	
	Kotomari (rice fields)	Culex univittatus C.mimeticus	Larviciding with isomer of B. H. C.
	Agios Apostolos	Aedes caspius	
	Kalybes	Anoph. maculipennis A. claviger A. algeriensis	

Entomological Research in Island Crete for the identification of malaria mosquitoes- and other mosquitoes. September 1954.

Perfecture	Village	Mosquitoes identified in their adult and larval stages.	Remarks
Rethymnon	Rethymnon	Aedes caspius	
	Mixorouma	Anoph. claviger Culex pipiens	
		Theobaldia longiareolata	
	Agouseliana	Anoph. claviger	
		Culex mimeticus C. apicalis	
	Koxare	Anoph. superpictus Culex apicalis	
		C. mimeticus	
	Agia galini	Anoph. superpictus	
		Culex apicalis C. pipiens	
	Spili	Anoph. superpictus A. claviger	
		A. sogdianus Culex mimeticus	
	Agli	Anoph. superpictus	
	Apostoli		
	Agios	Anoph. superpictus A. sogdianus	
	Vasilios		
	Monastiraki	Anoph. claviger A. claviger sogdianus	
		Theobaldia longiareolata	
	Roustica	Anoph. superpictus Culex apicalis	

Entomological Research in Island Crete for the identification of malaria and other mosquitoes. September 1954.

Perfecture	Village	Mosquitoes identified in their adult and larval stages	Remarks
Iraklion	Iraklion	Anoph. superpictus A. maculipennis	
		Aedes caspius	
	Ini	Anoph. maculipennis A. superpictus	
	Peri	Anoph. superpictus	
	Kalyvia	Anoph. superpictus A. claviger	
		Culex laticinctus C. univittatus	
	Sphendili	Anoph. superpictus A. maculipennis	
	Metropolis	Anoph. superpictus A. maculipennis	
	Demati	Anoph. maculipennis A. superpictus	
	Skinias	Anoph. superpictus Culex pipiens	
		C. mimeticus	
	Mallia	Anoph. sacharovi A. algeriensis	
		Culex pipiens C. apicalis	
		Theobaldia longiareolata	
	Platanos	Anoph. superpictus A. algeriensis	
	Petro-kephali	No mosquitoes were found	Larviciding with y isomers of B.H.C.

Entomological Research in Island Crete for the identification of malaria and other mosquitoes. September 1954.

Perfecture	Village	Mosquitoes identified in their adult and larval stages	Remarks
Rethymion	Ierapetra	Anoph. sordianus A. superpictus	
		Theobaldia logiareolata	
	Kalo chorio	Anoph. claviger A.algeriensis	
	Agios nikol.	Culex tipuliformis	Larviciding with D.D.T.
	Lastros	Theobaldia longiareolata	
	Sitia	Anoph. claviger Culex pipiens	
	Kimourietti	Anoph. superpictus	
	Mirsini	Anoph. claviger Culex laticinctus	
	Mironia	Anoph. superpictus	

All the above mentioned mosquitoes were identified by Mr.

Kyriakos Thymakis of the entomological laboratory Athens School of Hygiene.

mortality observed on Female flies of *Musca domestica* treated with different solutions of D.O.T for the development of resistant strains.

Date of observations	No. of generations	No. of Female flies	Per cent mortality after 24 hours	Solutions of D.O.T in Benzene	micrograms per fly.	Remarks.
September 1954 1-15	1	150	49	0.4	1.80	The female flies were treated with a calibrated micropipette 0.45 mm ³ .
September 1954 16-30	2	150	50	0.6	2.70	
October 1954 1-15	3	150	51	0.9	4.05	
October 1954 16-31	4	150	52	1.5	6.75	
November 1954 1-15	5	150	50	2.0	9.00	CHECK (Benzene) % mortality.
November 1954 16-30	6	150	50	3.0	13.50	
December 1954 1-15	7	150	51	4.0	18.00	
December 1954 16-31	8	150	52	5.0	22.50	
January 1955 1-15	9	150	50	8.0	36.00	
January 1955 16-31	10	150	50	10.0	45.00	
February 1955 1-15	11	150	48	12.0	54.00	
February 1955 16-28	12	150	50	14.0	63.00	
March 1955 1-15	13	150	51	16.0	72.00	

"THE UNITED NATIONS, A WORKING ORGANIZATION AS PLANNED BY ITS FOUNDERS; AND NOT THE DEBATING SOCIETY, WHICH RECEIVES SO MUCH PUBLICITY."

Let us first glimpse at World conditions as they effect the United Nations and our very existence.

I believe I can say, without fear of contradiction, that the United States is faced today with the most serious situation it has ever had to deal with, since our founding fathers succeeded in bringing about a union of our States; and declared to the World that we were and are a United States.

It has been the success of this Union that has astonished the World. Many ineffective efforts have been made to bring about unions of States in other parts of the World. Language barriers and jealous polititions, have to date, defeated these efforts. Just as ther have been desperate efforts on the part of many of our own people to destroy our Union through the years. Thanks to the broad minded, level headed portion of our population; we have clung together, and by doing so have become the strongest single nation in the World. There is no truer saying than that in Union, there is strength; all the more so if that Union is governed for the benefit of all and not for a few.

The history of our most dangerous enemy today, Russia, is an almost exact parallel of our own. It was originally composed of a large number of weak and strong principalities waring on and demanding tribute from each other. In the end, the stronger of the group through intrigue and prearranged political marriages won control and the Russian Empire was formed. An Empire composed of people speaking

approximately one hundred and eighty-six different languages and dialects. This nation was declared a Republic by the Bolsheviki in 1917 and headed by a group of idealists, who since that date have carefully laid their plans to dominate the World. They have been and are being aided in their diabolical scheme, by the World revolution which has been taking place for years; but with more determination since World War I. This movement must be recognized and met on the basis that it is a dangerous threat to our modern civilization and freedom.

The union of the various states, forming the United States of Russia, and the power exerted by the rulers of these States not only over their own, but the Satellite countries, which have come under their domination, is a good example of how the powers of union can be abused. It has been in these countries that feudalism and despotism has held sway for centuries, and a change was long over due. The great Historian and idealist, Woodrow Wilson realized this fact when he proposed his dream child, The League of Nations after World War One. Members of the League of Nations would solve their own internal problems, but would work together on the broad principle of , Live and let live; at the same time preventing the power of the few from despoiling, exploiting and enslaving the many. To bring this about has been the dream of every true Christian since Ancient Times. The life of Christ affords a very good example in more modern times.

It was around the principles, as laid down in forming the League of Nations, that the United Nations' Charter was built. This time, the United States Government, which was the prime instigator in advocating and organizing both the League of Nations and the United Nations, did not wait until World War Two was ended to form a United

Nations. It was agreed that the enemy nations would be admitted once peace was established and the World normal once more. To have a Union formed and approved by our government; while we were still at war, would prevent what happened to President Wilson's League of Nation.

a few disgruntled & unwise politicians aided by wealthy

At that time, a few wealthy men with a distorted conception of the aims of the League, raised vast sums of money to destroy the faith of the American people in this Organization by adverse publicity. As a result, we were prevented from taking part in what could have been a

great International Mediation Board.

There are those that can give advice & support the fact that our representatives of the International Nations are trained, skilled, and they are not like the untrained representatives of the League of Nations.

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Our aims for the League of Nations were solely altruistic. It

is well to bear in mind that now as well as then our Allies were more concerned in furthering their own interests, to wit, vying with one another for control of International Trade, and, in some instances; a strong determination to conquer and rule helpless small countries. In passing, I mention one; Italys' devastating and unwarranted attack on Ethiopia. The foreign representatives of our Allies are shrewd and quick to see and press any advantage for their respective countries. We, on the other hand have far too few career diplomats and all too often our interests have been placed in the hands of political appointees, totally untrained for the tremendous responsibilities which they carry, representing the interests of the United States Government both here and abroad.

Now let us take a brief glance at what we are faced with today.

With the best intentions in the world; we have given ^{billions not} millions of dollars to our Allies as well as to the Nations we fought in World War Two, to restore their war torn cities and to rehabilitate the hundreds of thousands of what are known as displaced persons. Russia, a former ally has not left a stone unturned to maliciously misrepresent

our humanitarian efforts to aid destitute countries of many nationalities. Her deadly determination to destroy the faith of foreign countries in us as benefactors and supplant it with the poisonous propaganda of Communism is of serious concern to every person in these great United States. We, and other freedom loving nations ^{are doing} ~~will do~~ everything in our power to put an end to this creeping paralysis, Communism.

The present and future success of the United Nations rests squarely on our shoulders and the shoulders of all democratic countries.

We hope The day will come when small countries will no longer live in fear of Russian invasion and domination. ^{And} Those now helpless victims behind her iron curtain will once again know the happiness of freedom and simple christian living in a world at peace. That and that only is the goal of the United States Government and her ~~strong~~ allies.

It is ironic that the one nation, Russia, who is instrumental in starting wars, revolutions, strikes and in undermining in every way possible all efforts of the other members of the United Nations to bring about peace and unity and friendly International Relations,

should be permitted to ^{be} a member of the United Nations. ^{And the time may come} The Russian representatives ^{when if the U.S. wants to survive Russia will be expelled or with draw, but this would result} attempt to block every move made to bring about cessation of hostilities and restore normal peaceful conditions and democratic freedom to countries in the Far East at war and freedom to those small helpless countries now enslaved by Russia.

The United Nations is not only an International Mediation Board but is composed of branches or services which are striving to improve the lot of mankind in many parts of the World. The most important of these services are as follows:

- (1) The World Health Organization
- (2) Permanent Central Opium Board

- (3) Narcotic Drugs' Commission
- (4) United Nations International Children's Emergency Board
- (5) Preparatory Committee for International Refugee Organization
- (6) Food and Agriculture Organization
- (7) International Civil Aviation Organization
- (8) International Labor Organization
- (9) United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- (10) Pan American Sanitary Bureau
- (11) International Public Hygiene
- (12) Bureau of National Statistics

Needless to say, that to explain in detail all of the functions of these different Services would require a book manuscript and more time than is at our disposal. A very brief outline will be given; more emphasis being placed on the parent organization to which all other services are closely related, and that is The World Health Organization.

We all know that there is poverty, squalor and disease in our United States. A large portion of which is unnecessary and inexcusable. To combat that, we are prepared to meet most any emergency through means of our Public Health Service, Red Cross, State and City Organizations; but this is not the case with the World as a whole. Realizing that of the two billion plus population of the World; only about twenty percent are able to obtain medical care, and while a child in the United States has a life expectancy of fifty-four years or more; that of those in the world at large, less than twenty-seven. It is this great and unnecessary difference; that the World Health Organization is organized to combat. One might say the task is an

impossible one. As a matter of fact, it is far from impossible; for with the right individuals, money and time, the existing conditions can in but a comparatively few years be but a memory. If the funds which are being spent on war and the preparations for defense were not obligatory at this time and could have been diverted to the World Health Organization; a veritable paradise on earth could be brought about, not only in our country, but throughout a greater part of the world. Financially, the World Health Organization is struggling along on approximately five million dollars ^{a year} and whatever funds can be raised locally in the areas in which they are working. Under the present ^{organization} ~~arrangement, due to shortage or insufficient funds;~~ members of the staff, competent men, go out in the field themselves to organize and supervise work that must be done. ^{Which is a far cry from the set up of the old bureau of malaria which} Having served two ^{a few men set in making them compiled statistics with most of little or no value.} years as an active staff member in field work with the World Health Organization; I am glad to have the opportunity to familiarize you with the the worthwhile accomplishments of W.H.O.

At present ^{this} Organization is devoting the greater part of its resources to the control of Malaria, Tuberculosis, Maternal and Child Health as well as Venereal Diseases, cholera and preventive work against plagues.

It is estimated that there are over four hundred million cases of Malaria a year in the world. Think what this means from an economic stand point alone; not to mention the suffering and expense for medicine. This disease can be prevented and at small cost compared to the loss in earning power to its victims. Thirty days is the least one can count on for total disability; while partial disability may extend for several months. Malaria is also the fore runner of many

other diseases, due to the weakening effect of the disease.

Tuberculosis, as we all know is world wide in its ravages and ranks close to first as killer. This disease can be cured, if discovered in its early stages. Research has revealed scientific methods of preventing Tuberculosis from taking the lives of many. One of the latest reports stated that over five hundred thousand children had been treated with a serum which provides immunity to this disease. This is just the beginning; but it does prove what can be accomplished. In due time Tuberculosis will be stamped out.

Veneréal Diseases are another destructive type of illness which has spread over the world. Research in this field too has brought to light effective treatment. This information is being made available here and abroad. *Clinics have been and are being set up of the best methods of control introduced*

Maternal and Child Health is one of the most important fields in which W.H. O. is working. We in the United States have laws recently passed; but not always enforced, to protect the expectant Mother as well as children from long hours of labor. A great many countries in the world have no such laws. No effort is made to protect either one of these groups from long, tedious hours of work at extremely low wages. To correct this evil will require time, patience and education; but it can be done and a good start is being made in the right direction. *of volume could of have been written on what has been done & is being done to help out the hundreds of thousands of oppressed children & women in last year also to introduce intelligent & intelligent of future the effect of this will show in the years to come.*

Plague and Cholera, like the majority of all diseases are brought about by unsanitary conditions, ignorance and superstition. These obstacles can be overcome and the diseases brought under control and eliminated.

Under the Constitution of the United Nations, any member nation has the right to request aid from W.H.O. to handle any outbreak of disease that may occur; with which they are not able to cope.

As stated before, it will be possible to only scan the various activities of the United Nations with the time at our disposal. The following is a brief description of some of the more important ,

For years, the control of opium production and its derivatives has received the attention of all enlightened people. The Government of the United States has been the prime mover in the effort to control the growing of the poppy and the manufacture of this all important drug. Our own efforts have largely been in vain; due to the half hearted ~~efforts~~ support of nations with large Colonial Empires. The old League of Nations did good work in this field and this is being carried on by the United Nations. To thoroughly appreciate the ravages of the misuse of this drug; one must visit the opium dens in various parts of the world and unfortunately there are in existence some in our own country.

(3) The Narcotic Drug Commission working with the Opium World wide Production Mission controls all Narcotic Sales of a legitimate nature throughout the world. This control is of great value to mankind

(4) The International Childrens' Emergency Fund covers a very wide field; by advocating proper feeding , bathing, clothing, educating, housing etc.

(5) The care of refugees and the placing of the homeless has been one of the largest and most difficult problems the World has faced since World War Two. The United Nations Mission has handled millions of these cases, and is far from having completed its task.

(6) The Food and Agriculture Organization is spreading knowledge ^{of} the cultivation and development of crops throughout the world. This is all important due to the ever increasing number of inhabitants to be fed. Here again the United States is outstanding.

7(The International Civil Aviation Organization plays a most important part in the prevention of the spread of disease throughout the world. I had one personal experience in this work when we examined a Transport plane that made the trip from India to Accra, Africa, and found one hundred and eighteen different species of insects in the plane.

(8) The Committee on International Labor Organization will no doubt play an important in stabilizing labor all over the world and should go a long way to break down trade barriers which now exist.

(9) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization can become one of the outstanding means of advancing and bringing about a common understanding among the people of the world. To date there has been an exchange of thousands of students and study groups to and from foreign countries and the United States. This work while in its infancy has proven its value in all fields.

(10) The Pan American Society Sanitary Bureau, which took over the work of the Pan American Society is doing an outstanding job in Central and South America on general sanitary work and also covers work in seen a consultative capacity in North America.

(11) The International Hygiene Public looks after the collecting and publishing of articles of special interest to the world on General Sanitation and Public Health from all countries. This is a very valuable service as it enables one to keep posted on advances made by specialists in various countries, with a resultant saving in time and effort.

(12) The Bureau of National Statistics preforms a service which is invaluable. From the data compiled from every corner of the Globe it is possible to see at a glance, just what conditions exist in respect to health, food shortages or overages, famine, floods, etc.

It is not hard to see from the very scant and far from complete information given above; that if it were possible to iron out our political differences in the world and settle down to good honest work for the good of all; we have the foundation laid for a better world.