

ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΟΝ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟΝ ΕΘΕΛΟΝΤΙΚΩΝ ΟΡΓΑΝΩΣΕΩΝ
AMERICAN COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

(Chartered under Authority of the President's War Relief Control Board, Washington D. C.)

NEW YORK, 18
20 WEST 40TH STREET
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ATHENS
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TEL 72-270

No. 234
December 19, 1950

Col. D.E. Wright
827 14 Avenue North
St. Petersburg, Florida

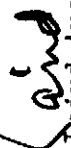
Dear Colonel:

At a recent meeting of this Council, the agencies took special note of the recognition given you and your work in Greece by the international Rotarian in its November issue. I am transmitting herewith the Minutes of this meeting of November 30, which requested me to express the warm congratulations of the Council to you on this well deserved recognition of your remarkable service not only to the Greek people but to all who live and work in Greece.

You will be interested in the Minutes generally as evidence of progress since you yourself attended these meetings and as an indication of the varied activities which now concern this Council.

I will be personally writing a long letter very shortly in acknowledgment of your recent letter which has already been extracted and sent on to Mr. Feldmahn in the Lebanon, to Mr. Eyer in Damascus and to Mr. Karakasonis in the Ministry of Health here. Hence I will add nothing more to this letter except the very best wishes of the entire community to Mrs. Wright and yourself for a healthful holiday season and as happy as possible in the light of the world anxiety at this moment.

Sincerely yours,


Laird Archer
Chairman

LA/mrx

Encs: Minutes November 30 ACVA

HEADQUARTERS
7350TH BASE COMPLEMENT SQUADRON
TEMPELHOF AIR BASE
APO 742 US ARMY

Berlin, Germany
3 January

Kind friends:

It is my desire, on behalf of the more than 4,000 Berlin children whose Christmas you helped make happy, to thank you for your warm contribution.

The Gift from you

went into Santa's sack and enabled the Tempelhof committee to fever at a party, and more than 1,200 others with gifts of toys, clothes, sweets. All were made aware of the fact that their American friends helped Saint Nick.

Your gift and gifts from others like you spanned the Atlantic to Berlin with a bridge of Christmas gifts. The screams of delight heard everywhere at the Christmas parties were loud enough almost to bridge the ocean westward.

The Tempelhof Christmas parties for Berlin children were, thanks to American donors, a grand success in every detail. Every child who could be reached, attended one of the mammoth, colorful parties on the Air Base. The huge base messhall, loaned by the GIs for the occasion, was the scene of seven (7) separate parties with a total attendance of 2,800 children.

Entering Tempelhof Air Base, the glad kiddies were greeted by a massive picture of Santa Claus, sleigh and reindeer. Concealed loud speakers piped Christmas music. Seated in the messhall which was profusely decorated for the occasion, the time-honored SPEKULATIUS cake served along with real American ice cream and hot chocolate. Tiny tumblers seemed never to be filled. The WEIHLACHTSMANN, old Santa himself, came along with his North Pole toy makers for a Christmas play presented by a dramatic group of the Tempelhof GYA Club. Wide-eyed kids stopped sipping chocolate long enough to admire the Christmas music and enjoy the playlet. The club choir sang Christmas songs and a teenage member led the 400 party guests in singing German seasonal favorites.

Climaxing the festivities, each child received a substitute for either of toy, or some article of clothing. Officers and men of the Air Force blue uniform served as Santa's helpers in the gift giving. The Christmas-colored sack imprinted with "Merry Christmas from your American friends" in German language, contained a large red candy bar, orange, Christmas hard candy, two (2) American chocolate bars, nuts, and a set of fourteen (14) Christmas characters in nuts. All received, additionally, a Christmas-wrapped bar of soap. An hour of merriment followed at the Base theater where a musical was shown.

Such was the response from America that all goals were met. In addition to the 1200 regular GYA Club members 500 GYA employees of American installations attended. Then, at the mess hall, the pantry, Colonel John E. Barr, Air Base Commander, and T. Bieler, GYA Officer, opened the doors to 800 of the children of the Tempelhof, Kreuzberg, Mariendorf and Neukölln of Berlin. Several orphanages were included. One representative of Victims of Nazism sent two score grateful youngsters to these groups, a special effort was made to invite children of the Sector. Club members were dispatched across the borders to invite boys to invite boyhood and girlhood friends who are unrepresented in that part of Berlin where Santa is considered by the GYA as a capitalistic creation. Twenty-five boys and as many as many upper teens were cheered repeatedly at the evening party. Special gifts of clothing were set aside and given them as a surprise and pleasure.

More than two hundred members of a mixed choir from the GYA were feted also with a party at the special request of the GYA Commissioner's office.

Deputy Buergermeister Louise Schroeder of Greater Berlin attended the party, and thanked the American sponsors for "another year's worth of friendship toward Berlin children". Representative Ernst Reuter, she told of having visited Christmas parties in Berlin, Americans every year since the war and how much they were appreciated by the German people.

District Buergermeister Exner of Neukoelln, the densely populated section of Berlin, attended the parties for children in the district and spoke glowingly of his appreciation for the GYA Christmas spirit displayed by the Americans. His letter of thanks is shown below.

Perhaps the most heart-warming parties, for American Christmas parties who participated, were those held in hospital wards. Here the GYA children in three different hospitals were visited. In each hospital a Christmas play was presented and sweets and a gift given to the children. A toy automobile, large enough for small children to ride, was presented

hospital ward. With loving parents standing about (the hospital
ies were held on visitor's day) two hours of heart-warming merriment
enjoyed. Tears were mixed with Christmas jolliness on the part of
poor parents who thanked the airmen for making their children's
was so happy. One diminutive bliss, brought over from the Soviet
was slated for a dangerous operation the following day; her shrill
delight with the doll, candy, cookies, fruit and other goodies
Americans helped abate the natural worry on the part of the in-
ion's surgeon who told of her condition.

The crowning feature of the week of Christmas activities
trip to the border of the Soviet Sector. Airmen and German Civ-
boarded a bus and accompanied the truckload of gifts and goodies
East Sector children. On the other side of the street, which
national boundaries, stood Soviet Sector police, many former
ing at what those foolish Americans were doing. A volunteer
American Air Force officers joined the Christmas caravan and
distributing gifts. Screams of delight and small-scale riots
truck everywhere. Gift-hungry children braved jeers from across
street and in many cases lingered in the West sector to return
served later for fear of reprisals to their families. One very
gift was a fine, live rubber ball in three colors, red, white, and
with the words printed in German "Merry Christmas from your Amer-
friends". Only one minor, and to the Americans, amusing, inci-
urred. Several young men sat watching the happy proceedings with
on their face, singing the infamous "Ami, Go Home" song. A Soviet
girl spat in the direction of a GI handing gifts to small child.
Airmen smiled at the "left-handed honor" and continued to greet
appreciative kids.

Daily, letters are received at the German Youth Activities Office
of Tempelhof Air Base, which, after translation, all tell the same
story: appreciation of the work of the Americans.

Yours very truly,

William T. Bieler

WILLIAM T BIELER
Captain USAF

German Youth Activities Office

1 Incl:

Cy, Ltr

Buergermeister Neukoelln

BEZIRKSAMT NEUKOELN VON GROSS BERLIN
- Der Bezirksbürgermeister -

Refer to: Kr/Jo

Captain WILLIAM T. BILDER
Tempelhof Air Base
Berlin - Tempelhof

Dear Captain Bilder:

I should like to thank you most warmly for your gift of 35 pairs of shoes for the children from the Böhlfshausgemeinschaft Berlin - Buckow, a Communist Party. Those many gifts which apart from the candles and other practical use, caused a great joy among the children and have been highly appreciated by their parents. The children will never forget this Christmas party.

I also thank you for the 35 pairs of shoes which were made available to the Youth Welfare Section, VBK Neukoeln. No more shoes will be issued to foster-children still before Christmas.

NEAR EAST FOUNDATION
4 BLVD. QUEEN SOPHIAS
ATHENS, GREECE

No. March 5, 1951

Mrs. Daniel E. Wright,
827 14th Ave., N.
St. Petersburg, Fla.

Dear Grace:

It has taken me a little time to run down the medal about which you wrote us in a letter received about the first of February, and finally Dr. Hadjinicolaou discovered it for me at the School of Hygiene. It is the gold cross of the Order of Phoenix awarded by the King for the Colonel's contribution to the advancement of public health in Greece. The Phoenix, as you know, is the symbolic bird of ancient Greece that arose from the ashes hence reflects the spirit of new life and progress. I received such a medal myself following the first world war and it is a very beautiful thing. You may be well proud of it, although Greece herself is to be congratulated upon the great accomplishment under the Colonel's leadership which this award reflects. Now, the point is to get it to you. The School of Hygiene is asking the Foreign Office to send it to the Greek Embassy in Washington and if you don't hear from it before long I would, if I were you, write to Ambassador Athanas. G. Politis in Washington to ask him if he has received it, then keep me advised.

Tell Dan that we are in process of working an agreement with the ministry for a special project in sanitizing rural villages covering 30 villages centering around Chida near Verris, where we have a general demonstration in Agriculture, Home Economics and Recreation, somewhat as we had before the war, except in this case the important thing is that the farm cooperative is carrying a good share of the cost. Koskinides is enthusiastic about the possibilities and Karakassonis, who is now heading the Division of Sanitary Engineering in the ministry, feels that he can use the information to determine not only what such activities cost but how much the village people themselves will put into it. We have not got the money yet but it looks promising.

The Near East Foundation is limping along with great shortage of funds for its administrative services but with more and more contracts from local governments or official missions in the countries where we are working; here, we have some six different contracts. In Iran we have just signed a Point IV contract and hope to do so very soon also in Syria. You may have seen the TIME magazine article on Iran, in their number of February 5th, which described our work there, unfortunately associated with a sharp attack on the State Department by the TIME editor. Our problem is to implement such programs with personnel and administrative strength with a continued decline of contributions under the pressure of increased taxation. We are using the facilities of the Fulbright Fund to provide us with specialized personnel but it is also necessary to implement such personnel with office space, secretarial help etc. We will have five here by Fall, all in answer to requests from the Greek institutions to which they must be attached, mostly to the Superior School of Agriculture. I have talked a number of times with Karakassonis about a request from the School of Hygiene or the Polytechnic Institute for Col. Wright and I certainly hope something like this works out, but the slow process is most discouraging and it is now too late for this year since all of the assignments

March 5, 1951

have been made by the Fulbright Fund (USEF) for 1951-52. By the way, Dr. Bert Hodge Hill is Executive Director of that Foundation here although he is able to give only half time to it and they have about 40 different appointments to look after, not counting the very large number of exchange scholarship students.

I assume my cousin Elizabeth Meek saw something of you when she was in St. Petersburg trying to dispose of the property; clearing the accumulation of things in the old house was a big job and she went back to Scarsdale quite exhausted.

All are well here and not too anxious about the immediate future with a general conviction that Russia will not move in Europe for another year or so although there may be trouble in Iran.

With affectionate regards to both of you, *in which something joins*

Sincerely yours,

Laird
Laird Archer
Foreign Director

LA/MP

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS
DIRECTOR
DR. GEORGE K. STRODE
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
DR. ANDREW J. WARREN
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
DR. HUGH H. SMITH

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
INTERNATIONAL HEALTH DIVISION
49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20
CABLE ADDRESS: ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

May 2, 1951

Dear DEW:

It was good to receive yours of April 16. Recently I read Paul Russell's diary covering his trip to Greece and thought you might be interested in it, so I am sending you a copy privately.

With regards, I am

Very truly yours,



M. C. Balfour

Mr. D. E. Wright
827 14th Avenue North
St. Petersburg, Florida

MCB:wm

PFR Diary Extract

Monday, 19 March (Piraeus)

Passed through Corinth Canal about 9 a.m. and berthed in Piraeus about 1 p.m. Met by Dr. R.L. Cherry (Dir. P.H. Div. ECA Mission to Greece) and by Brig. G.S. Parkinson, formerly Dean of Sch. of Hyg. & T.M. in London, now employed by ECA to advise and assist in the reorganization of the Athens Sch. of Hyg. PFR and RLC served under GSP in the MAG PH Sect. in Italy in 1944.

Registered at Grande Bretagne Hotel, which seems about as it was when PFR last there in 1935. Not at all equal to a first class hotel in Rome.

Mon. 19, March p.m. to Mon. 26 March noon

Spent the week in and around Athens becoming acquainted with situation as regards ECA, School of Hygiene, Ministry of Welfare, Division of Hygiene, and the status of malaria control.

E.C.A.

There is a large ECA Mission in Greece under the general wing of John E. Peurifoy, Ambassador, and the executive direction of Roger D. Lapham, Chief. PFR exchanged cards with the former and, with Cherry, had a conference with the latter. Lapham, former Mayor of San Francisco and president of a large shipping company, is an elderly man with shrewd political judgment. He seemed to have a good grasp of the activities of his P.H. Division. PFR made clear to him the fact that the RF tries to avoid duplication of effort in areas where ECA operates. Stated that the RF would probably not be inclined to aid the Sch. of Hyg. or other P.H. agencies while the ECA P.H. Div. continued to function.

The ECA Mission has 10 divisions, Finance and Program, Information, Legal, Civil Government, Construction, Food and Agriculture, Industry and Transportation, Labor and Manpower, Social Affairs, and Public Health.

The Public Health Division, under R.L. Cherry (a commissioned USPHS Officer) has 8 sections as follows: Health Education and Reports, Statistics and Ministry of Hygiene Budget, Sanitary Engineering, Medical Nursing, Medical Care, Health Facilities Construction, and Medical Supply. PFR met and talked with the following: R.L. Mark, Doy Dir. and a Sanitary Engineer; H. Colwell, statistician; Brown, A. L. Willard and A.E. Williamson, sanitary engineers; C.H. Fish and P.J. Sullivan, surgeons; Misses M. Willhoit, chief, and J. Potter of the Nursing Section; J.W. Bradshaw and A.L. Wong of medical supplies. All told there are 12 commissioned USPHS officers, 6 U.S. foreign service personnel, and 35 Greek personnel.

Monday 21/1951

Miss Willhoit is also in charge of fellowships. At the present time ECA, P.H. Div. has 20 fellows in the USA and 10 in Europe. Of those in the USA 6 are physicians, 2 being trained in P.H. Admin., 1 in VD and Leprosy, 1 in Health Education, 1 in Pharmacology and 1 in Anatomy. There are 3 fellows training in Anesthetics, 1 in Hospital Administration. Four nurses have fellowships in the States, also 3 sanitarians, and 1 sanitary engineer. Of those training in Europe, 8 are physicians, 1 is a nurse, and 1 an artist whose fellowship is for "Visual Education (Publicity and Propaganda Methods)". Miss Willhoit seemed a capable person and she stressed the fact that every effort is being made to select suitable fellows who will return to key positions.

Miss Willhoit reported that the number of graduate nurses now in Greece totals some 1000, of whom 600 are employed. There are four schools of Nursing (including the Military School) with a total enrollment of 456, about twice last year's total. The major problem is placement of nurses after graduation, specially in rural areas.

ECA P.H. Div., is assisting in TB and VD control. The BCG program of the Danish WHO group ended in January. The Athens Pasteur Inst. is to produce BCG vaccine. Dr. J.B. MacDougall of WHO recently visited Greece and it is expected that the WHO will cooperate with the Ministry in a rural TB control project. Drs. C. Rein and D. Kitchen, VD specialists of the USA, stopped in Athens en route on a WHO mission to Israel. They stressed usefulness of penicillin which many Greek physicians seem to doubt.

Leprosy is still a P.H. problem in Greece, as is also typhoid fever. Both diseases are subject to ECA concern. Diphtheria, polio, and influenza are markedly declining in incidence at present.

A move is in progress to reorganize the Greek War Relief Centers into Public Health Centers. ECA is also financing the construction of two more Health Centers, at Agios Nicolavo and at Volos. This makes a total of 13 built by ECA which has also constructed or is building 2 Nursing Schools, 4 Nurses' Homes, 5 Gen. hosp., 5 TB Hosp., 1 mental and 1 maternity hosp., and 1 medical warehouse. A good deal of emphasis is also being put on general sanitation.

The ECA P.H. Div. allotments for 1950-1951 fiscal year were 35.3 billion drachmae (equiv. about 2.3 million dollars) plus \$800,000 in dollars.

SCHOOL OF HYGIENE

PFR made several visits to the Sch. of Hyg. and had conferences with the Dean, Prof. G. Papacostas, who teach-

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es P.H. Admin., Prof. G. Livadas, malaria and tropical diseases; Prof. G. Pangalos, Bacteriology; Prof. Chr. Floras, San. Eng.; and Mr. J. Hadjinkolaou, entomologist. There are now 15 public health students (since Oct. 1950) and 40 sanitary inspectors taking courses at the school.

The Sch. of Hyg. is not yet in a healthy condition and still shows the evil effects of World War II and the subsequent guerilla fighting, described by JBG in Feb. 1949 and by E. Grzegorzewski in Mar. 1950 in their reports. The only significant changes are (1) Papacostas dean instead of Livadas; (2) malaria control now transferred to the Ministry; (3) there is a class of P.H. students; (4) repairs are in progress; (5) Brigadier G.S. Parkinson came on 3 Feb. 1951 to spend 6 months in advising and assisting re-organization. But the Police Department still occupies the Ambelokipi Health Center, the Veterans Hospital still occupies the Nursing School, and the School of Midwifery of the State Maternity Hospital still occupies the ground floor space belonging to Bacteriology and Serology. Re-organization is still needed, there is still friction within the school and between it and the Ministry, little research is in progress. None of the recommendations of JBG or of E.G. has yet been put into effect, although Brig. G.S. P., may succeed in making progress.

Relations between the School and ECA were not good when O. F. Hedley was director of the ECA P.H. Div. O.F.H. wrote several letters which rubbed fur the wrong way. But under Cherry better feeling has been established and the Brigadier is diplomatic and discreet and is well liked. He is trying to have an Administrative Board and School Council set up. He would also like to see new departments of Industrial Hygiene, Applied Physiology and Genetics established. There is much discussion as to whether or not the School should be transferred from the Ministry to the University. Papacostas says emphatically "No". P. is in favor of the new departments mentioned above, specially Ind. Hyg. which he believes is

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most important for Greece. Would have an anti-communist effect also, says P. He mentioned the name of Theodoros Lavitsanos, his assistant as one he would like to have trained in Ind. Hyg. Asked if RF could give fellowship. PFR replied that first move would be to apply to ECA.

PFR does not believe RF can give material help to the Sch. of Hyg. at this stage, not only because ECA is on the scene but also because the Greek Govt. has not yet been willing to help put the Sch. back on its feet. It is absurd that the Police and the Military still usurp parts of the facilities of the School as they now have suitable accommodations of their own elsewhere. Forceful action is required at a high level and the Minister of Social Welfare seemed aware of this. The RF can indicate its sympathetic interest by such visits as have been made by its personnel since 1948. PFR believes Brigadier Parkinson is making some progress in the right direction. But it would seem inadvisable to recommend that a foreigner be made acting Dean. This idea, suggested in the past, seemed very disturbing to Papacostas, Livadas, and the Minister.

PFR visited Hadjinikolaou's laboratories where very little is going on. H. is still interested in the dacus fly-life history, cage rearing, an attractive bait, and chemical control. H believes DDT is not effective, chlordane and aldrin somewhat better in the lab., but ineffective in the field. H. found dieldrin to be the most effective but has had no suitable field tests yet. It was

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disappointing to see how little His doing but easy to understand in view of serious handicaps as regards equipment, quarters, and budget. H. States that fleas, in an area of Greece near Corfu, seem to be showing resistance to DDT. No proof available yet.

MALARIA CONTROL

Malaria control was recently transferred from the Sch. of Hyg. to the Ministry of Social Welfare. It is in a Section of Malaria and Tropical Diseases in the Div. of Hygiene. The director of the Section is M. and T.D. is Dr. George Georgopoulos and his deputy is Dr. Geo. D. Belios (recently returned from WHO). The results of the Greek malaria control project have been excellent. For instance malaria deaths have declined notably as seen in following table:

Malaria Deaths Greece

1939- 566	1943 - 1096	1947 - 263
1940 - 644	1944 - 858	1948 - 95
1941- 827	1945 - 651	1949 - 36
1942 -1856	1946 - 463	1950 - 14

(Thru Sept.)

These deaths have not been well confirmed by microscope but the table shows a marked downward trend. Malaria parasite rates throughout Greece were 1.76, 0.21, 0.21, and 0.15 in 1946 to 1949 incl., based on 14000 to 19000 exams each year. Infant parasite indices for the same years for all Greece were 0.3, 0.0, 0.4, and 0.4.

ECA Engineers have been giving technical advise and assistance, following UNRRA's Dan Wright. But the ECA engineers have been in sharp disagreement about the airplane larviciding. In 1950 the number of planes was reduced from 14 to 10 and this year it is hoped to still further curtail their use. No change in the malaria rates was noticed in areas where airspraying was abandoned in 1950.

More than this the ECA engineers this year recommended strongly that the number of villages to receive residual spraying be cut from 5000 to 2500. This the Ministry strongly opposed. When the new Minister of Social Welfare, Mr. Phokion Zaimis learned from Cherry that PFR would be in Athens he requested that if possible there be arranged a conference to consider this impasse. So on the 29th the following group met in the office of the Dir. Gen. of Hygiene: The Hon. Mr. P. Zaimis, Minister of Social Welfare; Br. Triantofyllou, Dir. Gen. of Hygiene; Drs. Georgopoulos and Belios; Prof. Livadas; Messrs. Brown, and

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Also visited the Acropolis with GSP, RJC and Livadas. Weather variable during week, now warm now cold. Some rain. But Athens is very dry, in fact householders get water only 3 days per week and then only for 3 hours per day. The Marathon reservoir is not sufficient. Pipes could be extended fairly easily a short distance north to a lake but, according to ECA engineers, an influential group wants to tap another lake three times farther away because it would be a larger project (at USA expense, of course). So nothing is being done at present and there is grave concern about the summer.

The Ministry of Hyg., has considerable difficulty with the Finance Ministry. There is a representative of the latter in the office of the former. This official not only sees to it that the money is spent according to law but, incredibly, he actually makes decisions on technical health problems e.g. whether this or that public health measure or device is the better. So the M. of Hyg. often cannot spend his own approved and available budget funds as advised by his own technical experts because this lay finance official will not give approval. An absurd system which is a present cause of much difficulty.

Brief conference with Dr. A. Mandekos former RF fellow and once assistant to Barber. He is now on loan from the Sch. of Hyg. as P.H. assistant in US Navy Medical Unit which services the ECA Mission. He told of doing DDT mosquito control experiments in the summer of 1943 during the German occupation. He is doing considerable prev. med. work in connection with water, waste, insects, etc., in areas where ECA staff reside. Also does inoculations and vaccinations.

Copy of Letter to Harry Scherman, President
of the Book-of-the-Month Club, and wife,
Bernardine Kisly of the Ladies Home Journal.

Erli Woods
October 14, 1951

Dear Bernardine and Harry:

I came back a little while ago from my Sunday morning climb on Mt. Pendell with an arm full of the most luridant heather I've seen hereabouts, thanks to heavy Fall rains,---and, I trust, with a disposition somewhat improved from that left by another week without a government to settle some long delayed matters, not to speak of renewed alarms engendered by the British Labor government's way of doing things in the Middle East. It was a pretty blustry climb, the kind that makes you hang on at every blast of the wind, with no time out for pondering problems or anything outside of the realm of a furious Nature that would toss you to pieces on the rocks below if she could really get her hands on you.

It was, in fact, our first touch of winter, astonishingly early to the Greeks who always expect their "donkey summer" in October, leaping upon us as we were still sweater-elad without any warning whatever. Indeed our FCA Mission host at yesterday's farewell luncheon for the American colonel who has been scoutmaster for our American boys, had actually started his oil burner. In our household, not having access to such western facilities, we have instead a good woodfire going in the library nook, and the heather spread over a big Turkish copper tray on its taboret before the fireplace looks a lot more cheerful with that flaming background than would be the case in front of a mere radiator. I can also back with a glow of pride in the forebanded satisfaction of having stocked up some fifty 5-foot logs, averaging a foot through, from the royal estate at Tated left from guerrilla burning of the forest in 1945, and now smiting my crescent beside the Scout shack in our back woods---altho I expect some protest from the lads as their fortress logs are pulled down one by one. These fifty logs, by the way, cost me an even \$100, through a local dealer, and yesterday anthracite on the "free market" touched \$120 a ton on news both of snow in Thessaly and of a further annual drop of 10% in number of men willing to work in the coal pits of Britain, with the prospect of great shortage before January. The Greek government, however, helped me get enough to see us through at least half the winter at the official rate of \$50.

Early in August, I had from your office a copy of the July Book-of-the-Month News with a nice note from Jean Hoffman pointing out to me Bernardine's African trip story. We've had an increasingly active number of VIP visitors this summer in Athens who took up most of the American community's idle time, leaving little opportunity for personal letters---the kind one likes to hammer out on one's own typewriter at great length. But the African story has been going the rounds of my friends who know Africa first hand, to their great enjoyment, and particularly among the family of William Hladiker, whose forefather was the man carrying the flag in the Stuart painting of Washington crossing the Delaware but who himself is a distinguished British subject with property in Kenya and Greece. It was the Hladikers whom I wanted you to come to know on your Kenya visit. An American officer in the First World War, he lost his passport by that stupid law requiring the second generation born abroad to come home and be naturalized and the fact that he couldn't leave his family which had just been burned out in the Syria disaster. Osman and married to the daughter of a famous

British painter, it was natural that he should become a British subject and his fine home here with its library paralleled with California reduced, has been the pivot for Anglo-American social affairs for twenty-five years in the winter, and between their more recent absences in Kenya. We have spent many a pleasant evening seeing Kenya through the Blackler projector for he is a master at color photography.

I mentioned above the immense delay in the formation of a government with a working majority in parliament, following the September 9th elections. Actually, we've been treated to an effective demonstration of the people's will rare to be seen in a country where for eight long years first a dictator then a German galleiter ruled. So we can't really complain at the necessary time for adjustment to the shock of democratic principles working for a change. It all happened, as you may already have understood from the news stories, about as follows:

That at first developed considerable popular enthusiasm over the possibility of discarding Old Party leadership for Field Marshal Papagos was dampened considerably by fears that he had surrounded himself with elements from the pre-war dictatorship regime which still retained some of the same old ambitions. Here though he he and highly trusted individually, he was given as a result only 36% of the vote whereas we had expected a landslide. However, Old Party leadership felt the warning in the complete elimination of the deputy prime minister, Papandreu, who, although perhaps the most expert parliamentarian in Southern Europe, didn't even get a seat himself, let alone the rest of his party--and in the practical elimination of Tsaldaris, several times a prime minister. Papandreu, the most gifted speechmaker of Greece for a generation, fell over the jagged edges of broken promises from a height of political standing that made him Britain's well-regarded friend praised above all in her Ambassador Loeper's book "When Greek Meets Greek" a year or so ago. Tsaldaris, whom Britain also helped by arranging for uncontrolled freedom in his government's use of UHRA supplies to win the first elections after the war, fell from what was then 200-seat strength to only two seats after this election, one of those his own.

Venizelos, the Younger, involved with both these politicians in previous governments but as prime minister in recent months gradually commanding some respect from the Marshall Plan Mission for the way he keeps promises when they finally get him to agree to what they want, was treated less roughly. But his governor general of Macedonia and four of his cabinet ministers were refused even a place in parliament. He himself, as a Center Liberal somewhere between the two extremes, was given another trial, providing a clause of Marshall Plan aid by certain vested interests. Plastiras and Venizelos were given a probationary mandate as a coalition with a slim 89 to 12 seat majority, depending upon the final count now in process, vigorously challenged by Papagos. It isn't that the country would go communist if they didn't make good on that trial. But we'd have another election which would turn it over to Papagos, dictatorship or not. As it was, in this election, the communist vote was considerably reduced.

Plastiras himself is avowedly anti-communist, altho considered Left of Center. When he came back in 1945 from the exile into which the pre-war dictatorship sent him, brought from France by a British cruiser to try to find a compromise with the Communist-led ELAS-ZAK then in control of two-thirds of the country, he rallied the national forces against the communists when he couldn't find safe grounds for such a compromise.

-3-

But he is a stalwart, vigorous Old Greek, with bristling moustache against a sun-burnt face, who at 70 has given lifelong service to his country which he considers entitles him to fight for what he believes the people want. I have talked with him a time or two when he was the summer guest of a Greek neighbor of mine in these Ezali woods. I found that he knew, for instance, that there are mountain villages in the devastated areas which in spite of all the tremendous Marshall Plan effort have an average of only seven plows when they need twenty-five and hence cannot cultivate 60% of their fields---villages such as one in the Carpaian area that in 1943 raised 130 various pack animals for the American OSS on a sabotage expedition but which now has only 10 work animals altogether. He knew that this was not because ECA (Marshall Plan) could not provide more but that farm credit is so high on top of an already high government price that only the large landowners can afford to avail themselves of what ECA has to offer. He also knew that altho the state machinery service has helped to produce a bumper crop in the larger grain areas of the plains, the mountain villages, many of them, with a fifth, sometimes only a tenth, of their pre-war flocks to provide income with which to buy their breed stocks, won't have enough bread to see them through the winter. In fact, the American combines so successfully introduced in the plains areas have themselves worked against the mountain villages in that whereas formerly they were able to get harvesting jobs done in the valleys, now they claim that one combine displaces a hundred men. Of course, many of these village people should not have gone back to their mountain homes in the devastated areas in the first place. But this would have left a vacuum into which alien forces might have flowed. Moreover, they wanted to go back and were not discouraged officially; instead Marshall Plan aid restored, or helped them to restore, about 68% of their destroyed homes. So there they are---guarding the mountains of Greece, but pretty much on empty stomachs---so much so that when the head of a Canadian committee, for which we handle distribution on the side in addition to our constructive projects, toured the villages near the northern frontier in August she decided to campaign for Canadian wheat and flour for at least 15 of them, and the ministry of welfare estimates that 500 villages will be elbert. None of it has arrived yet, and there is already snow in the Grammos mountains of the Pindus range, but the Canadians are aiming at 400 tons. In spite of the bumper crop in the plains, Greece must import from a third to a half of her national consumption at costs well above the American price---and hasn't yet disposed of her 1947 tobacco crop, at least the majority of it, partly due to capture of the German market by Virginia tobacco at lower rates than producible here, as things are now.

I may be repeating what I have written before but, seen in the light of the protest vote that elected Plastiras, all this takes on added significance. What does he propose to do about it? Well, for one thing, he's bringing back from the States Varvaresos, who shook the dust of Athens financial confusion off his feet in 1946 as minister of finance, former governor of the Bank of Greece, when he couldn't get cooperation on his efforts to drive down the cost of living and simplify bureaucratic machinery---and went to Washington to become a highly respected regional governor of the World Bank. He is now said to have promised Plastiras to return for four months to plan the reorganization of the national credit system, reduce state overhead and otherwise make it possible for small farmers and small businesses to obtain reasonable credit. Plastiras as a starter has proposed the equivalent of a million dollar credit fund for farmers without interest. Ordinarily the farmers pay anywhere from 16 to 30% by a process of withholding

the first year's interest when he is advanced the principal and adding special charges on top of the official rate of 7%, plus agent fees for helping him negotiate the loan.

Varvaresses will bring some prestige to Plastiras, if he comes, in the eyes of the American Mission. Particularly the political and military advisory side of it has been uneasy ever his pre-election promises of sweeping clemency to guerrillas still under detention without conviction and to permit the return from island prison camps of candidates on the left ticket if elected, and eight of them were elected. He insisted the time had come for unity and reconciliation. When he first talked of such generosity before the elections of 1949, a good many Greeks agreed with him. But since Korea, and revived fears of the Fifth Column, things look different. At the same time Plastiras favors a major rearmament program, providing civilian aid also is maintained, on the sound theory that the first would be useless without the second. He equally supports full-fledged partnership in the Atlantic Pact but welcomes improved relations with Yugoslavia.

Yeniseios has had the tough job of toning the old boy down on his clemency program before the two parties would work together in the new Center coalition. A six-man committee of three representatives from each has been struggling with that ever since elections. It is said finally to have reached agreement to commute most death sentences to life imprisonment, to abandon the military courts and review military convictions before the civil courts, to release women detainees and to permit the elected left deputies to appear in Athens under guard for rehearing of their cases before the Supreme Court to determine their qualification to sit in parliament.

I suppose there will also be some loosening of the severe security regulations on government appointees---in a situation which was expected to become even tighter if Papagos had been given the mandate. There may be somewhat more reasonable treatment of such individuals as three young women we have been training among others for the new national home economics extension program. Back in the mad days of 1944-45 when young folk generally had been trapped by their enthusiasm for the war-time Resistance into helping the rebellion stirred up by the British and nationalist opposition to the leadership, they performed some services under that identification without any criminal purpose except that anything of that sort now is regarded as disloyalty to the nation. We didn't know of it when they were taken into the training program. But it bobbed up when quite normally they were required to obtain security clearance before moving on into government appointment at the end of their practical work in the villages---as about every civil applicant in the United States must be doing quite thoroughly nowadays. The interesting thing about them is that these girls stand with the villages where they have been working and are tops for enterprise, cooperation and leadership. "Invariably that is true with most of the doubtful cases I have to investigate", the official who has been on their trail remarked when we presented the facts of their popularity and achievement. What because of them, if they are denied the job? we asked. They would be blacklisted, generally, he thought. But the instructions were plain. Unless they had abundant evidence to the contrary, they would be presumed to have still underground communist connections. It's getting harder

also to get the village leaders to go on record on behalf of such young women in these suspicious days. I only hope that this state of affairs doesn't become as all-prevailing at home as sheer national survival has made it seem in Greece.

The King's part in the above surprising political developments has been absorbing the fascinated attention of a number of Americans who have been speculating on whether or not the Throne has been weakened by his active opposition to Papagos. Not so the British, of course, who go screaming on through life in the abundant faith that kingdoms which are allied with them are designed by God and, contrary to recent history, may well go on for ever.

The feud between the Field Marshal and the King has become so personal that it gave during the elections momentum to an unpleasant campaign heard so frequently in recent weeks that, lacking authoritative denial, has become common property. It is an old story that Papagos is the illegitimate son of the King's own father, Constantine, in whose palace the mother of Papagos was Lady in Waiting to the Queen. It is now enhanced to support a theory that the King sees in the new political movement not only the threat of a dictatorship to which he attributes much of the troubles of the late King George, but a plot to set up a regency after compelling his own abdication. This is, I think, unmitigated rot.

In the first place, the King, I gather, honestly believes that Papagos was unpatrician in leaving the helm of national defense at a moment critical for Greece and the free world when NATO was considering the inclusion of his country. Papagos is believed by the King to be under the influence of Markosini, a very astute politician who broke with the Tsaldaris party over the corruption alleged in the Tsaldaris cabinet but who has been busy forming one of his own with all the earmarks of the Extreme Right and this the King believes contrary to the trend of the times. The King has been working for a coalition of the so-called Royalists with the old Republicans now in the Liberal-Center leadership in a unified effort to drive through the recovery program that the ECA Mission wants. This was the import of his appeal letter of July 2 addressed to all party leaders but ignored especially by the Markosini group and subsequently by Papagos who became their leader in the new Greek Rally Party. In fact, the Papagos candidacy seemed to split wide open the remaining tissues of whatever unity had been inspired by the struggle for national survival, and to revive old feuds, almost forgotten during the war and occupation with its subsequent solidarity against the communist danger.

The result has been a curious paradox: The King, after a last hour effort to get Papagos to work with Venizelos and Plastiras both of whom agreed to recognize the Field Marshal's leadership, has now given a preliminary mandate to Plastiras--the man who not only drove the King's father from the throne after the Smyrna disaster but who allowed the British troops returning from Asia Minor to execute six members of the Venizelos cabinet whom they held responsible for the debacle which cost thousands of Greek lives at the hands of the victorious Turks. Moreover, the King has increasingly deferred to the advice of Venizelos whose father permitted the abortive revolution in 1935 in an effort to prevent the return of the late George II.

Whether the King is genuine in his conviction that only the unity of all parties will save the country or astute enough to see that the world trend certainly is away from the Extreme Right and hopes to compromise on a safe Center--or is just outraged at Papagos for permitting his friends to make a poor politician out of a great general--nobody but the King knows, of course.

However, it seems true that he went personally to some length to try to get Papagos defeated, and this many thoughtful Greeks felt that he shouldn't have done. He called to the palace Constantine Doxiades, whom

shouldn't have done. He called to the palace Constantine Doxiades, whom I have known for years and who until recently was coordinator of the Greek Recovery Program, son of a famous old Venizelos minister now dead, and told him in no uncertain terms, he says, that he considered the Field Marshal disloyal to his King and country in refusing to stick to his job and that Doxiades could tell the world so, or words to that effect. He also called in Admiral Sakelariou to ask why he was supporting Papagos and expressed the royal displeasure in terms which the Admiral described to another friend of mine as most embarrassing. When the Admiral explained that he had given his word to Papagos and felt that he should stand by it, the King told him he would regret it and turned on his heel with evident anger.

The same informant tells me that the Queen also entered the fray by calling in the daughter of the late great editor Vlachos---noted for his defiant full page letter to Hitler on the Hitler ultimatum---and tried to get her to disavow her father's paper from supporting Papagos. The daughter replied that this support was one of the wishes expressed by her father before his sudden death recently and that it had the weight of a last will and testament. Things subsequently became so uncomfortable for her in the committee for the Queen's Fund in which she was active for relief of the devastated villages, that she felt she had to resign.

Finally, the King is said to have lent vocal weight to the Venizelos charge that the Field Marshal was getting funds for his campaign, or his friends were, from the very interests that had fought the EGA Mission and the Venizelos government's income tax regulations in an effort to run down hidden stock ownership, etc.

Whether or not these stories, as is usual, have been enlarged in their repetition, it seems sufficiently clear that Paul and his Queen both have intervened where kings and angels should fear to tread but where, indeed, their royal fathers before them have been prone to tread to their ultimate undoing.

I seem to have run rather much in giving you lengthy detail on the Greek political scene. However, I not only think what is happening reflects the signs of the times but, with your indulgence, I am using your letter as a journal of events, perhaps for future reference.

I mentioned earlier in this letter, the increasing alarm over effect on the British Labor government's fumbling in Middle East affairs. I had in mind, when I began this letter now ten days ago, the state of affairs in Iran and the fear that it would lead right down the broad highway to virtual Russian possession of that unhappy and unrealistic country. Not with force of arms, however, which would bring another war. For such consolation as that may bring, I have a supporting opinion from one of my most penetrating sources of thought and information which I have often quoted to ~~myself~~ of the Chinese ambassador, Dr. Wen Yuan-ming. This gentleman, who ~~is~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~moment~~ presides over the U.N. Special Commission to Observe the Balkans, approaches the subject obliquely in the good Chinese manner by dealing first with the Red China invasion of Tibet. That, he thinks, was because Moscow covets Tibet as the eventual location of its atomic industry so that it may be hidden within the vast mountain heights shrouded by their low ceiling, both of great hazard to heavily loaded bombers, and on the other hand, as a natural air base on the roof of the world for a source of attack. For this reason, second, Russia must have complete neutrality at her back door, in India, so that enemy bombers must fly as far as possible before attempting to surmount the Hump. For this reason, also, third, Russia will not at this time invade Iran lest that dislodge India from her neutral pedestal into

the open arms of the West. I rather think Dr. Men's information is through Abbaal Bey, Pakistan ambassador and fellow member of UNESCO, a wise old Cambridge grad who is, of course, no friend of Nehru, in fact regards his neutrality as unrealistically stupid and a menace to all of us.

Dr. Henry Grady came in here for a day enroute home from his hectic post in Tehran, together with his engaging and irrepressible wife, Laetitia, warmly emphatic that his resignation was scheduled when he took the job. But I gathered from Marguerite Higgins' story to the Herald Tribune that Laetitia, at least, had confided to her feminine ears that they really thought of the State Department's responsibility for the mess we're in over there, since confirmed by Grady's own statement on arrival. He, by the way, paid Near East Foundation a warm tribute when here as to the realistic job we're doing in Iran with our "feet on the ground and our roots in", highly respected and trusted by the people.

Now, of course, since this letter was started we have become pre-occupied with a new concern over the outcome of that nationalistic hurricane aroused in Egypt. It recalls so clearly what Novikoff, the Russian ambassador in Cairo, later ambassador in Washington, remarked to me one night in 1964 after his fourth vodka in a relaxed session following one of his big receptions; he had asked me to stay behind a moment to discuss Yugoslav relief in connection with the UHRA Mission we were then forming. Our talk had turned on the high mortality in the malaria epidemic then raging up the Nile, with 150,000 deaths so far, which he attributed to the low standard of living among the fellahin. I had expressed some wonder that the British in all their years there hadn't been able to do more about this low standard of life. Novikoff didn't bother to reply to my rather naive comment but, eyeing his vodka glass in absent minded contemplation, remarked as if to himself: "Never mind, in time we'll take care of all that!" It had a proprietary sound with all the assurance of real conviction. I'm sure he didn't realize how startled I was, as I said my goodnight and left him to contemplate future developments in the Suez Canal zone.

Well, here, there is general satisfaction in the fact that, regardless of where these explosions may lead, Russia has been unable to attain her principal objective of the moment---the breaking up of western solidarity. Our stand in support of Britain, however much we may disagree with her foreign policy, and however it may embarrass our own relations with the Arabs, undoubtedly is quite the contrary to what Russia was hoping would come about.

As to progress of Russia's Cold War against the West, regardless of what is happening in Korea and Indo China, we must not fail to credit her progress in elimination of Middle East leaders friendly to the West. The situation, inspired no doubt by the Communists. The loss of Pakistan's foreign minister, and our great friend, only accentuates the lengthening list, including the prime ministers of Syria and Iran, the minister of education of the Lebanon and, above all, King Abdullah himself. Something very powerful is brewing in the great oil areas, not to speak of Pakistan where there is no neutrality.

Our family continues cheerful and well in spite of the fact that, because of those numerous VIP's visiting Athens and commanding attention, we haven't been away this summer---except for three days in Rhodes, joining the ECA public relations chief and wife on a tour of that historic island, a most enjoyable experience I highly recommend. Julian, however, our 13-year-old, returned from the International Boy Scout jamboree in Austria with some forty other American boys from Athens in two of Uncle Sam's planes, to resume swimming and boating at the usual furious rate, and is chief among us who receive without welcome those first wintry blasts. At any rate, come what may, we'll be coming home for an extended leave, we hope, when the Anglo-American schools close here next June, and will be looking forward to seeing you both.

With affectionate regards,

Yours, La

Hotel Cecil
Delhi
India

15 November 1953

My dear friend Wright:

The date of the letter means nothing. I am writing this instead of a card to wish you A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR. I only wish I could convey my wishes to you in person for I would certainly like to see you.

Your welcome letter dated 4 June came in promptly and I had every intention to sit down and answer at once. Other duties interfered. Principally, my second son Fritz arrived in India the day after your letter came in and he remained until late August. I was extremely glad to see him since he is the first of my sons ever to spend any time with me away from the influence of his mother. I think it is the first time he ever realized he did have a father, and we certainly had a grand time traveling about together. His visit was all to short and I hated to see him go.

Our old friend Balfour arrived here this week to take over direction of the Far East Region. He will live in the Cecil Hotel. His wife is with him. The RF office has again been transferred to Delhi and I suppose most staff members will soon be here as well.

My own activities have been rather slow until recently. The National Malaria Control Program, like all programs in India, has started slowly. In fact the pace is still that of a snail, but it is not all the fault of the Indians. Much of it is the direct fault of our good intentioned American friends connected with handing out foreign "aid". They know nothing of the country and refuse to be told by those who do know a few things. Their chief interest is to hand out money in a selfglorifying manner in order to make an impression locally as well as with the US Congress. This insures a job. And to hell with the country supposed to be benefitted. Specifically, those in charge of equipment purchases---sprayers primarily--- told me to mind my own damn business when I suggested purchase of certain types of equipment, plus ADEQUATE SPARE PARTS. After long delays because they didn't know what to order themselves, the equipment arrived in September. You should see it. One type of sprayer is excellent simply because I had some influence with the maker. Two types are simply terrible and practically useless insofar as efficiency is concerned. Even the TCM people admit this inefficiency. RESULT. I am now asked to draw up plans for using this equipment "in some way" in order to save the face of the person responsible for ordering it. THIS IS STILL INDIA? BUT WITH AMERICAN ADDED ATTRactions. And are we disliked. So much for that story.

I'm planning to take a little annual leave in Rome and Vienna over the holidays. Fully realizing your statement that "powers along certain lines slip with age" I am still inclined to make the most of those which remain. Anyway, I want to look around for a possible place to hand my hat where I will be taken care of when the fatal day arrives

and my working days are over. My back and legs are sometimes quite bad, sometimes making me believe I will be unable to continue even until retirement age. That date is still 4½ years away.

I was very pleased to have all the news concerning yourself, contained in your letter. Wish sometime I could see that farm of yours.

This assignment is supposed to end next October. The RF would be willing for me to remain longer, but I am sure the officials of the malaria Institute of India will be glad to see me depart. I am still too anxious to see progress to be directly connected with any Government Institution in India.

Shall be looking for a letter from you even though I do not deserve it. I surely do like to have your comments on things in general.

Again, my heartiest good wishes for all good things during the holidays.

Most sincerely,
Fredrick Knipe

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Sender's name and address —
F. F. Knipe
HOTEL Cecil
DELHI
India

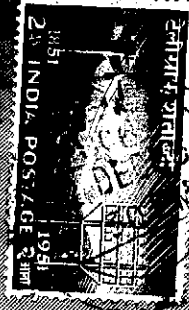
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AIR LETTER
IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED
THIS LETTER WILL BE SENT
BY ORDINARY MAIL.

Col. Daniel E. Wright
827 14th Ave. North
St. Petersburg
Florida
USA



22 July 1954

This announces the FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY REUNION of the Class of 1904...of which you are already aware, thanks to the hard work of your tireless president, Mr. J. Ambler Johnston.

This, however, makes it OFFICIAL. This lets you know right now that the Alumni Association and the College WANTS YOU -- each of you -- AND YOUR WIVES to come back to the campus on Homecoming and help us all celebrate your GOLDEN JUBILEE!!

The date has been set. MARK IT ON YOUR CALENDAR NOW! Put a ring around the 29th, 30th, and 31st of October, 1954.

We simply won't take NO for an answer! This is your 50th year out and that is something to shout about. There are some fifty of you youngsters still around and it would tickle us pink if everyone of you would return for this grand occasion.

(Already we have heard, through Mr. Johnston, that the following members of the Class are definitely planning to attend:

John B. Pierson	Frank M. Yost	R. Clyde Poindexter
W. N. Saunders	W. A. Dunn	H. I. Guy
James E. Smith	Harry O. Locher	J. Ambler Johnston

This is an excellent beginning. **Keep up the good work!**

Complete plans have not been made as yet but we have had two years' experience in handling the simple arrangements for such reunions (the classes of 1902 and 1903 came back for the time of their lives...and ours!) and we assure you that you will be made comfortable. The cost will not be excessive, we promise you that. You will be told exactly what it will be in the next Bulletin.

Roughly, here is the basic schedule.....(tentative):

29 October

2:00 - 4:00 PM Arrival, registration, and lodging assignment
 4:00 PM Tour of campus
 5:00 PM Open House, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Redd
 7:00 GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY DINNER

30 October

8:30 AM Breakfast
 10:15 AM Float Parade
 11:15 AM Corps of Cadet's Review, honoring the Class of 1904
 12:30 PM Alumni Luncheon
 2:00 PM Football game, William & Mary vs. Virginia Tech
 ---- PM President's Open House, "The Grove"
 6:00 PM Class Dinner
 9:00 PM Alumni Dance

31 October

8:00 AM Farewell breakfast
 ---- Departure

That's the program: it has the makings of an experience you will never forget..... provided.....PROVIDED you are here. That's the secret. That's all it takes to stage the best reunion in the history of reunions..... simply EACH OF YOU BEING HERE.

It will doubtless be a pleasure for you to look over the attached list and write to those you feel that a word from you directly -- and in ample time to make arrangement -- will turn their faces home. Some of the fellows you have not seen for all these years will welcome hearing from you and be delighted to see you.

We have reserved a block of tickets for the football game in order that the Class of 1904 may sit together. Your tickets -- for this game only -- should be ordered through us. (We will send you an order form later.)

PLEASE fill in the enclosed card and return it -- as soon as possible -- in order that detailed planning can begin. This is not a positive commitment, but is a declaration of intentions.....and will help us immensely.

Plan now to come.....**YOU WILL NEVER REGRET IT!**

H. B. Redd
 Alumni Secretary

ROSTER 1904 CLASS

Peter S. Barrow 715 Preston Ave., So. St. Petersburg, Fla.	James W. Hortenstine 25 Valley St. Abingdon, Va.	John R. Rich 488 Cleveland Rd. Cleveland, Ohio	Col. D.E. Wright 612 So. Stewart St. Winchester, Va.
Henry P. Berkeley <u>Address Unknown</u>	Stephen T. Hughes <u>Address Unknown</u>	Dr. Frank L. Robeson 207 Otey St. Blacksburg, Va.	Frank M. Yost 240 West Wade St. Wadesboro, N. C.
Terry L. Brown 402 Parkway Bluefield, W. Va.	John N. Hyde <u>Address Unknown</u>	Donald R. Royer Box 1021 Vera Beach, Fla.	
Edward W. Butler 656 Marlborough Ave. Detroit 15, Mich.	Bradley T. Johnson 510 - 17th St. Charlottesville, Va.	Garter Saunders 2021 Rivermont Ave. Lynchburg, Va.	
Frank R. Butler 1110 Jefferson Dr. Huntington, W. Va.	J. Ambler Johnston 1000 Atlantic Life Bldg. Richmond, Va.	William N. Saunders 22 Western Union Bldg. Tampa 2, Fla.	
David M. Cloyd Front Royal, Va.	George A. Lee 501 North 34th St. Philadelphia 4, Pa.	George H. Scott 3301 Stuart Ave. Richmond 21, Va.	
H. Ellis Coney <u>Address Unknown</u>	Gilmer T. Lee 1935 Greenwood Rd., SW Roanoke 15, Va.	Thomas B. Sheldon 5505 Seminole Ave. Tampa 4, Fla.	
Clement E. Craig Otwell, Ind.	Percy G. Ligon 3310 Ridgewood Ave. Baltimore 15, Md.	James E. Smith, Jr. 421 Revere St. Clifton Forge, Va.	
Wallace A. Dunn Engineering Dept. Seaboard Airline Rwy. Norfolk, Va.	Harry O. Locher 3742 - 86th St. Jackson Heights, L.I., N.Y.	Joseph C. Stiles Ashland, Va.	
William H. Fontaine Ridgeway, Va.	Moncure N. Lyon Purcellville, Va.	W. H. Stiles Abingdon, Va.	
Hartwell H. Gary 1615 Morrison Dr. Lynchburg, Va.	Charles A. McClintic RFD 2, Box 131 Midland, Texas	Hunton Stiles Marion, Va.	
Col. J.A.B. Gibson 230 Calle de Jardin Tucson, Ariz.	Frank L. Martin 15 Sykes Lane Wallingford, Pa.	James M. Vest <u>Address Unknown</u>	
Henry I. Guy Bedford, Va.	B. Davis Morgan 1835 Mt. Vernon Rd., RC Roanoke 15, Va.	Guy W. Wade 93 Livingston Ave. Pittsfield, Mass.	
Richard A. Haislip 212 Cortland Ave. Winter Park, Fla.	John B. Pierson 105 W. Mahanoy Ave. Mahanoy City, Pa.	Warner M. Watkins <u>Address Unknown</u>	
Francis D. Hardesty 1404 Ford Bldg. Detroit 26, Mich.	R. Clyde Poindexter 601 West Ave. Cartersville, Ga.	D. Stuart Webb 306 North Gay St. Baltimore 2, Md.	
J. Bryant Heard 555 West Main St. Danville, Va.	Dr. Frank C. Pratt Palmer, Va.	Eugene P. Whitman Pulaski, Va.	
Michael Y. Heath 4 Farms Court Apts. Farms Drive Fairmont, W. Va.	John B. Purcell Box 1060 Huntington, W. Va.	Dr. William E. Wine Berryville, Va.	
Prof. Henry H. Hill 500 So. Main St. Blacksburg, Va.			

LAIRD ARCHER

Fayetteville, Arkansas
August 3, 1956

Dear Colonel:

Yes, your direct return to Virginia was a real disappointment to us but, from the description of the bronchial hangover from the bout you had in Greece we can see that much outoftheway traveling wouldn't have been very comfortable to you although the Ozark climate might have helped that some. People are retiring to this vicinity every month to escape the rigors of the more rugged climate on the east coast or in the north.

Two friends from the Pocono Mountains, retired to Paradise Falls, stopped to see us enroute home from a visit to Mexico and showed us pictures of two hurricanes and a flood that within one year had struck their hills, sweeping whole hillsides bare of forests into the valleys; they escaped serious damage but they said: "How is it, out here, anyway?"---having in mind, no doubt, that there is no assurance the shift in the hurricane path inland will again turn out to see as it was years ago. Well, we assured them that although there are tornadoes in the Middle West, of course, these particular hills haven't seen a destructive tornado in eight years---except for a small one in a valley ten miles south which damaged a farming community---and in fact this sense of immunity is one of the reasons why it has taken me six months to complete a disaster preparedness survey requested by the St. Louis region of the Red Cross, covering forty-six towns and communities of this county. People just weren't interested, so far as their own risk was concerned---although as it turned out quite willing to take care of some 30,000 evacuees from war industry areas nearby, if and when. (Little Neosho, Mo.,/placid villa; around its great spring, that beautified itself into national prize-winner) prominence a year or so ago, is now the site of a glided missile plant employing 4,000 just fifty miles away, not to speak of the big bomber plant at Tulsa.)

Well, our British friends are agitating for war again in the Middle East, the fools! Messer, for all his ambitions, has outsmarted the West on the Suez and we haven't a leg to stand on, hence all the military maneuvers and bluster. Regardless of certain uneconomic aspects of the Aswan dam, particularly since Messer went headlong into arms procurement, the way we dropped it was so obviously a rebuke that we might have expected Arab pride to retaliate someplace where it hurt. We can't get away with this any more; that day has gone and the British are the last to admit it---if they ever do! And all this plays into the hands of the Reds whether or not they also pull out of the Aswan deal. I note Moscow has given full support to Messer in his nationalization of the Suez to internationalizing the Panama Canal. Oh, we've got ourselves into a trap by continually slapping at the Arabs even if we did help them get the British out of the Suez in the first place. The only consolation is this last-minute stand in Washington against military gestures or use of force---and, of course, that position makes the British and the French mad. I suppose the situation will clear up eventually without serious trouble but only because the Good Lord is with us in spite of our dumb-headed blunders.

I have just written Cavendish Cannon a note of con-

gratulations on being selected to represent us in the new Arab nation of Morocco, for the Arabs liked him in Damascus, as I observed there, however limited what he could do for them then. But I'm really sorry that he is being taken out of Greece as the Greeks will say it is a penalty for having officially expressed our admiration of the restraint and dignity which the Greek government then was exhibiting in the circumstances during the Cyprus crisis—which got him a British protest to Washington and resulted in Washington implying to the press that he spoke without authority. He wrote me with some of his saving sense of humor about that. Noting that Her British Majesty's Loyal Opposition recently raised the question as to whether Britain did not have a Turkish Foreign Secretary, I sometimes wonder if we haven't a British one in Washington. I understand all the necessity for unity in policy in order to keep Britain in line against "ed China's entry into the UN, but it has seemed lately that all London had to do was to complain and we'd backtrack from the course which all the traditions of this country had indicated. So much so that all Asia and the Middle East regard us as so deeply involved with the colonial powers that we might as well be one ourselves.

I've done a good deal of speaking, as you are, over the Southwest on the Middle East crisis and always the question of the British slant comes up, particularly. And at my last session, speaking to the dinner of the Foreign Relations Council at Little Rock, they really gave me a round from 6 until after midnight. They were a well informed council of a hundred or so to begin with as they had recently heard the Australian delegate to the UN and were expecting to hear a member of the London House of Lords. But in addition they brought in a Briton connected with the new metroplanning of Little Rock and his Harvard-graduate Turkish assistant. However, when the Briton turned out to be a Scot like myself (~~MacIntosh~~) and not unwilling to blame the English for kidnapping high churchmen, we got along all right; and when the Turk found how well informed I was on what happened in Istanbul and Izmir last September from my former secretary who was visiting her mother in the ~~same~~ city at the time and from another former secretary now with NATO who had ~~been~~ escaped with her life he didn't open his mouth. But the Zionist, a leading attorney from Texas, also brought into the meeting kept me going until Publisher Patterson of the Gazette took several of us, including him, over to the Press Club to "fight it out" in private.

I'm glad George Allen is going back to Greece where he began, you remember, as vice consul in Patras years before the war. I've written him, (and had a nice letter in reply) saying that maybe sending some one from the level of the assistant secretaryship will help to ease the feeling created in Greece by the Vice President's amazing deviation from diplomatic tradition in visiting one Eastern Mediterranean partner in NATO ---at a time when NATO is weakening fast enough---and not the other, thus implying that he was listening, whether he did or not, to one side of the Cyprus story and not the Greek side. Maybe George can strengthen a little the struggling pro-west position of the Karamanlis government; I hear briefly from Karamanlis now and then but more fully from Lina Tsaldari (widow of the pre-war P.M.) now the first woman member of the Greek cabinet and probably the first woman of ministerial level in Europe, who did a good job at the UN for her country. The combination of Sophocles Venizelos, Papandriou, Tsaldaris and the Left is making life tough for Karamanlis in their demand for "neutrality" whatever that means. I see they've finally persuaded him to invite Nasser for a visit; well, of course, there are important Greek interests in Egyptian cotton.

However, I was able to give some assurance on the Greek attitude toward Americans in general to Mark Ethridge and writer-wife

Willie of Louisville before they went off July 10 to sail among the Greek isles on the yacht of candymaker, Flocca, with a former member of my staff as guiding spirit. Mark, of course, didn't need such assurance having braved hazardous days as our delegate on UNSCOB, not to speak of trying to mediate in Palestine after the assassination of Count Bernadotte. But they were taking with them three other couples who were stranger to the Eastern Mediterranean and could hardly be blamed for speculating on bombs and things. I was able to quote to them a letter just received from George Kernolle, international authority on the theater, and writer-wife, Portia, of the University's new Fine Arts Center here, written after some days in Greece following his lectures at Stratford-on-Avon and AFTER the rifling of the USIS library in Athens. They met everywhere friendly hospitality and general helpfulness and their letter winds up with: "We love your Greece!" I urged Mark to overcome his reluctance to be associated in any publicity with Ambassador Clare Booth Luce yachting with Shipwrecked Miarchos—or even with Tito and lady yachting down to visit the royal family on Corfou—and tell the world that Americans are safe in Greece whether securely on a yacht at sea or inland. For, IM Board member Andrea Alevras has written me that hotel reservations in Athens are being cancelled in numbers by both British and Americans. Evangeline thinks, by the way, that her friend, George's new book on the history of the theater, will devote some cordial reference to the present day inhabitants in the chapter on the ancient amphitheaters of Greece, but that will be too late to do much good.

Somewhat weary of dealing with the Middle East frictions in speaking tours over the Southwest, I enjoyed giving a series of six this spring to University groups here on the excavations at the Agora, helped by some wonderful slides sent by Homer Thompson while lecturing at the Univ. of Cincinnati. As a result, partly, we have an invitation to the dedication of the American School-Rockefeller, million-dollar, restoration of the ancient Stoa of Attalos—which arouses our nostalgia to the breaking point Well, if we sell a book we'll go, although some more practical purpose may intervene, of course. There are two books in the hands of considering publishers, a novel of Russia and Greece now with Henry Regnery Co., of Chicago a good Catholic firm not so bemused with the new atmosphere of "sweetness and light" emanating from Moscow as some other publishers I might mention, and a post-war diary (sequel to my little "Balkan Journal") called "Balkan Tragedy" now with Okla Univ. Press. Rhodes Scholar Lottinville, director, seems interested in it as a story of the struggle for the Balkan peninsula as the springboard to Middle East oil—and Oklahoma takes oil seriously, you know.

Evangeline is in something of a mad whirl this summer, holding the fort as manager of the Music Dept office at the University for Friend Portia Kernolle (above) until she returns in September while at the same time developing in a new job as adm. asst. in the Univ. city planning dept.—all to help Julian with his schooling as well as to occupy her own energetic mind. She won't enjoy the city planning as much as she does music (having taught music appreciation in the Anglo-American High in Athens) but no doubt will get a kick out of seeing some Arkansas towns replanned that she thinks badly need it. She has her Saturdays off and keeps up the necessary entertaining for visiting friends and others whom she enjoys, up here on the ancestral hill above the University.

Julian, himself, after graduating from Principia in St. Louis is with the family of a school buddy in Seattle for the summer, working as a carpenter's apprentice at \$12 a day with energy enough to ski on Mt. Baker over weekends and this one is climbing Mt. Rainier with his buddy and uncle. He's much set on going to the Univ. of Miami in Florida this fall—not only because of its seaside location but because it seems to be the cultural

link between Latin America and this country. Having done well in world affairs at school, he reflects his five years overseas by interest in this sort of thing. And, of course, has a school buddy at U of Miami. He may yield to his mother's wish for him to go here for the first year or so but even this late the outcome seems a little uncertain. He is now about 18, of course, and around six feet tall, managed his school's swimming team last year, presided over the school's mock Democratic convention which entertained the Missouri members of the Senate, etc--altho not by any means the scholar his late Law Dean father was to whom the new Law Building here is the memorial.

Well, Dan, perhaps you'll be feeling more like your old self enough to pause with Grace on your way south for that postponed trip via the Ozarks; easy route nowadays this direction through southern Mississippi and the national parks, south on Highway 71, then southeastward via Memphis, I suppose. We'd certainly enjoy seeing you and we'd have a Near Eastern bull session with Hank Niblack as well as with Oliver Gatchell, who built the EBASCO transmission lines for the Greece public power plants, now lecturing at the Engineering school here, and Alex Mackenzie, who built the airfields in Turkey, now retired here--and like myself working physically harder than he ever did in his life to control the wilderness around his new home. And, of course, Lew Rohrbaugh, who was my deputy for Adm and Finance in UNRRA, now vice president of the university here.

Evangelina joins in affectionate best wishes to you both.

As ever,

Arthur

RUSSELL & RUSSELL
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
41 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL
WILLIAM E. RUSSELL JR.

MURRAY HILL 2 4274

January 27, 1958

Dear Bill:

My thanks for the copy of your letter to Congresswoman Sullivan dated January 14, 1958, with which you enclosed a copy of a letter addressed to you by "Duke". Of course, I will treat his letter as confidential.

Recently I had a letter from Congressman Flood stating that he proposed to make a major speech before long on the Panama Canal problem. I had written him concerning the agitation in Panama for nationalization or internationalization of the waterway or in the alternative for the lion's share of the tolls. I suggested to Congressman Flood that our State Department was asleep at the switch in failing to announce to Panama and to the world that we had spent several hundred millions of dollars and several thousand lives in building the Big Ditch - that we had been overgenerous in our 1955 treaty revision and that we did not propose to make any further changes in this amended treaty - furthermore, that the State Department ought to release a statement about the possibility of building a Nicaraguan canal. I added that I was not so naive as to believe that our State Department had enough brains to do any of these things and that perhaps the Congress should make known our position before the world at an early date. We ought to put out the "little fire" in Panama before it becomes a conflagration. I hope that Congressman Flood goes through with his proposal to make a major speech and that he will stress some of the above points.

Sincerely yours,



Mr. William R. McCann
104 Prince George Avenue
Crescent Hills
Hopewell, Virginia

WER:LS

Route #1
Bradenton, Florida

February 2, 1957

Honorable Thomas L. Martin
459 Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Martin:

In reply to your letter of December 27, 1956, with reference to our Isthmian Canal Policy, I wish to comment as follows:

The major questions of policy involved in this discussion I believe can be outlined as:

- A. The relative practicability from the engineering standpoint of the proposed sea-level canal and the proposed locks-lake plan.
- B. The relative cost of the two plans above mentioned.
- C. The relative navigability of the canal under the two plans.
- D. The relative toll charges under these plans for ships utilizing the canal.
- E. The relative defensibility of the canal in case of war under these plans.
- F. The proper course of action by the Congress of the United States in the consideration and determination of a wisely-reasoned Isthmian Canal Policy.

A. PRACTICABILITY

The question of engineering practicability would hardly be a serious one if the terrain and geologic features of the Panama Isthmian route were the same as the Suez Canal route. The essential points of difference lie in the fact that the Isthmian route necessarily involves a passage through the Continental Divide and the difficulties and uncertainties created by the intractability of the geologic strata extending for some miles in the vicinity of the Divide.

This instability is evidenced by the numerous slides that occurred not only during the initial construction period (approximately 1904 to 1914), but also during the operating period (approximately 1904 to 1914). The excavation of the canal through the Divide deepened, but also during the operating period from 1915 to date.

Feb. 2, 1957

Honorable Thomas E. Martin -2-

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Company for 1956 contains the following passage:

"During 1955 Contractor's Hill, overlooking the Canal at the Continental Divide, started to move toward the channel, and the threat of a serious blockage of the Canal required immediate correction. The project, involving an expenditure in excess of \$4 Million, was completed without any delay to transiting ships. Currently, Gold Hill, adjacent to Contractor's Hill, is under continual observation because of signs of instability and may require attention."

The fissure in the strata at Contractor's Hill that marked the threatened slide in 1955 referred to in the above quotation was first observed on the surface of the ground several hundred feet from the canal bank, and was found to extend to a depth several hundred feet below the bottom of the proposed sea-level canal.

The instability of the geologic strata evidenced by the slides during the construction period and at intervals during the operating period up to the 1955 Contractor's Hill occurrence, and the presently threatened Gold Hill slide, was created by the excavation of the present canal channel through the Divide, and the slides due to the instability thus created increased in number and volume as the cut was deepened. The proposed sea-level project involves the deepening of this cut by over one hundred feet below the present canal bottom.

In my opinion it is impossible to estimate the amount of material that will have to be removed to effect this deepening, the cost of such removal, or the permanence of the canal channel if and when such deepening is effected.

No such hazards and uncertainties created by strata instability occur in the proposed locks-lake plan.

B - COST

The only estimate of cost of the sea-level canal that the writer has seen is \$4.8 billions, contained, I believe in the original Mehaffey report made in 1947. Construction costs have greatly increased since that date, and for that reason alone this estimate would have to be greatly increased.

See p. 6

In view of the hazards and uncertainties which have been discussed under "A" above, the writer believes that it is inherently impossible to make any reliable estimate of cost for the sea-level project.

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Honorable Thomas E. Martin

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The estimates for the proposed locks-lake project, under \$800 millions, made at a later date, may still be too low, but reasonably reliable estimates of cost are not inherently negated.

C - NAVIGABILITY

It is the writer's opinion that the sea-level canal would involve greater navigational difficulties and hazards and less adequate and flexible facilities for ships, especially vessels of the U. S. Navy that may find it necessary or desirable to stop-over in the canal than in the case of the locks-lake canal with its Gatun Lake and the proposed Miraflores Lake. This question was discussed in a symposium conducted by the American Society of Civil Engineers several years ago, together with all other features of the two types of canal. The writer read the discussions and arguments presented by advocates of both types of canal at the time it appeared in the proceedings of the Society, but does not have a copy of these proceedings at hand.

In any case, it would appear that the question of relative navigability of the two proposed plans should be thoroughly investigated by the Congress through the testimony of officers of the United States Navy and qualified representatives of commercial shipping organizations.

D - TOLLS

The Annual Report of Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Company for 1956 states that the maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal is governed by the Act of September 26, 1950, 64 Stat. 1036 (Public Law 841 of the 81st Congress). The report further states that:

"The (Panama Canal) Company is required to be self-supporting, to reimburse the United States Treasury annually for the net cost of operation of the Canal Zone Government and the basic annuity payment to the Republic of Panama, and to pay interest to the Treasury on the net investment of the United States Government in the corporation (Panama Canal Company)."

For the fiscal year 1956, approximately 78.6 per cent of the total revenue of the Panama Canal was derived from tolls. The net investment in the Canal at the end of Fiscal Year 1956 was \$408,505,000. The interest rate the Canal Company has to pay to the Treasury of the United States has been established at 2.485% for the Fiscal Year 1957. The receipts from tolls

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Thomas E. Martin

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from commercial vessels and credits from U. S. Government vessels for Fiscal Year 1956 were \$34,450,951.

The amount paid by the Canal Company to the U.S. Treasury for Fiscal Year 1956 was \$22.3 millions of which approximately \$10,131,000 was for interest.

If the net investment for a sea-level Canal were only \$5,000 millions, the interest at the 1957 Fiscal Year rate would amount to \$124 millions. In the writer's opinion, for reasons discussed above, the cost would be far greater than \$5,000 millions, and the interest charges proportionally increased.

Commercial users of the Canal ~~have~~ for some time been urging a reduction in the present toll charges. It would appear to be obvious that the increased capital charges of a sea-level canal could not possibly be met by an increase in tolls or in any other revenues of the canal, since the tolls constitute so large a percentage of the total revenue. The 1956 Report of the Panama Canal Company, previously mentioned, says on page 9:

"Thus the Canal enterprise operates entirely from earnings, requiring no contribution from the American taxpayer."

This condition could not possibly exist with the proposed sea-level canal.

A - DEFENSIBILITY

In all of the discussions of the sea-level versus locks-lake plan that the writer has seen, the proponents of the sea-level plan have their main argument on the claim that the sea-level plan ~~base~~ their main argument on the claim that the sea-level canal would be less vulnerable to bombing attack in time of war than the locks-lake type.

In the writer's opinion this argument is completely fallacious. The writer believes that in any war in which an enemy of the United States has at its command atomic bombs of either the fission (original atomic bomb) or fusion (thermonuclear or hydrogen bomb) type, and considers the Canal a military objective of sufficient importance to warrant its attack, either type of canal is sufficiently vulnerable to be affectively put out of commission for the duration of such war.

There are only two possible ways of preventing such an outcome - first, by an international agreement preventing war,

Honorable Thomas E. Martin

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or, second, by an air defense of the Canal area that would preclude the proximity of enemy bombers. The writer doubts the practicability of arriving at or enforcing any international agreement that envisions wars of global extent between great powers, but effectively bans the use of atomic bombs in such wars.

Any war in which atomic bombs are used, by either or both belligerents, is certain to be a short one - measured by weeks or months rather than by years.

The possible damage to the Canal in the event of such war must not be envisioned as occurring ^{at} the Canal channel or structures proper, nor as the dropping of a single bomb. The attack, if made, would involve the effects of numerous, perhaps a dozen or more bombs, directed at the Canal proper, and at shops, power plants, warehouses and centers of population in and adjacent to the Canal Zone.

Zirkini

The hydrogen bomb we dropped at ~~Endevetex~~ created a crater approximately a mile in diameter and of a depth far greater than the bottom of the proposed sea-level canal. (See article by W. I. Laurence referred to in your letter of December 27, 1956). What would such a bomb do if dropped in the unstable strata section referred to in "A" above? What would such bombs do to the population of Panama and Colon, and of the various towns in the Canal Zone housing employees of the Canal? What would happen to their sources of electric light and power and water, and to their food supplies?

It would appear to be obvious that in the case of such an eventuality the Canal itself would be blocked, its navigational service, supply and repair activities paralyzed, and there would be neither personnel, equipment, nor material or supplies available for the restoration of essential Canal operations, within the possible duration of such a war.

If such an attack on the Canal were, as would probably be the case, accompanied by simultaneous attacks on our major productive centers and seaports in the United States, on cities such as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, etc., etc., the restoration of Panama Canal navigation would be rendered still more impossible.

The opinion of members and experts of the Atomic Energy Commission and of Scientists who have been engaged in our atomic energy developments on this question should be sought by Congress.

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Honorable Thomas E. Martin

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F. - ACTION BY CONGRESS

In the light of the foregoing discussion, and of the serious objections to the sea-level plan by numerous and eminent engineers, including almost every engineer and executive still living who was engaged in a responsible position during the design and construction of the present canal, the least the Congress could do is to enact legislation such as that contemplated in H. R. 3258 and S. 611. Those bills do not attempt to decide the issue, but to ensure to the Congress the unbiased opinion of highly competent Army, Navy and civilian experts, to the end that whatever policy the Congress may choose to adopt, it will, to use your own expression, at least be a wisely reasoned one.

I regret that unavoidable circumstances have prevented an earlier reply to your letter, and the inadequacy of this one.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. Howe

Next to last paragraph on p. 2 is somewhat in error. A more correct wording would be - "The only estimates of the sea-level canal that the writer has seen are the \$2.4 billion, I believe, in the original Mohaffy report of 1947, upped recently by Canal authorities to \$8 billion to cover the inflation of the past few years. This 'concealing' estimate to the Congress, based on past experiences, will probably reach \$10 billion by any completion of a sea-level project."

W.H.H. 2-7-57



PANAMA CANAL COMPANY
BALBOA HEIGHTS, CANAL ZONE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 9, 1958

Colonel D. E. Wright (Ret.)
827 14th Ave. North
St. Petersburg, Florida.


Dear Colonel Wright:

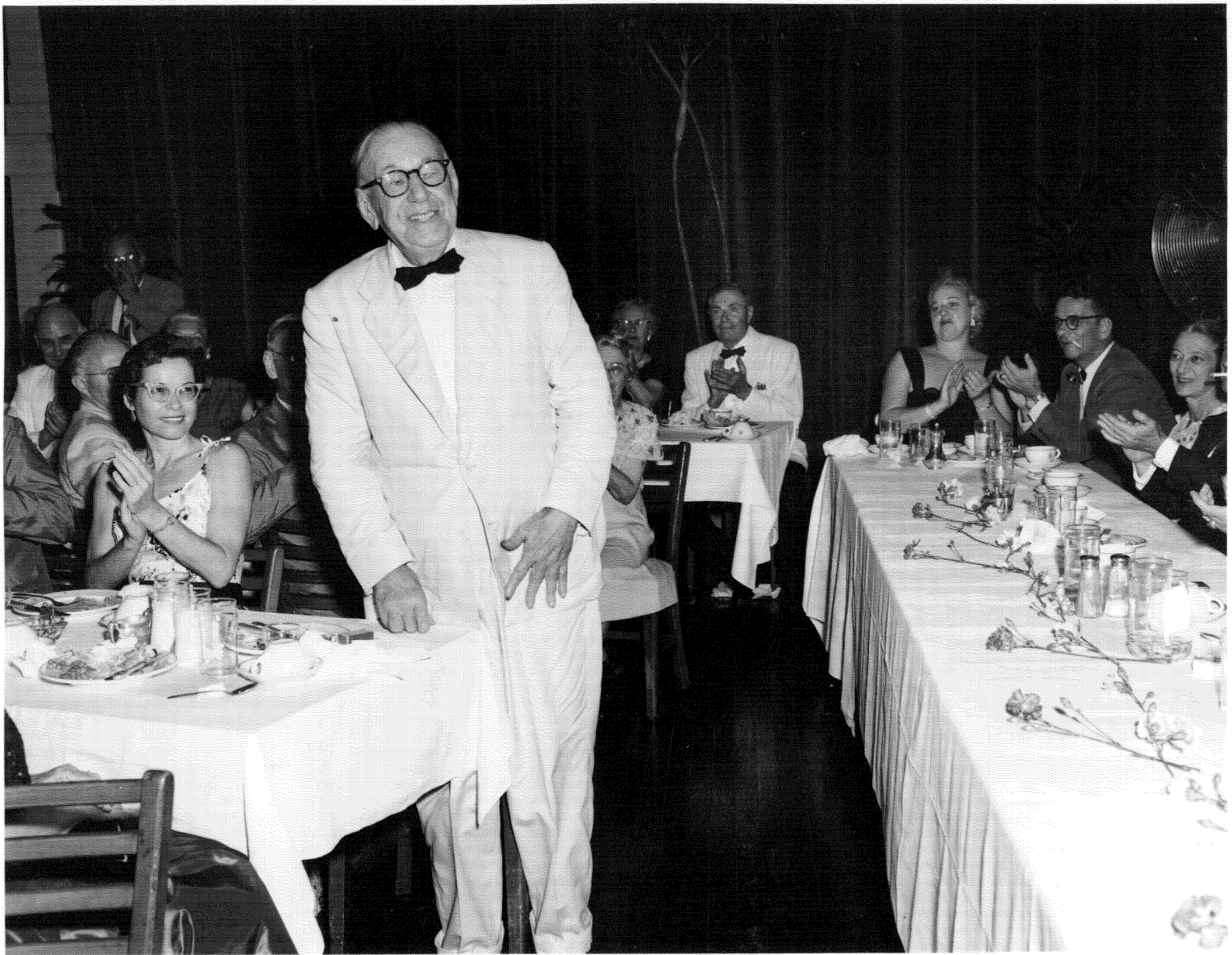
It was a real pleasure to meet you and your charming wife and as a newcomer to the Canal Zone I thoroughly enjoyed the entire week of celebration.

I thought you would like to have the enclosed pictures. Actually, one of them makes you look a bit like Ed Wynn, but I thought you would want something to remind you of the occasion.

Thank you especially for your willingness to give the impromptu remarks at our Society of American Military Engineers dinner. I hope you will visit the Canal Zone again in the near future.

Sincerely yours,


John B. Hollen
Chief, Executive Planning Staff



DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

JAN 12 1961

Dear Mr. Harrison:

Reference is made to your letter of November 29, 1960, and our reply of December 15, 1960, concerning Mr. Daniel E. Wright.

According to our records, Mr. Wright was placed on terminal leave on December 20, 1946. This leave expired on March 22, 1947, and his appointment was terminated as of that date. The pay record which we received from the Federal Records Center indicates that Mr. Wright was paid for the period of his terminal leave.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Elton S. Osborne, Jr., M. D.

DEPUTY Chief, Division of Personnel

Hon. Roy P. Harrison
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.