

WASHINGTON-NEWFOUNDLAND-PARIS

October 11, 1955

Left Washington from the National Terminal on the dot of 12:00 noon -- a fine clear day -- and flew northeastward along the coast, over Long Island, and skirting the coast of Nova Scotia for the 276-mile trip at 11,000 feet to the United States' Naval Station at Argentia, Newfoundland. When we landed at 5:15, it was after dark, and the Committee was met by Captain (USN) J. H. McElroy, Commanding Officer of the Station; Commander G. H. Weber, Executive Officer; and Commander R. M. Crown, the Operations Officer. A large construction project is underway at the Station: a large wooden church was being moved to make way for new buildings, and among other projects, large steel girders were up for a new hanger. The group was driven to the Officers' Club for dinner. Captain McElroy gave a rather lengthy discourse on the operations of the Base, the world, the pictures of atomic explosions on the walls of the Club, and other matters. We were left alone for a good chicken dinner, but the Captain joined the group again for a further monologue before driving in a slight drizzle back to the airplane.

Left Argentia at 20:34 local time, flying for a time at 13,000 feet and then climbing to 17,000 for the greater portion of the trip. Everyone went to sleep early, and the flight was not rough, but not one of the smoothest.

October 12, 1955

Shortly after 9:00 a.m. the next morning we were over France (3:00 a.m., Washington time). There was some mist, but it cleared before we neared Paris, and we could look down on the neat farms, tree-lined roads, and small patches of woods here and there. Landed at Orly Field at 10:10 Paris time (4:10 a.m. Washington time). Ambassador Dillon was away from Paris, but the group was met at the airport by Miss Marcelle D. LeConte, in charge of the Conference Section of the Embassy (and as efficient as several people put together -- and attractive); Col. Lyle J. Robertson, the Secretary of the General Staff of Headquarters EUCOM; and Col. Richard Wilson, Commanding Officer at Orly Field.

It took more than half an hour to drive through the maze of narrow streets and automobiles to our Hotel, The Crillon. An automobile exposition was being held in Paris, so that it was more crowded than ever. The Crillon Hotel is reported to have

been built in the 1600's by Louis XIV as an adjunct for his nearby palace, and overlooks the Place de le Concorde and the Tuileries Gardens. Immediately after our arrival we had a meeting in Chairman Zablocki's room with Miss LeConte to discuss the schedule for our two days in Paris and to set times for briefings from the Embassy people and General Gruenther and others. This completed, we had a quick lunch in the hotel and were free for the afternoon to do as we pleased.

Some of us tried, with Miss LeConte's assistance, to arrange for a guided bus tour, but none of the buses went to the Louvre, and we would have had to have waited for any bus at all. Finally we struck out on our own. The Louvre was nearby, since it is off the Tuileries Gardens and was once part of the rectangle of buildings forming the Royal Palace. We had only time to see the things we thought most important: (1) The Winged Victory of ?thrace, the winged figure of a woman which is effectively displayed at the top of a long flight of stairs. (2) The Venus de Milo, the half-draped figure of a woman, her arms broken off, which is noted throughout the world. The statue was discovered in 1820, according to the plaque, by a peasant on the Island of Milo. It is estimated that it was sculpted before the third century B.C. (3) The Mona Lisa of Leonardo da Vinci, the portrait of the half-smiling, so-called enigmatic woman without eyebrows, by the Florentine painter who at one time had as his patron Francis I of France. In addition to the Mona Lisa, the Louvre has at least seven other paintings of da Vinci's that we saw. We could only glance as we ran through the galleries at other paintings of Fra Angelico, Titian, Botticelli, Valesquez, and on and on. The Louvre is so filled with paintings, statues and other objects that it would take weeks to see everything.

Then to the cathedral called La Sainte-Chapelle, now off a courtyard of the Palsis de Justice. The entrance to this small cathedral is first into a low-ceilinged room and then up some steep, narrow, circular stone stairs to the main part of the cathedral. Built in the fifteenth century, the central room is a blaze of colored glass windows on all sides, the supporting columns so small that the whole cathedral seems to be built of stained glass. This cathedral and the Cathedral of Notre Dame are on the Isle de la Cite, an island in the Seine River which was the cite of Paris' first settlement over 2,000 years ago. We went into the Cathedral of Notre Dame, where services were being held in one of the chapels.

Crossing the bridge to the left bank of the Seine, drove past the famed book stalls for blocks. Napoleon's tomb is in a chapel adjoining the Hospital des Invalides, the latter built by Louis XIV for wounded soldiers in Paris. Entering the chapel, Napoleon's tomb can be seen on a lower level -- a huge sercoph

ague of reddish-brown stone set on bases of green and black stones. In wings off the chapel are the tombs of Napoleon's brothers: Joseph Napoleon I, Napoleon II of Rome, Jerome Napoleon (who married the American girl in Baltimore but left her). Other French heroes are buried here -- Marshall Foch among them.

We drove past the Eiffel Tower, built between 1887 and 1889, almost 1,000 feet high, and supposedly the highest monument in Europe, and then across the Seine River to the Arch of Triumph, built to commemorate France's wars. Under the arch is the tomb of the French Unknown Soldier, where there is a large brass plaque and the eternal flame. From the Arch it was a short drive down the Champs d'Elysees, the broad avenue, like the Mall in Washington which runs down to the Egyptian obelisk in the center of the Place de la Concorde and then extends on to become the Tuileries Gardens.

We had dinner in the American Embassy restaurant, which had reasonable, good food, but by all means the dullest restaurant in Paris. For the first evening in Paris some of us had asked Miss LeConte to make reservations at one of the Paris theatres -- the Casino de Paris. They had the most luxurious chairs ever seen in a theatre, and a sizable audience. The show consisted of the most quick-shifting scenes, the most lavish settings and costumes, and an interminable number of acts of every variety -- dances, songs, contortionists, ballet (the Argentine), and mere spectacles. The first scene was of girls dressed as huntsmen and fully clothed. The next one involved some Victorian-looking ladies who furnished the background for a lady in white to remove all her clothes but a fig-leaf. In the third scene a lady in green after much contorting and difficulty got out of a green dress; then a Venetian gondola scene that was beautifully done; then a Christmas series at this early date including Holy Night, Jingle Bells and White Christmas. Three actors dressed like the Three Bears rolled out on the stage on large cylinders, then walked off the stage and back carrying the cylinders and threw them into the crowd. They turned out to be large white rubber balls, and the audience bounced them all over the place, even up into the balconies; the three bears entered into the audience participation by climbing over the arms of the chairs into the audience, hugging the customers, including Al Westphal, who said, after seeing his mauler take off her mask, that he wouldn't have resisted so strenuously if he had realized she was such a pretty "honey bear." So the show went on, scene after scene. After the show some of us walked from our hotel to the Rue de la Paix and had chocolate and sandwiches at one of the sidewalk restaurants that are everywhere in Paris, talked to some French people to get their attitude toward America, and then on home to bed.

PARIS - Thursday, October 13, 1955

Our second day in Paris (first full day) was to be a busy one of briefings for the Members. At 10:00 a.m. the Committee went across the street from the Crillon Hotel to the American Embassy for a briefing from our Embassy officials. In the Ambassador's absence (C. Douglas Dillon), Mr. Theodore C. Achilles, the Deputy Chief of Mission, headed the briefing group, supported by Mr. David M. Bane, First Secretary; William E. Weld, Jr., Chief Cultural Affairs Officer; Mr. Jack Blanchard Minor, on the economic side; and Mr. McGrew. The briefing covered the French situation in general, with particular reference to France's policies in Southeast Asia. Immediately following this meeting the Committee was escorted by Mr. Bane for a call on Mr. Jacques Roux, Chief of the Far Eastern Section of the French Foreign Office, for a discussion of French policies concerning the Indo-Chinese states in Southeast Asia.

For lunch, we inquired about a good French restaurant, and some of us went to la Creamaillere, on St. Mocre Street about three blocks from our hotel and the Embassy. Had creamed vegetable and lobster soup and excellent roast beef and filet sole.

At 2:00, Col. Lyle J. Robertson, Secretary of the General Staff of Headquarters, EUCOM, met the group at the hotel to go to a briefing at SHAPS headquarters near Versailles. (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe.) We drove along the Seine River, and it was a perfect day. Leaves on the trees were just starting to turn. Parisians seem to use their parks, for people were out with children, with dogs, on horses, and by themselves. The Seine was bordered with large sycamore trees. Drove through St. Cloud, stopping at the military installation there, on to Sevre of porcelain fame, and then past the imposing buildings at Versaille to SHAPS nearby. There Colonel Edmundson Robbins escorted the group, after picture taking, to a briefing room where Lt. Gen. Cortland G. Van Rensseler Schuyler conducted a briefing (General Gruenther was ill) on the NATO defense setup.

We were rushed to get back to Paris in time for the Committee to meet with the Ambassador. Drove back through the Bois de Boulogne, past Longchamps Racetrack. Ambassador C. Douglas Dillon was giving a reception at 6:30 at his residence. Before the reception, however, he discussed with the Committee the French political and economic situation. Guests were already arriving for the reception before the meeting broke up.

At the reception there was a good representation of American officials and movie stars. In addition to the Foreign Affairs Committee, Members of the House Public Roads Committee who had

been to the International Highway Conference in Rome were there under the Chairmanship of Representative Fallon. As for movie stars, there were Myrna Loy, Olivia de Haviland, Edward G. Robinson, Adolph Menjou, and a number of others.

Some of the group had dinner at the hotel and went to bed in preparation for our takeoff for Rome the following morning. Some of us, however, went for dinner to the Dido on the Champs Elysees, which is a dinner club. Their food, however, was secondary to the fabulous revue of dancers, singers, vaudeville acts and sheer spectacles which they put on after the dinner hour. It was so long, however, that some of us left before the end of it, and not because the acts were not good.

ROME - Friday, October 14, 1955

We had planned to get up in Paris at 6:30 a.m., leave for the airport and take off at 8:00 a.m. At the last minute, however, the weather wouldn't permit an early takeoff, and we had breakfast at the hotel and started for the airport by 9:00 a.m. It had cleared up; the fog lifted, and we took off from Orly Field at 10:25 Paris time, flying at 11,500 feet for the 798 miles to Rome. Flew over mountainous Corsica, and by the time we landed in Rome we had left the wet and cold of Paris and were in a warm and sunny climate again. Landed at Rome's Ciampino at 13:40 and were met by Mr. Fulton (Tony) Freeman from the American Embassy.

The drive into Rome was interesting: pastel-colored houses, building going on everywhere, a lush looking golf course, ruins of aqueducts and of old Roman buildings. Were taken to the Excelsior Hotel (Imperial?) on Via Vittorio Veneto, near the Pinciana Gate in the Aurelian Wall. We had had lunch en route from Paris to save time. After checking in at our rooms, however, were met by Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Charles E. Rogers, both wives of Embassy personnel and walked a few steps from the hotel to have tea, coffee or chocolate at the sidewalk cafe in front of Doney's, where they say everyone in Rome passes.

At 16:30 the Committee made a call on the American Ambassador, Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce. The American Embassy is next door to the Imperial Hotel, and was the former residence of Queen Margherita (? sp.), mother of Victor Emanuel III, and which is now owned by the United States government. The Committee was ushered through ornate halls and rooms into the Ambassador's office. Mrs. Luce was sitting at her desk, got up and shook hands with all the Members, then without asking anyone to sit down, leaned against her desk and talked in a low voice for some 15 to 20 minutes. Referring to some charts near a

table at the far end of the large room, we moved there while she discussed the charts for another space of time; although there were 26 chairs around the table and in the large room, we were still not asked to sit down.

After this experience, although it was almost dark, some of us wanted to do some shopping. Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Rogers took us to a leather shop, Antinori's on Via Veneto; to a hat shop, Borsalino on Via Tritone; and to a tie shop, ?on and ?an on Via Condotti. The Freemans then had the group by their house to wash up and for refreshments. From there some went back to have dinner at the hotel or with friends, while the rest of us went with the Freeman's to Old Alfredo's Restaurant, where their specialty was fettuccine, plain Italian egg noodles served with butter and cheese. The waiter brought one less plate than there were people at our table, the platter serving as a dish of honor for the person the waiter selected. In addition to this we had chicken or roast beef. A guitar and violin played music and Tony Freeman was dexterous with two spoons to click out the time. Following dinner, some of the group went back to the hotel while a few dropped by the apartment of Miss Barbara White, Cultural Affairs Officer at the Embassy to see her apartment in the old section of Rome.

ROME - Saturday, October 15, 1955

The day after our arrival in Rome, our first full day there, we had breakfast at the hotel, the Imperial (Excelsior?), or out in the open in one of the sidewalk cafes. A number of people had errands to run. At 10:00 a.m. we were met at the hotel by Miss Lelli, who can hardly be called a guide, but whose inspired talks as she leads you around Rome are more those of a professor of archeology and philosophy. We drove across the Tiber River and stopped at a massive door in a huge well labelled as the Vatican Museum. We only bought our tickets here, however, and Miss Lelli ushered us through the marble halls of the museum upstairs to a balustrade overlooking the Vatican gardens (which Al Westphal pointed out had crabgrass too). Miss Lelli explained that St. John in the Lateran is still considered the holiest of churches in Rome. When the Roman Empire went Christian until the Popes were at Avignon in France for their short stay, it was the center of the Church in Rome. Upon the return of the Popes from Avignon, in the unsettled days of that time, the Popes built St. Peter's near the Castle of San Angelo (Hadrian's Tomb), so that in case of danger, the populace could retreat to that stronghold. Churches built in that day were built as fortresses. After the original St. Peter's was built, the Belvedere, on the Vatican grounds. In the sixteenth century, two parallel wings were added which are now the Vatican library.

We ignored the modern Vatican museum, and were instructed by Miss Lelli to waste no time in running through the Vatican library (which is itself almost a museum) to get to the Sistine Chapel (built by Sixtus IV, hence the name). On the way passed some of the Swiss guards who protect the Pope, in their gold, black and red costumes supposed to have been designed by Michelangelo, and carrying their medieval halberds.

The Sistine Chapel is a huge room, some 100 yards long, lighted only by windows far up near the ceiling which must be almost 100 feet from the floor. When the Cardinals meet to select a new Pope upon the death of the old one, they gather in this room. Booths are set up for each of them. In a corner of the room is placed a stove in which ballots are burned. Upon the unanimous selection of a new Pope, however, straw is placed in the stove with the ballots, and the smoke rising outside the Chapel announces this fact to the people. Painted tapestries cover the lower portion of the Chapel. Above that are murals by Perugino, Botticelli and others, but Miss Lelli paid slight attention to these (except for Perugino's), but spent her entire time on the ceiling of the Chapel and the end of the building containing Michelangelo's Last Judgment. Michelangelo painted the ceiling between 1508 and 1512 under the sponsorship of Julius II. He had difficulties with the old Pope, at times locking him out of the building. The professional rivalries of the time, with Rafael and other painters, and political troubles entered in. After completing the ceiling, it was to be more than twenty years before the painter did his Last Judgment at one end of the Chapel, covering the entire wall.

From the Sistine Chapel, we walked outside and approached St. Peter's from the semicircular colonnades at the front of the building. This huge building which was designed by Michelangelo as a Greek Cross (like a plus sign) has been added to at the entrance so that now a canopied nave cuts off the full view up to the large dome as one enters the church. Inside is the famous Pieta by Michelangelo, the figure in marble of the Mother of Christ holding his lifeless body in her arms after the crucifixion. Nearby was a bronze, twelfth century statue of Saint Peter, his bronze toes almost worn off by the kisses of the devout. Miss Lelli explained the procedures during the coronation of a new Pope, the arrogance of the Roman citizens who bend only on one knee, while everyone else is on both knees.

St. Peter's is really a fabulous church. After entering the church and walking to the center under the dome, one sees bronze letters in the floor showing how much smaller St. Paul's in London is, as well as other large churches. Yet the size is deceptive, for the whole thing, up to the dome is done in such a way that it does not give the appearance of being mammoth but

only of being appropriate. In chapels around the center are the tombs of former Popes. Decorations are not paintings but murals, so finely done that they look like paintings of which they are copies. Many things have been added, and are still being added to St. Peter's. Bernini was commissioned to build the bronze canopy over the central altar, and he used bronze taken from the old Roman Pantheon. Tombs have been made of Porphyry, taken from Roman Hadrian's tomb.

For lunch, we walked around the block to, of all places, the American Bar, but we found it had very good Italian food. Tried their green not as good as the fettuccine of Alfredo's, ravioli, minestrone, and their Italian cake.

Immediately after lunch, the Members were given a briefing at the Embassy on the USIA (Randall S. Williams) and on economic affairs.

Following these briefings, at 4:00 p.m., we managed to fit in another lecture from Miss Lelli. She took us through the Arch of Titus and Vespasian, up to the gardens on the top of Palatine Hill which the Farnese built on the site of old Roman ruins and palaces and which overlooks the Roman Forum. Shepherds from the Alban hills settled here, supposedly in 754 B.C., joined with the Sabines on the adjoining hill, the Quirinal, and the two groups joined and built the city of Rome. At the height of Roman glory, its population was as large as it is today, two million people, but at other times, as when the Popes were at Avignon, it has dwindled to as little as 250,000.

From our hill, we could look down over the temple of Vesta and the quarters of the Vestal Virgins who played an important part in Roman affairs. Miss Lelli could give the story of every group of columns or wall of ruins -- the house of Pontific Maximus (head of the Roman Legions), the temple of Jupiter which sheltered the State Treasury, the Temple of Castor and Pollux, and the temples to the deified emperors, Caesar and Vespasian. From where we stood we could see five churches which had been built in Roman temples. Walking down from the hill to the Forum, we walked through the excavated ruins of Caligula's palace, tremendous arches of small tile-like brick.

We gave most of our attention to the Senate building in the Forum. Much of the marble facing is gone. The building for years was used as a church, and in 1932 during Mussolini's administration, it was restored and excavated as much as possible to its original state. Near the Senate building is the Arch of Septimus Severus, which some consider as not in good taste, like the so-called "wedding cake" near the Forum which is the Tomb of Victor Immanuel the II.

It was almost dark when we left the Forum, walking out by the Basilica Emilia, of which only short columns remain, but with a floor plan of a large central nave and smaller ones on either side. This, like the largest of them all, the Basilica Maxentias, and others, served as the law courts.

Selma Freedman, Second Secretary and in the Economic Section of the Embassy, had asked the group to come by her apartment before dinner, and some of us went. Others had dinner at or near the hotel and went to bed. From Miss Freedman's some of us went to Romolo's in the Old City of Rome for more Italian food.

ROME - Sunday, October 16, 1955

Congressman Zablocki had arranged an audience for the Committee with His Holiness, the Pope, who was at his summer residence, Castle Gandolfo in the Alban hills about an hour's drive from Rome. This was a pleasant drive, through the small towns of Marino and Frascati. The summer residence is not a pretentious palace, but is located on a hill overlooking a lake in a crater of hills. Here again the Swiss Guards were evident. The Committee was shown through a number of audience rooms, with marble floors and red brocaded walls, but quite simply furnished. His Holiness greeted each member of the group with a few words and gave each of them a small medal. He inquired the nature of the Committee's mission and through Representative Zablocki wished them success, and blessed the group, their families and the objects with them.

From the Papal residence, we drove around the lake of Castle Gandolfo, took pictures, and drove on to the resort town of Tivoli. This small town is built over a ravine where the Anio River flows through a tunnel and creates a series of waterfalls below the town. The town was a favorite resort in Roman times. Hadrian built a fabulous palace nearby, building replicas of famous buildings he had seen in his travels. We had lunch overlooking the waterfalls, in the shadow of two small Roman temples, at the Albergo Ristorante Sibilla. One temple was a small circular Temple of Vesta, the other a small rectangular temple of Sibyl (Italian, Sibilla). After a good lunch (fettuccine again), and chicken and fruits, we left the restaurant through the narrow streets of Tivoli to go to the Villa d'Este nearby.

The Villa d'Este at Tivoli is a mansion on a cliff with a garden water-logged with fountains, streams and pools. Some of the largest cypress-like trees imaginable. The palace and gardens were built by Pirro Ligorio for Cardinal Ippolito d'Este around 1550. At times the palace and gardens have fallen into

disrepair, but the Italian government now owns the estate, and there has been some restoration of the palace and the gardens, and fountains could not be operating more handsomely. The fountains and falls must require thousands of gallons a minute.

Leaving Tivoli, drove back to Rome, through the San Sebastian Arch and that of Scipio Africanus, past the so-called Quo Vadis church, and along the Appian Way, the old Roman road of six-sided stones, still being used, and lined with the tombs of Romans. The large tomb of Cecilia Metalla was especially impressive. Nearby were the Baths of Caracalla, where open-air operas are now held.

Back to the hotel after dark, some of us wanted to go to the famed restaurant on the Tiber River, the Hostaria dell'Orso. It was a place with atmosphere, and had excellent food -- Saltimbocca alla Romana, and more vermicelli in Canelloni Hostaria. There saw the Thruston Mortons, just arrived from Naples, and went with them to the Ulpia restaurant, built into the arches of an old Roman ruin, near the Victor Emanuel memorial. A violinist and singer with a guitar were excellent.

ATHENS - Monday, October 17, 1955

Arrived at Athenai Airport from Rome at 11:45 a.m. and were met by Ambassador Cavendish W. Cannon; Major General G. B. Barth, Chief of JUSMAGG (Joint U.S. Military Aid Group Greece); Mr. Russell P. Drake, Director of USOM (U.S. Operations Mission); Mr. Richard Erstein, Acting Public Affairs Officer; Mr. John F. O'Grady, our Control Officer from the Embassy; and Mr. Lee E. Metcalf, also from the Embassy.

Greece has a population of 7,800,000, and almost 1,000,000 of these are in Athens. In spite of the fact that it introduced the concept of democracy, of a sort, to the world, there have been few occasions when they have exercised it themselves, for they were long under the rule of Macedonians, Romans, the Byzantine Empire and the Turks.

The Committee was driven to the Grande Bretagne Hotel. After washing up quickly the group was driven about twenty minutes outside Athens, toward Mount Pentelicon, the source of the Pentelic marble used in the Parthenon, for a luncheon given by the Ambassador at the Riding Club. Attending the luncheon were only officials from the American units in Athens. Had a good luncheon of shrimp and chicken and an opportunity to talk with American officials in Greece.

At 4:00 p.m. almost immediately after our return from the Riding Club, the Committee had a long meeting with Ambassador Cannon, lasting until dark. Dr. Judd was to have arrived at 5:45, but because of weather conditions, his arrival was delayed until the following evening. After the Ambassador's briefing, we were free to have dinner on our own. Most of us had dinner in the hotel and afterward worked or went to bed.

ATHENS - Tuesday, October 18, 1955

This morning was to be free, but General Barth, Chief of JUSMAGG, was to have the Committee for lunch at 12:00 noon, and this was to be followed by a briefing. Most of us had breakfast at the hotel or at the JUSMAGG cafeteria in a building near the hotel. To get rid of some colds, some of us reported to the dispensary, and a tour was made of the United States Information Agency facilities, and a quick trip to the PX to stock up on film and toilet articles for the remainder of our trip.

General Barth's luncheon was held on top of the JUSMAGG Building, and the Committee then adjourned to a conference room for a briefing on the military situation in Greece and the aid program. Mr. Russell P. Drake, Director of USOM, gave a survey of the Aid program. Major General Barth then covered the military program, and at the meeting from his staff were Brigadier General J.F. Ammarman; Col. William G. Grieves of the Program Section; and Col. James O. Boswell, Chief of Staff of JUSMAGG.

Following the briefing, we had time to go to the Acropolis, the hill of stone in the center of Athens which is topped by the Parthenon, which can be seen from all over the city. The entrance to the Acropolis is known as the Beule' Gate, after the French archeologist who in 1852 removed the Turkish fortress from the original Greek and Roman work. The main gateway, rising from the base of the hill, is called the Propylsea, with large outer columns of the Doric order and inner ones of the Ionic. Through this gateway and up the steps to the bare, stone top of the hill, we could see the Parthenon temple to the right, in the Doric order, and the Erechtheum on the left. The Parthenon was built from 447 to 432 B.C. during Pericles influence in Athens. Its eight Doric columns at the front and seventeen along each side (counting corner columns), huge in size, are well preserved. The building was used as a church and mosque, and in 1687 a shell from besieging Venetians set off a powder magazine which the Turks had installed in the building. Most of the well-preserved sculptures from the Parthenon frieze around the building are now in the British Museum, having been taken there by Lord Elgin during the time the Turks occupied Greece.

The Erechtheum is a smaller building with columns in the Ionic style, built around 407 B.C. A small porch is attached to the building with female statues used as columns, called caryatids.

Near the entrance gate to the Acropolis is the Temple of Athena Nike, or Victory, probably built about 420 B.C., and the most perfectly preserved of all the buildings.

From the top of the Acropolis we could look down on the Theatre of Dionysus, right at the base of the hill. To the north the hill overlooks a large open area filled with ruins of the old agora (marketplace), where the Rockefeller Foundation is now reproducing in marble one of the long buildings fronted with columns which was supposed to have been there. Beyond the marketplace is the well-preserved ?eseum, a Doric temple built around 450-440 B.C., a temple dedicated to the god Hephaestus. Westward is Museum hill (hill of the Muses) with a monument to a Syrian prince, Philopappes on top of it (A.D. 114-116). Nearby stood a hill of bare rock where Saint Paul is believed to have delivered his sermon to the Athenians.

Returning to the hotel we stopped in front of the stadium, which was originally built in 143 A.D., and rebuilt in the late 1800's. Drove past the King's palace, where gateways were guarded by Greek soldiers, Evzos, in their short ballet skirts, jackets, long white socks, and shoes with round powder puffs on the toes.

The Ambassador was giving a reception for the Committee at 7:00 p.m., and the weather was so fine that he held it in his garden. In addition to American officials were most of the Ambassadors to Greece from foreign countries, and a large number of prominent Greek officials and businessmen. After the reception, went straight to the hotel and had dinner. Some of us had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. John O'Grady, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Metcalf, and Mr. and Mrs. John Enikepides, all from the Embassy; then packed and went to bed.

ISTANBUL - Thursday, October 20, 1955

Every morning is an early departure. We left the Grande Bretagne Hotel in Athens at 7:00, and drove the thirty minutes to the airport. Were in the air and off for Istanbul at 08:17 and arrived at Istanbul at 09:50, at Yesilkoy airport.

The old city of Byzantium, the site of Istanbul, dates to about the sixth century B.C. In 330 A.D. Emperor Constantine the Great chose it as the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire and gave it the name Constantinople. The crusaders passed through

it and captured it. In 1453 Sultan Fatih Mohammed (the Conqueror) captured it and made it the capital of the Ottoman Empire. It was the Ottoman capital until the Turkish Republic was proclaimed in 1923. The population of Istanbul is 1,180,000. The Bosphorus, connecting the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara, runs through the city, separating Asia from Europe.

Since our time in Istanbul was to be short, on our way to the hotel, we went in the two principal churches of the city. Istanbul has some 457 mosques in its city limits. Most important, probably, if not the largest, is Aya Sofya, built by Roman Emperor Justinian during 532 and 537 as a Christian church. When Constantinople was captured by the Turks in 1453, it was turned into a mosque. Many of the columns and other building materials were taken by Justinian from classical Greek cities. The building is about 80 yards long and almost as wide. The dome is about 36 yards in diameter and about 60 yards high. Large marble columns support the dome, and the walls are covered with paneled marble and mosaics, many of the latter just recently uncovered from the plaster put over them by the Turks.

The other mosque we visited was the Sultan Ahmed (Blue) one, built between 1609 and 1617 by Sultan Ahmed. Outside the mosque is the old Roman Hippodrome, in the center of which is an Egyptian obelisk. The interior of the blue mosque is covered with blue and green tiles and white marble. The sun pouring through the Arabic arches, gave a blue light to the whole interior. The mosque was being used by many moslems who were sitting around the carpeted floor reading or simply contemplating. We did not visit the largest Istanbul mosque, the Suleymaniye Mosque, which was across the Golden Horn on the other side of the Cellata bridge.

After hurried trips inside these mosques, we drove to the fabulous new Hilton Hotel, built on a hillside of terraced grounds overlooking the Bosphorus. After checking on our rooms and bags, we had a quick lunch in the immense dining room. The Istanbul Hilton has 300 rooms, was just completed last year, and was the finest hotel we had visited on our trip. The hotel was just opened last year, and cost some \$7,000,000, including furnishings.

Following a quick, but good, lunch, went to the docks on the Bosphorus, where the Consul's launch, a boat called the "Hiawatha" took the Members on a trip up the Bosphorus as far as the submarine nets at the Black Sea. Passed by the extensive and ornate Dolmabshes Palace, right on the waterfront, and last home of the Sultans, and past the mosque of the same name. Further along, passed many of the residences of foreign consuls in Istanbul.

Passed the American Girls' College and Robert College, on hillsides overlooking the Bosphorus. In between them were the extensive towers and walls built by Sultan Fatih Mohammed, the Conqueror, in 1453 when he was besieging Constantinople and which are now being restored. Ruins line both banks of the Bosphorus, including an old Genoese fort. Where the Bosphorus spreads into the Black Sea, submarine nets have been installed.

It was quite misty on our return to Istanbul, but we could see the towers of minarets that cover the hills of the city. We took a quick trip to the covered bazaars of the city, hundreds of shops selling everything from ordinary articles, to gems, silver, leather, etc., and which are located in the arched stone buildings that once housed the Sultan's cavalry.

Consul General and Mrs. Arthur L. Richards had invited as many of the Members of the Committee and the officers of the plane crew as could come to drop by their residence for tea. At this reception were most of the families from the Consulate. Following the reception, which did not last long, some of the group had dinner (impromptu) with Mr. and Mrs. Nichlos from the Consulate. Some went to the hotel, where a belly dancer was the feature of the dining room it turned out.

ANKARA - Friday, October 21, 1955

We were originally scheduled to leave Istanbul at 1:00 p.m., but the Members felt that additional time should be given in Ankara to talks with Turkish government officials. We therefore left with some regret the comfortable Hilton Hotel at 9:00 a.m., and took off from Yesilkoy airport at 10:30, arriving at Ankara's Esenboga airport at 11:30. Ankara's airport is some 45 minutes from the city.

Attaturk, who deposed the Turkish Sultans and westernized Turkey with drastic measures, moved the capital from Istanbul to the plains near Angora (Ankara). The airport on which we landed was the scene of a fierce battle between TimurLame and the Turks under Beibert in 1402, in which some 100,000 horses engaged on either side. Although Ankara was started near an old village situated on two hills, it is growing rapidly and now numbers some 350,000 people.

At the airport to meet us were Ambassador Avra M. Warren; Eric C. Wendelin from the Embassy, who was to be our control officer; General Williams Riley, Director of the International Cooperation Administration; Major General Whitfield P. Shepard, Chief of JANMAT (Joint American Military Mission for Aid to Turkey); and Col. Harold E. Cotter. Hotel accommodations in

Ankara are extremely short; so we were put up with members of the American community. Representatives Zablocki, Jarman, Byrd, Church and Judd stayed with Ambassador and Mrs. Warren; Representatives Wigglesworth and Adair stayed with General and Mrs. Riley; Mr. Westphal stayed with Mr. Thomas F. Bland; Captain Benson with Col. Cotter; and Gray with Mr. and Mrs. Jack Goodyear.

The Committee was driven directly from the airport to the home of General and Mrs. Riley to have lunch. In attendance were officials of American units and their wives. During the luncheon, discussions were held by the Committee with the American officials, and immediately after lunch, the entire group went to the Ambassador's residence for a political, military and economic briefing. During the entire afternoon and evening, calls were made on Turkish government officials for discussions with them. The Committee called on the Prime Minister, Adnan Menderes, the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Fatin Rustu Zerlu, and on President Celal Bayar. These talks were interrupted at 6:00 in order that the Committee could serve as honored guests at the ceremonies opening an Atoms for Peace Exhibit, sponsored by the Ankara University and the United States Information Agency. At these ceremonies, President Bayar spoke, Ambassador Warren read a message from President Eisenhower; there were a few short speeches and the ceremony was over and all the guests went through the exhibit, which contained a scale model of an atomic power plant and other exhibits.

At 8:00 p.m. the Ambassador had the members of the group to a buffet supper. He is quite a hunter, and had game pie of ibex, pheasants and ducks that he has killed in Turkey and put down in cold storage. Attending the supper were a large number of American and Turkish officials. After the dinner, a group of Turkish singers, dancers and musicians, some 20 or more of them, came in to entertain the guests. The drummer ended up his last number by bashing in his drum. We had expected to have some sword dancers, but this feature did not materialize. Everyone went home early in order for us to get an early start to the airport for our flight to Beirut the following morning.

BEIRUT, LEBANON - Friday, October 21, 1955

Our hosts in Ankara were compelled to get up early, around 6:00 a.m., to give us breakfast and start us for the airport (?nboya) near Ankara in order to take off at 8:45. We had a wait while the Immigration man checked our passports and the airplane was prepared. Flew southwestward across the peninsula of Turkey (where alfalfa originated). Flew over Tanya Airfield,

on over the pass which has been traveled by invading armies from the time of Darius, Xerxes and Alexander, to the Mediterranean coast and to Beirut. Arrived at Beirut Airport just before 11:00 a.m.

Beirut in Lebanon is the resort town of the entire Middle East. Wealthy Saudi-Arabians, Iraqis, Egyptians, and others come to their homes in the mountains overlooking Beirut and sea during the hot summer months. In the winter the bare slopes of mountains furnish fine skiing in the Lebanon range of mountains, especially near the famed Cedars of Lebanon. The people are a mixture of half-Christian, half-Moslem. Like their forebears, the Phoenicians, they are shrewd traders; their port of Beirut is a free port, and the government balances its budget. South of Beirut are the Biblical cities of Sodom (now Sidon) and Tyre, still in the country of Beirut. In Beirut is the famed, almost 100-year old, American University of Beirut, which has a college enrolment of some 2,000, has 1,000 or more in its preparatory schools.

We were met at the airport by Mr. John Emerson, Charge d'Affaires at the Embassy in the Ambassador's absence; Mr. Hugh Farley, head of the ICA Mission; Mr. Coreneen, Public Affairs Officer; and Mr. Tony Rose, our central officer from the Embassy. We were put up at the Bristol Hotel, which was comfortable enough, but not as lush as Beirut's St. George Hotel which is on the bay. Immediately after our arrival, the Committee went to the Embassy for a general briefing. Following this briefing, we had lunch at the Hotel Bristol. Following this, some of the group were taken around the city, while some of us took advantage of the sunlight and the beach nearby to go in swimming.

At 8:15 p.m. Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. Emerson had an informal buffet dinner at their apartment. The President of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, Adel ?y Caseiran, was there; the Acting President of American University of Beirut, and many other Lebanese, American and other officials and businessmen. We had an excellent buffet dinner, and the Committee had an opportunity to talk with the Lebanese and other guests. Went home early to the Bristol Hotel and to bed.

BEIRUT, LEBANON - Saturday, October 22, 1955

For our full day in Beirut, we were up, had breakfast and were driven from the Bristol Hotel to the Taborrah Building where our United States Operations Mission has its offices. Mr. Hugh D. Farley, Director of our Foreign Operations Mission gave a briefing on the aid program. Mr. Thomas ?orenson covered the Information Service.

Following this briefing, at 11:00 we were driven to the beautiful campus of the American University of Beirut. The campus overlooks the Mediterranean. In the University itself, there are 2,000 students, and the school has an enrolment in its preparatory schools of 1,300. The Vice President of the University, Mr. Fred Berruf; Mr. Crawford, the Treasurer; and Dr. Charles Melik, former Lebanese Ambassador to the United States; showed the Committee around. The Board of Deans of the University was having a meeting, and the Committee met with them for a while.

At noon Adel ?ay Caseiran, President of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies had the Committee for lunch at the Alumni Club of the American University of Beirut. The Alumni Club was an attractive, modernistic building. After the luncheon, Mr. Caseiran, Dr. ?alik, and another Lebanese official met with the group, in a private room upstairs, for a discussion of the Arab-Israeli situation and the recent shipment of arms from the Soviet bloc to Egypt.

Prior to this luncheon, the Committee made a call on the Prime Minister of Lebanon, in his ornate office with a ceiling of intricate Arabic geometric design, overlooking the Mediterranean. As usual in Arabic countries, small cups of concentrated coffee, usually sickeningly sweet, lemonade, and cigarettes were offered the group. The Prime Minister spoke in French, and Charge d'Affairs John Emerson translated; the meeting was frank and lasted for some time.

The United States Sixth Fleet arrived in Beirut on this Saturday, and Members of the Committee had been invited to attend the opening of a canteen by the Lebanese American Club near the St. George Hotel. The Club had hundreds of Americans in their Navy uniforms at the canteen. At 6:30, John Emerson and his wife held a reception at the American Embassy garden in honor of the visit of the Fleet. This was a large affair. The band from the Fleet played for the affair. There were charcoal grills on the ground dispensing shish kebob on small sticks, with the thin, rubbery Arabic bread. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Farley asked some of the Members to have impromptu supper at their apartment, and several of us had a good, quick dinner with them and went on home to the hotel. Some were invited by Dr. Malik to have dinner at his home.

BEIRUT, LEBANON - Sunday, October 23, 1955

We were to leave Beirut to start our trip by car to Damascus, Amman (Jordan), Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and back to Beirut by the following Sunday. We packed our bags to travel light, leaving

some with the Embassy, and were on the road by 9:00 a.m. Outside Beirut, drove up the winding road over the Lebanon range of mountains, through resort towns on the hillsides where there are fine homes of the rich from all over the Middle East, Aley, Sofar and others. Over the top of the Lebanon Range, stopped at a Point IV terracing project. In the distance we could see the Cedars of Bereuk, not as famous as the Cedars of Lebanon, which were over a mountain range from us, but the same type of trees, among the oldest of living things, which have furnished building materials for structures in the area before and since Solomon's Temple. After topping the 5,000 foot divide of the Lebanon range which runs along the coast, we descended into the wide, fertile valley of the Litani River, between the Lebanon and anti-Lebanon mountains. At Chtaura we stopped for a minute, and shortly afterward traveled northward through rich farm lands, experiment stations of the Lebanese government and the American University of Beirut.

In the northern part of this valley are the fabulous ruins of Raelbek, 56 miles from Beirut. The city was built in honor of the Ayre-Phoenician god ?mul. The site was an important center for trade routes, and was a city even before Greco-Roman times. We walked through these ruins, where a considerable amount of restoration is being done. Over a bridge across a moat built by Arabs, we entered through the Citadel, a rectangular colonnaded area which led past huge walls enclosing a court once used to house the priests of Jupiter. This opened into a larger area, known as the Altar Courtyard. Roman Emperors Constantine and Theodosius once built Christian basilicas in this area. The most prominent building, however, was the temple of Jupiter, built on a raised platform. Originally the building was about 87 meters long and 47 wide, and was surrounded by 54 huge stone columns, only six of which are still standing. Each column in three sections measures 20 meters from base to capital and has a diameter of almost eight feet. Nearby was the Temple of Bacchus, in ornate Corinthian style, and the best preserved of all the temples. Surrounded by fifty Corinthian columns, each about 18.20 meters high, the walls of the building were in tact, but only ten columns remain standing. Nearby the entrance was a small circular temple of Venus.

After the visit to the ruins at Bailbek, we retraced our steps to stop at the Torbul model dairy farm. Passed two refugee camps near Baelbek. At the experimental farm, Mr. Cannon explained the influence the dairy and silo, the Holstein herd had had on dairying in Lebanon. Dr. McKee explained other phases of the Point IV program.

At Chtaura we had an excellent lunch in the garden back of a restaurant. This finished, we hurried on to the Lebanese-Syrian

border to keep up with our schedule. Crossing the anti-Lebanon range, we crossed into the dry mountains bordering Syria, through the Face of the Horn, into bleak, bare hill and plains. Were at the Syrian border by 4:00 p.m., and although we had to stop four times had no great delay in going on to Damascus.

DAMASCUS, SYRIA - Sunday, October 23, 1955

The group was set at the Syrian border by Mr. Alred L. Atherton, Jr., from the Damascus Embassy, who had made arrangement for our passage into Syria. Damascus is a large oasis in the middle of the dry hills of Syria. To the west, where we had come, lie the spurs of the anti-Lebanon mountains, and on the east are the outer fringes of the Great Syrian Desert. The city is at an elevation of 2296 feet. First settled about 2500 B.C., Damascus claims to be one of the oldest continually inhabited cities of the world, but it has frequently been overrun by invaders: Asians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, Romans and Moslems (since 636 A.D.). It was the capital of the ? Empire from 661 until 750 A.D. Its population is now estimated at about 345,000. New homes and wide avenues stretch up the side of the mountain, away from the street called Strait, the ?oukh, or ba- zaar in the old section, and the chapel marking the spot where Saint Paul is said to have stayed with Anemias, and St. Paul's Gate, a reconstruction of the window in the city wall from which Saint Paul is said to have made his escape in a basket after dark.

The group was taken directly to the New ? Hotel, which we reached at about 5:00 p.m. A briefing had been arranged at the Embassy, so that we were given only a few minutes to clean up. At the Embassy, Ambassador James S. Moore, Jr., conducted the briefing, aided by the following: Mr. Edward L. Waggoner, on the political scene; Lt. Col. Donald D. Dunlop, on the military situation; Mr. George Mann, psychological, and Mr. Carleton S. Ceon, Jr.; on the domestic problems. The Ambassador had planned a reception at his home in order that the Committee could meet Syrian officials and local businessmen. The group went directly from the Embassy to the residence for the reception. Following the reception, after all guests had left, a discussion was held with members of the American Mission, which lasted until almost 11:00 p.m. Most of the group then returned to the ? Hotel for dinner; others had dinner with people from the Embassy, such as Captain and Mrs. James C. Manley, Assistant Air Attachee.

DAMASCUS, SYRIA - Monday, October 24, 1955

This was to be a full day of discussions with Syrian officials and others. After an early breakfast at the hotel, the

Committee made a call at 9:15 on the Acting Prime Minister of Syria. There was a frank discussion of problems involving the Middle East. After this meeting, the Committee had a long discussion with the President of Syria, H. N. Shukri al-Cuwatili, cover problems involving Israel, Arab refugees from Palestine, and Soviet offers of arms to the Arab States. At every one of these talks, concentrated coffee, lemonade and cigarettes were offered frequently.

Following the meeting with the President, the Committee met with the speaker of the unicameral Syrian legislature (142 members), H. E. Natin al-Sudsi at Parliament Building. After an exchange of views with him, he took the group on a tour of the elaborate assembly room of the Parliament -- paneling of marble, walnut, mosaics, Arabic arches supporting a huge dome. The American Mission then held a meeting with Chairman Ih?m al-Jabiri of the Syrian Foreign Affairs Committee and other Members of his Committee. Speaking in French, Arabic and English, there was an interesting exchange of views on matters of mutual interest. It was necessary to end this meeting before everyone could fully extend his views. In leaving, Mrs. Church was held up for some time by questions from some of the Syrian legislators.

DAMASCUS, SYRIA - Tuesday, October 25, 1955

At 8:00 a.m., we were to start by automobile from Damascus for the Syro-Jordan border and Amman, the capital of Jordan. Bags were packed, breakfast finished, and we were loaded up in good time. Mr. Schubert E. Smith, our control officer in Damascus, was at the hotel early to finish off last minute things; Mr. Robert Strong, the Counsellor, came over to say goodbye, and Mr. Robert Lincoln, the USIA Information Officer, was to accompany us as far as the Jordan border.

The macadam road immediately outside Damascus was not too bad. The countryside looked rich and well-tended. This all changed soon, however. The countryside deteriorated into barren, rock-strewn fields, as did the road. Farmers were plowing their fields with wooden plows, with donkeys and camels. The black tents of nomads dotted the hills. Passed the refugee camp at Hanaman, Arabs who moved out of Israel during the fighting. For a short stretch, in the ?oran valley, the soil was rich and free of rocks; but not for long. For much of our way, the countryside was covered with black, lava-like rock; buildings were made of them. The good sized-village of Abtak, and the villages of ? and Ataman were entirely of this black rock. The city of Dorah was more imposing than other villages, and had been the headquarters in southern Syria when the French were in control there. The last half of our Syrian journey was made

over detours and roads under construction. Big rocks were beaten into smaller ones by Arabs with small mallets on whip-like handles. Women were carrying stones and basketfuls of small stones on their heads. There were enough people working on the road, but from their methods and movements, it may be some years before the road is completed.

JORDAN - Tuesday, October 25, 1955

At the border between Jordan and Syria we were met by Mr. Richard B. Parker, Second Secretary at the Amman Embassy. With him were Mr. Norman Thompson, Chief of the Economic Development Fund and Public Works man from the Embassy, and Mr. Ben Parker from the Point IV program. After clearing through Immigration and having a drink of water which the Embassy people had brought, we drove over a well-graded, gravel road.

At Jerash, we had difficulty maneuvering the roads through the village which were being worked on. Once through the Arab section of the village, however, we stopped at the ruins of an old Greco-Roman town of Jerash. It was a well-preserved example of an ancient town. The site was inhabited as early as 2,500 B.C. Apparently colonized by soldiers of Alexander the Great or one of his ? successors about 300 B.C. under the name "Geraca." From 84 to 63 B.C. it was in Jewish hands. Following the conquests of Pompey, it became one of the league of free cities known as the Decapolis, the ruins of which can be seen all over Jordan. The city of Amman was another member of this league. The city is believed to have enjoyed a quiet and prosperous 100 years and in the middle of the first century A.D. launched a large scale building program. A town plan consisting of a colonnaded street intersected by two principal cross streets was laid out and can still be seen today. We walked from the entrance semi-circle over the large-stone pavements up the street, some scarred with chariot wheels, a drainage channel running under the street. The temple of Zeus (163 A.D.) is on a hillside, most of the columns fallen, but its stone walls still intact. At the center of the long street was the Nymphaeum, a public water fountain and temple of the water nymphs built about 191 A.D. On another hill in the center of the city was a fine temple of Artemis (150 A.D.). There were two theatres, one of which, the South Theatre, could seat an estimated 6,000 spectators. Work was being done to restore this theatre, and plays are given in it on occasion. The city owed its existence to an excellent supply of water and to the fact that it lay along the ancient caravan trade route north from Arabia to Damascus, Aloppe and Antioch. It started to decline after 200 A.D., but supported at least 13 churches in the days of the Byzantine Empire. The Persian invasion of 614 and the Arab

invasion of 634 sealed its fate, and its excellent state of preservation is due to its remoteness until the present day.

After walking around the ruins, we had a picnic lunch in the shade of some trees nearby. Bought some coins and Greco-Roman earthenware, and small oil lamps from Arabs nearby. This completed, continued our dry, dusty ride to Amman. Through the bare hills that once were the Forests of Gilead, followed the tortuous charm and surrounding hills of the River Jelibah. By 3:30 we reached the city of Amman, capital of Jordan, the new city covering the valley where the old Roman town was, and spreading up the sides of the hills surrounding it. Most of the buildings were built of the grayish-white stone which make up the surrounding hills and countryside.

AMMAN, JORDAN - Tuesday, October 25, 1955

Jordan has some 1,500,000 people, and since the Israeli conflict some 500,000 of these have come from Israel as refugees. The capital, Amman, is about 3,200 feet above sea level, yet the Dead Sea, some fifty miles away, is about 1,300 feet below sea level. Within Jordan are some of the most famous of Biblical sites: Bethlehem, the birth-place of Jesus; Jericho, the site of the old walled city which was captured by the Jews; Hebron, where Abraham is buried; the River Jordan; the Dead Sea; the Mount of Olives; and the ancient walled city of Old Jerusalem.

The Embassy had made reservations for the Committee at the Amman Club. This hostelry, which is reached by climbing some fifty steps from the street level, was short of water when we arrived. We had fifteen minutes to clean off some of the dust of our trip, but the water ran out completely before we could all do this. Immediately after the Committee's arrival, they were taken to the Embassy for a briefing. This was conducted by Ambassador Lester D. Mallory; Mr. Harold J. Nelson, Director of the U.S. Operation Mission/Jordan; and Mr. Blake Cochran, Public Affairs Officer.

After this briefing and a discussion period (the briefing was held in a tin Quonset hut, and the native Americans had to await the discussion until they could attend their movie for the night), we were taken back to the hotel where the water situation had improved, and we had a chance to clean up before going to a reception held at the Ambassador's residence. Officials of the American, British, and Jordanian community were there. Following the reception, some of the Members had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sanger of the Embassy, while the rest of the group had a quiet, quick dinner at the hotel, where

Ed Pauley, Jr., now negotiating on oil with the Jordanian government, joined us.

AMMAN, JORDAN - JERUSALEM - Wednesday, October 26, 1955

We were to leave Amman early, at 8:00 a.m. for the Committee was to drive to Jerusalem, inspect refugee camps and experimental farms on the way. Immediately outside the town of Amman, inspected a refugee camp, Jabel-Huessin. From Amman we followed the small streams which flow into the Jordan. Past a government Agricultural College. Along the streams, fig, olive, and fruit trees were growing, as were terraced plots of vegetables. A sign along the road marked sea level. We continued downward, the streams still flowing below sea level, and gardens along the valley. An unusual town, called Salt, rising tier on tier up a mountainside. We crossed the Jordan, far below sea level, just above where it empties into the Dead Sea. Jericho lies on the western bank of the Jordan, above the balk-like hills of salt deposits on the banks of the river. Before we reached Jericho, the Committee stopped at the Mousa Alami Farm. This farm, of 2,000 acres, in the Jordan valley, was started some six to seven years ago by a Palestine refugee of that name. He reviewed his difficulties with the Jordan government in obtaining permission to drill wells and start the farm in the Jordan valley below sea level. Dutch engineers advised him to leach the soil of salt for several years before trying to grow anything on it, but by using small plots of bordered land, he started out growing cereals, and now grows cereals, vegetables and fruit trees on the expanded 2,000 acre place. He claimed that his 300-500 foot wells tapped the drainage from Jerusalem, but other Jordanians claimed he was tapping the local springs of Jericho and that any further expansion of his project might dry up Jericho's waters. He found it impossible to get Arab refugees from the refugee camps to move to the land, since they would lose their cards entitling them to relief funds from the United Nations Relief Works Agency. Finally, however, 100 older orphans of Israel refugees were given homes and were established on the land. In addition to these, some 1,200 refugees are employed part time on the farm project. Mousa Alami took a long time to tell his story, and to show the group around the farm, but it was an interesting project.

It was a short distance from the Mousa Alami farm to the new Arab village of Jericho. Near Jericho are four large refugee camps of Arabs from Israel, holding some 86,000 people. The Committee visited the Acabit Jehr Camp. Buildings were of adobe, mud-brick, reminiscent of villages in New Mexico, having similar roofs of poles and reeds or branches covered with mud as in all New Mexico villages. Families had small houses and a

walled entranceway. Went through the camp dispensary, through a supplementary feeding station, where those with doctors' prescriptions are given additional food. Inspected a number of the one-room homes. After a tour of the village, met with older representatives of the refugees, most of them professing to have been wealthy land-owners and men of position in Palestine before they fled Israel during the conflict. They were bitter about their lot, one going so far as to say that he could not say he was glad to meet representatives of America, since it was they who had with Britain and France established the Jews in Israel. The fact that the United States contributed some \$70 million to the United Nations agency which now supports the refugees each year, they felt, deserved no gratitude, since it was like a man inflicting a wound and then furnishing a doctor.

With us on the trip from Amman to Jerusalem was a Mr. Sauleh of the Jordan Department of Antiquities, who has been excavating in the sound which is all that is left of ancient Jericho. Near the refugee camp, he took us on a quick tour of recent excavations of a palace built by the Amayid Caliph Hieham about 724 A.D. Most unusual were the elaborate baths, some underground, and the mosaics which have been unearthed. In the ? bath was a perfectly preserved mosaic of a lion attacking some gazellee under a pomegranate tree.

From this site, we went to the mounds of dirt that are all that are left of ancient Jericho. The site is under the cliff-like Mount of Temptation, on the top of which is an old Turkish Fort. Halfway up the steep cliff hangs a Greek Orthodox Monastery, supposedly built around the traditional cave in which Christ fasted forty days and forty nights after he was baptized in the Jordan nearby. It was on the Mount of Temptation that Satan tried to tempt Jesus with worldly gains. Across the river from the Mount are the hills of Noah. Mr. Sauleh took us to the top of the hill which has grown up over Ancient Jericho. Clean-cut trenches have been cut down into the mound, and Mr. Sauleh estimated that the deepest of the pits, to bedrock, showed that the site had been lived on since the Flint Period (Neolithic, pre-Pottery), before pottery, iron or bronze, some 6,000 to 7,000 years before Christ. On one cut some 25 feet high, Sauleh estimated that 27 cities had existed. The walls of a city of the early Shepherd kings had been uncovered, these dating back 1,000 years or so. Bones of humans from this period were strewn around the diggings. These diggings go further back than the Jericho of Biblical days. The traces of that city, whose walls fell with the trumpets of the Jews, is of too recent a date to show any remnants.

From ancient Jericho we drove to the Winter Palace Hotel in the modern town of Jericho. Had a good lunch on the terrace of the

hotel, of the inevitable lamb, the favorite in Arab countries, as well as the Hummus, a concoction of ground chick peas and sesame oil, about the consistency of cream of wheat, and having a cheese-like taste.

At Jericho we were 855 feet below sea level. On our route to Jerusalem, however, we descended still further to the northern shore of the Dead Sea which is 1300 feet below sea level. Nearby the Jordan empties into the Dead Sea, and a monument marks the spot where Jesus was baptized by John the Baptist. During a short stop at the Dead Sea, some had a chance to go in swimming in it. This was an experience, for one could lie on his back, and without moving a muscle have his feet and head stay sticking out of the buoyant salt water. You couldn't sink in the water, for your head always remained out of the water, although at times it was hard to keep your feet from floating backward or forward, instead of straight down. If the salt got in your eyes, however, it burned considerably, and after staying in the water for a few minutes, your skin had a tingling sensation.

From the Dead Sea, the climb to Jerusalem is a steep one over winding roads through desolate country, most of the mountains of pure stone outcrop covered lightly with soil in places. It was nearing sunset when we could see the silhouette of the city built on a hill 2,466 feet high.

Jerusalem is bisected by the Armistice Line resulting from the Palestine conflict of 1948, leaving the greater part of the new city in the hands of the Jews, and most of the old, historical city, surrounded by its massive, medieval walls in the hands of the Arabs. The most important historical and religious sites are in the Old City under Jordan control.

Reservations had been made for the group at the American Colony Hotel. This unusual institution, begun before the turn of the century by a Mr. Spofford from Chicago, is still operated by the founder's daughter, Mrs. Yesta, and the latter's daughter (Mrs. Lind) and son. The hotel consists of two large buildings in a compound, part of it the former home of the Spoffords. The American Consul General in Jerusalem, William R. Cole, Jr., and John A. Sabini, Consul had met us at Jericho and came into Jerusalem with the Committee. Assigned to our rooms, large, high-ceilings, smooth stone floors, water jars of porous earthenware which kept the water cool for drinking which had been boiled by the hotel management.

Consul General Cole had a reception for the Committee in the hotel, so that this only involved cleaning up and dressing and walking over to the attractive special room of the American

Colony Hotel. At this reception, Mr. Cole had a number of local officials and residents of Jerusalem. Mrs. Vesta, who had lived in Jerusalem for 72 of her 74 years, and Mrs. Katy Nimr Antonius (telephone 74063), a proponent of the Arab cause, vied for the honors of Queen of Jerusalem. After this reception, we had dinner in the hotel and went to bed.

JERUSALEM - Thursday, October 27, 1955

Jerusalem was an ancient Jebusite city before David captured it and made it the capital of Israel. It was destroyed twice by the Romans, and was rebuilt as a pagan city by Hadrian starting in 137 A.D. In 614 A.D. the Persian King, Chosroes II, captured it and massacred its inhabitants. Byzantium recaptured the city in 628, only to lose it to the Arabs coming in on the crest of the great Islamic expansion in 637. The city was in Moslem hands until 1099, when the Crusaders, under Godfrey de Bouillon, captured it. The Crusaders established the "Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem," and maintained control of the city until 1187, when it was taken by Saladin. In 1517 it came within the Ottoman Empire. Suleiman the Magnificent built its present walls in 1542, and the city remained in Turkish hands until World War I when it was taken by the British. The plan of the city walls is roughly square. The old city is built on two ridges, Mount Moriah on the east and Mount Zion on the west.

At 9:00 a.m. on October 26, we had a morning free. Drove by the walls of old Jerusalem, into the valley below the walls and to the ridge, running north and south to the east of the city which is the Mount of Olives. Kaiser Wilhelm built a hospital on the Mount (Augusta Victoria Hospital) which is now used by the United Nations Relief Works Agency. Above the Mount of Olives is Mount Scopus, most of which consists of an Israeli enclave within Arab territory and in which are located the Hebrew University and Hadassah Hospital. There are a number of important Biblical sites on the Mount, the most important of which is the Chapel of Ascension of Christ, which is now a mosque but in which Christians are permitted to hold mass on certain days. We visited the small chapel, walking through an arch surmounted by gunnery towers manned by Jordan troops. From a platform nearby we had an excellent view of Jerusalem and the surrounding country. In the distance were the Dead Sea and Bethlehem. Prominent above the walls of Jerusalem was the Dome of the Rock, built by Caliph 'Abdul Malik in 691 over a rock which is reputedly the place where Abraham was about to sacrifice Isaac, where David erected an altar, where Solomon erected the altar of burnt offerings when he built the Temple, and the point from which the Prophet Muhammad is supposed to have ascended for a nocturnal visit to Heaven.

Below the Mount of Olives is the Garden of Gethsemane, where Jesus prayed while the Disciples slept nearby, and where Judas betrayed Him. On the spot now is the Church of St. Mary Magdalene and the adjoining garden. Nearby is the fine Church of All Nations, built in 1925. The large rock before the altar is supposed to be that on which Christ and his disciples rested. In the garden were ancient olive trees, with attractive walks and flowers.

We drove within the walled city to the Dome of the Rock, the site of Solomon's temple. Around the octagonal building were colonades and large spaces of paving and stairs. Nearby was the site of the Tower of Antonio, built by Herod for Marc Antony. It was on this site that Jesus prayed and chased out the money lenders. Nearby is the Wailing Wall of the Jews, supposed to be the foundation and all that remains of Solomon's temple. Many temples have been built on the site. The Arab mosque that is there now is decorated with glazed tiles and Saracenic windows. Within a grill of French Crusader work surrounds the Sacred Rock of Abraham, David and Muhammad. It was here that the Jews made sacrifices, and a hole in the rock allowed the blood of lambs, etc., to flow down the side of the mountain. We climbed down a steep stair to a cave under the rock.

Near the Dome of the Rock is the Mosque Al-Aksa, or "Furthest Mosque." This is believed to be in part a modification of a church built by the Emperor Justinian in the sixth century A.D. Recent earthquakes have caused damage and there have been recent repairs. Through a window we could see the site of the Pool of Salom. Near this mosque, we walked across a large open space of stone paving, to the edge of the Wall of Jerusalem, then descended some steep steps into a maze of large arches under the pavement which was supposed to have been Solomon's stables. The area covered by these arches under the pavement was immense.

From the Mosque area, we went through the narrow, steep streets, filled with shops, vendors, people carrying every conceivable thing. The spot called Ecce Homo on one of the streets is supposed to be the place where Jesus came after his trial, with his crown of thorns and robe of purple to start through the fourteen stations surrounding his crucifixion.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre is supposed to cover the area of Golgotha or Calvary and the tomb of Christ. The location was fixed upon by the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, in about 325 A.D. Constantine built two churches here, on either side of Golgotha, one over the site of the tomb and one over the place where the True Cross (now in Rome) was found. These were destroyed in 614. Three churches were built over the site, including Golgotha in 616. More buildings were added but

the whole complex was destroyed in the tenth century. A new church was built in 1037, but the Crusaders considered it too insignificant and put up a large Romanesque church which covered all the holy places and chapels. The facade of the building we saw is all that remains of the Templar's church, and it and the rebuilt dome inside are supported by huge timber and steel girders and are in a bad state of disrepair. The Greeks have rebuilt many of the chapels on the inside, during the 19th century.

Immediately inside the Holy Sepulchre is a long, flat stone, where Jesus is supposed to have been anointed after his descent from the cross. Nearby in a chapel within a chapel, which could only be entered by bending low, and lighted only by candlelight was the tomb where Christ was buried in the garden and tomb prepared by the wealthy man, Joseph of Arimathea, which was adjacent to Calvary. We descended into the lower depths of the church where there are the caves where Queen Helena was supposed to have found the True Cross with the two crosses of the thieves crucified with him. From this site, upward, but not at too great a distance within the church, was the stone rock, covered with elaborate altars and Russian icons, where the Cross of Calvary was supposed to have stood.

To get back to the cars, we had to walk a considerable distance through the maze of narrow streets and bazaars of old Jerusalem. Shortly after noon, the Members of the Committee had an interesting and lengthy meeting with the Acting Governor of Jerusalem, Adam Husseini, a young man who spoke English very well, and who had attended the reception at the hotel the night before.

In the afternoon, after a quick lunch at the American Colony Hotel, we drove 25 minutes, over winding mountain roads, to Bethlehem, southwest of Jerusalem. There is so much stone in the Holy Land that almost all houses are built of square, white or cream stone blocks, the roofs usually covered by the stone round domes. Near Bethlehem Rachel died, and a building is pointed out as her tomb. Bethlehem was the home of Boaz and Naomi, the scene of the last part of the book of Ruth, the home of Jesse and David, and the birthplace of Jesus. Nearby are the Shepherds' Fields, some allocated to each domination, from which the shepherds saw the Star of Bethlehem and heard the angels telling of the birth of Christ.

The Church of the Nativity is an enormous fortress-like series of buildings. Constantine erected a basilica over a grotto long believed to have been the birthplace of Christ. In the sixth century Justinian completely rebuilt it to make the church which stands today. Our guide lifted wooden coverings on part of the

floor to show mosaics which are believed to be from Constantine's church. The site of the manger is below the altar of the church, which is primarily controlled by the Greek Orthodox Church, with other communities having certain rights of access and use. The place of birth is indicated by a silver star set in the stone floor. Near it is a replica of the stone manger, in which the Christ Child was reportedly placed after birth. It is claimed that the original is in the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome.

Near the chapel of the manger was the cave where St. Jerome translated the Old Testament from Hebrew into Latin. His tomb is also there, as are those of some of his disciples.

Before returning to Jerusalem, we drove a considerable distance over a rough, country road to one of the border villages between Israel and Jordan. Here barbed wire fences ran through a town, and sentries were on guard. We were told that both sides were extremely strict in preventing any exchange of conversation or goods, and that no people were permitted to cross the line because of the danger of an incident. The authorities insisted that separated families could not meet. At Christmas time, however, Christians from the Israel side are permitted to go to the Holy places at Bethlehem.

At 6:30, after dark, the Committee had a briefing from, and a discussion with, the American representatives on the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization at their offices in Jerusalem. Colonel Robert Hummel, U.S. Marines, and Mr. Graham Lucas, an American, reviewed the UNTSO efforts to carry out the United Nations resolutions concerning the Arab Israel problem.

Following this meeting, we returned to the hotel. Some members of the group had been invited by a Mrs. Katy Antonius for tea and to meet with a number of guests including Raja El Issa, a newspaperman and Said Al Addean, Jordanian Minister of Economics and Education. They returned to the hotel for dinner. It was Jack Benson's birthday, and although the hotel had not had time to whip up a cake, they provided a pumpkin pie with as many candles as they and Mr. Zablocki could find between them.

ISRAEL - NEW JERUSALEM - TEL AVIV - Friday, October 28, 1955

On this morning, members of the Far Eastern Study Mission were to meet with Congresswoman Edna F. Kelly and the members of her group (Congressman Lenore K. Sullivan, Congressman Thomas Dodd, Congressman Wayne Hayes, Mr. Roy Bullock and Captain Jack Taylor) for the trip through Israel.

We had had breakfast at the American Colony Hotel, packed, and were at the Mendelbaum Gate, the checkpoint between Jerusalem and Israel, by our scheduled time, 9:00 a.m., but the Embassy cars from Tel Aviv were not yet there. Finally, the Members drove on to the King David Hotel in New Jerusalem, but the Kelly group had not yet arrived there. Across the street from the King David Hotel is the modern YMCA, probably the most handsome YMCA building in the world.

Mrs. Kelly's group arrived soon thereafter, accompanied by such a horde of Embassy Tel Aviv and USOM and Israeli officials that there was hardly room for any of the Members of the study group to fit into the cars they had brought with them, much less the baggage. Stephen A. Koczak was to have been our control officer. After much difficulty, we finally got into cars for a drive around New Jerusalem. Drove past Herod's Tomb to a point on the demilitarized zone looking over Bethlehem and Jerusalem. Drove to Mount Zion and climbed up innumerable steps to the Dormition church, where Mary, the Mother of Jesus was supposed to have died (gone to sleep), to the Cynaecium, the site of the Last Supper. First of all, however, were taken to the simple tomb of David.

At 11:15 the entire party had a meeting with Acting Prime Minister of Israel, Eshkol, who was assisted in the discussion by a subordinate named Herzog.

Although it was after 12:00 when this meeting was completed, the group was taken for a three-hour drive to Beersheba in Southern Israel at the northern tip of the Negev. All over the stony hills of Israel near Jerusalem, new buildings were going up or had been completed, which was true throughout all Israel. In the last seven years 800,000 people have come into the country, so that the population is now nearing two million people. As we left the stony, terraced hills near Jerusalem on the Ness-Harim road, we drove for miles through the plowed, rich-looking fields of the Lachish area. Pipelines for irrigation were along every road; fields were plowed in large tracts; trees, principally Eucalyptus, were planted along all the roads; piles of fertilizer could be seen ready for spreading; newly built villages could be seen everywhere. We were passed on the road by four huge trucks carrying camouflaged Sherman tanks, and one reconnaissance vehicle, for we were told next day that Israel was in a state of limited mobilization.

The city of Beersheba, with some 21,000 population, the old city of the seven wells, is the Israeli capital of the Negev. Here Abraham, Jacob and Isaac visited. A handsome hotel, modernistic and well-finished, has been built to house visiting technicians to the farming area. The Committees had a good lunch here, and

heard a short speech from the Mayor of the Town, which was answered by Mr. Zablocki and Mrs. Kelly.

After leaving the HIAS Hotel (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society) in Beersheba, we were driven westward to visit a Kibbutz, or communal farm settlement, Nahal-Oz, on the Gaza Strip border. It was after sundown by the time we arrived. The Gaza Strip extends northward from Egypt along the coast of Israel and has been the scene of recent raids and retaliations by Israelis and Egyptians. The newly built houses in the settlement were surrounded by trenches in the direction of the Gaza Strip. A number of young Israeli men and women greeted the group, and a young Israeli spoke of recent border incidents in fairly good English.

From this settlement, we had a drive of almost two hours in the dark up the Mediterranean coast to Tel Aviv, reaching the city at 6:30. Tel Aviv has been built near Jaffa, the seaport, since 1909, first with money supplied by the Jewish National Fund. Today, Tel Aviv and Jaffa are under one municipal authority, and the population is close to 400,000. Our hotel, the Dan, was an excellent one, built right on the Mediterranean, with the surf keeping up its roar at all times.

Mr. Lincoln B. Hale, head of the foreign operations group, asked all of the Members of the group to come by his apartment for a quick buffet dinner. Since he assured that the group could leave early, most of us did proceed to his apartment and had a good buffet supper, and were home by an early hour. A number of the officials of the Embassy and the United States Operation Mission were there, so that there was an opportunity to discuss problems.

Saturday, October 29, 1955

This was the Hebrew Sabbath. The Committee had wished to visit a number of projects in northern Israel and proceed to Haifa for the night, enroute to Beirut the next day. The Embassy had been so persistent in referring to the Jewish dislike for travelling on the Sabbath (although arrangements were made for Mrs. Kelly's group to travel to Old Jerusalem on the spur of the moment), that the Committee consented to stay in Tel Aviv for the day. Customs of the Jewish Sabbath are something. In addition to the difficulties of travelling, we could have boiled eggs for breakfast but no fried ones; tea was available, but coffee was obtained only with difficulty, and toast was out.

The entire morning was to be taken up with briefings at the Embassy. Ambassador Edward B. Lawson was away, but

Counsellor Ivan B. White, started the briefing, assisted by Dr. Lincoln B. Hale, head of the foreign operations mission, and Colonel Leo J. Query, the Army Attache. Mrs. Kelley's group left this briefing early in order to proceed to Old Jerusalem, but the Members of the Zablocki group remained until almost noon, discussing problems involving Israel and the Arab States.

In the basement of the Embassy we replenished necessities for the trip from the small commissary which the Embassy has for American employees. A lunch in the hotel -- and on the Sabbath it had to be boiled -- which was probably a relief for our stomachs. For the afternoon, for the first time in weeks we were free to write letters, catch up on reports. Some of us even had a chance to swim in the high surf of the Mediterranean.

That evening, at 6:00, the Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. White held a reception for the Members of the Study Mission. The Kelley group had just returned from Old Jerusalem. Senator Theodore Green, who with Pat Holt of the Foreign Relations Committee staff, had been to the Far East and to Tel Aviv, were there. Other guests included members of the American and Israeli offices.

From this reception we returned to the Hotel Dan, where the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Myerson, was giving a dinner for the Members. The Jewish Sabbath ends at sundown, so all the wraps were off for this dinner, and we did not have to have only boiled things. There was a large assortment of Israeli officials there -- the Deputy Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. Laskov; Col. Vivian Herzog, the so-called Commander of Jerusalem; Col. Uval Neeman; a Mr. Winer, a water expert; a Mr. Kenyon, an American representing Israel in the United States; Mr. Arthur Lourie, Assistant Deputy Director General of the Foreign Ministry; Dr. Walter Eytar; Mr. Arad and Mr. Tadmor, both of the latter from the Foreign Office. The dinner ended with a long speech by the hostess, Mrs. Myerson, and opportunity to answer questions, and appropriate speeches by Mr. Zalocki and Mrs. Kelley and Senator Green.

TEL AVIV - Sunday, October 30, 1955

We were to fill into this Sunday everything the Committee had wished to telescope into two days on their original schedule. We left the hotel in care at 7:00 a.m., which required getting up at around 5:45 a.m. to have bags packed and breakfast before starting. Drove through Tel Aviv into the country, with a military escort of motorcycles. Kept up a furious pace, even though buses were picking up Israelis in military uniforms all along the road for the "limited mobilization." Eucalyptus trees

along the road and orange groves in fields. Through the town of Natanya, named after Nathan Strauss. It was some seventy miles to Nazareth, our first destination.

Before reaching the steep hills on which Nazareth rests in a bowl, passed the town of Neggido, and the plains of Armageddon, the scene of many decisive battles in Biblical history and where the last and final great battle of the world shall be fought at the end of time. The ascent from these plains up the steep hills around Nazareth was over a horseshoe road. It was not until we got to the top of the hill that we could see the village of Nazareth, its buildings of the white stone of Palestine. We drove directly to St. Joseph's Church, built over the spot where Joseph had his carpenter shop. Nearby, now under excavation preparatory to the building of a new church, was the place where Mary was to hear the announcement from an Angel that she was to be the mother of the Christ Child. Arrangements had been made for the group to attend mass. The general mass had just concluded, but another mass was held within the arched chapel within the church. After the mass, the group was shown a cave under the chapel where Joseph's carpenter shop might have been (it was not clear whether this was the carpenter shop or where the Holy Family might have lived).

NAZARETH - BEIRUT - Sunday, October 30, 1955

After the services at St. Joseph's chapel, we walked through the excavations being made in the ruins of old churches that cover the spot where the Angel came to Mary. Then got in the cars for another rugged ride to the Hula River project. On the way passed a number of Biblical sites. Passed near Cana, where Christ performed his first miracle, changing water into wine at the wedding of Cana. For some distance drove along the shores of Lake Tiberius, which is the Sea of Galilee. On the northern point of this Lake is the Mount (Monte Beatitudini) where Christ gave the Sermon on the Mount, and fed the multitude from a few fishes and loaves of bread.

From the Sea of Galilee, we climbed precipitously up the mountainside to an old British, concrete blockhouse, where we could look over the Hula valley, where the Jordan River flows into a swamp and then into Galilee. The Israeli's plan to drain the swamp of Hula, making some 12,000 acres of land cultivable. The Hula swamp is some 200 feet below sea level, while Lake Tiberius (Galilee) is 700 feet below sea level, this change taking place in the space of ten miles. This project was included in the Eric Johnston proposals relating to the entire Jordan valley, but the Israeli's plan to go on through with this portion of the plan.

At Hula we left the Kelley group and Senator Green, and our party were to drive on to Acre, the City of Crusaders, have lunch north of that city and drive on up the coast to the border between Israel and Lebanon. After leaving Hula, we took a circuitous road down through the mountains, through ancient groves of olive trees, and were soon on the plains along the Mediterranean coast. We had to get gasoline for the cars at Acre. Drove through the old town, past the crusaders fortresses along the waterfront and through the old gates of the walled city.

Following the coast north of Acre, the road followed an old Roman aqueduct, running over valleys and mountains. Lunched at the Dolphin House overlooking Mediterranean. We reached the Lebanese border at 4:15, where Tony Ross and the drivers who had driven us from Beirut to Amman were waiting for us.

The Embassy at Beirut had arranged for the party to meet with the President of Lebanon, Camille Chamoun, that night, immediately after our return to Beirut. It was completely dark before we reached Beirut, and construction on the road and traffic congestion around it delayed our arrival somewhat. We washed hurriedly, however, at the Bristol Hotel, where the Embassy had had all the things we had left in Beirut placed in our rooms. Did reach the President's residence at shortly after 7:00 p.m. President Chamoun was very hospitable, and his wife was one of the most attractive ladies of state we had met. The Committee had a long and interesting talk with the President. We stayed even after the time set for the Committee to have dinner with Foreign Minister Lahoud at the St. George Hotel. In addition to John Emmerson and Tony Rose from the Embassy, there were many of the Beirut people we had met the preceding week, including Mr. Malik, and the President of the General Assembly, Mr. Osserein.

This was a good dinner, but we had had a long day and were delighted to follow the Lebanese custom of jumping up from the table and going home.

BEIRUT - CAIRO - Monday, October 31, 1955

Breakfast at Beirut in the Bristol Hotel, bags packed, to the airport and wheels off at 9:25, for the 365 mile trip to Cairo. One of our engines developed an oil leak, so it was feathered, or turned off, and we had an easy trip to Cairo on three motors, our arrival delayed, however, until 11:15. Landed at Cairo International Airport, which until the recent ouster of King Farouk, was named after him, and during World War II was the American base of Payne Field. It was a considerable

distance into Cairo, some 45 minutes, through the gaudy residential district of Heliopolis, a suburb of Cairo. Building and street construction were going on everywhere. Near the Semiramis Hotel where we were to stay, a New Shepherd's Hotel is going up on a new site, the old hotel having burned as the result of riots and its site now a parking lot. In a nearby block, construction is starting on a new Hilton Hotel. Our hotel and the two new ones overlook the Nile.

We were met at the Cairo airport by Mr. Parker T. Hart, Counselor of the Embassy; Mr. Glen B. McClelland, Acting Country Director of U.S. Operations Mission Egypt; Mr. Burr F. McKee, Acting Public Affairs Officer; and Mr. Barr V. Washburn, Administrative Officer who was to be our guide while there.

From the airport, the Members of the Committee were driven directly to the Embassy, without stopping at the hotel, for discussions with Ambassador Henry A. Byroade. This lasted for more than an hour and a half. We had a short, hurried lunch at the Semiramis Hotel, which was conveniently only a block and a half from the Embassy. After lunch had our only chance to drive to the Pyramids. Drove over the Nile, with its tall-sailed fulucah boats, to the island of El Gezira, where the Zamalek residential area is located. The three large Pyramids near the sphynx are only about twenty minutes out of Cairo, and are on the edge of the desert where the cultivated and irrigated fields along the Nile abruptly end. Passed Mina House, a large hotel near the Pyramids where the Cairo Conference was held during World War II. The Pyramids are over-powering. Although they were built more than 2,000 years before Christ's birth, and the finished stone facing has fallen from almost all of their surfaces, they are a sight to see. Cheops' Pyramid is some 450 feet high; some 2,300 blocks, each weighing two and a half tons, went into its building. It is estimated that 100,000 men, working twenty years, were required to built it. Nearby is the Sphynx, the huge lion with a woman's face and the inscrutable smile. Camel drivers and guides were there like flies. Took some pictures of some of us on camels. Had no time to visit the Sakarah area, where there are the older, but not so large, step Pyramids, near the old capital of Egypt, Memphis. Although it was almost sundown, drove back to crowded Cairo and into the old section of the city to the Citadel. This is a fortress series of buildings on a hill overlooking Cairo. Some of the buildings are supposed to have been built by Napoleon during his Nile Campaign. Surmounting the Citadel is the Mosque of Mohammed Ali, and nearby the old palace of the Turkish rulers. Went into the Mosque, which inside was faced with fine marble, like many of the mosques we have seen, huge and impressive.

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At 7:00 p.m., Mr. and Mrs. Hart, the Counselor of the Embassy, were having a reception for the Members of the Committee at their home. After this we had dinner at the hotel and went to bed.

CAIRO - Tuesday, November 1, 1955

A full day of briefings and discussions for the Members. Up early, breakfast at the Hotel Semiramis, and ready for the first appointment at 8:30 a.m., this one at the United States Information Service building in the Embassy compound, for a meeting with Mr. Burt F. McKee and the Information Agency and Educational Exchange staffs. Following this, there was a meeting with Mr. Glen B. McClelland and the U.S. Operations Mission staff for a general review of the International Cooperation Administration's program in Egypt.

At noon the Members of the Committee were taken by Ambassador Byroade to the Presidency for a meeting with Prime Minister Gamal Abd Al Nasser. This meeting lasted for more than an hour and a half.

For lunch, most of us went back to the hotel. Congressman Adair had lunch with Ambassador and Mrs. Byroade, since they are his constituents. For the afternoon we were free to do as we pleased. Some worked or caught up on correspondence. Some went to the Museum, where the Tutankamen exhibit, containing the fabulous contents of that ruler's tomb. The Egyptians believed that death was only a preparation for another life, and that the body and tomb at death must provide the ruler for his passage to another world. In the tomb were every kind of utensil (cooking, beds, chairs, chariots, jewelry) that he could use in the hereafter. His tomb was discovered in the 1920's at the Valley of the Kings near Luxor. His mummified body has been returned to the tomb, but the gold caskets, one within another, within which his body was placed, are in the Cairo Museum. These caskets in turn had been placed in a large stone sarcophagus (which, too, is at Luxor), and the entire thing surmounted with one large, gilded, box-like covering after another, the largest the size of a small room. The gold and inlaid caskets were fabulous, as were some of the jewels and utensils. Small inlaid boats, fully rigged were on display. This was the most important of the displays, and we had little time to look at other exhibits of mummies, statues and caskets.

At 6:00 p.m. the entire group made a call on the Acting Foreign Minister, Khurait Said, who was leaving within the next few days with his wife for his first visit to the United States to attend

the United Nations sessions. He was looking forward to his trip with much anticipation.

From this meeting the Committee was driven out past the Pyramids to a desert tent which Ambassador Byroade maintains in the desert. It was full moon, and from the tent we could see the three Pyramids at Mina, and the lights of Cairo and the valley along the Nile below us. Ambassador Byroade was holding a meeting with Prime Minister Nasser beginning at 7:00 p.m., so that he did not arrive at his own party until some of the Members were leaving. Although it had been quite warm in Cairo, it was so chilly at the desert tent that sweaters felt comfortable, and most of the guests sat on the sofas and ottomans within the tent. Had an excellent buffet supper, including hamburgers grilled over charcoal. Most of the principal American officials were there, and a good number of newspaper men from Cairo and the Middle East. We left the dinner early, for it was quite a drive back to Cairo, and we had to pack for an early rising again.

BAGHDAD, IRAQ - Wednesday, November 2, 1955

We got up at the terrible hour of 5:30, to have the bags down, have breakfast, and take the 45 minute ride out to the Cairo International Airport. Got there in good time, and were off the field by 8:15 for the 870 mile trip to Baghdad. Flew over the Suez Canal, northeast to the Fertile Crescent where the Tigris and Euphrates form a plain which was irrigated for centuries, and where the Garden of Eden was supposed to have been. Landed at Baghdad Airport at 12:45, and were met by Ambassador Waldemar J. Gallman; Counselor W. Clyde Dunn; Mr. Hermann F. Eilts, and Mr. Samuel O. Ruff, the two to be our escort officers for our stay here; Mr. Sayyid Usamah Tahsin Qadri; Dr. Henry Wiens, Director of USOM; and Col. Thomas R. Hannah, Chief of the MAAG in Baghdad.

Directly from the airport, Ambassador Gallman took the Members to call first on the King and Crown Prince. King Faisal II is the son of King Ghazi and the grandson of King Faisal I, who led the Arab revolt against Turkey during World War I. He is a direct descendant of the Prophet Muhammad, became King at the age of four, and assumed his royal powers in 1953 when he became eighteen. He was educated at Harrow in England and visited the United States in 1952. The Crown Prince, Abdul Ilah, is a nephew of Faisal I and has been Regent of Iraq from 1939 until the majority of the King in 1953. He has been to the United States twice, once in 1945, and again with the King in 1952. He now acts as Adviser to his nephew, the King.

From this meeting, the Committee met with the Foreign Minister, Burhanuddin Bashayan, for a discussion of the problems of the country and the United States.

The Embassy had not been able to find accommodations at a hotel in Baghdad for the entire group. The Ambassador, therefore, had Chairman Zablocki, Mrs. Church, Dr. Judd and Mr. Westphal stay at his residence, and Congressmen Jarman, Byrd, Adair and Wigglesworth, and Captain and Benson and Gray were put up at the very comfortable Government Guest House, which they called the White House.

For lunch the day of our arrival, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn had the entire group at their home, for lunch prepared by their Indian cook. With the calls made by the Committee on the officials, the luncheon did not start until almost 2:30. At 4:30 Prime Minister and Acting Minister of Defense, Nuri al-Said, whom some consider one of the most intelligent and important leaders in the Middle East, called at the Government White House to meet with the Committee. In World War I he was Chief of Staff of the Arab forces, and has continued to play an important part in Iraqi affairs since that time. Iraq has had 53 Cabinets, and he has been Prime Minister twelve times. He is about 67 years old, and was a very unassuming, pleasant person.

From this meeting, the Committee drove to the Embassy-Residence to have briefings and discussions with Embassy officials. Ambassador Gallman, Mr. Wiens of USOM, and Col. Hannah and Mr. Eilts, handled most of the discussion on the Embassy side. After the discussion, Mr. Lawrence J. Hall, the Public Affairs Officer, showed a film prepared by the U.S. Information Service, and discussed USIS problems.

For dinner that evening, Foreign Minister Bashayan had the Members of the Study Mission for a buffet dinner. The dinner was held at Amanah Hall, a large community building designed for official or other entertainment. The walls of the building were lighted with colored lights as we drove in through the gates. Inside the building were huge rooms with supporting pillars, wood paneling on the walls, part way to the ceiling, the later almost thirty feet from the floor. After meeting and talking in this first large room, we went into an adjoining large room where two large tables the length of the room were loaded with food and fruits. We were pressed to eat the outstanding local delicacies: masguff, the local flattened smoked fish; and kuzi, which is lamb or mutton stuffed with rice, nuts and raisins. Instead of serving our plates and sitting down in the occidental custom, the guests took something on their plates, moved a few feet from the table and finished that and then took something

else. So the entire buffet dinner was eaten standing conveniently around the buffet tables.

We did not leave our hosts as soon as was the custom in Lebanon and Israel, but groups talked only for a short while before we got away and went back to our respective sleeping quarters for the night.

BAGHDAD - Thursday, November 3, 1955

At least we didn't have to get up at 5:30 this morning, but the Committee's first appointment was at 8:30. Then, too, the group had been asked to visit a school run by local employees for children of American government workers in Baghdad. We had breakfast at the Embassy and at the guest house, and joined before 8:30. The American Government Employees' school was conducted in a rented home. Some 107 children have classes in the grammar school grades. Children doing high school work can come there for study and help on their correspondence courses, but they have no regular classes. Visited a number of the classrooms. The school is run on a cost basis, and tuition for each child last year cost the parents between \$300 and \$400. About \$7,000 from the Point IV appropriation last year, however, was utilized for purchasing equipment and books.

Next on the schedule was a visit to Baghdad College, a school run by Jesuit Fathers on the banks of the Tigris in the Sulaikh District outside Baghdad. Driving through the streets of Baghdad, buildings, principally of the distinctive large yellow bricks, were going up everywhere. Iraq is undergoing a period of economic development, utilizing the millions of dollars it gets from oil revenues.

The Jesuit Baghdad College was a pleasant campus of date palms, lawns, flowers, playgrounds and substantial, yellow-brick buildings, surrounded by a yellow brick wall. The college has classes equivalent to an American high school and the first year of college. It started in 1932 in two small buildings in downtown Baghdad, grew out of that, and moved once before obtaining its present grounds. It has some 725 students, composed entirely of Iraqi's and a few Persians. The Iraqi government requires that a certain number of classes be given in Arabic, and prescribes certain scientific courses in the curriculum to meet Iraq's need for technicians. The school is non-sectarian, having some Jewish students, and many students are not Catholics. The U.S. Government's International Cooperation Agency has thought so highly of the work of the institution that it has signed a contract to furnish approximately \$107,000 in order that the school can expand its facilities to include a

full four-year college course. The college plans to buy 125 acres of adjoining land.

We drove across the Tigris for an hour and a half trip over the worst road imaginable to the Abu Ghraib Experiment Station and Agricultural College. Passed a brown, jagged tower (zigaret), supposed to have been built in the twelfth century for the favorite wife of that enlightened monarch of the 1001 Arabian Nights, Harun Racbid.

The Abu Ghraib Agricultural College and Experiment Station is run by the Iraq government, but the Point IV program furnishes a number of American professors under a contract with the University of Arizona, whose climate and problems with irrigation are quite similar to Iraq's. At the experiment station, the Iraqi professors explained their work in entomology (smut and rust in wheat and cereals which has reduced their exports), in agronomy (Iraq's land which has been farmed for centuries is quite rich, land lying fallow on alternate years), and in animal husbandry. At the Agricultural College itself, the Dean of the college and a Professor Russell from the University of Arizona (and Nebraska) showed the group around almost all of the classroom and laboratories with considerable attention to details. The college was started only in 1950 with 32 students, now has 205 college students and 90 in its high school. Of the 25 professors on the permanent staff, twelve are non-Iranians, including five (soon to be six) Americans. After looking over the college in detail, the faculty had a Kuzi luncheon in an arbor on the grounds, a whole sheep stuffed with rice and other things. We finished this lunch hurriedly, while talking with members of the staff, and then took our leave for the hour and a half trip back to Baghdad.

At 5:30 that evening the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Yusuf al-Gailani and his wife, reaching their home, took us through about the only picturesque portion of Baghdad that is left, the bazaar section along the Tigris River. After the cars had driven slowly through humanity and animals, crowded in the narrow sometimes covered street, we were finally let out at an entranceway in a wall. Walking through this entranceway, we were in a courtyard which led into the house. The house was an old Turkish one, built supposedly some 200 years ago, with high ceilings, tapestry draperies and a terrace overlooking the river. Lights from across the river and from traffic on the bridges made it very colorful. The Gailinis had a large number of Iraqi officials and businessmen, as well as people from the American colony.

At 8:30 (apparently the usual hour for dinner in Baghdad), Ambassador and Mrs. Gallman had a buffet supper for the members

of the Mission at their home in the Embassy compound. Some of the Members staying with the Gallman's had only to drop downstairs, but those of us from the Government White House had further to go. This was a good American dinner, and one where we felt safe to eat the salad, a rare opportunity in the Middle East. Most of the Iraqi officials we had met before, but there were a number of Ambassadors to Iraq, including the British, the Chinese, the Indians, etc. We were leaving Baghdad early the next morning, so had to go home at a reasonable hour.

TEHRAN, IRAN (PERSIA) - Friday, November 4, 1955

At least the airfield near Baghdad was not as far away as some we have been to. We could get up at 6:45, pack, have breakfast at our respective residence (the Ambassador's residence and the Government White House) and then to the airport. We were off the field by 8:45 for our 430 mile flight from Baghdad to Tehran. With a thirty minute time change, we landed in Tehran at 11:00 local time. Tehran nestles on a high plain, some 4000 feet high, against the Klbura Mountains, which cut it off from the Caspian Sea to the north, part of the border between Iran (Persia) and Russia.

At the airport to meet us were: Ambassador Belden Chapin; Mr. G. Lewis Jones, Minister at the Embassy; Major General Robert A. McClure; Mr. Clark S. Gregory, head of the FCA operation in Iran; Mr. Sam F. Giletrap, First Secretary at the Embassy; Mr. Charles Philip Clock; and others. The Embassy had arranged reservations at the Plaza Hotel, one of the new hotels in Tehran, but one of the most poorly arranged we had ever seen (no elevator, the lobby a hall off the front door, no baths in most of our rooms). Tehran has almost a million and a quarter people, and is building and expanding in every direction. Yet their chief source of water supply is from the open gutters or small canals along the side of each street, called jubes, which are turned on periodically every day for the populace to gather water, wash vegetables or themselves, or to carry off refuse. By the time the jubes have reached the central part of the city, the once clear water has turned dark brown. Most of these canals are lined with poplar trees or other varieties, which gives the city a tree-lined avenue appearance.

Ambassador Chapin had made arrangements for the Members of the Committee to call and sign the register of the Shah of Iran at the Marble Palace. The group went there directly from the airport. The palace and its grounds are fabulous, the entrance gate adorned with statues resembling ancient Persians, the grounds composed of walks, cypress cedars, pools and flowers. The palace itself is built of marble, so fine that it looked

like alabaster, the floor like agate. Pictures were taken, the register signed, and we were taken to our hotel, the Plaza. The group then went directly again to the Embassy for a briefing by the Ambassador, General McClure and their staffs.

For lunch, the Committee had asked the Ambassador, General McClure and members of their staff to join the group for lunch. No other people were present, so there was opportunity for discussion of Iranian problems. The lunch, an excellent one, was given at a restaurant called La Residence.

The afternoon of our first day in Tehran was free for looking over the city. At 7:50 that evening Ambassador and Mrs. Chapin held a buffet dinner in their newly rented residence (they claimed the old Ambassador's residence in the compound downtown had been condemned). There were a large number of Iranian and American officials. Among the Iranians were Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Mootsf a Samii; the Acting Minister of National Economy, Ebrahim Kashani; General Andollah Redayst, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Mohammed Saed, President of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs; Mr. Ali Asghar Naseer, Governor of the Persian bank, the Bank Melli; Mr. Abol Hassan Ebtehaj, Director of the Organization Plan; and the Mayor of Tehran, Mr. Easretollah Montasser. The Chapins have an Italian cook, so our food was primarily Italian, including ravioli, but we felt safe about eating it and drinking the water, which is becoming more and more unusual.

TEHRAN, IRAN (PERSIA) - Saturday, November 5, 1955

The Plaza Hotel served one of the most terrible breakfasts we had had in a long time -- and this in preparation for a full day of meetings. The Embassy had arranged meetings with Iranian officials, beginning at 10:30, but the Committee had asked that they meet with General McClure and USIA head, Mr. Robert Ryan, again, before those meetings. We were taken to the Embassy Chancery before 9:00. General McClure discussed the military problems in Iran, and then Mr. Ryan gave a review of USIA operations. A cache of hand grenades hidden by the Communist Tudeh party had been discovered in Iran the very week of our arrival, and an excellent film had been made of the discovery of the cache. Arrangements were made for the Committee to see this film later in the afternoon or evening.

At 11:15 the Committee met with the Shah of Iran. The Shah, Mohammed Roza Shah Fahlavi, is 36 years old, and succeeded to the throne in 1941 during World War II, following the occupation of the country by the Allies and the abdication of the Reza Shah, his father, who died in 1944. The meeting with the Shah

was held in the Marble Palace. Some of the rooms, done in mirrored glass set in intricate designs covering every bit of walls and ceiling, with chandeliers lighting the mirrors were unbelievable. Using pieces of mirrors in designs seems to be a common trait in Persian decorating. The Shah speaks English well, had tea served (his on a separate tray), by bearers who bowed and scraped in entering or leaving the room.

Prior to this meeting, at 10:30, the Committee met with the Prime Minister of Iran, Hussin Ala, a former Iranian Ambassador to the United States, who became Prime Minister in April 1955. The group discussed Iranian-United States problems.

Following the meeting with the Shah, the Committee met with the Acting Foreign Minister, Mostafa Samii, at the Foreign Ministry, to talk over current problems with him. The Foreign Office was having the Committee for lunch immediately following these talks. The lunch, attended by U.S. and Iranian officials and their wives, was held in the Foreign Ministry building in two of the largest rooms imaginable, the floors entirely covered with every conceivable type of Persian carpet.

This lunch was over by shortly after 2:00. Some of us wanted to go to the museum-like Colestan Palace, the former residence of the Shahs where there is kept a collecting of interesting, some beautiful, some curious, gifts presented to Iranian kings in the last 150 years. Also here was the famous peacock throne, supposedly covered with millions of dollars of emeralds, rubies, gold and other jewels. Next to it was a bed in the same style, on high legs and with high sideboards, but the whole thing again covered with gold and jewels. We were shown through room after room of this palace, some of the rooms covered with the mirrored glass in designs throughout.

From this palace we went to the Archaeological Museum, where there were some very interesting things from archaeological excavations at Pareopolis, the palace of Darius and Xerxes which was destroyed by Alexander the Great. There were plaques of solid gold, with cuneiform, wedge-shaped writing on them, a copy of the stone on which the Gods of Hammurabi, one of the earliest law codes, was written in cuneiform. There were some of the large stones with relief work of the early Persians, the large bulls with human heads, the stylized Persian warriors with their spears and curled beards.

There were exhibits from the excavations at Susa, another old Persian city. Many of the exhibits dated back 2200 B.C. Some of the earlier earthenware jugs showed striking similarity in shape and design to those of the early Americans in the ?chle region.

From these museums, we drove to Rebarestan Square, for the Members of the Committee wanted to visit the Iranian Majlis, the equivalent of our House of Representatives. Iran has a bicameral legislative body, the Majlis composed of around 136 members popularly elected, and a Senate of sixty members, thirty selected by the Shah and thirty by limited suffrage. We were shown the Majlis, which is not in session, a comfortable-looking legislative room, but not a decorative one, although one of the ante-rooms was done in the typical Persian all-mirror decoration. Next door to the Majlis is the Sepsh Eslar Mosque, the dome and minarets dome in colorful, shining porcelain tile work. We did not go in this mosque. Most Persians belong to the Shia sect of Moslems.

The sum was almost down by this time, but the Committee met at the USIA library in the business section of the city. There they saw the news film concerning the find of Tudeh (Communist Party) hand grenades made in Tehran a few days before, and talked to the staff of the library and Mr. Robert Ryan, the Director.

For dinner that evening, American officials had asked different Members to have dinner with them. Mr. G. Lewis Jones had Chairman Zablocki, Mr. Judd, Mr. Wigglesworth and Mr. Westphal at his home. Major General Robert A. McClure had Mrs. Church, Mr. Admir and Captain Benson, while Mr. Clark S. Gregory, head of KOA had Mr. Jarman, Mr. Byrd and Mr. Gray. The hosts had asked important Iranian officials to these individual dinners. Mr. Jones had Dr. Solob, Minister of Health, with an American wife, he having been instrumental in combating the growing of poppies in Iran (the drug use is widespread). General McClure had General Andollah Hedayat, Chairman of the Iranian Joint Chiefs of Staff. Mr. Gregory had Mr. Ali Asghar Nasser, Governor of the Bank Melli and Mrs. Adams from our Point IV program. These dinners ended early and we got back to the Plaza Hotel to pack.

KARACHI, PAKISTAN - Sunday, November 6, 1955

Our flight from Tehran to Karachi, 1202 miles was our longest flight since our jump over the Atlantic. We decided to forego the horrible breakfasts offered at the Plaza Hotel in Tehran and to have breakfast on the plane. Were packed and ready to start for the airport by 8:00. At the airport had a slight delay on our bags going through customs (a procedure, no opening), but took off from Tehran at 8:55. The flight was over the most desolate of countries we had seen -- over Iran's Salt Desert to the borders of Baluchistan, a part of Pakistan, and then on to Karachi, a city of a million and a quarter people on the coast

of the Arabian Sea. Landed at Karachi at 3:00 p.m., having had sandwiches on the plane before arriving. Karachi time is one and one-half hours ahead of Tehran time. The temperature on our arrival was 91 degrees, a change from the cooler climates of Baghdad and Tehran. We had to be fumigated on the plane by a Pakistani who came on board with a large beard filled with sand flies or other insects and sprayed us with a small fumigating bomb.

At the Karachi airport to meet the Committee were Charge d'Affaires Arthur Z. Gardiner; Brig. General Rothwell M. Brown, Chief of the MAAG in Pakistan; the attachee from the Embassy and Mr. Hemid Nawaz Kahn from the Foreign Office; and others. Mr. H. T. Anderson was to be our contact officer with the Embassy. Mr. Gardiner took the Members to the Metropole Hotel where we all met in the Chairman's room to discuss the Committee's plans for their stay in Karachi and Pakistan. Mr. Gardiner also discussed with the group current problems concerning his area.

At 6:30 most of the Members went to the services at the Church of England, a short walk from the hotel. This was an Evensong service. Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner (Acting since Ambassador Hildreth was in the United States) had the Committee to their home at 8:00 p.m. for dinner. This was limited to American officials in Karachi in order that the Members could discuss problems with them. Attending were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Rothwell M. Brown, Chief of MAAG, Mr. and Mrs. John O. Bell, the Director, ICA; Mr. and Mrs. Donald L. MacDonald, Agricultural Attache, Colonel and Mrs. Millard G. Bowen, Army Attache; Commander and Mrs. Robert Savage, Naval Attache; and Colonel and Mrs. John W. Meador, Air Attache; and others. We took the opportunity to eat well of American food. After the dinner, the entire group discussed current problems of the area.

Karachi is surrounded by mud flats and the pathetic twig, and mud hovels in which refugees live. At the time of the India Pakistan partition, some seven million Muslims left India and came to Pakistan. Most of them have been assimilated now, but a few still come over, and many of these have built small shacks near Karachi until they can better their situation. In front of these shacks women were mixing animal dung with water and straw to make small cakes which are then dried and used for fuel. The smell from the mud flats and the dung fires makes Karachi's aroma not a pleasant one.

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Monday, November 7, 1955

Monday was to be a full working day in Karachi. To talk to the Embassy people and General Brown for additional time, the Committee went to the Embassy at 9:00 a.m. General Brown covered Pakistan's military program, Defense aid from the United States. Mr. John O. Bell, Director of ICA covered the aid and Point IV program.

At 10:00 a.m. an appointment had been set up with the Honorable Haidul Kuq Choudbury, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations. Also at this meeting was Mr. M.S.A. Baig, Permanent Foreign Secretary. The Minister said he had been ordered by his doctor to be in bed, but he was disobeying the orders to meet with the Committee. He did not appear sick, and the Committee had a spirited discussion with him for a full hour.

Another appointment had been made at 11:00 for the Committee with the Honorable Syed Amjad Ali, Minister of Finance. Mr. Ali has just returned from the job of Ambassador to the United States, so that his knowledge of American affairs and his reassessment of the Pakistan situation on his return was very interesting.

At one o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner and Mr. John O. Bell, Director of ICA had the Committee to lunch in the Gardiners' home to meet with prominent Pakistan officials. Another chance to have good American food, which we enjoyed.

The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was meeting in Pakistan to work on a Constitution for Pakistan. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs had arranged for the Committee to watch these proceedings. At 2:30, we went to the Assembly Chamber. We were shown to a box, directly to the right of the presiding officer, a turbaned, bearded Pakistani. The box was almost on a level with the Assembly room, and if we had wanted to, we could have reached over and touched some of the delegates, probably the reason for the prohibition on our permit card which prohibited "sticks, umbrellas, handbags, etc." inside the gallery. The Assembly was a colorful assemblage, some in western dress and others in turbans, the long coats, jodhpur-like trousers, and sandals common to the locality. Some Members spoke in the local language (Bengali), others in English. The convening of the Assembly was an important event, for Pakistan is still operating under a provisional constitution based upon the British-promulgated Government of India Act of 1935, and in 1954 the Governor General dissolved the Constituent Assembly and assumed under his emergency powers control of the government.

Following this visit to the Assembly, we went back to the Embassy again for further discussions with the Embassy people and General Brown. These talks lasted for more than two hours.

At 8:30 that evening, the Prime Minister, the Honorable Chaudhri Mohammad Ali, gave a dinner for the Committee. The guests were important members of the government -- the Minister of Commerce, Mr. Habib I. Rahimtoola; the Minister of Finance, Mr. Syed Amjad Ali; the Minister of Communications, Dr. Khan Sahib; the Governor of the Punjab, Mr. M.A. Gurmani; Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq; Mr. I.I. Chundrigar; as well as Mr. Gardiner and General Brown. Unlike the practice in the Arab states, we did talk after dinner, but after getting home we went straight to our rooms, packed and got ready for the next morning's departure for Lahore and Rawalpindi.

KARACHI/LAHORE/RAWALPINDI, PAKISTAN - Tuesday, November 8, 1955

Left the Hotel Metropole in Karachi in time to take off for Lahore at 8:00 a.m. Drove through the mud flats, the refugee shacks, past camels pulling loads running into tons of wheat or other things, past the piles of dung stacked up for fuel.

We arrived at the Royal Pakistan Air Force base at Lahore at our scheduled time, 11:00 a.m. Lahore is the capital of West Pakistan, although it is only eighteen miles from the Indian border. The second largest city in Pakistan with a population of about 1,200,000, it has the oldest university in Pakistan (Punjab University) with 27 colleges. It is considered the cultural, economic and political center of West Pakistan, has been a capital city since the time of the Moghula and is well known for its Moghul Architecture, such as the Lahore Fort, Shalamar Gardens (badly damaged by the recent floods, reported to have been the worst in history), and the Bad-Shahi Mosque.

At the airport to meet the Committee was American Consul General Ernest H. Fiske, and officials from the U.S. Information Service and the International Cooperation Administration offices in Lahore. General Brown had travelled with the Committee from Karachi. The Committee was driven to the Cantonment (a former British army camp) of the Tenth Division of the Pakistan Army. The Cantonment was spick and span. Along every road which the Committee was to travel and over every part of their tour, red sand had been freshly spread, apparently the equivalent of a red carpet -- and the route the Committee was to take throughout the camp was an extensive one. The first stop was at the headquarters of Lt. General Mohammad Azam Khan, commanding Officer of the Tenth Division. He gave a very brief, but

spirited report concerning his command, the military problems of Pakistan. On the wall of his office he had an interesting chart of the nations of the world and their status insofar as the Soviets are concerned, in which he included Afghanistan, India, Laos and other nations as "on the fence." The Committee was driven to the Officers' mess of the Fifteenth Punjab Regiment of the Tenth Army for coffee or tea. As the cars drove up to the club, a band of bagpipers were pacing back and forth on the large, well-kept lawn, doing intricate maneuvers as they skirled. Someone said that the Pakistanis have many more bagpipe bands than there are in Scotland, and before we left Lahore, we were beginning to believe this. After tea, the Committee was taken on a tour of the camp's activities in jeeps -- to an indoor artillery training unit, to watch machine-gun training, an assault by machine-guns and a flame thrower, and for an inspection of tanks. The activity, precision and cleanliness of the cantonment were imposing.

At 1:00 Consul General Fiske had the Committee for lunch at his residence, to meet leading Pakistani officials of Lahore. Lahore looked as green to us as it could be, in comparison to dry Karachi, and the yard of the Consul General's residence was the epitome of lush green grass and vegetation and cool shade from an awning extending from the terrace. Again we had bagpipers, and these came from several regiments rather than from only one. There must have been thirty to forty bagpipers, all with Scottish plaids over their shoulders and their regimental colors, and in addition there was a Pakistani Army orchestra that took turns with the bagpipers in keeping up music during the luncheon.

Attending the Consul General's luncheon were a large number of Pakistani and Americans -- the Governor of the Punjab, H.E. Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani; the Chief Minister, Dr. Khan Sahib; Lt. General Azam Khan, William A. Withus, U.S. Public Affairs Officer; Mr. Donald A. Ritter, Punjab Provincial Coordinator of the International Cooperation Administration. After all but the American guests had left, the Committee had a meeting with the American officials to discuss local problems with them.

We had little time to look around Lahore, actually drove around the city on our way to the airport. The city was filled with tongas, the two-wheeled horse-carts with a seat on the front for the driver and one on the back for passengers. Drove past the University of the Punjab, the Punjab Museum, where Kipling's father was curator when Rudyard Kipling was growing up, past the cannon where "Kim" and his cronies gathered, past the green "lower Wall Gardens. Most of the buildings in the Moghul style, a rather ornate brickwork. At the Bad-Shahi Mosque, built by Shah Jahan, builder of the Taj, we walked up the steps to the

raised courtyard and into the mosque of sandstone and marble. At the entranceway, workmen were laboriously hacking away at designs on red sandstone for some repairs on the building.

We took off from the air force base at Lahore at 4:30 for the one hour trip to Rawalpindi where we were to spend the night. On our arrival at the Royal Pakistan Air Force airport, Chaklala, at Rawalpindi, we were met by Colonel Scott M. Case of the U.S. Army, Military Advisory Assistance Group, and Lt. Col. Albert V. Kinslow from his group. It was pitch dark by the time we were to reach Flashman's Hotel, where we were to spend the night. Flashman's is a sort of pre-automobile motel. We were distributed in various buildings surrounding the office and dining room. There was plenty of space in our accommodations, a sitting room, bedroom and bath for each of us, windows only on one side and ceilings at least fifteen feet high; although there was running water in the basin and tub in the bathroom, the only toilet facilities were enamel pots.

The American and Pakistan community of Rawalpindi had the Committee for a reception in the dining-room-administration building of our hotel to be followed by a dinner, originally planned to be given by General Mohammad Ayub Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, at the nearby Rawalpindi Club. The reception at the hotel was a cordial one, for these Americans with the U.S. Army and the International Cooperation Administration do not have visitors too often. For the dinner, General Ayub was sick, but his assistants, British-trained for the greater part, and affable, made it very agreeable. The club house was an astounding one, beautifully built. A group of Americans, British and Pakistanis were doing variants on Scottish reels in an adjoining room.

The beds at Flashman's were about our poorest to date -- a thin pallet over springs that almost touched the floor in the middle, but we had had a full enough day to sleep anyway.

RAWALPINDI/POSHAWAR, PAKISTAN - Wednesday, November 9, 1955

From our separate buildings at the Flashman's Hotel, we gathered in the breakfast room at 7:30. The first call of the day at Rawalpindi was to be on General Mohammad Ayub Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, who was prevented by sickness from having dinner the preceding night with the Committee. The meeting with the General was held at his headquarters on the army cantonment near Flashman's. The General was an outspoken man.

The discussion with the General over the Committee was taken to Colonel Case's office for a review of the Military Advisory

Assistance Group (Army's) activities in Pakistan. From this discussion, the Committee was taken directly to the airport (Cheklals) for our flight to Poshawar in northern Pakistan, and we took off at 11:00 a.m.

Arriving at Poshawar at 11:30, we were met at the airport by Consul Rogers E. Morgan, up from Lahors, Mr. Cris Blackwell, principal ICA representative, and representative from the office of the West Pakistan Minister for Tribal Affairs, including the city Magistrate of Poshawar, Assistant Commissioner (political) Syed Kubir Hussain, and representatives from the Pakistan Army (Frontier Force Rifles). Representative Zablocki was quartered at Government House, the home of Khan Qurban Ali Khan, the West Pakistan Minister for Tribal Affairs, who was away. The other Members of Congress were quartered at the former Chief Minister's residence. Mr. Westphal was the guest of the Officers' Mess of the 11th Cavalry (Prince Albert and Victoria's own), while Captain Benson and Mr. Gray were put up at the Officers' Mess of the 6th ? Lancers (Duke of ?own Lancers). The latter mess was filled with souvenirs which the Lancers had brought back from their participation in the occupation of Peking following the Boxer Rebellion.

Settled in our various quarters, the Committee was to be the guest of the Minister for Tribal Affairs at Government House. In the absence of Khan Qurban Ali Khan, M. H. Zuberi, the Commissioner of the Poshawar Division acted as host. For buffet lunch had many varieties of Kabab, including ? (minced lamb meat roasted on skewers) and Tikka (pieces of lamb meat roasted on skewers), and ? in a number of varieties (fried rice and mutton with a lot of spice).

Poshawar, the capital of the North-West Frontier Province, is 1,138 feet above sea level, has a population of over 150,000 people, and is a green oasis at the entrance to the Khyber Pass. The old portion of the city is a hodge-podge of narrow streets, crowded houses with overhanging balconies of wood and shops and bazaars, the whole thing with an aroma of strong spices. We ordered or bought some of the distinctive Nathan sandals (Chaplis). Went by Dean's Hotel to pick up Mr. Abdul Cadir Dehrai, Director of Public Relations and Tourism for West Pakistan (address - 34 Dean's Hotel, Poshawar), who showed the group around the city.

Mr. F. Oris Blackwell, Principal ICA representative in Poshawar, had the Members to his house to meet with members of the American Community at 6:30. There are a number of American on loan at the University of Poshawar. From Mr. Blackwell's house, it was a short distance to the ? Hotel, where an informal dinner was being given, attended by members of the Pakistan-American

Club, Americans from Poshawar University, Consul and Mrs. H? and others.

After the lunch at Government House on November 9, the Committee was taken for a drive up the Kbyber Pass to the Afghan border. Starting at 2:00 p.m., we drove over the flat plains around Poshawar toward the mountains to the north. Along the highway hordes of the tribal people who live along the Afghan-Pakistan border were traveling toward Poshawar. Donkeys, cattle, and even some camels were loaded with everything these nomads possessed -- tents, blankets, rugs, chickens, babies, etc., and they drove their sheep and goats with them. At a Fort and town, Jamrud Fort, the Committee stopped to be presented with the traditional fat-tail sheep by the tribal chieftains. Chairman Zablocki explained our problem of carrying them along and kindly returned them with appreciation. A macadam highway and a railway wind up the tortuous Kbybar Pass. The hills and mountains are brown and bare of vegetation. Yet on almost every hill there was a man with a rifle. Many of the hills were surmounted with small fort-like homes or forts -- built of stone and mud and without windows on the outside. There was a large fort of brick half-way up the pass, the headquarters of the Khyber Rifles, Shagai Fort. Along the walls of the Pass were plaques and carvings of many British and Pakistan units that have fought in the Kbyber Pass. Children along the way yelled at the cars as we passed "Kindaped" (long live Pakistan). At the Afghan border we walked up the hillside to look over into Afghanistan and to take pictures. From the border drove back to Landikutal, the headquarters of the 415 Frontier Force Rifles, where our escorts insisted on our having tea on the lawn of the mess. They told stories of the tribes that live in the area -- the Hazuds, said to be the bravest, the Afrides and others. They told of one ghost picket post, where no one dared spend the night, for everyone who had ever spent the night there, even though it was guarded from the outside, had been found dead the next morning.

Following this trip, drove back to Poshawar for the reception and dinner given above.

POSHAWAR, PAKISTAN - Thursday, November 10, 1955

General Brown had arranged for an early morning demonstration by the Pakistan Army and Air Force. Went at 7:30 to the Central Headquarters of the Pakistan Army, and from there proceeded some twenty miles out to the hills near Poshawar for the demonstration. The number of tribal people on the move this morning was greater than the preceding day, hundreds of them walking in long strings with their animals and possessions along

the sides of the road. Near the Jamrud Fort (which we had passed on our way to Khyber Pass the day before, and where some said Winston Churchill had served as a Lieutenant), we skirted the mountains to a knoll which overlooked a gulley in the foreground and a stretch of level ground on the other side. Shortly after the Committee arrived and had been provided with glasses, one of the officers explained the location of targets. Right on schedule, three airplanes made a number of dives with bombs and str? on the targets. Six medium tanks and two light tanks then moved up the hill to the plateau on which the targets were located and shelled the targets. Artillery on another hill opened fire, and the infantry moved toward its objectives. The demonstration was well-timed.

POSHAWAR, PAKISTAN / KABUL, AFGHANISTAN -
[Thursday, November 10, 1955]

On our return to Poshawar, the Committee was taken to the University of Poshawar to the Village Aid Center, operated with the assistance of the United States' Point IV program. At this Institute teachers are trained for village work - in sanitation, agriculture, carpentry, etc. A visit was made to a village near Poshawar of some five to six thousand to see actual progress that had been made. During the visit to the village, some eighty boys and girls, members of the Crescent and Star Club (the equivalent of our 4-H Clubs) with their chickens, sheep, etc., greeted the members. From the village, the Members were taken directly to the airport for their flight to Kabul.

We left Poshawar for our flight to Kabul at about 11:30. Since the airfield at Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, is a grass one, and could not take the Committee's Constellation, we flew on a DC-3 (?-?), piloted by Lt. Col. Bryant A. Workman, Assistant Air Attache from Karachi, with Captain James Miles, the NATS liaison officer from Karmchi, as co-pilot.

The Pakistan Government does not usually allow aircraft to fly over the Khyber Pass, but they made a special concession for the Committee. We flew over the road we had travelled the day before, could see the Shagoi Fort of the Khyber Rifles, the frontier station between Pakistan and Afghanistan. The central portion of Afghanistan is a series of mountains, gorges and narrow valleys, the whole area more than 5,000 feet above sea level, and mountains rising to 9,000 and 15,000 feet. From Poshawar we flew through gorges where mountains rose to 9,000 feet, and at times the plane flew through passes so that we could see the mountains on either side and above us, looking only a few hundred feet away. For the most part we followed the

Kabul River, which is joined near the mud, walled city of Jalslsbad by the Kunar River.

Afghanistan has a population estimated at between ten and twelve million. The capital city, Kabul has a population of some 200,000, and is at an elevation of close to 6,000 feet. The country is completely land-locked and must depend on Pakistan and Iran, or Russia for transit for imports. It shares a border of some 1,000 miles with Russia. The nation has a constitutional monarchy, having a legislature of 170 members of the National Assembly and 45 members of the Senate appointed by the king.

We arrived at Kabul at a few minutes before noon. Afghanistan keeps its time according to the actual position of the sun, so there is a slight variation within areas of the country and from the international time schedules. The city lies in a flat, circular valley, completely surrounded by mountains, one peak converging into the center of the town where there is a bottleneck of roads, river and city. Up the sides of this mountain is an old ? well, said to have been built about the time of Christ, which once completely surrounded the city. On the side of the mountain is the tomb of Babur (Baber), who conquered parts of India in the tenth century. There were few paved streets in Kabul, the few that are there having been covered with asphalt from the asphalt plant which the Soviets have set up in Afghanistan. Buildings were of stuccoed brick for the most part, and new buildings were going up everywhere. Mud walls lined the streets. After entering the town we were to drive down the street of ?arul Aman, an unpaved road some five to six miles long lined on both sides with a double row of poplars in perfectly straight rows.

KABUL, AFGHANISTAN - Friday, November 11, 1955

We had been met at the airport at Kabul by Ambassador Angus Ward, Robert M. Snyder, Director of the U.S. Operations Mission; Bruce Moody, Acting Public Affairs Officer; and R. T. Davies from the Embassy who was to be our escort officer. From the Protocol Section of the Royal Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs were Mr. Ali Mohammed Loynab, Assistant Chief of Protocol, and Mr. Abdul Ali. The latter was a relative of the King's, but no one could have been more considerate and interested in every wish of every Member of the Committee than these two men. They accompanied us to the Government Guest House. The Members of the Committee were originally scheduled to stay at the Guest House while the staff and escorts were to stay at the hotel, but the Members by doubling up made it possible for the entire group to stay at the Guest House. Although it was quite warm while

the sun way out, soon after sundown it became quite cold, and our only means of heating the rooms was with small wood fires in stoves in each room. Even the water in the bathroom was heated with wood fires, and this was never very successful. We had one bathroom in the guest house on the second floor where our bedrooms were and another on the first floor for everyone.

At the Guest House, we reviewed with Ambassador Ward the Committee's schedule for its stay in Kabul. We then had lunch at the Guest House, a buffet, with emphasis on several varieties of fried rice and more kabob, followed by some of the best crisp Afghan melons and grapes we had tasted. Mr. Loynab and Mr. Ali had lunch with us, then escorted us to the Embassy compound, where the Committee was to discuss matters with the Embassy and American officials. Ambassador Ward had asked the Pakistan Ambassador to Afghanistan to review the problem of Afghanistan's demand that Pakistan permit Pushtuns (the ruling race of Afghanistan) in Pakistan to hold a plebiscite to determine whether they would wish to remain under Pakistan, and this took up much of the Committee's short time for discussion with the Embassy officials. The King had issued a call for the Loy Jerga, leaders of all the peoples of Afghanistan (as distinguished from the legislature), to meet in Kabul shortly after our visit, to discuss current problems facing Afghanistan. This would be the first calling of this assemblage since the early part of World War II.

Dr. Judd had had lunch with Dr. Christy Wilson and met with the Kabul Community Church at Dr. Wilson's home, but joined the Committee at the Embassy briefing.

At 5:30 the Members of the Committee were taken by the Ambassador for an audience with His Majesty the King, Zahir Shah, whose father Nadir Shah, was assassinated in 1933.

At 8:00 p.m. the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.R.H. Lemar-e-'Ali Muhammad Na'im, held a reception at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Committee. The reception was held in an enormous room, well suited to receptions, with lounge chairs grouped around part of the room and long buffet tables at the other side. Actually this was a buffet dinner rather than a reception. Tables loaded with food -- lamb, chicken, rice, a type of ravioli, melons and grapes. Most of the Cabinet were there, from the Prime Minister, H.R.H. Lemar-'Ali Sardar Mohammed DAUD, on down. After this reception, some Members went home, while others in the party stopped for a short while at a reception being given at International House by the four Marine guards who are stationed at the Embassy at Kabul, celebrating the Marine Corps' anniversary. This was

quite a reception, most of the American and foreign community in Kabul being there.

KABUL, AFGHANISTAN - Friday, November 11, 1955

After the wood fires in our rooms died out at night, it was good to have heavy blankets or quilts on our beds. Most of us had worn top-coats at night. When we woke up and went downstairs in the Guest House for breakfast, the fires were started up again.

At 9:15 the Committee was back at the Embassy compound for a briefing by Mr. Bruce R. Moody, Acting Public Affairs Officer on United States Information Service activities in Afghanistan. This was followed by a discussion of United States Operations Mission activities with Mr. Robert M. Snyder, the Director of the program and members of his staff (Dr. J. Gilbert Evans, Program Officer; Lewis T. Poynton, Controller; Dr. J. Max Bond, Education Advisor; Paul Johnson, Agricultural Advisor; and DuVal Stoaks, Chief of the ICA Helmand Valley Advisory Service.

At 11:30 the Study Mission was received by His Royal Highness the Prime Minister, Lemar-e-'Ali Muhammad Daud, as well as the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.R.H. Lemar-e-'Ali Nuhammad Na'im, at the Prime Ministry. Chief topic of conversation were the Afghan claims for a plebiscite for Pashto's in Pakistan.

We were to have lunch at the Guest House, with only the Members of our group and Mr. Loynab and Mr. Ali. This was a seated lunch with interminable courses. At 2:00 an American weight-lifting team was to perform at the stadium, and the Mission was interested in seeing the exhibition and the reaction of the Kabul crowds. We were late getting to the exhibition, but apparently it was late starting, so that we were able to see as much of it as we wanted to. The stadium was filled with people -- some five to six thousand, and although some people were leaving the exhibition, more were coming, and a considerable crowd were still there when we left. The leader of the American weight-lifting team, Mr. Anderson from Cergia, who had had such success in Moscow recently, was not participating, it being reported that he had come down with a cold and a stomach disorder after his tour of the Middle East. The stadium was well laid out, the field being suitable for soccer. On either end of the stadium, beyond the soccer goal posts were pits for the national Afghan game of Buzkashi, which involves teams of horsemen who try to pick up a sheep from the pit while on horseback and then make their way back to the opposing pit while the other team try to prevent them from doing it, using riding crops to beat them over the head if they can.

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At 5:00 p.m. there was a showing at the Embassy USIS library of a film prepared for Morrison-Knudson Afghanistan, Inc., relating to the irrigation development and power development of the Helmand River being done under contract by that American company. Mr. Theodore Y. Johnston, Project Manager of the Company was at the showing to answer questions.

At 7:30, Ambassador and Mrs. Angus Ward had the entire group for dinner at the Embassy residence. A very good buffet dinner, and among the guests were most of the Afghanistan officials the Committee had met as well as Ambassadors from many countries accredited to Afghanistan. After this dinner we went back through the long avenue of poplars to our guest house and our wood-fire bedrooms to pack for our take-off in the morning for Qandahar.

KABUL TO QANDAHAR, AFGHANISTAN - Saturday, November 12, 1955

For our departure from Kabul, we got up at 7:00, had breakfast in the dining room of the guest house and were at the Kabul grass airfield well before 8:00, said goodbye to Ambassador Ward and our Afghan hosts and others and took off at our scheduled time of 8:00.

This flight, again on the C-47, was to take us out of the bowl of mountains in which Kabul lies and southwestward to Qandahar. Between the mountain ranges were broad stretches of plains, some of them with patches of irrigated plots surrounding mud villages. At times we could see long lines of pock-marks, the underground channels (karoses) which the Afghans build, like the Iranian ones, to channel water from a well or stream to their plots of land. Flew over the village of Chazni, further along Nukur, and then Kalst-i-Obilssi. Mr. T.Y. Johnston and Mr. Stoakes, the latter from TOM, Kabul, explained the projects which Morrison Knudson Afghanistan, Inc., are building. ? Arghandab River, we flew over the diversion dam and storage lake completed by the Company. A power development project is to be added; when canals are completed, 216,000 acres in the Arghandab Valley can be irrigated. We flew over the Argandab Dam, then northwest to Kajakal Dam, and then ?

From the Arghandab Dam we flew westward to the Boghra Diversion Dam, followed the thin line of the Boghra Canal paralleling the Helmand River, which irrigates 21,000 acres. From the Helmand River we flew on to Qandahar. Listened to Radio Moscow on the way -- American music and ? .

At Qandahar, the mountain ridges had diminished to wide plains dotted here and there with jagged cones that shot up out of

the desert. Qandahar is supposed to have been founded by Alexander the Great in 329 B.C. Now it is a walled, mud village of crowded houses. Nearby in a walled compound built as a palace by an Afghan prince, Morrison-Knudson has its headquarters. We landed at the grass airfield and were driven the short distance to the Morrison-Knudsen headquarters. The area within the compound seemed like an oasis in the Afghan desert. Houses of the employees were neat, plots of irrigated grass and flowers surrounded the large building which served as headquarters and club for the employees of the company. The Members of Congress met the employees of the company (mostly from western states, since their work involved irrigation) on the lawn of the headquarters. A loudspeaker was set up, and Chairman Zablocki and Dr. Judd made short speeches. Inside the headquarters building, we had as good a lunch as we had had on our trip -- hot dogs baked in rolls, salad (green), ham, fried chicken and other American food, and a large cake decorated with the American flag.

At 2:00 p.m. we took off from Qandahar Airport for Poshawar, where we were to transfer to the Committee's constellation for our trip to New Delhi. We flew northeast, having a little rough flying on the smaller plane as we flew over the first forested mountains we had seen, portions of the Safed Ruh Morga range. We landed at Poshawar at 4:30, transferred within a few minutes to the Constellation, which was waiting, and had a smooth trip to New Delhi.

NEW DELHI, INDIA - Saturday, November 12, 1955

It was after dark and after 7:00 p.m. when we landed at Palam Airport. At the airport to meet the Committee were Ambassador and Mrs. Sherman Cooper; Counselor Graham R. Hall; Herbert Gordon, Political Officer; Clifford H. Willson, Minister-Director of Technical Cooperation Mission; and Thomas E. Flanagan, in charge of Public Affairs.

We spent an interminable time getting through the customs authorities, all the luggage being brought into the customs room and the Members of the group being required to sign a certificate of U.S. dollars being brought in, and to state that they had no firearms, radios, etc. in their luggage. Ambassador and Mrs. Cooper had insisted that Mrs. Church be their guest. The remainder of the group were to be at Maidens Hotel, a long drive from the airport, through the city of New Delhi and into the old city. At our hotel, however, we were free to discuss our schedule for the stay and then have dinner in the dining room of the hotel. We had been up since 5:30 that morning in Kabul, and had had stops at Qandahar, Afghanistan and

Poshwar, Pakistan, so were glad that nothing had been planned for the evening.

We arrived in New Delhi at the height of hubbub. The Festival of Lights (Diwali) was to be celebrated from Sunday, November 13 until the 15th. The Indian Industries Fair, a huge exposition in which most of the major nations of the world had exhibits had opened in October and was in full swing. Nehru's birthday was to be November 14, on Monday. While we were there, however, the major effort seemed to be expanded on preparations for the visit of Soviets Bulganin and Krushnev, although the newspapers insisted that this would be a purely spontaneous demonstration of the Indian people.

NEW DELHI, INDIA - Sunday, November 13, 1955

First time in a long time that we could have a bath or shower and have breakfast after six o'clock. Mr. Zablocki went to early morning mass. Dr. Judd had agreed to give the sermon at Christ's Methodist Church in Delhi, and most of the Members of the group attended this service. Until 1:15 there was a short time for swimming in the pool at Maidens Hotel, or for sightseeing. Some Members made a hurried trip to the Red Fort, built by Shah Jahan. The outer walls of this Fort are of red sandstone. Within the walls there is a collection of buildings and mosques -- the audience hall, the harem area with floors of inlaid marble, and other buildings used by the Shah.

Ambassador and Mrs. Cooper had the Committee for lunch on the terrace and lawn of their residence. In addition to the U.S. officials at this luncheon there were a number of Indian officials -- Sir V.T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission; the Secretary-General of the Ministry for External Affairs, Sir N. Rhsgaven Pillai and Lady Pillai; Mr. A.K. Chands, Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and his wife; the Foreign Secretary for External Affairs, Mr. S. Dutt; the Commonwealth Secretary of the Ministry for External Affairs, Mr. B.K. Nehru and Mrs. Nehru; Mr. H.H. Patal, the Secretary of the Ministry for Finance, and Mr. Tarlock Bingh, Joint Secretary of the Planning Commission and Mrs. Bingh; and Mr. G.D. Birls, Indian financier and industrialist.

While we had lunch under some bright-colored Nepal umbrellas, a man stood nearby with a big banana leaf to keep any ravens off that might want to swoop down on the tables and snatch up food. Mr. Chan Gurney of the Civil Aeronautics Board also attended this luncheon, being in India awaiting developments on an air agreement between the U.S. and India.

Straight from the Ambassador's residence, the Committee was taken to the Embassy for a briefing and discussion with the Ambassador and his staff. Mr. T. Eliot Weil, Counselor for Political Affairs; Mr. Frederic Bartlett, Acting Deputy Chief of Mission; and the Ambassador discussed Indian problems.

The discussion lasted until time to have buffet supper with Mr. and Mrs. Graham Hall. This supper was attended by only the group and members of the American Mission -- Ambassador and Mrs. Cooper; Howard E. Houston, Deputy Director of the U.S. Technical Cooperation Mission; Thomas E. Flanagan, Counselor for Public Affairs (U.S. Information Service), and Mrs. Flanagan; Dr. Isabella Thoburn, Executive Secretary of the U.S. Educational Foundation in India; Mr. Everett Woodman, Director, Wheat ? Program, and Mrs. Woodman; Mr. Robert Warner, Assistant Director, Office of International Trade Fairs of the U.S. Department of Commerce; Mr. Prentice N. Terry of the same office and Mrs. Terry (these two men handling the United States' participation in the Indian Trade Fair); and Mr. Herbert Gordon, Political Officer at the Embassy and Mrs. Gordon.

NEW DELHI, INDIA - Monday, November 14, 1955

A day of briefings and meetings with Mission and Indian officials. To get an early start, USIS briefings were held at the Information Service office at 8:40, conducted by Mr. Thomas E. Flanagan, Counselor for Public Affairs. Immediately after this meeting, the Committee was driven to the U.S. Technical Cooperation Mission, where Mr. Howard E. Houston discussed the aid program. At 11:00, the Committee met for an interesting discussion, lasting almost an hour, with the Vice President and Chairman of the Council of States, Dr. Sarvepalli Badhakrishnan, who visited the United States in 1953 and 1954. He was formerly a professor of philosophy and is considered one of India's cultural leaders. He attempted a rationalization of India's position on neutrality and the Cashmere question.

At 12:15, an appointment had been arranged with Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. This was his birthday, and he had just returned from an ovation in the stadium from New Delhi school children. For this appointment the Committee was driven to the fine government buildings at the end of a wide mall, past the circular building which is the Indian Parliament House, past buildings on either side of the Central Secretariat, all in gray and pink sandstone. The former British Viceroy's palace is now the home of the President of India (Rashtrapati Bhawan), and the call on Nehru was made to the side of the President's House. The Prime Minister appeared calm, was soft-spoken. After congratulations on his birthday, in response to questions, spoke

of his views from recent visits of the conditions of people in the Soviet Union and the Iron Curtain countries.

As the Committee was leaving this meeting with Nehru, employees of the government were carrying bundles of small red Soviet flags, presumably for distribution to the public for their "spontaneous" greeting to Bulgaria and Krushnev who were to arrive in New Delhi the following week. As we drove away from the government buildings, thousands of flag-staffs were being set up along the streets leading to the India Gate at the end of the mall; red sand was being spread along the dirt sidewalks along the route the Soviets would follow. Hundreds of Indians were on their way to Nehru's office to wish him a happy birthday.

Howard E. Houston, Deputy Director of the Technical Cooperation Mission, was having the Committee for lunch at his home situated in an area outside New Delhi surrounded by the ruins of old Moghul tombs. Following this luncheon, which was not over until 2:45, the group was able to shop, see New Delhi, or work at the hotel.

Arrangements had been made for the Committee to visit the Indian Industries Fair at 6:00 p.m. At the Fair, the group was taken to the American exhibit first. The Fair was a lavish one -- major countries having set up large and attractive buildings and exhibits. The American exhibition consisted of a television exhibit, an exhibit on the peaceful uses of atomic energy (including a model of a reactor, mechanical hands for handling nuclear materials). The television exhibit consisted of a large circular television studio with glass walls permitting the crowd to watch the telecast; television sets were distributed all around the studio on the outside. At times the crowd would be telecast, so that they could see their own faces on the television sets. The Committee appeared on the television broadcast, and Chairman Zablocki made a short speech, using a few words of Hindi to greet the audience. After visiting the American exhibition, the Committee visited the Communist Chinese and Soviet exhibits. The buildings for both of these exhibits were spectacular, the Chinese done especially well in the shape of a wide Chinese temple. Both exhibits had statues of their leading citizens, the Soviet of Stalin, the Chinese of Mao Tse Tung. Stress in their exhibits was laid on cordial meetings of Indian leaders with their countries officials, on products of the countries, from pigs bristles, vegetables, rugs to huge machines, some of which were marked "cold." In addition to these national exhibits, we visited some of the Indian textile exhibits.

After having walked several miles in the fairgrounds, we were able to go back to the hotel to have dinner, or to have dinner with friends, and pack for the next morning's departure for Agra and Madras. This was the full night of the Festival of Lights or Diwali, and many houses and buildings on our way back to the hotel were lighted with candles, electric or neon lights.

[Handwritten note from back of page: The Russians (Khrushchev) believes that we people are, or shortly will be, so bemused by "peace" that morality, the fate of our anti-Red allies and even our own military security become secondary matters. If we can be charmed into contentment with second place in the race for air supremacy, that will be Red velvet.]

AGRA, INDIA - Tuesday, November 15, 1955

Up at 5:30 in the Maidens Hotel in Delhi, had breakfast in our rooms, sent our bags off to the airport and drove out to Palam Field as the sun was rising. Past the Red Fort in old Delhi, through the new city and on out into the country, where monkeys were playing along the roadside and small parrots flew in flocks. Took off at the airport, but only after the Indian authorities went through everything on the plane for customs purposes. We actually had wheels up at 7:45.

At the Indian Air Force base at Agra, where we arrived at 8:20 (113 miles from New Delhi), we were met by Mr. John W. Jago, from the Embassy at New Delhi; an Indian lady, Mrs. Sarla Prakash, Director of the Tourist Guide Service in New Delhi; and a Mr. Misrah from Laurie's Hotel in Agra. We had to drive by Laurie's Hotel and pick up a guide, and where, for some reason breakfasts had been ordered for us in spite of our having said we would have breakfast in New Delhi.

The Taj Mahal stands on the bank of the Jumna River, about a mile, and within sight of the Red Fort in Agra, which was also built by Shah Jahan (who also built the Red Fort in New Delhi, and many other places through India). Before arriving at the two walls which surround the building, we could see the white marble domes and the minarets. The bus which carried the group and crew drove through the archway of the outer wall of red sandstone. Within this wall, where the bus stopped and we got out to walk, was another wall and large entrance gate and arch, this in red sandstone, with designs in white marble. Through the large arch we could see the Taj and the four minarets surrounding it on a platform, the lower gardens and pools surrounding it.

An inscription on the wall gave this story of the Taj:

The Taj Mahal contains the remains of the Emperor Shah Jahan and of his favorite wife Arjumand Bano Begam, better known as Mumtax-uz-Zamani or Mumtax Mahal, the ornament of the palace. She was the daughter of Asaf Khan, the richest and most powerful noble in the Empire, and niece of Nur Jahan, wife of the Emperor Jahangir. She was born in 1592, married to Shah Jahan in 1612 and died in 1631 after giving birth to her 14th child.

The Mausoleum, designed by Ustad Isa Afandi was constructed under the superintendence of Makramat Khan and Mir Abdul Karim, the dome being built by Ismail Khan of Turkey and the inscriptions executed by Amanat Khan of Shiraz. It was commenced in 1631 and completed in 1648 with the mosque on the west, the Jawab or Mihman Khana on the east and the main gateway on the south, the outer court being added to subsequently and completed in 1653.

The white marble so plentifully used came from Makrana and Raiwala in Jaipur, the red sandstone from Fatehpur Sikri and the neighborhood of Agra and the jewels and precious stones from Persia and various parts of the world.

The exact cost of the Taj with its complimentary buildings is nowhere recorded and the valuations made range from 50 lakhs to 6 crores of rupees. (A crore is 10 million; a lakh is 100,000, and a rupee is about 21 cents.)

From the gateway to the Taj, we walked down the steps to the gardens and walks that surround the long pools to the main building of the Taj. They were cleaning the pools on the day we were there, but we could still see the reflections of the building in the wet pools. Halfway from the Gateway to the main building is a raised marble tank, with lotus pads, and fountain heads, and beyond it is another long pool to the base of the main building. We took off our shoes before walking up the marble stairs to the platform of the Taj building, where the glare of the sun on the white platform and building was terrific. At close hand, the minarets have black bands between the marble blocks of which they are built, and there are designs in colored stones all over some of the surfaces of the main building. From the platform on which it sits, the minarets at each corner of the square are about 140 feet high. At either side of the platform on which the Taj and its minarets sit, are two separate buildings of red sandstone and marble.

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The inside of the tomb is completely faced with marble. An octagonal marble screen surrounds the cenotaphs of Shah Jehan and his wife. Under this central room is the mortuary chamber where the real tombs are.

From the Taj Mahal, we got into the bus again, this time to drive for almost an hour to Fatehpur Sikri. This Indian national monument is a walled palace area, almost a city, of red sandstone, built by Emperor Akbar. The site is a hill overlooking the fields and lakes of the surrounding country. Akbar was born in 1542, built the new fortified capital at Fatehpur Sikri near the cave of a holy man, Shaikh Salim Chishti, through whose prayers the wife of Akbar had a son. Inside the walls of this red capital there are paved courtyards, buildings one after another, raised platforms, audience rooms, the harem quarters and baths, all done in red sandstone. Because the area is off the beaten path, it remains much as it was when Akbar lived there between 1575 to 1586 when he abandoned it. The entrance gate, surmounting a hill of steps, in red sandstone with marble decorations, was one of the most imposing buildings. Nearby was a diving well, where an Indian offered to dive 80 feet, and did from the palace wall, into the well. Immediately within the entrance gate was an area of mosques and tombs. The tomb of Shaikh Salim Chishti, the holy man, was done in white marble, delicate and ornate carving in pillars and screens. Nearby is the tomb of the saint's grandson, in red sandstone, with a large bulbous dome surrounded by many smaller domes. In this same courtyard was a large mosque.

We were short for time, for it took us almost an hour to get back to the airport. Took off at 1:35, having lunch on the plane enroute to Madras, where we arrived at 5:30.

MADRAS, INDIA - Tuesday, November 15, 1955

At the airport at Madras to meet us at 5:30 p.m. were Consul General Henry O. Ramsey, Public Affairs Officer Paul O. Sherbert, and Vice Consul Benjamin A. Fleck, who was to be our escort officer while there.

Madras, the city, with a million and a half people is on the Bay of Bengal off the Indian Ocean. The city is the capital of the state of Madras, on the southeastern coast of India. It is really a series of towns, and is in the lush southern area of India, so that it presented a pleasant change from the dry, northern parts of India we had been in.

We were put up at the Connemara Hotel in Madras, a very comfortable hotel, and although it was approaching the cooler season, the rooms were airconditioned. At the hotel, met in Chairman Zablocki's room to discuss with Consul General Ramsey the plans for the visit. Had difficulty in getting recommendations for visits to projects nearby which were being performed with American aid, but tentative plans were set for visits after the briefing and calls for the following day.

For dinner the Members of the Committee went to Consul General Ramsey's home (Agnur), while Dr. Westphal, Captain Benson and Gray had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Fleck.

MADRAS, INDIA - Wednesday, November 16, 1955

Breakfast at the hotel, then beginning at 9:00, consultations and briefings at the Consulate General, on political, economic, administrative matters. At 12:00 noon, went to Fort St. George, on the ocean, the seat of the former British governors of Madras, to meet with the Chief Secretary of the State, Mr. W.R.S. Sathianathan. This was a short session, consisting mostly in making plans for the Committee to visit American aid projects after lunch. For lunch, the group was broken up. Mr. Zablocki, Mr. Jarman and Mr. Byrd had lunch with Mr. and Mrs. I.J. English, the Manager of Standard Vacuum Oil Company in Madras; Mr. Wigglesworth and Mrs. Church (the Consul General insisted on having Mrs. Church stay the two nights with them), had lunch with the Ramseys; Dr. Judd and Captain Benson had lunch with Vice Consul and Mrs. E. C. Ingraham; and Mr. Adair, Mr. Westphal and Gray had lunch with Consul and Mrs. M.J. Dux.

Following lunch, most of the Members started at 2:30 for their visit to nearby aid projects. They drove some 30 miles out of Madras, visited the dispensary, school (where some 50 children greeted them), a recreational center, and other village projects. On the return to Madras, visited some ruins of a city built in 700 A.D., walls, buildings and animals hewn out of solid rock, looking, as some thought, like a forerunner of the ruins at Angkor Wat. The group making this trip did not get back to the hotel until dark, after 7:00 p.m. A few Members of the group took the opportunity to be the guests of Mrs. Bryan, whose husband is with Caltex in Madras, for a swim at a beach near Madras -- some of the best swimming and surf imaginable.

For dinner, the group again went to the homes of different American personnel in Madras. Mr. Zablocki and Dr. Judd had dinner with Consul General Ramsey; Mr. Wigglesworth, Dr. Westphal and Captain Benson had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Sherbert; Mr. Adair had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. James A. Ebersole

(Manager of National Carbon Company); Mrs. Church with Mr. and Mrs. Harold G. Tufty (he Information Officer of USIS); Mr. Jarman with Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Bryan of Caltex (India) Ltd.; and Mr. Byrd and Gray with Consul Edith C. Wall.

COLOMBO, CEYLON - Thursday, November 17, 1955

Up and packed and breakfasted at the Connemara Hotel to get to the airport, check through customs and took off at 8:10 a.m. for Colombo, some 430 miles from Madras. We arrived at Colombo at 10:00 a.m., landing at the Ratmalena Airport. The Government of Ceylon had asked the Committee to be its guests while in Ceylon, and they had arranged with the Embassy to put the entire group up at the Prime Minister's town residence, called Temple Trees. This was a beautiful lay-out, the buildings of the residence forming an L around a fabulous lawn and garden. Ceylon itself is lush, green and covered with flowers, as pretty a country as we had seen. The island has a population estimated at 8,500,000, in an area roughly equal to that of the State of West Virginia.

In the absence of Ambassador Philip K. Crowe on home leave, the Committee was met at the airport by Charge d'Affaires James Espy and others from the Embassy. James H. Boughton was in charge of arrangements for the group. From the airport we were driven to the Prime Minister's residence, Temple Trees. A full schedule of meetings with Ceylonese government officials had been arranged for the entire day. At 11:30 the Committee had an hour-long discussion with the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Coonetilleke, at his residence, a large building begun by the Dutch when they held Ceylon before 1796.

The American Men's Club of Ceylon, a group of American businessmen and officials, had the Committee for lunch at the Colombo Club at 1:00 so that the Committee could meet with and talk to businessmen resident in Ceylon. At 3:00 a call was made on the Acting Prime Minister, The Honorable J.R. Jayewardens, who is also Leader of the Ceylonese House of Representatives. The Prime Minister, Sir John Lionel Kotelawala, who gave the communists so much trouble at Bandung, was making a state visit to Bangkok during the Committee's stay in Ceylon. At 4:30 the Minister of Commerce, Trade and Fisheries, Mr. S. C. Shirley Corea, had the Committee for tea to meet with Ceylonese officials and businessmen.

After this full day, the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Jayewardens, was to have a reception at Temple Trees for the Committee. Luckily we only had to dress and go downstairs to the lawn of the buildings where we were staying. The lawn and garden had

been transformed into one of the most colorful and attractive settings we had seen at a party. The large trees were covered with thousands of colored electric light bulbs, some of the trees almost a hundred feet high. Indirect lighting played on other parts of the garden, and it was impossible to believe that it was the same lawn we had seen all day. A band played during the reception, and guests were soon filling the extensive garden. At the end of the reception, a group of Ceylonese dancers performed on a stage in the center of the garden, the dances done to the music of drums alone. The dancers were in colorful costumes, their movements in precise patterns of steps, accompanied by body and hand movements. There were several dances by groups of women, accompanied by singing. The star of the program was one of the best known Kandyan dancers, Kiriganitha Gurunnanse.

After the reception, the Acting Prime Minister asked Members of the Committee to be his guests, with his family and relatives at a dance being given by the Old Girls Association (the equivalent of the alumni of one of our girls' schools) of the Ladies College of Colombo. Some Members of the group accepted, although others had a quiet dinner at the Temple Trees residence and went on to bed. At the Old Girls Association dance, there was a large crowd of the select of Colombo's society, everyone sitting at large tables around an excellent orchestra and dance floor, the large room decorated with balloons, flowers, etc. We danced for a while, watched one floor show, and left before 11:00 although the finale of the Old Girls dance was not be until 2:30 a.m.

COLOMBO/KANDY, CEYLON - Friday, November 18, 1955

To see some of the country outside the capital city, Colombo, the Committee was to take a drive, involving the whole day, to Kandy. Because the Temple of the Sacred Tooth (supposedly of Buddha) in Kandy would be closed to tourists at 11:00 a.m. and open to worshipers, and since it was a three and one-half hour drive from Colombo to Kandy, we had early breakfast at the Temple Trees house and started on the road at 7:30. It was a harrowing drive, since the road was crowded with everything from pedestrians to elephants. The countryside, however, was beautiful. Tropical coconuts, bananas, bamboos, jungle, and long stretches of rice paddies. Stopped at some stalls along the roadside where young girls sold coconut milk, opening the nuts themselves with bolo knives. Kandy is in the mountains. Before reaching the town, we could see the buildings of the University of Ceylon at Peradeniya, on the side of the mountain, where the Committee was to stop in the afternoon.

The town or city of Kandy is built around a lake on the side of a mountain. On the lakeside away from the mountain there is a long grassy open space around which are temples and attractive buildings. Homes surround the lake and spread up the mountainside. Along the edge of the lake there is a crenelated wall which we were told was a Ceylonese representation of waves. The Temple of the Sacred Tooth was across the street from, but overlooking the lake. We went into this Temple, said at one time to have been the temple of one of the Ceylonese kings. It was a small, and rather dreary temple, painting and symbols on the wall and ceilings done in a crude style. At the altar before the shrine in which the sacred tooth is kept, we were given a handful of flowers, betelnut and other things to place on the altar to bring us luck. Some Buddhist priests, heads shaved and in their saffron (yellow-orange) robes showed the group some of the gold vessels used in services at the temple. Also visited the octagon house or temple next door to the temple from the terrace of which we could take some fine pictures of the lake. Near the temples there was a large open-air audience hall, built of wood, ornately carved, where a judge in a wig, after the English legal system, was holding court. We were told this was the Supreme Court.

Outside Kandy there is the fine Peradeniya Botanical Gardens, situated on the banks of a river. A riot of tropical and exotic flowers, shrubs and trees. An avenue of Talipot palms, indigenous to Ceylon, growing some 60 to 70 feet high. In a spice section of the grounds, could pick nutmeg nuts, see cinnamon trees (from the bark of young trees cinnamon is made), allspice, and a tree that bore flowers like orchids.

For lunch at 1:00 the Governor General had arranged for the Committee to go to his house in Kandy (formerly Queen's House while the British were in Ceylon). Although the Governor General, Sir Oliver Coonetilleke, was not there himself, we had as restful an hour, and as good a lunch, as if he had been there. The residence itself was fabulous. Built for the tropics with large open arches, after entering the terrace and entrance halls there was a living room that must have been a hundred feet long, with a 50 foot ceiling, and open archways looking out over a long expanse of green lawn. In the archways on the floor were foot-high boards, which we were told were put there to keep the snakes out.

Since we had a dinner engagement in Colombo, we couldn't stay long at the Governor General's Kandy residence. Passing through Kandy, stopped at a native crafts shop, at a river to watch elephants being bathed, and had pictures riding on elephants (everyone agreed more comfortable than camels).

Before returning to Colombo, a stop was made at the University of Ceylon, and Members of the Committee met with members of the faculty. We would be late getting back to Colombo, and it was beginning to rain, but in spite of this, the Ceylonese official from the Protocol Office insisted on having some of the group stop on the way at the Kegalla Rest House to try some Ceylonese tea, and at that time tea was about the last thing we wanted. Mrs. Rajapatriano, who had kept us at a gallop all day was as insistent.

Back to Temple Trees, hardly had time to change before everyone was to go to a dinner given by the Charge d'Affairs James Espy and his wife at their home. The Acting Prime Minister, J.R. Jayewardens, and other Ceylonese and Americans were there. We left this dinner at a reasonable hour, for we had been up since 5:30 and were to pack and leave the following morning for Rangoon, Burma.

RANGOON, BURMA - Saturday, November 19, 1955

Our flight from Ceylon to Rangoon, Burma, was to be one of the longest in some time. We left Colombo, Ceylon at 9:00 a.m., and did not arrive at Rangoon, Burma, until 4:15 local time. At the airport to meet us was Ambassador Joseph C. Satterthwaite, William B. Husey, Charles N. Rassias, and others from the Embassy. We were put up at the Strand Hotel, a large, formerly British establishment.

Before we landed in Rangoon, we could see the gilded spire which is the Swedagon Pagoda. In the center of town, near the Embassy is another gilded pagoda, but this one was covered with straw matting in order that workmen could regild the spire before the visit of Soviets Bulganin and Krushnev. (Prime Minister U Nu had just returned from a visit to Moscow, and the papers we had seen had been full of his platitudes concerning neutralism and cooperation with Russia.)

The Embassy had arranged for a briefing at the Embassy for 6:30, two hours after our arrival, and following that there was to be a dinner at the Embassy residence. Since it is a long ways from the airport at Rangoon to the hotel, we hardly had time to look at our rooms before starting for these two events. In order not to have to return to the hotel, however, we arranged to go to the briefing and directly from there to the dinner. The briefing at the Embassy was conducted by the Ambassador.

The dinner was given by Ambassador and Mrs. Satterthwaite at the government-owned Ambassador's residence. The Burmese Ambassador Designate to the United States, "The Honorable U and Mrs. Win;"

Daw Mya Sein and Dr. Kyaw Thet, both from Rangoon University (which has 8,000 students); and Dr. and Mrs. Phillips Greene, he on loan to the University Medical School. Guests other than our group were people from the Embassy -- Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neilson, Public Affairs Officer; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Hawley, Political Section; Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Usher, Economics Section; Mr. William B. Hussey; Mrs. Virginia Stryker, Second Secretary; Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Rassias; and Mrs. Zelma Graham, Head of the USIS Library. When we got back to the Strand Hotel, we found that the local Rotarians were having a dance, so we went to bed to avoid it.

RANGOON, BURMA - Sunday, November 20, 1955

This was the Sabbath, but Members of the Committee were given little rest. Mr. Zablocki and others went to early morning Mass at 7:30. At 8:30, arrangements had been made for the Committee to lay a wreath on the Tomb of the Martyrs. These were the tombs of members of the Burmese Cabinet who in 1947 were killed by bombs thrown by Burmese dissidents during a Cabinet session. Two other members of the Cabinet were later killed by machine gun fire.

No one can go to Rangoon without going to the Swedagon Pagoda. We entered by a newly constructed series of steps on the west side, leading up the hill on which the pagoda sits, and it has not had time yet to collect the filth, dogs, smells and shops which line the south entrance. We had to leave our shoes in the car. At the top of the hill, at the base of the spire, the marble and cement floor had just been washed down for the week, and none of us got out without soaking socks. Walked around the gilded shrines that surround the base of the pagoda, the Members signed the guest book, took some pictures and then left.

In 1953, when some of the Members of the Committee were in Rangoon, preparations were underway for a Congress of Buddhists to be held outside Rangoon in 1954. For this Congress a new gilded pagoda, called the "Peace Pagoda" had been erected outside Rangoon, with quarters for the Congress and a large, so-called cave in which the delegates met. The cave was a sort of quonset-hut built into the side of a hill and covered over, but was not unattractive with its white pillars, blue walls and tiers of wooden seats. Above the tiers are replicas of the Pongy's (Buddhist priests).

At 12:30 Prime Minister U Nu gave a luncheon for the Members of the Committee which was also attended by members of the hosts Cabinet.

At 6:30 p.m. Minister of Industries U Kyawa Nyein gave a reception at the garden of his home, overlooking one of the numerous lakes around Rangoon. There were almost a hundred guests, including members of the Burmese Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, and other Burmese and American officials. Following this reception we were free to return to the Strand and have a quiet dinner to ourselves before packing for our next move the following morning.

BANGKOK, THAILAND - Monday, November 22, 1955

Left the Strand Hotel, to the airport and took off at 9:15 a.m. for our flight to Bangkok, 368 miles away. We arrived at Bangkok at 10:30, landing at the Don Nuang airfield. Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, is located in a broad central plain of rice fields and canals. The Chao Phya River (Mother of Rivers) flows through the city, and canals (klongs) run throughout the city and the countryside surrounding it. Thailand is the rice bowl of South Asia, countries as far away as Japan taking part of her annual surplus of a million and half tons of rice.

At the airport to meet the Committee were Charge d'Affaires Norbert L. Anschuetz, Kempton B. Jenkins (who was to be our escort while there), General Prather, Colonel Ron A. Garland, Air Attache, and others. Since the Committee was to be the guests of the Thai Government, the group was driven to the Thai government guest house. The only drawback to this guest house was that it was off the railroad track. Accommodations couldn't have been more sumptuous, and there were waiters standing around to do anything -- press suits, bring water or do anything. The Embassy had arranged to have bags picked up for our laundry. We sat down with Mr. Anschuetz to go over the Committee's schedule; after he and the Embassy left, we read our mail and then had lunch at the guest house dining room.

After the lunch we drove to the Embassy for an Embassy briefing -- given by Mr. Anschuetz, Robert N. Magill (political) and Harry Conover (economic). From this briefing drove to the USIS headquarters for a briefing from Mr. John E. Pickering, the Public Affairs officer. This was followed by a longer briefing from the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group by General Prather and officers of his staff.

This full afternoon of briefings ran right up to time for a reception and dinner being given by Prime Minister (Field Marshal) P. Pibulsonggram. The Committee had a few minutes along with the Prime Minister before the rest of the guests arrived for the reception. This whole affair was held in the ornate, Venetian Prime Minister's palace which was built by an

Italian architect within this century. From the reception room where the Committee had met the Prime Minister, everyone was taken down several corridors, past a Thai band of some thirty instruments, many of them weird Thai stringed pieces, to the dining room. There the ladies were all taken into the dining room and seated ceremoniously before the men were allowed into the dining room to find their places. The dinner was of several courses, including pigeons with their feet and heads turned up to the diner. After the dinner there were toasts to the King of Thailand and the President of the United States by both the Prime Minister and Chairman Zablocki, and the latter then gave an appropriate speech of approbation of the Thai and appreciation for the dinner, in which he used some Thai words of gratitude which were understood and well-appreciated by the audience.

From the dining room, the entire assemblage was taken to a theater on the grounds. On the way the Prime Minister showed off his new Ford Thunderbird, which his driver had difficulty starting. (Mr. Zablocki sent him a Papermate fountain pen the next morning in the same colors as the automobile, blue and light blue, with "U.S. House of Representatives" stamped on it.) Seated in the theater, the guests were entertained by Thai dancers. All girls, although some of them took the parts of men, were dressed in gilt or other colorful costumes, and did slow stylized dances with much slow bending of the hands in every possible way. After the dances we said goodnight and went home.

BANGKOK, THAILAND - Tuesday, November 22, 1955

We had a leisurely breakfast at the Pibun Than, government guest house. For the morning, members of the group went different ways -- some to meet with Embassy officials for additional discussions. Some went through the Imperial Palace grounds, a space covering several acres filled with buildings, wats (Thai pagodas), chapels and gardens in the Thai and modern style. There are gilded pagodas, porcelain pagodas. Most of the buildings have the distinctly Thai roofs at several levels with dragon's heads shooting upward from every gable, the whole roof covered with colored tiles of red, green and blue. Between the buildings there are expanses of stone walks, green lawns, neatly clipped trees, some with each branch clipped into a rounded ball of leaves. There were a number of the fan-shaped travellers' palms. There are two large audience halls, one in the older Thai style with symbols of the Buddha throughout, another, more modern, with European furniture, and statues and busts of early twentieth century royalty. In one of the largest temples the so-called Jade Buddha sits on a tall, ornate pedestal of gilded

platforms. In addition to statues of elephants, bullocks and existent animals, there are statues and paintings of weird animals -- chickens with human heads, humans with animal faces.

At 12:30 Mr. and Mrs. Anachuets were having Members of the Committee for lunch at the Ambassador's residence (since the death of Ambassador Peurifoy the residence has been used for new arrivals at Bangkok). Most of the guests at this luncheon were from the Thai Defense Department, with American officers from JUSMAG and the Attaches from the Embassy.

Instead of attending this luncheon, Dr. Judd had previously accepted an engagement to have lunch and make a talk to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Bangkok.

At 4:30 Mr. and Mrs. Anachuets had arranged for a trip up the Chao Phya River, which flows through Bangkok, on a launch. In addition to the Members of the Study Mission, there were some ten other guests, officials from the Embassy and from the Thai Government. The river is a busy one -- ferries and small boats carrying people and produce from one side to the other, tugs hauling barges filled with produce, the small gunboats of the Thai Navy, people bathing or swimming in the river, boys catching hold of tug ropes and riding upstream. After it was dark and we had gone a considerable distance up the river to turn back downstream and float with the stream, a very good buffet dinner was served on the launch. It was a pleasant evening and we were back at the dock near the Oriental Hotel shortly after 8:00 p.m. From there we were driven back to the Pibun Than Guest House to pack for leaving again the next morning.

BANGKOK, THAILAND - Wednesday, November 23, 1955

We had breakfast at the Guest House shortly after 6:00 a.m., got the bags off to the airport and were at the airport by around 8:00, for the Thai Air Force was putting on a display of jet planes for the Committee. Sir John Lionel Kotslawala, Prime Minister of Ceylon, who had been visiting in Bangkok, was also leaving Bangkok shortly after the Committee, so that there was considerable activity at the airport. We got off the airfield at 8:37, this time to fly 460 miles to Saigon, Viet Nam.

SAIGON, VIET NAM - Wednesday, November 23, 1955

We arrived on schedule at 11:20 at the Tan Son Nhut Airport in Saigon. At the airport to meet the Committee were Ambassador G. Frederick Heinhardt; Daniel V. Anderson,

Deputy Chief of Mission; Gardner E. Palmer, Chief of the Economic Section; Col. William A. Tudor, Air Attache; Lt. General Samuel T. Williams, Chief of the Military Assistance Advisory Group; and Mr. Wolf I. Ladejinsky, Land Reform Adviser in the U.S. Operations Mission. The Members of the group were to be split up between two hotels, everyone staying at the Majestic Hotel (which was sacked last year when Mrs. Mesta was there), except for Congressmen Byrd and Adair and Mr. Gray who were put up at the Continental Hotel in separate Annexes some four blocks away from the Majestic. Mr. Thomas W. Ainsworth was to be our Escort Officer.

After checking in at our hotels, Ambassador and Mrs. Reinhardt were having the Study Mission at their home for lunch. This was attended only by American officials, so that the Members could discuss matters with them. After the lunch, the Committee was taken to the Embassy for formal briefings and discussions with the Ambassador, the ICA officials and others.

These discussions had to be suspended at 4:15, since an appointment had been made with the Acting Foreign Secretary, Vu Quoc Thong (also Secretary of State for Health and Social Action). This had to be short meeting, for arrangements had been made for the Committee to meet with President Ngo Dinh Diem at 4:30 at Independence Palace. This meeting was especially satisfactory, the President seeming to be in a very optimistic and talkative mood, for the discussion lasted almost an hour. After the meeting some members of the group went back to the ICA headquarters for further discussions on the ICA program with Wolf Ladejinsky and a Mr. Laverne on land reform and refugees, respectively.

For dinner, Deputy Chief of Mission and Mrs. Daniel V. Anderson had the group to their home for a buffet dinner, again attended only by Americans from the Mission in Saigon. This was short affair, and we were able to get back to our hotels early.

SAIGON, VIET NAM - Thursday, November 24, 1955
THANKSGIVING DAY

This was Thanksgiving Day, but it was to be no holiday for the Committee. The Embassy had planned some alternative field trips to either observe refugee resettlement programs or Viet-Nameese National Army Training Centers, but the Committee decided to start early and do both.

Left the hotels at 0800, and drove 33 kilometers outside Saigon to the Cu Chi Refugee Camp, after driving past the place and having to turn around and go back. This camp seemed to be one

of the better refugee camps. There was a fine, new chapel. Many of the refugees from North Viet Nam who left when the Communists took over, are Catholics, and the Fathers of the Church have stayed with their communities and kept together. One of the Fathers showed the Committee around the camp. There was a fine new school building, said to have been built with funds contributed by the French newspaper, El Figaro. The minute the cars carrying the Committee arrived in the village, every child in the village was gathered around the flag-pole in front of the school building to sing a song and greet the Committee. From the school, the group visited a home -- two rooms allocated to ten people for sleeping, and two small nearby rooms for kitchen and storeroom. In the kitchen were flour and cottonseed oil with the words in Viet Nameese translated "Given by the People of America." American assistance to the camp is distributed through the National Catholic Welfare Conference and through CARE. There were some 600 houses in the village accommodating 6,000 refugees from Hanoi, and it is expected that the village will be expanded.

From the refugee village, drove back toward Saigon to the Cho Quong Trung Training Center. After some difficulty in getting through a barbed wire gate, reached the Training Center, where General Williams, a Colonel White and others were waiting for the Committee. Had a short briefing from Colonel White, visited the headquarters, barracks, and the firing range. Some 8,000 Viet Nameese are being trained at the center, although they can handle 10,000. General Lawton was visiting the Center at the time the Committee was there.

We were hard pushed to get back to Saigon for lunch with the Acting Foreign Secretary, Vu Quoc Thong, some Members not even going by the hotel before going to the host's home. This was a pleasant lunch, with Viet Nameese food eaten with chopsticks, the main course being pigeon, with heads and feet served on the plate. For the afternoon, such as remained of it, we were free to catch up on correspondence, shop, or have additional talks with Embassy people.

For Thanksgiving dinner, the members of the group were invited by various American officials. Chairman Zablocki had dinner with Mr. Fox of USIS; Dr. Judd with Dr. Lindholm, formerly of Michigan State University; Mr. Wigglesworth with Mr. Austin of USIS; Mrs. Church, Mr. Byrd and Mr. Westphal with Ambassador and Mrs. Reinhardt; and Mr. Jarman and Gray with the Ainsworths.

PHNOM PENH, CAMBODIA - Friday, November 25, 1955

Col. William L. Tudor, Air Attache at the Embassy at Saigon was to fly the Committee to Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia. We left our hotels at 7:30 and took off in Colonel Tudor's DC-3 at 8:10 for the 155 mile trip to Phom Penh, crossing the flat, well-watered countryside. Major Fred Sporer was Col. Tudor's co-pilot. We arrived at Phnom Penh, on the Makong River, at 9:00 a.m. At the airport to meet us was the Ambassador, Robert McClintock, (with a silver-handled riding crop); his deputy, G. McMurtrie Godley; Brig. Gen. G. Bodeen, Chief of the MAAG; and others.

From the airport we were driven to the Ambassador's residence for a quick discussion of Cambodian affairs, for the Committee was to meet with the Prime Minister at 10:00. The present Prime Minister is the former King, His Royal Highness Prime Minister Norodom Sihanouk, and the meeting with him was held at the Officer's Club on the Royal Palace grounds. The palace grounds themselves are laid out royally, gardens, separate buildings for reception halls, dance pavilions, residences, religious buildings, even some stables for the royal elephants. The meeting with the young, former King, who resigned his throne in order to bring about constitutional reforms and who obtained 83 percent of the popular vote and 100 percent of the seats in the Parliament for his party, was an interesting one. He spoke in French, which was translated by the Ambassador, Whether the Members drank it or not, he served champagne during the discussion.

PHNOM PENH/ANGKOR WAT, CAMBODIA - Friday, November 25, 1955

Following the lengthy discussion with the former King, the Committee was taken on a tour of the palace grounds. Through the large reception hall, being prepared for the King's coronation on the 5th of March 1956, the throne surmounted and surrounded by staffs with the symbolic nine umbrellas, one above the other, in white and gold. Statues of former kings back of the throne. We visited the Royal treasure house -- saw the gold and jeweled royal crowns, four of them, one to be worn on an elephant, one on a horse, on parade, and on the throne, other royal vestments, gold dining service, gifts to the reigning sovereigns, a diamond of 35 karats set on a derby worn by a former King in Paris at the races. On the grounds was an incongruous iron building, built by the French at the time of the completion of the Suez Canal (1867) and then given to the Cambodian King. One of the pagodas on the grounds had a floor of silver tiles, reportedly 4,700 of them. In this pagoda there was a nine foot statue of Buddha of gold, cast from the urn

which had held the ashes of Noradom 1,200 pounds of solid gold. On the walls there were murals of Buddhist lore, an interesting one showing the Buddhist concept of hell.

This tour of the palace grounds had to be a quick one, for some of the group -- Congressmen Jarman, Byrd, Wigglesworth and Adair, and Captain Benson and Gray were to take off at 11:30 from the airport for a flight to Siemreap to visit Angkor Wat. Chairman Zablocki, Dr. Judd, Mrs. Church and Dr. Westphal were to stay in Phnom Penh, have lunch with the Ambassador and Mrs. McClintock, visit the Cambodian Trade Fair, where the United States had an exhibit (the King had invited no participants from the iron curtain countries), and see other points of interest in Phnom Penh.

The group going to Angkor Wat took off from the airfield at shortly after 11:30, accompanied by Mr. Godley from the Embassy, and had a good lunch prepared by Mrs. McClintock. Flew over the large Grand Lake, and landed at the grass airport near Angkor Wat before 1:00 o'clock. Were driven in cars the short distance to the ruins. These ruins were built somewhere between 800 and 1200 A.D. by a people influenced by Indian cultures. The so-called Angkor Wat temple is a well-planned lay-out of a square wall with entrance gates and corner buildings, almost a mile square, surrounded by a lake moat. Within this square at seconding levels are more square buildings reached by steep steps, and in the center an elevated building of towers and colonnades. A short drive from this temple were the scattered buildings of the Angkor Tom group, almost every huge building surmounted by towers on every side of which would be the carved face of Buddha. Almost every stone in the buildings is covered with intricate carvings of figures or geometric designs. The flared head of the Cobra was used frequently, and throughout were the figures of dancing girls. In the Ta Prohm area, we could see how the jungle had covered the ruins before the French started clearing this area in the last century. Vines and large Banyan trees were growing out of the tops of piles of stone, the roots of the trees finding their way to the ground so that it looked like large strings of taffy.

After this quick visit to the ruins, we stopped by the Grand Hotel at Siemreap, near the ruins for drinks of bottled water, then went directly to the airport. There Mr. and Mrs. Heinz joined the group for the flight back to Phnom Penh. Those who had stayed at Phnom Penh came to the airport, and the entire group took off for Saigon at 5:00 p.m., arriving at Saigon within a little over an hour.

SAIGON, VIET NAM - continued Friday, November 25, 1955

Upon the Committee's return to Saigon from Phnom Penh, arriving about 6:30, we went to the hotels for a quick wash-up, and were to go to a buffet supper given by Mr. Robert Spear, Public Affairs Officer. Guests were only people from the U.S. Mission, so that after the supper, Mr. Spear and those from his USIS staff gave a briefing on their activities. It was pouring rain when we went to the supper, but it cleared off enough so that a newsreel of the recent Viet Nameese elections could be shown on the lawn. Following this showing we went home to pack for our departure the next morning.

SINGAPORE - Saturday, November 26, 1955

We took off from the Tan Son Knut Airport at Saigon at 8:30 for the 682 mile flight to Singapore, arriving at Singapore airport at 11:45 (30 minute time change). At the airport to meet us were Consul General Elbridge Durbrow, Nicholas Feld, William T. Keough, and Edward J. Conlon, the latter of USIS. At the airport at Singapore (Payar Lebar Airport), the Committee was taken to a comfortable room on the second floor of the new terminal, and then into cars and to Raffles Hotel. Raffles Hotel is a rambling, but comfortable -- almost sumptuous -- British hotel. After checking in our rooms we had a very good lunch in the dining room of the hotel.

After a hurried lunch, at 2:00 the Committee went to the Consulate for a briefing from Consul General Durbrough (just arrived in Singapore) and his staff.

At 6:45 Mr. and Mrs. Durbrough had the Committee for a reception and buffet supper. Before the reception, however, the Committee met at the Durbrough home with Sir Robert Scott, the British Commissioner General at Singapore for a discussion of southeast Asian problems. At the reception there were Embassy and other U.N. officials, officials from the Singapore government, and local businessmen. After the buffet supper, Members of the Committee met with The Honorable David S. Marshall, Chief Minister of Singapore, who would leave in a few days via New Delhi, Colombo and other Commonwealth points, for London. Although this discussion started at about 10:00 p.m., it did not end until almost midnight.

SINGAPORE - Sunday, November 27, 1955

We were originally scheduled to leave Singapore at 9:30 a.m., fly southwest to Lake Toba on the island of Sumatra, and arrive

at Palembang on Sumatra around 5:00 p.m. Since we had had monsoon rains in Singapore the day before, it was doubtful that we could see the ground if we flew over Lake Toba, so it was decided that we would remain in Singapore until 3:00 in the afternoon. This gave an opportunity for members of the group to do as they pleased Sunday morning -- go to church, go in swimming at the Singapore Club, or drive around the city or meet with friends. We had lunch at Raffles Hotel, had our bags packed by 2:00 and took off from the airport at Singapore at 3:00 p.m. Flew over the islands along the northern coast of Sumatra, then over the flat jungles and swamps and streams of the large island of Sumatra itself. We landed at the Palembang airport at 4:45.

MANILA - Wednesday, November 30, 1955

We hesitated to have another breakfast in the Des Indes Hotel in Djakarta, so had arranged to have breakfast aboard the plane. Like India, had to go through Customs on leaving Djakarta, although there was no inspection of individual bags. Took off shortly after 8:00 a.m., heading northward over the Java Sea. There were typhoon warnings over Bernee, so we went west of the island into the South China Sea toward Manila. Had breakfast on board the plane -- some of the best hot cakes we had tasted. Since it was to be an eight-hour flight, we also had lunch on board.

Landed at Manila at 4:00 p.m. At the airport were Ambassador and Mrs. Homer Ferguson; Mr. Charles N. Barrows, Deputy Chief of Mission; Mr. Harry A. Brehn, Director of the U.S. Operations Mission to the Philippines; Major General Wayne C. Smith, Chief of the Joint U.N. Military Advisory Group to the Philippines; and others. Mr. A. Robin Chase was to be our escort officer.

From the airport the Committee was driven by the Ambassador's residence to discuss the plans of the Committee while in Manila. Mrs. Church and Mr. Wigglesworth were to stay at the Embassy residence, but the remainder of the group stayed at the Bayview Hotel, directly across Dewey Boulevard from the American Embassy. No official functions were arranged for the first night in Manila, so everyone was free to do as he pleased. Some had dinner with friends, at the hotel, or at Jai Alai.

MANILA - Thursday, December 1, 1955

This was to be a full day, probably to offset having had a free evening the night before without planned schedule. At eight in the morning, Members of the Committee had breakfast with

President Magsaysay at the President's palace (the residence of old Spanish and American Governors General). In addition to President Magsaysay and the Members of the Committee, there were the Vice President and Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Carlos Garcia; and Speaker of the House of Representatives, Jose P. Laurel, Jr. Senator Texas Cabile came by to meet with the group after the breakfast.

After this breakfast, the Committee went to the Embassy for a briefing from U.S. Representatives in the Philippines and the Ambassador. A. Sabin Chase covered the political field; Carl H. Reshringar the economic; Harry A. Brenn covered ICA; John A. Malley the U.S. Information Service program, with Mrs. Margaret Williams on Education Exchange); Major General Wayne C. Smith discussed JUSHAG, and Mr. John T. Cooper, Jr., operations of the U.S. Veterans Administration in the Philippines. These briefings and discussions lasted until almost 1:00 in the afternoon. Mr. Charles R. Burrows was having the Committee for lunch at his residence, but since there were only American officials present, the discussion continued during lunch. Mr. William D. Wright, in charge of Administration, discussed buildings, housing and personnel.

The Burrows luncheon was a quick one, and after it the Members were free to visit nearby projects in and around Manila. Some Members visited the Veterans' Hospital in Quezon City which was built with U.S. funds. Chairman Zablocki and others called on Senator Delgado, who had just returned to his home from a cataract operation. Later some of the Members were to meet with the Ambassador Designate from Viet Nam to the Philippines, BAO.

At 6:00 Ambassador and Mrs. Ferguson were having the Members for dinner at the Ambassador's residence. Because of their appointments immediately before this, the dinner was slow in getting under way. We left shortly after dinner to get back to the hotel to pack.

HONG KONG - Friday, December 2, 1955

Took off from the Manila airport at 0500, and had a comfortable trip to Hong Kong, landing in the bowl formed by the mountains around Hong Kong's Kai Tak Airport at 11:30 a.m. At the airport to meet the Committee were Consul General Everett F. Drumright; Maurice B. Rice, Executive Officer; Richard M. McCarthy, Public Affairs; George Fitch of ARCI (Aid Refugee Chinese Intellectuals); and others.

Hong Kong is a British Crown Colony, ceded by China to Great Britain in 1841. The colony includes the Island of Hong Kong

(32 square miles) on which is situated the capital city of Victoria. In addition to the Island, however, the colony includes the ceded and leased territories of Kowloon and the New Territories, on the mainland across the bay from the Island of Hong Kong and several other islands. The highest peak on Hong Kong Island is 1,809 feet high, and the city of Victoria lies on the bay at its feet, but roads and apartment houses and homes stretch up to the top of the mountain. The population, swelled by the influx of refugees from the China mainland, is today estimated at 2,500,000.

We were to stay at the Peninsula Hotel in Kowloon, but only a block from the ferries that run back and forth to the Island of Hong Kong every five minutes. We met at the hotel to discuss plans for our stay with Mr. Drumright. We had lunch in the dining room of the hotel, and were free to do as we pleased for the afternoon. Some saw tailors, or did shopping, while others had people to meet with.

At 6:10 we caught the ferry for the Hong Kong side and were driven up the precipitous roads above the city to the home of the Consul General for a reception attended by local officials and businessmen. Following this reception, could have dinner on our own, some having dinner at a Chinese restaurant with Miss Li Li Hwa, one of the better-known Chinese actresses; others had dinner at the Peninsula hotel or with friends.

HONG KONG - Saturday, December 3, 1955

Even though we were not taking off this morning, had an early breakfast in the Peninsula Hotel, since a meeting had been arranged for 9:15 with His Excellency, Sir Alexander Grantham, the Governor of Hong Kong. It was necessary for the Members to go across the bay by ferry to the Hong Kong side, where cars from the Consulate took them to the Governor's residence, Government House.

Immediately after this meeting with the Governor, the Members went to the Consulate for a briefing and discussion with Consul General Brumright and members of his staff: Mr. Rice; Mr. McCarthy; Mr. LaRue Lutrine, Chief of the Political Section; Mr. Edward R. Fried, Chief of the Economic Section; Mr. James Campbell, ICA Far East Refugee Advisor; Colonel Forest E. Zittgers, U.S. Army Liaison Officer; Colonel William Powell, U.S. Air Liaison Officer; and Commander Charles P. Trumbull, U.S. Assistant Naval Attache.

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For lunch, we again were free, but since the Consular briefing had lasted until almost 12:00 and arrangements had been made for a tour of refugee projects at 2:00, lunch was a hurried one.

At 2:00 Members of the Committee visited various ICA Far East Refugee Program Projects: the Shek Kip Mai Resettlement Area in Kowloon; the China Refugee Development Organization headquarters; the Ngau Tsu Esk Resettlement Area, including an N? Housing Project, the Pope Pius Handicraft School and a Maryknoll Medical Project. This tour took up all of the afternoon.

At 7:30 the American University Club was giving a dinner at the Peninsula Hotel, at which Dr. Judd spoke. Some of the Members of the Committee attended this dinner, while others had dinner with friends or at the hotel.

TAIWAN - Sunday, December 4, 1955

We were to have a two-hour flight to Taiwan (Formosa), so we did not need to leave Hong Kong at too early an hour. Finished off some last minute things, had breakfast at the comfortable Peninsula Hotel, and were out at the airport by 10:00 a.m. Took off at 10:20 from the Hong Kong airfield bordering the bay and over the mountains surrounding Hong Kong northeastward to Taiwan. We landed at Taiwan Air Base at 12:30.

Taiwan, as the Chinese call it (Formosa to some) is only eighty miles off the mainland. There are some ten million people. A range of mountains runs along the eastern length of the island, while the western portion of the island is flat and well cultivated. Taiwan, where we landed, is in the southern part of the island.

At the airport were a representative from the USIS program and a number of defense representatives -- Captain Brodie, senior area officer and Chief of the Naval section of MAAG; Col. ?, Senior Air Force Officer; Col. McConnell, Advisor to the 10th Corps. From the airport we were driven to the CAT staff club for a very excellent lunch (which the Committee found they were paying for later). After a quick lunch, the Committee was driven to the USIS library and offices in Taiwan. An inspection there was followed by a fifteen mile drive to the Tso Ying Naval Base. It was a warm, balmy day, and the countryside was lush with sugar cane at various stages of growth, sweet potatoes (?), and vegetables.

At the Tso Ying Naval Base, Captain Lin of the Chinese Navy, Commandant of the First Naval District, met with the group at

the Four Seasons Family Club on the base. A large sign on the front of the building welcomed the Committee. Here Admiral Liu, Deputy Commander in Chief for Administration in the Chinese Navy (Admiral Liang, head of the Navy was not in Taiwan), joined the Committee and conducted the group on a tour of the base. Passed the Marine Base and Headquarters, the Marine Recruiting Training Center, the College of Technology. At the Tso Ying Harbor could see the various vessels of the Chinese Navy, the Harbor Repair basin with a floating dry dock, destroyer escorts, LST'S and other vessels. The Polish ship the SS President Bottwald was in the harbor, captured by the Chinese while attempting to enter a Communist port last year. The Committee went through the grounds of the Amphibious Training Command, the Chinese Marine Air Base, the Rating Training Center, the Naval Academy and the hospital.

Got back to the Taiwan Air Base from Tso Ying and took off at 5:10 for Taipei, where we arrived at 6:00 p.m. There were large numbers of Chinese and Americans at the Taipei airport to greet the Committee, and many official and personal friends of Dr. Judd. A group of school children had a large banner with the words "Welcome Walter H. Judd - Yu Ying Middle School" on it.

From the airport, we were driven to the government Guest House, the former residence of the Japanese Governor General, where, as guests of the Chinese government, the group was to be comfortably put up. The Committee had a short meeting with Ambassador Karl L. Rankin, to arrange the schedule for the stay in Taiwan, but had to hurry to get to dinner at 7:30 as guests of the American University Club at the City Hall. Dr. Judd was to be speaker for the evening.

TAIPEI, TAIWAN - Monday, December 5, 1955

Other days had been full for the Committee, but this one seemed to be the fullest of all full days. The Embassy had suggested a briefing at 10:00, but the Committee set this up to 8:00 a.m., which required getting up shortly after 6:00 a.m., having breakfast with General J. L. Busng, apparently the official greeter for the Chinese government, and getting to the Embassy by 8:00 a.m. The briefing at the Embassy over, the Committee drove to the offices of the Taiwan Defense Command for a briefing from Vice Admiral Pride, Commander of the Seventh Fleet, Commander of the Formosa Defense Command and Chief of the Formosa Liaison Center, and Major General George W. Smythe, the Chief of MAAG in Taiwan, and officers of their staffs.

At 11:15 the Committee met with Dr. George K.C. Yah, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who speaks excellent English (studied in the United States and England), and discussed the proposal to admit eighteen nations in a package to the United Nations including Outer Mongolia and other Communist-controlled countries and China's determination to use her veto in the Security Council against the measure.

Around noon a meeting was held with the Vice President, Oh'En Ch'ang at his office. After this meeting, Ambassador Harkin was having the Committee for lunch at his town residence. This luncheon was attended by Foreign Minister George Yeh, other Chinese officials and representatives from the U.S. Defense Command and the Embassy. The group was small, however, and the lunch was expedited.

At 2:00 p.m. all of the Committee wanted to visit Juddville, a short distance outside Taipai. This is a refugee settlement set up by the organization Aid Refugee Chinese Intellectuals, Inc., which can take care of between 260 and 270 refugees from communist China, until they become established in Taiwan. By the end of 1954, the organization had helped establish almost 8,000 individuals in eighteen different countries, mostly in Taiwan.

At 4:00 p.m. all the Members of the Committee except Dr. Judd (who had meetings with the ARCI Board and other appointments in Taipai) had planned to go to Sun Moon Lake for dinner and the night with President and Madam Chiang Kai-shek. To do this, they flew for almost an hour in a Chinese Air Force plane to Tsichung, and then took a 50 mile drive (requiring almost two hours), to arrive at Sun Moon Lake after dark. There they had dinner with the President and Madam Chiang, then discussed problems around a fireplace after dinner. In the morning, when they first had a view of the lake and mountains around the hotel (the lake is in the exact geographic center of the island of Taiwan), President and Madame Chiang had breakfast with the group before they were to depart for the Taipei Military Airport, by car and plane again from Taichung. At Taipei the entire study group was to meet at the airport for the take-off for Okinawa at 11:00 a.m. Madame Chiang accompanied the Members from Sun Moon Lake to the Taipai airport.

While Members of the Committee were at Sun Moon Lake, Dr. Judd had other appointments for dinner and the evening at Taipai. On the following morning (Tuesday, December 6, 1955), he had breakfast with the Vice President, Oh'En Ch'ang, met with a group of lawmakers, with the Sino-American Cultural Association, Ex-Premier Yen Nai-shan, and others.

OKINAWA - Tuesday, December 6, 1955

We got off from the Taipei airport soon after 11:30, to fly 410 miles southeast to Okinawa in the Ryukyu chain of islands off southern Japan. It was almost a four hour flight, but with a one-hour time change, we arrived at Kadens Air Base on Okinawa, at 2:20 local time. This island, taken from Japan during the war, was a hive of activity involving both defense and local construction. Hills were being leveled and valleys filled by bulldozers; new housing units were going up everywhere, as well as commercial and educational projects. At the airport to meet the Committee were the principal officers of the Ryukyu Command -- Major General Moore, Brigadier General Burger, Brigadier General Johnson, and Brigadier General Ripps, as well as John Steeves from the Consulate at Raha.

From the airport, the Committee's baggage was sent on to their quarters, while the group was taken on a tour of the ?ukiran, Machinato and Naha installations. In Naha, the Capital of the Island, saw the new legislative building, which had been started when the Committee was there two years ago. On the return to the military installations, stopped at RYCOM headquarters for a briefing from Brigadier General Vonna F. Burger, Civilian Administrator of the Islands, prior to the Committee's meeting with the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. The Conference with the Chief Executive was held at RYCOM Senior Officers' Mess, and seven subjects were presented by the Chief Executive for the consideration of the Committee: (1) immigration problems, (2) application of the Refugee Relief Act to the Ryukyus, (3) Ryukyu products entering the United States, (4) Ryukyuan fishing off the Trust Territory islands, (5) the disposition of vessels sunk in Ryukyuan territorial waters during the war, (6) continued economic assistance, (7) the general administrative authority of the Ryukyu Islands.

Mrs. Church made a special visit to the University of the Ryukyus, and other Members also visited the campus after their meeting with the Chief Executive. Mr. Diffenderfer (?) of the Army's Public Affairs Section, with representatives from the University (President Genshu Asato, V.P. Seizen Hakasene, and Dr. Bernard D. Kuhn on loan from Michigan State University), proudly showed off a new \$200,000 Library Building, just completed, a new Science Building under construction, and other new buildings on the hill which was the former Shuri Castle site overlooking the ocean. The University was only started in 1950, now has 1000 boys and 400 girls and a faculty of 115 members.

It was dark before these discussions and inspections had been completed. At 7:00, Major General Moore was having a reception and dinner in the RYCOM Officers Club, a beautiful lay-out on a

cliff overlooking the ocean, for the Members of the Committee. Officers from the Defense installations in Okinawa, and from the Ryukyuan legislative and executive branch were there. This over, the wives of defense officials took some of the Members by their handicrafts shop to show off and try to sell articles made by the Ryukyans.

Principal Ryukyuan officials attending the dinner, some of whom the Committee had met before were: Shubei Riga, Chief Executive, Kunihiro Chams, Speaker of the Legislature, Seise Makamsstsu, Chief Justice, Giken Maeda, Director of Education; Mirogsi Senega, Director of Economics; Genshu Assto, President of the University; Jugo Toma, Mayor of Naha; Bishili Toshimoto, President of the Mayor's Association; and Tatsubin Yogi, Deputy Chief of the Executive.

KOREA - Wednesday, December 7, 1955

We had originally planned to fly from Okinawa to Tokyo, leave the Constellation there for a check-up, transfer at the Tokyo airfield to another plane and fly on to Seoul. This would have required some nine hours, and the distance from Okinawa to Seoul is about the same as it is to Tyokyo, four hours; so it was decided to fly directly from Okinawa to Seoul, then have the Constellation fly on to Tokyo for the check-up. This did give us an additional hour and a half in Okinawa.

Left Kad? airport at 9:30 a.m., to fly 815 miles to Seoul, arriving at 12:40 Seoul time (30 minutes earlier than Okinawa time). To save time for activities in Korea, we had an early lunch on the plane. As we were approaching the K-16 airfield at Seoul, three Constellations, travelling at about our same level, passed us. Our plane landed a few minutes after these did, the latter having on board Secretary of the Army and Mrs. Wilbur M. Brucker, Assistant Secretary of the Army and Mrs. Hugh W. Milton II (for Manpower and Reserve Forces). After our Committee deplaned, they were met by Charge D'Affaires Carl W. Strom, and others from the Embassy (James F. Gorean our escort). From the other planes that had just landed, Assistant Secretary Brucker came over, as did General Lyman L. Lemitzer, Commander in Chief of the United Nations Command in Korea; General Isaac D. White, Commanding General, American Forces Far East and Eighth United States Army, and others. A group of seven school children in colorful Korean costumes presented flowers to Members of the Committee and were given in return some Formosan tangerines conferred on the Committee on leaving Taipei.

In Seoul we were put up at the Bando Hotel. Since we had lunch, most of the group, without going to the hotel, went directly across the street, to the American Embassy for discussions with the Ambassador and staff. Charge Strom began this briefing, and it was supplemented by Turner C. Cameron of the Political Section, Willard C. Brown of the Economic Section and John P. McKnight, Public Affairs officer. Later in the afternoon, C. Tyler Wood, United Nations Command Economic Coordinator, held discussions with the Committee. Mrs. Church attended a concert, a presentation of the Neemish being given by the IWA University Choir.

At 5:30 General and Mrs. White were giving a reception for Secretary and Mrs. Brucker and Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Milton at Hartell House, and some of the Members attended this crowded occasion for a few minutes. At 7:00 they were to be at President Rhee's for dinner. Luckily, Korean dinners usually end early, so that they were able to leave by around nine.

SEOUL, KOREA - Thursday, December 8, 1955

8:00 a.m. breakfast at the Bando Hotel, and across the street to the Embassy by 8:30 for briefings by C. Tyler Wood as Economic Coordinator.

At 9:30 arrangements had been made for a call on Mr. Lee Ki-poong, Speaker of the National Assembly, in the legislative building, and following this meeting, the Members were to be presented on the opening day of the Assembly and Mr. Zablocki was to make a speech to the Assembly. Everyone wore their topcoats, for although it was fairly cold outside, in Seoul, buildings inside are much colder. The Assembly was not punctual in starting at 10:00, but they conducted a very nice ceremony, the Speaker introducing the Members of the Committee, making a short speech, and Mr. Kablocki making a short speech in response.

The Committee left the Assembly immediately after the ceremonies, to go to President Rhee's home for discussions with him. This meeting which started at 11:00 a.m. lasted until after noon. Mr. Strom had a very quick, informal lunch at his home.

By 2:00 the Committee was to be at the "chopper pad" at Eighth Army Headquarters to go by helicopter to the Demilitarized Zone, bordering the armistice line between communist-held North Korea and Korea, about 35 miles north of Seoul. Extra-warm parkas were exchanged for ordinary topcoats, for it is much colder in the mountains along the demilitarized line than at Seoul.

We flew over the city of Seoul, looking gray and bleak, around the mountain to the north of Seoul and then due northward. We were to go to what is called Operation ?aisie, an outpost on the border of the demilitarized zone. This was only a short distance from the Freedom Village of Panmunjom. Countryside of terraced valleys, here mountains, covered with small pines. Along every ridge could be seen fox-holes, trenches and shell holes from the war. We landed on top a hill and were met by General B. B. Mason, Commanding General of the 24th Division. Brigadier General Paul A. Gavin, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Eighth Army had accompanied the Members from Seoul. Colonel Keith War, Commander of the 54th Regiment, which had this sector of the line, explained the surroundings. Through telescopes we could see communist emplacements and bunkers on the hills in communist territory, the hospital at Kaesong within Communist lines. The Committee went through a bunker on the American side of the line, and met with Army men from each of their states.

It took only 30 minutes to return to Seoul by helicopter, landing at the Chopper Pad at the Eighth Army Headquarters. At the Headquarters, General Gavin and members gave a briefing on United States Army operations.

At 6:30 the Speaker of the National Assembly had the Committee for dinner at the Bando Hotel. This was a Korean dinner, involving many courses, similar to Chinese food. Some of it was heavily spiced, and very hot. Some very good chicken. After the dinner, a young Korean girl sang well and a child prodigy of ten played very well on the piano. This occidental musical fare was augmented by music from a Korean orchestra, composed of stringed instruments, flutes and a drum, playing weird, oriental tunes -- one man a wizard on a stringed instrument. Following this dinner, a kassong was given for the Committee at another hotel. This turned out to be another full dinner, everyone sitting on cushions on the floor around a long table, shoes having been taken off at the door. The equivalent of Japanese geisha girls tried to keep everybody happy by serving them, singing and dancing and playing on musical instruments. No one in our crowd could eat more than a few pina nuts or slices of apple after the previous dinner from which we had just come. This dinner was given by the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly.

TOKYO, JAPAN - Friday, December 9, 1955

For the trip to Tokyo from Seoul, Captain Bailey was to fly the Committee in a ?-54. The K-16 airport at Seoul which is nearer the city was so heavily covered with Seoul's usual early-morning smog, that it was decided that we should drive the additional

thirty minutes to Airport K-14, at Kimpo. To adhere to our schedule, we left the hotel at 7:30 for the drive to Kimpo. Once away from the City of Seoul we were out of the fog, and we took off in clear weather at shortly after 8:40. We made the 728 miles in just under four hours, landing at Tokyo's Ranada Airport at 12:30 Seoul time, about 1:00 Japan time (because of his hatred for the Japanese, Bingham Rhea keeps Korean time 30 minutes off that of Japan).

At the airport to meet the Committee were J. Graham Parsons (Jeff), Deputy Chief of Mission, Richard Lamb (to be escort officer), and others from the Embassy. We were driven through Tokyo's teeming traffic the 45-minute ride to the Nikkatsu Hotel, right near the moat surrounding the Imperial palace. After checking in our rooms, we had a good lunch in the dining room.

At 2:30 the Committee was taken to the Embassy for a joint Embassy-? meeting. The Embassy compound in Tokyo, built during Herbert Hoover's Administration, and housing the Ambassador's residence, the chancery and other Embassy buildings, is as attractive an Embassy compound as we had seen. Discussions were held with Ambassador John M. Allison and members of his staff -- George A. Morgan, Chief of the Political Division; William Diehl, Financial Attache of the Embassy; and G. Lewis Schmidt (filling in for Mr. Joseph S. Evans, Jr., just recently arrived from the States) for the U.S. Information Service.

At 4:30, the Foreign Minister of Japan, His Excellency Mamoru Shigemitsu, gave a reception at the Marunouchi Hotel for the Committee. Ambassador Allison accompanied the Members to this function, attended by prominent members of the Foreign Affairs Committees of the Japanese Diet and a few American officials, and others.

Ambassador Allison himself was to be host to the Committee at the Embassy residence at dinner at 7:45. (Mrs. Allison was in the United States because of her mother's illness.) Attending this dinner, in addition to the study Mission, were: Minister of Foreign Affairs Shigemitsu; Mr. Shigesakuro Maco, Chairman of the Japanese House Foreign Affairs Committee; Mr. Rycichi Tamakawa, Chairman of the Japanese Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Councillors; Mr. Takizo Matsumoto, Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary; Mr. Nobueuke Kiehi, Secretary General of the Liberal Democratic Party; Mr. Koh Chibu, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Lt. General Elmer J. Rogers, Chief of Staff, Far East Command; Major General William Biddle, Chief of MAACJ; and others.

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TOKYO, JAPAN - Saturday, December 10, 1955

The Embassy had scheduled no briefings for Saturday morning, but the Committee requested briefings on topics not covered the previous afternoon; so this was arranged for 8:15 in the morning. Major General William S. Biddle, Chief of MAACJ, covered military assistance and the Japanese Armed Forces, and Major General Arthur G. Trudeau, Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans, Far East Command, discussed the military situation in Japan and the Far East.

At 11:00 a.m. a call was made on Prime Minister Hatoyama at his office in the Diet Building.

Jeff Parsons had the Members of the Committee at his home for an informal luncheon, attended only by American officials, so that further discussions could be held.

At 2:30, Congressmen Adair, Church and Byrd went by car and helicopter to the Japanese prison at _____ to look into the condition of American servicemen confined in the prison.

For dinner, we ate where we pleased, some at the Hotel Nikkatsu, some at the Family Club nearby, owned by the Manager of the Nikkatsu Hotel.

TOKYO, JAPAN - Sunday, December 11, 1955

Some of the Members of the Committee (Congressmen Jarman, Byrd, Church, Judd and Adair) were to go to Nikko, two hours and twenty minutes by train from Tokyo. Japanese trains are proverbially punctual, so that the Members left the Asakusa Railway Station in Tokyo at 8:55, arrived at Nikko at 11:15, had lunch at the Kanaya Hotel, saw something of the city and its surroundings, left Nikko by train at 5:25 and arrived at the railway station in Tokyo at 7:45. Dick Lamb and a local employee from the Embassy accompanied the group. Those who remained in Tokyo had other duties there, including preparation for the flight across the Pacific the following day.

That evening, many of the Members had dinner engagements with friends; others ate at the Nikkatsu, and everybody prepared for the take-off the following day across the Pacific to Midway and Hawaii.

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TOKYO, JAPAN - Monday, December 12, 1955

Last minute preparations for the departure from Tokyo, and were driven the 45 minutes to the airport before 11:30. Ambassador Allison, General Trudeau, Chief Parsons, Dick Lamb and others were at the airport to say goodbye. We took off at 11:35 Tokyo time for the eight-hour, 35 minute flight, 2612 miles to Midway, almost due east from Tokyo. We had a tail wind of 58 miles per hour, which gave us a ground speed of 330 miles per hour. Had lunch aboard the plane, and later a steak dinner.

TOKYO, MIDWAY, HAWAII - Monday, December 12, 1955

Between Tokyo and Midway, there is a four-hour time change, so that we arrived at Midway Island, among the dots in the Pacific that are the Midway group at 8:25 Tokyo time, but 12:25 Midway time.

Although we had left Tokyo on December 12, crossing the International Date Line just before reaching Midway put us back to December 12 again.

After having coffee and driving around the Island in the dark, watching the goose-like, gooney birds, which at times damage airplanes when they are landing or taking off (an airplane was on the field that had to return to the base the day before after running into some of the birds).

Took off from Midway at 02:05 for the 1320 mile trip to Hawaii, landing at Hickam Field at 05:00 (one-hour time change). Met there by General Cory Smith (others, including Mrs. Farrington, were prepared to meet the plane at 1:00 p.m.), and were taken to the Royal Hawaiian Hotel.

December 12 (the second one) in Hawaii was completely free, except for a reception given by Governor King at 4:30 for Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. McKay.

HONOLULU, HAWAII - December 12, 1955

For once in my life, I have twice lived the same day. The Committee left Tokyo at 11:30 a.m. on Monday, December 12. We traveled all afternoon and night, landing and taking off again at the Midway Islands, crossed the International Date Line and arrived in Honolulu today, Monday, December 12, at 8:30 a.m. "Backward, turn backward, O Time in thy flight."

This being my final report to my constituents, I shall attempt to give a general survey of the trip through parts of Europe, Africa, and Asia. We went to France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, Israel, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Sumatra, Java, Singapore, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Formosa, Okinawa, Korea, and Japan.

We took with us, for study enroute, summaries we had had prepared on the economic, military and political situation in each country, and statistics on our own military, economic, and technical-assistance programs. On our plane, we had access to secret information on each country. While in the country, formal briefings and conferences were held, together with informal discussions with citizens of the country and with Americans.

We conferred with President Bayar of Turkey, Prime Minister Nasser of Egypt, King Faisal of Iraq, the Shah of Iran, Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia, Prime Minister U Nu of Burma, Prime Minister Nehru of India, President Magsaysay of the Philippines, President Diem of Vietnam, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in Formosa, President Syngman Rhee in Korea, and many other officials.

In addition to meeting officials of our own and other countries, we saw the homes of workers and farmers, saw troops training, visited schools, colleges, temples and churches, visited irrigation projects, community development projects, reforestation and reclamation projects, markets, military installations, and refugee camps.

Throughout this area, there are countries and peoples, and groups within countries, with their own distinctive customs, cultures, and traditions, with separate and special problems and conditions which must be considered in dealing with such places by our own missions and by Congress. Such detailed information is not within the scope of this paper. I shall attempt to give a broad, overall picture, based on general impressions.

THE AREA

There are over 900,000,000 people in the countries we visited. These people have the lowest living standard in the civilized world, the average annual income being less than \$100 per person. The area contains a high proportion of the world's strategic and critical materials such as oil, tin, rubber, jute,

and manganese. In some countries, substantial progress has been made in developing these resources -- oil in Malaya and Indonesia (where we visited the oil producing fields and the refineries), jute in Pakistan, and manganese in India. However, it is characteristic of the area that, on the whole, it is underdeveloped.

Water creates wealth in this hungry part of the world. In the Near East and South Asia, the great problem is lack of water. In the Far East, the need is more often for water control and better distribution. Throughout the whole overpopulated area, water, not land or gold, appears to be the most precious element. In almost every country, there were uncultivated lands, much of which could be reclaimed if sufficient water were available and properly distributed. Irrigation systems, many of the ancient, produce two or more crops per year, where water is sufficient.

Illiteracy is a problem in most of the countries. Ability to read and write varies greatly, ranging from 95 percent in Japan to 10 percent in Iran and 5 percent in Afghanistan. We saw letter-writers in the streets of cities. Mass communication of ideas and information is slow in such an area, and lack of a sufficient number of people trained in government administration, business management, and in modern agriculture, education, and industry, is a great problem.

Land transportation is still mainly by donkeys, camels, and bullocks, and by manpower. Railroads are few and far between. Rivers and coastal waters teem with hand and sail-powered traffic. Where speedy modern transportation was available, we noticed that economic conditions were better.

Of the great countries in the area, only Japan, Italy, and France were intensively industrialized, though many countries possessed some heavy industry, and most all have light industries in varying importance. We saw small factories and shops, and each country has considerable handicraft and cottage industry. There are relatively few workers skilled as our workers are in the operation and maintenance of modern machinery and equipment. Industrialization is the goal of leaders in many countries which do not have the capital or the customers for it at present.

Most of the people live in rural villages, not in cities or isolated farms. In Japan, the houses are mostly wood, from the carefully maintained forests on the hills and mountains that constitute over 80 percent of Japan's area. In the Philippines and in a few other countries, wood is plentiful enough for building, at least for floors. The Koreans have an ingenious

arrangement for heating their houses by flues under the floor from an earthen oven outside. In Iran, charcoal braziers are used for heating; in Egypt, earthen ovens are used for cooking. In general, however, the typical village house we saw in the area has a thatched roof, mud walls, dirt floors, no windows, no beds, no table, no icebox, no chairs, no stove, no light fixtures, no toilet, no running water, no place to store food for more than a day at a time. Four to ten people live in a compound with their cattle and chickens, crowded in villages with unpaved paths for streets, muddy in wet weather and dusty in the dry season. Water comes from a village well that receives daily supplies of filth and bacteria in various ways. Cooking is done with twigs, straw, and cow dung. The sights, noises, and smells of a teeming Asian village are picturesque and shocking.

But these poor, illiterate, ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed people are not statistics. They are human beings, wonderfully cheerful, friendly, and courteous to us strangers, interested in us and not offended by our interest in them. They have an artistic sense that is shown in their appreciation of beautiful things they do not own, in the graceful forms and patterns seen in their few possessions, and in the widespread ability to make beautiful things. The desire for personal cleanliness, under crowded, difficult conditions, could be seen in the continuous bathing in public with an expertness that combined thoroughness with modesty.

These peoples live their religion with a devout faith that brings outward serenity and inward satisfaction that too few of our own people know. Their culture is closely related to their religion. Their religions vary from the Shinto in Japan, through the Buddhists and Hindus of South Asia, to the Moslems, Christians and Jews of the Near and Middle East.

Nearly all these countries have new governments, but they are not new countries. They have very old civilizations. We saw the relics and ruins of ancient kingdoms and cultures in every land. All of these countries have been invaded, some of them time and again. They understand the grim results of conquest. Most of them have experienced colonialism or occupation in one form or another. They have had little experience with representative government as we know it, but they are accustomed to a system based on personal loyalty to the person who has established himself as ruler.

They are zealous and assertive in their independence, and they seem to have little appreciation of their interdependence. Some of them insist on a kind of self-determination for their nation

that they do not permit, much less guarantee, for their own citizens.

COMMUNISM

Communist aggression and constant infiltration, subversion, and propaganda threaten all these countries. In Japan and Singapore, we heard of Communist propaganda in the schools and labor unions. In Thailand, we found the government much concerned about cheap Communist goods that have suddenly flooded the country from Red China. In Saigon and in Hong Kong we saw and talked with many refugees from the Communist terror in the north.

MILITARY

Most of the military information given to us was highly classified. Many of the countries we visited have arrangements, agreements, or treaties providing for joint defense, mutual security, against Communist aggression. In Korea, defenses are manned in depth by ROX troops behind the demilitarized zone. We travelled to the zone by helicopters and saw the Red outposts across the demarcation line. Like the Pakistanis, the ROK soldiers were impressive as to morale, discipline, and readiness. In Formosa, the troops we saw did not seem to be "aging forces." Boys who fled the mainland with their parents have become eligible for military service. Young recruits from Formosa are coming in. In Turkey, we saw the military forces of a nation which has fought the Russians for centuries, and a trip up the Bosphorus to the Black Sea convinced me that the Turks can and will fight and that they present a very formidable obstacle to aggression from the north. Several days ago, I wrote about the smart, well-trained forces, and the superior fighting ability of the Pakistanis, so I need not repeat it here.

REFUGEES

We visited refugee camps in Jordan, Pakistan, Hong Kong, Korea, and Vietnam. Communism is responsible for 6,000,000 of these refugees, the India-Pakistan dispute has resulted in 16,000,000,

and the Arab-Israeli dispute accounts for 800,000 more. The United States has contributed directly or indirectly to the support of all these refugees, either through the United Nations, through economic aid to the recipient countries, or otherwise.

UNITED STATES AID

Military assistance has been supplied to many of the countries we visited. The specific amounts per country are classified. Economic aid is in various categories. Defense support and direct forces support go to countries with military programs under mutual defense agreements with the U.S., to enable these countries to maintain the forces they are willing to raise and which we think they should have for our mutual security. Technical assistance and development assistance are forms of aid which are not dependent on mutual security agreements. Under technical assistance, equipment and commodities are limited to those necessary for instruction or demonstration purposes. When aid is furnished to a country which joins with us in maintaining military forces for our mutual security, it is obvious that all of it -- whether it be weapons, military training, direct forces support, defense support, or technical assistance -- helps with the military burden. It is my opinion that our economic assistance to some countries can safely be decreased, while, at the same time, it will be in our own interests to increase assistance to other countries.

INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Our United States Information Service libraries perform a useful function, but I am convinced that too few of the books have been translated into the native languages. In the future, we should concentrate our efforts upon providing a greater number of books and periodicals in the language of each country in which our libraries are located. Our USIS film program is producing good results, and the leader exchange and educational exchange programs are worthy of the highest praise. I believe that the exchange programs should be greatly expanded because they are building more good will, according to most of our people in other countries, than is being built toward the United States by any other single activity in which we engage.

In conclusion, it is more than ever evident that spiritually, we, in America, have one great asset in common with the peoples of the area which the Committee has visited. Communism has one great liability. Despite deep differences in religion, we all believe in a Higher Power than man; we are conscious of our ultimate weakness without Divine help; we deny the godless, materialistic doctrine of international Communism. We believe together that moral force, not military or material force, will rule the world. This basic faith is our common bond in the struggle against organized atheism. This is why the United States, more than ever before, should stand firm and unwaivering on the great moral principles of the day. This is why we should never again repeat our recent poor performance in the United Nations and before the world when we failed to oppose to the greatest extent of our strength, the "package deal." In passing, may I say that history may well record Nationalist China's veto as its finest deed.

We must meet the Communist menace on all fronts: spiritual, economic, and military. For ourselves and our children's children, America must go on and on, a free nation of free peoples and a leader of other free peoples, seeking to hasten rather than stay the consummation of the vision of the prophet Amos, when, for all mankind everywhere, "mercy will run down as waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream."

December 13 - Still in Hawaii.
Briefings by Admiral Felix Stumpf and his staff.

December 14 - Congressman E. Ross Adair's birthday. Part of a free day in Hawaii. Mrs. Farrington joined Committee for lunch at Surf Club. Took off from Rickham Field at 1720, distance to Travis Field, California, 2465 miles; arriving at Travis on

December 15 at 0520. Refueled and had breakfast and left Travis at 0630 for 1760 miles to O'Hare Field, near Chicago, scheduled to arrive at 1445.

Leave O'Hare Field _____

Arrive Washington _____.

PRESS RELEASE

Six Members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs under the chairmanship of Hon. Clement J. Zablocki (D., Wisconsin) have completed an extensive trip through the Middle East, South Asia, and the Far East. The other Committee Members were Hon. John Jarman (D., Oklahoma), Hon. Robert C. Byrd (D., West Virginia), Hon. Walter H. Judd (R., Minnesota), Hon. Marguerite Stitt Church (R., Illinois) and Hon. E. Ross Adair (R., Indiana). The group was accompanied by Hon. Richard R. Wigglesworth (R., Massachusetts), a member of the House Appropriations Committee.

The Members covered more than 30,000 miles by air in slightly less than ten weeks. The trip gave them an opportunity to exchange views with outstanding national figures as well as United States representatives in each of the 26 countries they visited.

The Committee constantly attempted to evaluate the impact of Communist pressures, the extent of neutralism, and the impact of United States policy and programs in these countries. It became increasingly clear as the Committee moved from country to country that Communist subservision and pressures were unrelenting and persistent. Despite the Communist pose of peace in the West, there is clear evidence all through the Middle East, South Asia, and the Far East that its objectives and strategy have not changed. To assume otherwise is dangerous self-deception. The United States must develop as much strength, firmness, and effectiveness in its diplomatic, ideological and other non-military activities as it has in its military programs.

The Members plan to report their findings to the Executive Branch as well as to the full Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Congress. As much as possible will be made public.