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MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 2-4, 1959

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Division of Biographic Intelligence



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Ministerial Meeting of the North Atlantic Council

Washington, D. C.

April 2-4, 1959



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Division of Biographic Intelligence

March 19, 1959

State-FD, Wash., D. C.

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BELGIUM





BELGIUM 1957  
STAERCKE, ANDRE MARIE DE. REPRESENT-  
ATIVE TO NATO.  
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~STAERCKE, André Marie deBELGIUM

Permanent Representative to the NATO

André Marie de Staercke has been the Belgian Permanent Representative to the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) since April 1952. An efficient and capable administrator, he is regarded as one of Belgium's most promising young men. He is a career official who will no doubt be a candidate for other important governmental positions.

Born in Ghent, November 10, 1913, de Staercke was educated at the Universities of Louvain and Paris and holds doctorates in law from both schools. He began his public service in 1939 as assistant to the Royal Commission of Administrative Reform, and the following year was administrative counselor for the General Administration Service. In 1942 he joined the Belgian Government-in-Exile in London and became chef de cabinet of the Prime Minister and secretary of the Council of Ministers. After liberation de Staercke returned to Belgium and in February 1945 was appointed Secretary to Prince Regent Charles, a position he held until 1950 when King Leopold was returned to the Belgian throne. While serving in this capacity, de Staercke played a cardinal role in the cabal which opposed King Léopold's restoration, thus earning the animosity of some pro-monarchist elements. In 1948, however, the then Prime Minister Spaak, who has a high regard for de Staercke's ability and who is one of his close friends, considered him as a replacement for Paul van Zeeland on the Good Offices Committee for Indonesia, but did not go through with the appointment because of de Staercke's youth and inexperience. In 1951, he was appointed deputy to the former NATO Representative, van Langenhove, a position he held until he assumed the duties of Permanent Representative.

De Staercke has a pleasant manner, and though he gives the impression of extreme "smoothness" is actually rather impulsive and occasionally emotional. He speaks excellent English, as well as French and Flemish, and has always been most helpful and cooperative in his relations with United States officials.



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BELGIUM 195  
WIGNY, PIERRE. MINISTER OF FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS.  
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~WIGNY, PierreBELGIUM

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Foreign Affairs Minister Pierre Wigny, a 53-year-old Social Christian Party deputy, has an unexcelled theoretical background as well as experience in practical politics. He is a professor of international law, political essayist in the Brussels daily Le Soir, former adviser to the government on constitutional reform, and was one of the major draftsmen of the basic platform of the Social Christian Party (PSC). One of the most talented and cultivated of the PSC leaders, a member of the party's progressive wing, Wigny is highly respected even by some of his Socialist opponents. A strong "European" and a firm supporter of all forms of military and economic cooperation, he is reported to have disagreed with his party's policy of reducing the term of military service because it would weaken the Belgian contribution to NATO.

Wigny formerly served as Minister of Colonies from 1947 to 1950 and is generally acknowledged as one of the best that Belgium has had. He inaugurated the ten-year plan for social and economic development of the Belgian Congo and acquired a profound knowledge of the colony which, in his years as a member of the parliamentary opposition, made him one of the most informed critics of the government's colonial policies.

Born in Liège on April 18, 1905, Wigny studied law at the University of Liège and international law at the universities of Paris and Strasbourg, and he holds a doctor of juridical science degree from Harvard University (1930). He was employed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York (1931-35), and in 1935 was appointed director of the Study Center for Reform of the State. During World War II he was president of a benevolent fund assisting children and after the war worked with former Premier Paul Van Zeeland on the Belgian Commission for Repatriation. A member of the Chamber of Deputies, Wigny has been a parliamentary delegate to meetings of the Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community and at the first session of the European Parliamentary Assembly he was elected president of the Democratic Christian faction.

Wigny visited this country in 1952 to lecture on the Belgian Congo and in 1958 to attend the United Nations General Assembly. He is not entirely enthusiastic about what he regards as this country's anti-colonial bent, but he is basically friendly. His wife likes American life and ways.

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CANADA  
LEGATION  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~LEGER, JulesCANADA

Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council

Former Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, Jules Leger was appointed Canadian Permanent Representative to the NATO Council on September 15, 1958. He is considered an outstanding foreign affairs expert who has played an important part in the direction and development of Canadian foreign policy in recent years. With the exception of a brief tour of duty as Ambassador to Mexico from October 1953 to August 1954, Leger had been in Ottawa since 1949. Having acted as Secretary to Prime Minister Mackenzie King from 1941 to 1943, he was again detailed to the Prime Minister's office from 1949 to 1950 during which time he worked closely with Prime Minister St. Laurent. In 1950 he became head of the European Division of the External Affairs Department and the following year was promoted to Assistant Under Secretary.

Leger's conference experience includes participation in UN General Assembly sessions in 1948 and 1952. He was a member of the Canadian delegation which met with U.K. officials in Bermuda in March 1957, and was present at the U. S.-Canadian Economic Committee meeting in Washington the following September. He accompanied Foreign Minister Smith to the NATO "summit" meeting in Paris in December 1957, and to the NATO Foreign Ministers' conference in Copenhagen in 1958.

Born in Quebec in 1913, Jules Leger is of French-Canadian parentage and is a Roman Catholic. He studied law at Montreal University and received a degree of doctor of literature from the University of Paris in 1938. Returning to Canada, he served until 1940 as associate editor of Le Droit, an Ottawa daily dedicated to French-Canadianism. Leger is not, however, a French-Canadian nationalist; his approach is reasonable, and he desires unity of the two population elements. He has close connections in French-Canadian circles. His brother, Cardinal Paul Emile Leger, is Archbishop of Montreal, and his wife is the daughter of a wealthy French-Canadian businessman. Tall, dark-haired, and good looking, Leger has a rather professional air which is emphasized by heavy glasses. Although not a dynamic figure, he is a man of complete integrity. He has a brilliant, logical, and precise mind, and a serious manner which conceals an excellent sense of humor. He is highly sophisticated socially. Leger has worked closely with United States officials in the field of continental defense and has been extremely cooperative. He is in accord with the general aims of U. S. foreign policy, with the exception of U. S. policy toward China, on which he has expressed serious reservations.

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CANADA

1957

PEARKES, MAJ. GEN.

GEORGE RANDOLPH.

MINISTER OF DEFENSE.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~FEARKES, GeorgeCANADA

## Minister of National Defense

George Pearkes, who was appointed Minister of National Defense in June 1957, has been regarded as one of the most influential personalities in Prime Minister Diefenbaker's cabinet. (After assuming his ministerial post, General Pearkes asked that his military title be dropped, thus emphasizing his civilian functions as a minister.) A professional soldier for many years, Pearkes relinquished his military career in 1945 to enter Parliament and has been a Conservative member of the House since that date. He has a distinguished war record, having been wounded five times in World War I in France, where his heroic conduct in holding a position at Passchendaele against great odds won him national recognition and the Victoria Cross. He holds many decorations, including the Mons Star, the Military Cross, the Croix de Guerre, and the U.S. Legion of Merit, which he received in 1944. He was also made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order in 1919 and a Companion of the Bath in 1943. During World War II, General Pearkes was General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Pacific Command, Canada, from 1942 to 1945.

As opposition spokesman on defense matters, Pearkes was critical of the Liberal defense program, and in his March 1958 election campaign he charged that the Liberals had made no plans whatever to meet possible emergencies. He has advocated sweeping changes in the organization of the armed forces. Known to be in favor of economy in defense expenditure, he is anxious not to weaken the efficiency of the armed forces. One of his first acts as Defense Minister was to announce the formation of the integrated U.S.-Canada Operational Air Defense Command. Pearkes, who has been consistently friendly to the United States and cooperative in his dealings with this country, visited Washington in August 1958 for consultations with officials of the Department of Defense. He was a member of the Canadian delegation to the NATO meetings in Paris in December 1957 and 1958. Pearkes has been under considerable pressure from the opposition in Parliament but has performed adequately in his post.

Born in England in 1888, and educated there, Pearkes emigrated to Canada in 1906 and joined the Northwest Mounted Police. He is known for his integrity and strength of character and his unwillingness to compromise his convictions. His great popularity in Canada is partly due to his having risen from the ranks in the army through bravery and natural ability as a soldier. Tall and distinguished in appearance, he is tactful, humorous and has personal charm. He is married and has one son.

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ROBERTSON, Norman Alexander

CANADA

Under Secretary of State for External Affairs

An outstanding economist and diplomat and one of Canada's ablest and most experienced public servants, Norman Robertson was appointed Canadian Ambassador to the United States in May 1957. On September 15, 1958, it was announced that Ambassador Robertson had been recalled to Ottawa to replace Jules Leger as Under Secretary of State for External Affairs (chief permanent official), a position Robertson occupied from 1941 to 1946. These moves appear to be part of a mass re-alignment of the Canadian diplomatic corps and the Washington press expressed regret at the loss after so short a time of such an outstanding diplomat who had won the respect of those privileged to know him for his experience and wisdom in world affairs and for his gentle humor. During most of his career Robertson, who served in Washington for a few months after joining the foreign service in 1929, has been assigned to either Ottawa or London. In 1949-52 he held the highest ranking positions in the Canadian civil service as Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet. Robertson was Canadian High Commissioner in London in both 1946-49 and 1952-57.

An imaginative as well as profound thinker on world issues, Robertson has been described by unofficial sources as a trusted adviser of heads of government in both Canada and the United Kingdom. He is extremely well informed on American affairs and on international affairs generally. In London, Robertson, who is well-disposed toward the United States, skillfully pursued North American objectives without prejudicing Canada's ties with the British Commonwealth. His tact and his ability to inspire confidence in his associates make him an excellent presiding officer or moderator. American officials have always found Robertson friendly and cooperative, though at social gatherings he tends to be rather reticent.

Robertson's experience at international conferences dates back to 1930, when he acted as Secretary to the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations Assembly. He attended the UN Conference on International Organization at San Francisco in 1945, the Paris Peace Conference in 1946, and the 1948 session of the UN General Assembly in Paris. Robertson has participated in several Commonwealth conferences in London, and has represented Canada at meetings of the UN's Disarmament Subcommittee in 1956. Ambassador Robertson participated in meetings in Washington in September and October 1957 between US and Canadian officials on political and military matters. He was a member of the Canadian delegation to the 12th session of the UNGA in September 1957 and attended the Third Emergency Special session of the UN General Assembly on the Middle East crisis in August 1958.

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ROBERTSON, Norman Alexander (continued)

During the visit of the President and Secretary Dulles to Ottawa in July last, Ambassador Robertson accompanied the party from Washington. He attended the NATO meeting in Paris in December 1958.

Of Scottish ancestry, Norman Robertson was born in Vancouver on March 4, 1904. He received B.A. degrees from the University of British Columbia in 1923 and from Balliol College, Oxford, where he was a Rhodes Scholar, in 1926. After two years of study at the Brookings Institute in Washington, Robertson lectured briefly at his alma mater and at Harvard University. He joined the Department of External Affairs in 1929. In 1933 Robertson was granted a year's leave of absence from his diplomatic duties in Ottawa to serve as Special Lecturer with Harvard's Department of Government. While Under Secretary of State for External Affairs during 1941-46, he was also a member of the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the Economic Advisory Committee.

Robertson holds Honorary LL.D. degrees from the University of British Columbia and Queen's College, Oxford. He reads French. For recreation, he enjoys playing bridge. In 1928 he married Henriette ("Jette") Welling, a Dutch national whom he had met in Washington. Mrs. Robertson was a successful Washington hostess and both she and her husband have countless American friends. They have two daughters of whom the eldest, Alix, was married last June to a Toronto lawyer, and the younger, Judith, is about 15 years of age.



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March 1959

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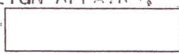


DENMARK





DENMARK 1958  
KRØGER, JEMS OTTO. MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.  
CONFIDENTIAL



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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~KRAG, Jens OttoDENMARK

## Minister of Foreign Affairs

Jens Otto Krag's long expected appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark took place on October 8, 1958, when Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hans C. Hansen relinquished the post of Foreign Minister for reasons of health. A trained economist, Krag was serving as Minister of Foreign Economic Relations when appointed to his present post. He had previously served as Minister of Commerce (1947-50) Minister of Economy and Labor (1953-58), and as Denmark's economic counselor in Washington (1950-52).

Although Krag is at 44 the youngest member of the Danish government, he has had an eventful 18-year career in government service. This career can be divided into two parts; the first, the years before 1950, during which he began as the Social Democratic Party's bright young theoretician and ended somewhat discredited and in "exile" in Washington; and the second, the period since 1952, when he returned to the government and to the surprise of many, not only reestablished his reputation but advanced in maturity and competence to the point where he is now generally acceptable to all parties in one of the most important government posts.

Born on September 15, 1914, Krag attended the University of Copenhagen and received a degree in political science in 1940, the year he entered government service as an official in the Ministry of Commerce. He became active in the Social Democratic Party at an early age, and in 1944 when a new party program was required, Krag was appointed general secretary of the Social Democratic Commission on Post-War Economic Policy. It was through his work on this commission that Krag became known as the party's principal exponent of nationalization, an unpopular idea in Denmark. In 1945 he became an official in the Labor Movement's Economic Council, his first direct connection with labor, and a position which undoubtedly helped to elect him to Parliament in 1947.

Krag's decline began after his appointment as Minister of Commerce in 1947. In this position he was somewhat arrogant in manner and inclined to be doctrinaire and over-confident. He became generally unpopular and lost favor even in Parliament. [Also at this time he was involved in some marital and extra-marital scandal.] It was deemed opportune for Krag to disappear from the limelight for a while, and accordingly in September 1950 he was appointed economic counselor in the Danish Embassy in Washington. He seems to have done an adequate job in Washington, where he learned

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~KRAG, Jens Otto (continued)

English well, and by the time he returned to Denmark in 1952, the old furor had died down.

Since then Krag has risen steadily in popular esteem, to no small degree because of the soft-pedaling if not disavowal of his doctrinaire socialism. The outstanding part which Krag has played during the past two years in connection with Denmark's position in a future European market, as well as with other aspects of his country's international economic relations, has done much to restore his political status. He appears to enjoy the full confidence of Prime Minister Hansen and may be expected to continue his full support of Hansen's pro-Western, pro-NATO, and strongly anti-Communist foreign policy.

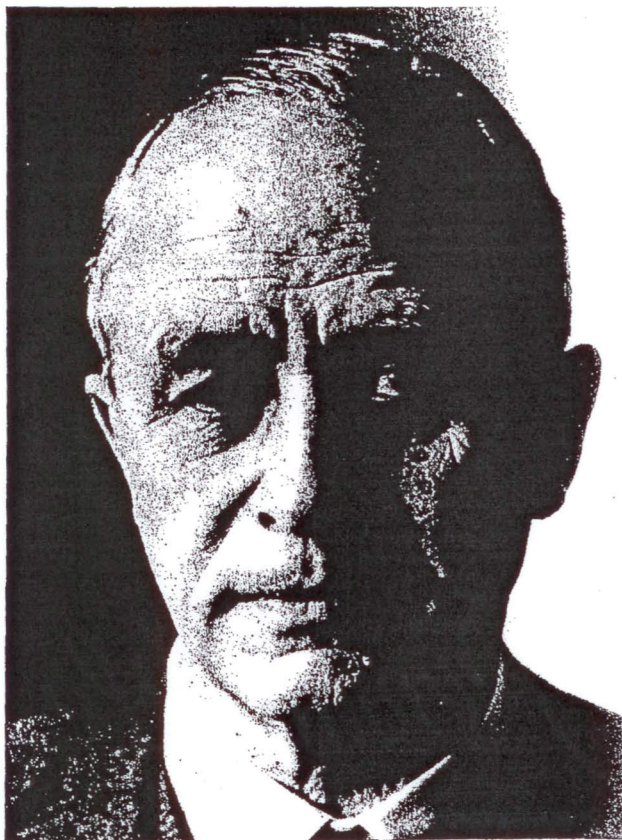


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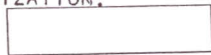
February 1959

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DENMARK 1957  
WASSARD, MATHIAS AAGAARD. REPRESENTATIVE  
TO NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION.  
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(a) (5)

CONFIDENTIALWASSARD, Mathias A.DENMARK

Permanent Representative to NATO

Mathias Wassard was appointed Permanent Representative of Denmark to NATO in April 1956. Considered one of the best informed of the Danish foreign service career officers in the field of economics and international trade, he also heads the Danish permanent delegation to OEEC and to the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community. Wassard was serving as Ambassador to Norway when appointed to his present post.

Born February 19, 1893, Wassard received a law degree at the University of Copenhagen in 1916 and entered the foreign service in 1920, when he was assigned to the Foreign Office. He served in London and at The Hague, and returned to the Foreign Office in 1934 to become chief of section in the Economic Policy Division. He headed this Division from 1940 to 1946, and during this period took a leading part in trade negotiations with the Germans. Wassard displayed considerable adroitness in these difficult negotiations, often outwitting the Germans in his efforts to preserve the Danish economy.

Wassard was Minister to The Netherlands from 1946 to 1949, and while serving in this capacity headed the Danish delegation to ITO-GATT in Annecy, in April 1949. U.S. officials who attended this conference considered Wassard frank, cooperative, and a gifted negotiator. He was Ambassador to Norway from July 1949 until assuming his present NATO post in April 1956.

Since Wassard had never been to the United States, his government chose him to serve as an alternate on the Danish delegation to the fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 1950. U.S. UN representatives found him very friendly, receptive, and appreciative of attentions shown him. They described him as a capable diplomat, possessed of an inquiring mind and interested in everything he saw. He got on well with Americans and his general attitude toward the United States was, and remains, friendly.

A pleasant, friendly, and distinguished appearing man, Wassard makes friends easily and is well liked generally. Fond of the outdoors, he is a golf enthusiast (who has played an excellent game), has been adept at skiing, and enjoys tramping in the woods. He likes the theater and good company. Another interest is farms and farming methods, about which he is well informed. He owns a large landed estate on the island of Lolland in Denmark.

Wassard is married to a former Baroness and has two grown children.

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February 1959

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FRANCE





FRANCE  
COUVE DE MURVILLE, MAURICE. FOREIGN MINIS  
TER.  
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~COUVE de MURVILLE, MauriceFRANCE

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Maurice Couve de Murville, 52-year-old Minister of Foreign Affairs, has had a remarkable career in the service of the French Government. Accepted into the elite corps of inspectors in the Ministry of Finance (1930), he built up a reputation for exceptional acumen in economic affairs, and for a time in 1943 he served as Commissioner for Finance on the French Committee of National Liberation. Entering the field of diplomacy in 1944 as French delegate on the Allied Council for Italian Affairs, Couve de Murville participated in almost all the significant European settlements in the immediate postwar period as Director of Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry. He has served as Ambassador to Egypt (1950-54), Ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1954-55), Ambassador to the United States (1955-56), and Ambassador to Germany, holding the last post from 1956 until his appointment to the de Gaulle Cabinet in June 1958. When Michel Debré became Prime Minister on January 8, 1959 he retained Couve de Murville as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

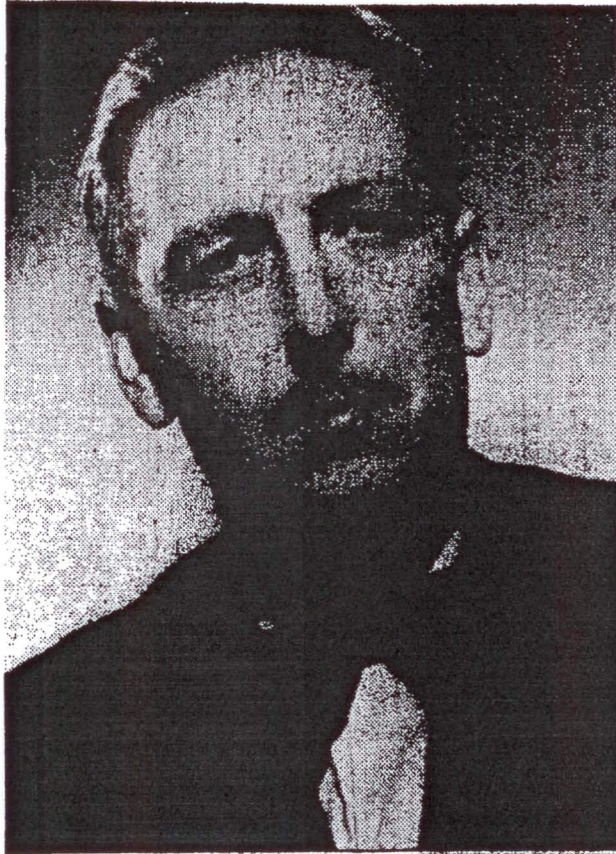
Despite his nonpolitical background, Couve de Murville has become identified with certain definite views of international politics. He spoke out openly against the London Agreements of 1948 on the unification of Western Germany and the international control of the Ruhr, although he had participated in the negotiations. He was Ambassador to Egypt from 1950 to 1954, at that time a relatively isolated position to which he was reportedly appointed because of his coolness to the European integration policies of then Foreign Minister Robert Schuman; he was therefore not personally involved in the European Defense Community controversy. A French nationalist first of all, he appears deeply convinced of the necessity of the Atlantic alliance and of a close working relationship between France and the United States, although, like President de Gaulle, he envisages a more prominent role for France in NATO. He believes that France should preserve the national character of defense, while at the same time cooperating with the other countries of the Western alliance. He also believes that France should be an atomic power. His views on German problems do not appear to deviate in any substantive respect from the agreed allied position. Although he did not make a particularly favorable impression on Washington and U. S. political leaders while serving as Ambassador to the United States, perhaps because of his extreme reserve and his unexpectedly British appearance and tastes, he is generally conceded to be cooperative and direct with a vigorous, original and profound intelligence.

Couve de Murville was born in Reims on January 24, 1907, the son of a prominent judge. He received a doctorate of laws and a degree in the humanities from the University of Paris and was graduated from the Ecole des Sciences Politiques. He is Protestant. His wife, the former Jacqueline Schweisguth, an attractive woman and a gracious hostess, is an amateur painter and sculptor.

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February 1959



FRANCE 1956  
LEUSSE, PIERRE DE. DIPLOMAT.  
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LEUSSE, Pierre de (Count)

FRANCE

Permanent Representative to the  
North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Pierre de Leusse, 53, French Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization since January 13, 1959, served briefly as Ambassador to Tunisia, resigning less than a month after his arrival in Tunis on October 6, 1956, reportedly as a result of the kidnapping by the French of Ben Bella, Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) leader who was en route from Rabat to Tunis for a conference. Before his assignment to Tunis he was Ambassador to Poland (1954-56). During his long career in the French foreign service he also resigned from his position as Director of the Press and Information Service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1950-53) because of his strong opposition to the European Defense Community (EDC). Until his appointment to NATO, he had been in semi-retirement since 1956, although he headed the French delegation to the 1958 Surprise Attacks Talks at Geneva.

De Leusse is generally highly regarded at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is believed friendly toward the United States, and, in spite of his strong opposition to the EDC, is considered to be a moderate European. His antipathy toward the EDC has been attributed to his emotional reaction to the German devastation of his family's province of Lorraine, and to a high degree of nationalism. A loyal supporter of President de Gaulle, de Leusse is also believed close to Prime Minister Debré. At one time he was said to be a strong personal supporter of Pierre Mendès-France.

Born at Cannes on December 24, 1905, de Leusse is a graduate of the Ecole des Sciences Politiques. After entering the diplomatic service in 1931, he served successively at Bonn, Washington, Vienna, and Prague. From 1938 to 1940 he was chef de cabinet to the French High Commissioner in Beirut. During the first 18 months of the occupation of France, de Leusse was in Vichy. He became consul at Lugano in 1941 but resigned from the Vichy service at the end of 1942. The French Committee of National Liberation (FCNL) made him its unofficial representative in Switzerland until 1944, when he was called to London as Second Counselor. In 1946 he was transferred to the Commissariat for German and Austrian Affairs, and, in the same year, he was named Director of Central European Affairs in the Foreign Office. He attended several of the Council of Foreign Ministers sessions and also participated in the talks leading up to the London Agreements on Germany in 1948. His next position was Director of the Press and Information Service at the Foreign Office.

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LEUSSE, Pierre de (Count) (continued)

De Leusse is generally considered an able and intelligent officer, as well as a man of considerable charm and wit, although there have been reports indicating that he is somewhat arrogant. He and his wife the former Odile Viellard, a charming woman of agreeable personality, have three children. De Leusse is Mayor of the town of Reichshoffen (Bas-Rhin). He speaks English fluently.



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GERMANY  
BLANKENHORN, HERBERT. NATO COUNCIL.  
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(a) (5)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~BLANKENHORN HerbertFEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Ambassador to France and Representative to NATO

Ambassador Blankenhorn, career diplomat and onetime enthusiastic Nazi, has been Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic on the NATO Council since May 1955. He was appointed Ambassador to France in October 1958 but continues to serve concurrently as representative to NATO.

Herbert Blankenhorn was born on December 15, 1904 at Mulhouse, Alsace, France. When Alsace was returned to France in 1918, the Blankenhorn family, who had been prominent wine-growers in that province, elected German citizenship and moved to Germany after allowing Blankenhorn to finish his secondary-school education. After working as a bank apprentice in Karlsruhe from 1922 to 1924, he studied jurisprudence at the Universities of Munich, London, and Heidelberg.

Blankenhorn entered the Foreign Service in 1929 and, following a three-year period of service in Berlin, served consecutively in Athens (1932-1935), Washington (1935-1939), Helsinki (September-December 1939), and Bern (1940-1943). In 1943 he was appointed First Secretary in the Protocol Division of the Foreign Service and was serving in that position when the war ended in 1945.

No information is available on Blankenhorn's activities for most of the next three years. In 1948 he appeared as Secretary General of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) of the British Zone, and Deputy Secretary General of the Zonal Advisory Council, British Zone. Later in the same year he was appointed secretary and personal aide to Konrad Adenauer, then President of the German Parliamentary Council, and remained with his chief as executive assistant when Adenauer became Federal Chancellor in 1949. Two years later he became chief of the Office of Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry, leaving that position upon his appointment to NATO in 1955.

Testimony concerning Blankenhorn's political sympathies during the Nazi period remains contradictory. Although he joined the Party in 1938 and was described by some sources as the most rabid Nazi at the pre-war German Embassy at Washington, he received full clearance from the Bundestag Investigative Committee on Foreign Office Personnel Policy in 1952. In view of testimony to the effect that he was connected with the Trott zu Solz-Gerstenmeier resistance group, the Committee ruled that Blankenhorn's Party membership could be considered only "nominal."

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BLANKENHORN, Herbert (continued)

Although rather short and stout of figure, Blankenhorn is a man of presentable appearance and considerable charm. [However, he has been described by some observers as slick and cunning, an ambitious and not too scrupulous careerist.] Once the protégé of Chancellor Adenauer, he still enjoys the Chancellor's complete confidence but is reputedly on bad terms with Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano. (a) (5)

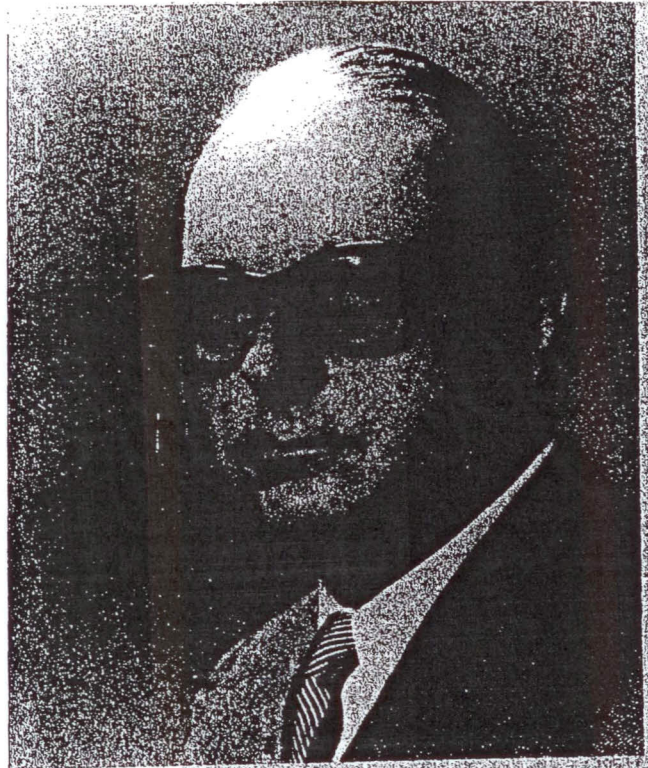
Blankenhorn has been married twice and is the father of two daughters by his first marriage. He speaks both English and French fluently.



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February 1959

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GERMANY  
BRENTANO, DR. HEINRICH, FOREIGN MINISTER.  
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~VON BRENTANO, HeinrichFEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Foreign Minister

Dr. Heinrich von Brentano has been Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany since June 1955, and although there have been persistent rumors that his political importance is declining, it seems likely that he will hold the position as long as Chancellor Adenauer remains on the scene. Since Adenauer is to a very large degree his own foreign minister, von Brentano's opportunities for independent action are limited and he is regarded in some quarters as no more than a high-level aide-de-camp to the Chancellor. At one time von Brentano was numbered among the Chancellor's possible successors, but it now seems unlikely that he will ever be offered the chancellorship. Regarded as a man of considerable diplomatic skill and a keen analyst of political developments, von Brentano is not, however, an effective orator or a forceful leader. His talents lie rather in negotiation, where he can be extremely persuasive, and in cloakroom politics, in which he is said to excel.

Heinrich von Brentano was born at Offenbach on June 20, 1904, a descendent of a noble Catholic family, many of whose members have played illustrious roles in Germany's political, intellectual, and cultural past. After studying at the Universities of Frankfurt and Munich, von Brentano received the degree of doctor of laws from Giessen in 1930, and spent the twelve years of Nazi rule as an attorney at the Appellate Court in Darmstadt. Although he never suffered personally from Nazi persecution and, in fact, earned a reputation as an able jurist with expert competence in the field of international law during the Nazi period, he was under constant suspicion as a member of a family whose views were outspokenly anti-Nazi. In 1945 von Brentano assisted in the formation of the Hesse Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and drafted the constitution of that state. Four years later he was elected to the Bundestag on the CDU ticket, and when Adenauer became Federal Chancellor von Brentano was elected Bundestag chairman of the CDU faction by an overwhelming majority. He was reelected to the Bundestag in 1953 and in 1957.

A "good European," von Brentano has been a vice president of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe and a delegate to the Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community. In October 1952 he was elected chairman of the Strasbourg ad hoc committee of the European Political Community which drafted the Statute for the European Community, envisioning a directly elected Parliament of Europe and a Government of Europe.

Von Brentano is a bachelor of fastidious tastes, fond of antiques and rare wines. Although tense in manner, he is courteous and affable. He speaks fairly good English.

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February 1959

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GREECE 1957  
KANELLOPOULOS, PANAGIOTIS.  
INDEPENDENT DEPUTY, AHAIA.  
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~KANELLOPOULOS, PanayiotisGREECE

Deputy Prime Minister

Panayiotis Kanellopoulos entered the cabinet of Prime Minister Karamanlis on January 4, 1959, as Deputy Prime Minister, after resigning his position as co-president of the Populist Party and declaring himself an independent collaborating with the Radical Union (ERE). Since 1941 he has held over a dozen cabinet posts, and was Prime Minister for about a month in 1945. A man of high caliber, respected for his idealism and honesty, Kanellopoulos is at heart more of a university professor and writer than a politician. He has never evolved any practical political program and has no substantial political following in Greece, being content to move along with the current stream and to serve under various Prime Ministers and in various cabinet posts. Although Kanellopoulos is not an efficient minister, he is personally one of the most likable of all party leaders. He is a quick, intuitive thinker, and has warm sympathies and strong personal loyalties. His works, published over a number of years, deal with political science, history, philosophy, and poetry.

Kanellopoulos has not cooperated as smoothly with Prime Minister Karamanlis as might have been expected. In 1952 the latter married Kanellopoulos' niece, and this marriage has apparently led Kanellopoulos to look upon Karamanlis as a nephew. It is said that in addition Kanellopoulos was annoyed at having been outstripped by a younger and less prominent politician. The entry of Kanellopoulos into the cabinet may imply that the two men are on better terms now, but some friction is likely to persist.

Born in 1902 at Patras, Kanellopoulos received a doctorate in law from the University of Athens and also studied at the Universities of Heidelberg and Paris. He speaks excellent English, French and German, besides his native Greek. He married Nitsa Poulakis, who has two sons by her first marriage. Both of these are American citizens and reside in the United States. After receiving considerable academic fame as a professor of sociology at the University of Athens, Kanellopoulos entered politics in 1935 as an enthusiastic socialist and antimonarchist and was soon exiled by Metaxas to an island, the exile lasting from 1936 to 1939. He saw military service during the Italian invasion in World War II and later joined the Greek Government-in-Exile in Cairo as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense (1942-43). Kanellopoulos held positions in the postwar Papandreu cabinet and became Prime Minister from October 29 to November 22, 1945. He also served in the subsequent Poulitsas, Maximos, Sophoulis, Diomedas, and Venizelos cabinets. In 1951 he merged his small National Union Party

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CONFIDENTIAL

KANELLOPOULOS, Panayiotis (continued)

with the Greek Rally, and from November 1952 to October 1955 he served as Minister of Defense and Deputy Prime Minister under Prime Minister Papagos. During the postwar period he attended many international conferences, including sessions of the UN General Assembly and NATO, and has made several official visits to the United States. After the death of Papagos, Kanellopoulos joined the Populist Party as a co-leader with Constantine Tsaldaris, retaining this position until his entry into the Karamanlis cabinet in January 1959.

Kanellopoulos is a gifted public speaker and, although a rather frail and sensitive man, is also an energetic party worker. He is warmly pro-Western in his sympathies and has stood somewhat to the right politically since his university days. In 1954 he acquired a pilot's license and now frequently flies his own plane.

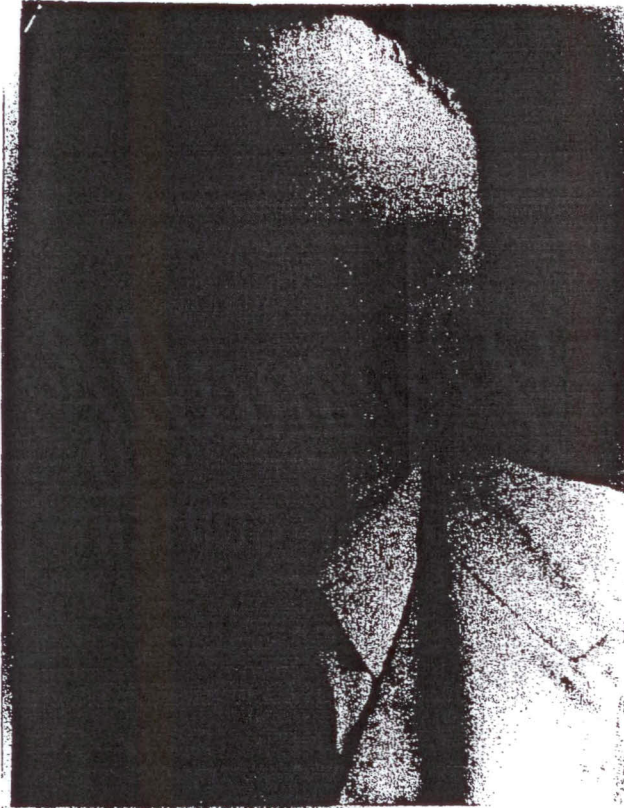


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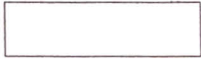
March 1959

CONFIDENTIAL

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GREECE  
MELAS, MICHEL. REPRESENTATIVE TO NORTH  
ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION.  
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(4) (5)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~MELAS, Michael ConstantineGREECE

Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council

Michael Melas, former Ambassador to Egypt appointed Greek Permanent Representative to NATO in April 1956, is an exceedingly capable diplomat, highly regarded by his colleagues and by American officials who have worked with him in Cairo and at the UN.

Melas was born June 6, 1902, at Athens, and studied in Paris at the University of Paris Law School and the Ecole des Sciences Politiques. He entered the foreign service in 1924 and was assigned to several Balkan posts until 1936, when he became assistant delegate to the League of Nations. At the end of World War II he was appointed consul general at Istanbul. In 1950 he returned to the Foreign Ministry at Athens as Director of Church Affairs, later assuming the post of Director of Western European and United Nations Affairs. He attended the fifth session of the UN General Assembly at New York in 1950 and the sixth session at Paris in November 1951. In September 1952 he was appointed Ambassador to Cairo and remained at this post until April 1956, when he succeeded George Exindariis as Greek Permanent Representative to NATO.

Melas' years in Paris and Geneva have made him quite "Western" in his manners and thinking. He is a tall, impressive man, with bushy eyebrows and a large nose. Married to Frose Eugenides, he has a son and a daughter. Melas speaks English, French, Italian, and German.



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February 1959

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ICELAND





ICELAND 1959  
ANDERSEN, H.G. DIP-  
LOMAT. AMBASSADOR TO  
NATO.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ANDERSEN, Hans G.ICELAND

Permanent Representative to NATO

As Permanent Representative of Iceland to NATO since February 1954 and to OEEC since August 1956, Hans G. Andersen has performed his duties capably. Particularly in the early months in office of the "Leftist Government" in Iceland 1956-58, the only NATO member government to include Communists, Andersen, under the guidance of pro-NATO Foreign Minister Gudmundur I. Gudmundsson, worked co-operatively with the NATO secretariat in establishing arrangements to preserve NATO security.

Hans Andersen is one of Iceland's top authorities on international law and has played an important role in the public defense of Iceland's unilateral actions in extending its fisheries conservation limit to four nautical miles in 1952 and to twelve miles in 1958. He wrote the 1954 Icelandic Government White Paper on this subject.

Although a firm advocate of the extension of Iceland's area of exclusive fisheries jurisdiction, Andersen made some efforts during the summer of 1958 to encourage an amicable settlement of the issue through NATO. These efforts were foredoomed to failure by the commitment of the government parties in May of that year, which moved more or less oblivious of the Paris discussions. Andersen will probably continue to be important in the diplomatic service of Iceland.

Born in Winnipeg, Canada, on May 12, 1919, Andersen is the son of Icelandic parents who returned to Iceland while he was still a child. He received a law degree from the University of Iceland in 1941, and attended the University of Toronto, Columbia Law School, and Harvard Law School, receiving a Master of Laws degree from Harvard in 1945. During his law studies Andersen concentrated on questions relating to territorial waters. He is believed to have drafted much of the legislation on this subject that has been passed by the Icelandic Parliament.

Andersen was appointed Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1946, and during the years since then has been entrusted with tasks of considerable responsibility. In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs he was closely associated with Conservative Party leader Bjarni Benediktsson. Most important has probably been his constant identification with Iceland's policy of extending its fishery limits, and with the defense of that position since the first step was officially taken in 1952. He has also dealt with many legalistic problems connected with treaties and agreements with other nations.

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ANDERSEN, Hans G. (continued)

From 1951 to 1953 he was a member of the Defense Committee, which, on behalf of the Icelandic Government, supervised the implementation of the United States-Icelandic Defense Agreement of May 1952. In February 1958 he served on the Icelandic delegation to the UN International Conference on the Law of the Sea, held in Geneva. At this conference, although Iceland's position sometimes differed strongly from the U. S. position, Andersen was able to cooperate with the United States on some technical matters. He was a delegate to the UN General Assembly in 1953-55, 1957, and 1958.

Andersen speaks English and some French. He is married and has two young children.



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February 1959

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ICELAND 1958  
GUDMUNDSSON, GUDMUNDUR  
I. FOREIGN MINISTER.  
CONFIDENTIAL



(a) (5)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~GUDMUNDSSON, Gudmundur I.ICELAND

## Minister of Foreign Affairs

Gudmundur I. Gudmundsson was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Finance of Iceland on December 23, 1958. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the preceding Progressive-Social Democratic-Labor Alliance (Communist) coalition government, from July 1956 until December 1958. A lawyer by profession and an experienced politician, Gudmundsson is reported to be very able and is regarded as a man of integrity. He has been vice chairman of the Icelandic Social Democratic Party since 1954 and is one of the two strongest figures in this minority party. Staunchly and courageously pro-Western in outlook, Gudmundsson has in the past consistently supported active defense collaboration with the West and is a strong advocate of active NATO collaboration. On the current difficult fisheries limits question, Gudmundsson has striven not to take or condone any action which might fray Iceland's bonds with NATO.

Born August 17, 1909, at Hafnarfjordur, Gudmundsson graduated from junior college at Reykjavik in 1930 and received his law degree from the University of Iceland in 1934. After serving as a clerk in a Reykjavik law firm, he became a partner, in 1936, in the law firm of Stefan J. Stefansson, then leader of the Social Democratic Party. Gudmundsson received the designation of Supreme Court Lawyer in 1939, and was appointed Chief Magistrate of Hafnarfjordur (including the Keflavik Base area) in 1945. He held this position, as well as other leading positions in business enterprises in the Hafnarfjordur area, until his appointment as Foreign Minister in 1956.

Elected to the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party in 1940, Gudmundsson became a Social Democratic supplementary member of Parliament in 1942, and has been reelected to Parliament in all elections since that year. He voted for the Keflavik Airport Agreement in 1946, for Iceland's adherence to NATO in 1949, and for the Defense Agreement with the United States in 1951. In the period 1951-53 he was the Social Democratic representative on the Defense Committee. As a result of this experience and of his considerable official contact with the Defense Force as Chief Magistrate of Hafnarfjordur, Gudmundsson is regarded as the Social Democrat who knows most about defense matters.

Through his sincere approach, Gudmundsson has won the confidence of U.S. officials with whom he has dealt. He visited the United States in 1957 and 1958 as head of the Icelandic delegation to the UN General Assembly.

Besides the Scandinavian languages, Gudmundsson speaks German and English. He is married and has four sons.

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February 1959

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ITALY



ITALY 1957  
GRAZZI, UMBERTO. DIPLO-  
MAT. PERMANENT REPRE-  
SENTATIVE NATO.  
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CONFIDENTIALGRAZZI, UmbertoITALY

Permanent Representative to NATO

To his assignment as Permanent Representative to NATO, which became effective January 10, 1958, Grazzi brought several years of diplomatic contacts with Western government officials and foreign service personnel developed mostly from 1947 to 1952 when he was Director General for Economic Affairs at the Foreign Ministry. In that capacity, Grazzi, a convinced supporter of European integration, headed delegations to Paris in 1947 to negotiate a customs union between France and Italy, to Brussels in 1948 to participate in conferences on a European Customs Union, and to London in the same year to negotiate commercial agreements. He participated in the early phases of the European Recovery Program (ERP), concluded treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation with the United States in 1949, and with Switzerland and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1950, and participated in the NATO Council meeting held in Rome in November 1951. He was Ambassador to Belgium from 1952 to 1954 and to Germany from 1954 to January 1958.

Born October 16, 1896, in Florence, Grazzi served as a lieutenant in World War I, obtained a law degree from the University of Pisa in 1920, and entered the foreign service in 1923. He served as vice consul in St. Galle, Switzerland (1925), and as consul in Seville, Spain (1928) and in Vienna, Austria (1933). A year after his promotion to secretary of legation in 1935, he was assigned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as head of the section dealing with League of Nations affairs. In 1939 he was assigned to Rio de Janeiro as counselor of embassy, and three years later he was returned to Rome to become Assistant Director General for Economic Affairs, a position which he held until 1947 when he was promoted to the rank of Minister and to the post of Director General for Economic Affairs.

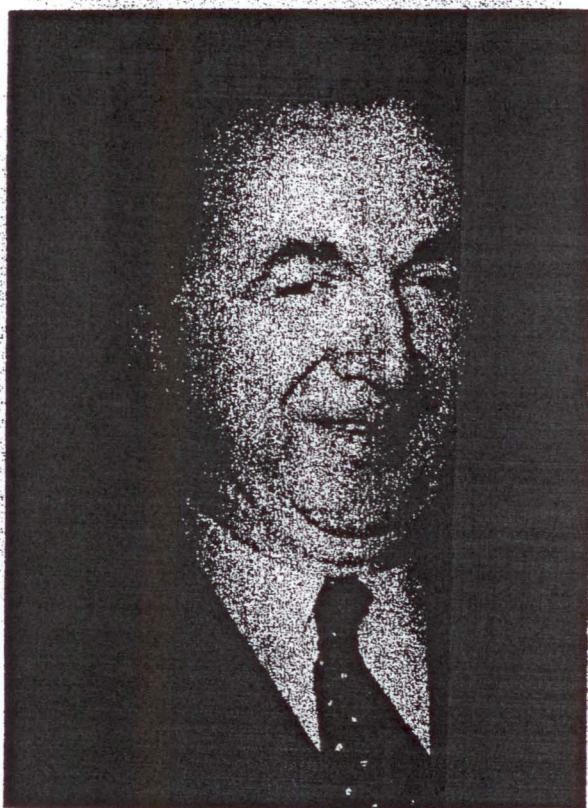
Ambassador Grazzi is intelligent and experienced, and possesses a well balanced judgement. Reserved in manner, yet friendly, he has an excellent sense of humor. Reportedly, his favorite relaxation is going to the movies. He is pro-Western in outlook and, in general, has supported American policies. However, he is a vigorous defender of what he is convinced to be Italian interests when these may conflict with American views.

He is married to an attractive French woman whom he calls Pierette; they have no children. He speaks English moderately well.

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February 1959

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ITALY 1957  
BELLA, GIUSEPPE. FOREIGN MINISTER.  
CONFIDENTIAL



(a) (5)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~PELLA, GiuseppeITALY

## Minister of Foreign Affairs

Giuseppe Pella became Minister of Foreign Affairs for the third time on February 16, 1959. A financial expert with wide experience in international affairs and domestic politics, he was Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Budget from August 1953 to January 1954, and since then has been an important figure in the right-wing sector of the Christian Democratic Party. He also served as Minister of Foreign Affairs from May 1957 to June 1958. He has been consistently in favor of continuance of the centrist formula initiated by Alcide De Gasperi and is a staunch defender of Liberalism which for him means sound governmental fiscal policies and encouragement of free enterprise.

Born April 18, 1902 in Veldengo, Piedmont, Pella obtained a doctorate in economics at the University of Turin in 1924. In 1919, as a member of Catholic Action, he founded the Catholic Students Club and became its first president. Prior to World War II he served as an economic consultant to textile firms in Biella and Milan.

A protege of former President Luigi Einaudi, Pella became Undersecretary and then Minister of Finance in the second and third Alcide De Gasperi governments in 1946 and 1947. Minister of the Budget and Minister ad interim of the Treasury from 1948 to 1953, he served during the same period on committees dealing with the European Recovery Program (ERP) and later the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). From November 1954 to November 1956 he was President of the Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community. He has been a member of the Chamber of Deputies since his election to the Constituent Assembly in 1946.

As an Italian public official and as a functionary of European regional organizations, Pella has traveled extensively in Europe, the Near East, and North and South America. In 1957 he was widely publicized as the advocator of a "new Atlanticism," characterized by greater Italian foreign policy initiatives, particularly in the Mediterranean basin which he envisaged as a natural sphere for Italian influence. However, in public statements since then, while not renouncing Italy's "special role" in the Mediterranean, he has declared that unswerving Italian loyalty to the Atlantic alliance is the fundamental pillar of Italian diplomacy.

Pella is married to Inez Cardolle and they have one daughter, Wandina. He speaks some English.

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February 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~





LUXEMBOURG

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~REUTER, PaulLUXEMBOURG

Permanent Representative to NATO

Paul Reuter was appointed Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the North Atlantic Council in December 1958. A member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 1950, where he has been concerned primarily with economic matters, Reuter is a veteran of numerous international meetings, including sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, and the North Atlantic Council. Since November 1956 he has been serving as the Luxembourg Permanent Representative to the Council of Europe.

Born on April 26, 1920 in Luxembourg, Reuter is the son of Emile Reuter, a prominent Christian Socialist politician, former Prime Minister, and current President of the Chamber of Deputies. A Roman Catholic, Paul Reuter is not active in Luxembourg politics although he is conservative by nature and reportedly leans toward the Christian Socialist Party. He attended the universities of Innsbruck and Lausanne and obtained his Doctor of Laws degree from Lausanne in 1947. Prior to entering the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he worked in the Luxembourg law courts and also served as an attaché in the Ministry of Economic Affairs. He currently holds the rank of Counselor of Legation.

Reuter is married to the former Nelly Kutter. A reserved person, he is fond of food and wine as well as conversation. He speaks French, German, and some English.



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February 1959

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LUXEMBOURG 1957  
SCHAUS, EUGENE. LAWYER. PRESIDENT  
"PARTI DEMOCRATIQUE".  
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CONFIDENTIAL

SCHAUS, Eugène

LUXEMBOURG

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defense

Foreign Affairs Minister Eugène Schaus had since 1951 been a Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies and the leader of the Democratic Party in the Chamber before his appointment to the cabinet on February 25, 1959. A lawyer and former professor of law, he is conservative in his political and economic views in the tradition of the European liberal. He is an effective parliamentarian and the outstanding member of his party. Although not a strong personality, he is modest and amiable and is extremely popular even among members of opposing parties.

Schaus was born in Gonderange, Luxembourg on May 12, 1901, the son of a teacher. He attended the universities of Brussels, Berlin, and Paris, receiving a Doctor of Laws degree in 1924. He has practiced law in Luxembourg since 1925, has been president of the bar association, and from 1933 to 1940 he was a visiting professor of law at the University of Nancy. He first ran for election to the Chamber of Deputies in 1928 as a candidate of the Liberal Party but was defeated. He succeeded in being elected in 1937 and has been returned each succeeding election. During World War II Schaus was deported to Germany for forced labor for two years, and he has not entirely lost his natural resentment against Germans. After the liberation he returned to Luxembourg and helped form the Groupement Patriotique et Democratique, forerunner of the Democratic Party. After the 1945 elections, Schaus was brought into the cabinet as Minister of Interior and War Damages and in March 1947 he was appointed Minister of Justice, Interior and Sports. When the Democratic Party left the government in 1951 he assumed parliamentary leadership of the party.

Schaus has served as a delegate to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, the Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community, and the European Parliamentary Assembly, and as Vice President of the Assembly of the Western European Union. He is a founder of the Luxembourg Atlantic Committee, an affiliate of the Atlantic Treaty Association.

Schaus is married and the father of three children. His son studied in the United States on a Fulbright grant and his older daughter studied voice and piano in Chicago. He speaks French, German, and very good English.



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February 1959

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NETHERLANDS





NETHERLANDS 1958  
LUNS, JOSEPH. MINISTER OF  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS.  
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CONFIDENTIALLUNS, Joseph Marie Antoine HubertNETHERLANDS

Minister of Foreign Affairs

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, J.M.A.H. Luns, has been prominent on the Dutch political scene only since 1952. A career foreign service officer, he had not been active in politics before being appointed Minister without Portfolio and given joint responsibility with Foreign Minister Johan Willem Beyen over foreign affairs. His handling of this position gained him the confidence of his own party, the Catholic People's Party, and other political groups, and won for him his present position when the cabinet was formed in October 1956. His judgment has matured since he assumed sole responsibility as Foreign Minister and he is not afraid to exercise the duties of that office.

The 47-year-old Foreign Minister is a strong advocate of European integration and continually stresses the necessity for close relations and cooperation between the United States and Western Europe. At the same time he has been sensitive to the anti-colonial sentiment he believed governed much of U.S. foreign policy. While generally in sympathy with the United Nations, he has been particularly critical of UN handling of colonial questions and of an alleged tendency on the part of the UN to require sacrifices by the administering powers in the interest of conciliating the Arab-Asian-Latin American countries.

Born in Rotterdam on August 28, 1911, Luns attended Catholic schools in Amsterdam and Brussels. He studied law at the Universities of Leiden and Amsterdam from 1932 to 1937, and political economy at the London School of Economics the following year. After joining the Netherlands foreign service in 1938, he worked for three years in the Foreign Ministry. In succeeding years he was assigned to Bern (1940-41), and to Lisbon (1941-43). He served in London with the Foreign Ministry of the government-in-exile, from 1943 to 1944, and with the Netherlands Embassy in London, from 1944 to 1949. From there he was transferred to New York, as first secretary with the Netherlands Permanent Delegation to the United Nations. He rose to the rank of counselor of embassy, and by 1951 had become his country's Alternate Representative on the Security Council. He has maintained an active interest in UN matters by attending every succeeding session of the General Assembly.

Luns is tall, somewhat heavy, and handsome. Suave and rather courtly in manner, he has a good sense of humor and is frank and friendly in relations with American Embassy officials, to whom he has been consistently helpful. He approaches foreign affairs in a realistic and objective manner and is respected as a person of integrity. Luns speaks English.

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February 1959

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NETHERLANDS 1957  
STIKKER, DIRK UIPKO. DIPLOMAT.  
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~STIKKER, Dirk UipkoNETHERLANDS

Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council

The Netherlands Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council, Dirk U. Stikker, is one of his nation's leading diplomats. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs from August 1948 to September 1952 and was then appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. He replaced Eelco van Kleffens in his current post at Paris on April 17, 1958.

As Minister of Foreign Affairs, Stikker achieved greater international prominence than any other Dutch minister in recent history, despite the fact that at the time of his appointment he was a comparative newcomer to politics. He approached his position in the cabinet with a businesslike, realistic, and objective manner. In the long, difficult negotiations between the Netherlands and Indonesia, Stikker obtained a reputation for diplomatic finesse in effecting compromises. He is sincere and straightforward, although occasionally stubborn, and is highly regarded by American officials who have worked with him.

Stikker was born February 5, 1897, in Winschoten, Groningen. After obtaining a doctorate in law at the University of Groningen in 1922, he was employed in various banks in the Netherlands and became a member of the boards of directors of several important commercial institutions, including the Netherlands Bank and the Netherlands Trading Society. From 1935 to 1945 he directed the Heinekens Brewery in Amsterdam. During the occupation Stikker, who had been president of the nationwide Employers' Association disbanded by the Nazis early in the war, met clandestinely with labor leaders to discuss postwar social and economic life in the Netherlands. After the liberation he was elected chairman of the labor-management organization known as the Labor Foundation.

Stikker's political career began in 1946 when he organized the moderately right-wing Freedom Party and was elected to the First Chamber of the States General. In 1948 his party merged with a dissident Labor Party group to form the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy, of which he was chairman for several years. In 1949, while serving as Foreign Minister, Stikker was vice chairman of the Round Table Conference at The Hague between representatives of the Netherlands and Indonesia, and he is given much of the credit for the successful conclusion of the arduous negotiations which followed. He led every Dutch delegation to the United Nations during his tenure and was active in projects for European integration. From 1950 to 1952 he was political conciliator and chairman of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. In 1950 he sponsored the so-called Stikker Plan for European industrial integration, which aroused considerable interest. Named Ambassador to Great Britain in 1952, he was also his country's Minister to Iceland, beginning in 1954. Stikker speaks English, French, and German. He is married and the father of two sons.

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NORMAY





NORWAY 1953  
BOYSEN, JENS. UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.  
CONFIDENTIAL



(a) (5)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~BOYESEN, Jens M.NORWAY

## Permanent Representative to NATO

In August 1955, Jens Boyesen became Permanent Representative of Norway to NATO, to OEEC, and to the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community. He was serving as Under Secretary of Defense at the time of his appointment to these posts. Boyesen is a young man (38), extremely intelligent, and a skillful negotiator.

Born October 9, 1920, Boyesen, who comes from a very conservative background, is the only surviving son of Einar Boyesen, Office Director in the Norwegian Ministry of Church and Education. He studied law at the University of Oslo until the outbreak of World War II, after which he took an active part in the Norwegian underground. He escaped capture by fleeing to Sweden where he worked in the Norwegian Information Service, connected with the Norwegian Legation in Stockholm. Later he was transferred to London as secretary to the Prime Minister of the Norwegian Government-in-Exile. Upon his return to Norway after the liberation, Boyesen refused an appointment as Prime Minister Gerhardsen's secretary when the cabinet was formed in 1945, and proceeded to the United States for a prolonged visit and for study. He studied law in Philadelphia, presumably at the University of Pennsylvania.

Returning to Norway in 1946, Boyesen served for two years as a judge's assistant in a country district north of Oslo. In 1949 he became an assistant to Foreign Minister Lange in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and in 1951 was appointed Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. During the three years Boyesen served in this position, he was an adviser on the Norwegian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, attended meetings of the North Atlantic Council, and participated in the Council of Europe. Largely because of his NATO experience and his knowledge of Norwegian defense problems, Boyesen was transferred in September 1954, on loan to the Ministry of Defense, where he served as Under Secretary of Defense until his appointment to NATO in August 1955. In March 1955, Boyesen was chosen as chairman of the newly created Norwegian Military Capabilities Committee, a 10-member committee with a mandate to reexamine the Norwegian military structure in the light of technical developments and the country's financial capabilities. His performance on this committee has been characterized as brilliant.

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CONFIDENTIAL

BOYSEN, Jens M. (continued)

Despite his family's conservative traditions, Boyesen is known as a loyal member of the Norwegian Labor Party. He is greatly devoted to Foreign Minister Lange and is generally considered to be Lange's protégé. U. S. officials who have known Boyesen regard him as an outstanding young man, intellectually brilliant, able, and affable. He speaks fluent English.

Boyesen is married.



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NORWAY 195  
LANGE, HALVARD, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
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LANGE, Halvard M.

NORWAY

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Halvard Lange has been Foreign Minister of Norway since February 1946. During the years he has served in this position, he has become known as the most forthright pro-Western Foreign Minister in Scandinavia. A prewar pacifist and the son of a Nobel Peace Prize winner, he is today one of Norway's strongest proponents of what he terms the "defense of peace through collective efforts." He is a member of the central committee of the Norwegian Labor Party, but is highly esteemed by members of all non-Communist parties in Norway and deserves much of the credit for removing foreign policy from the arena of partisan politics in his country. Lange is one of that distinguished group of statesmen from the smaller European countries whose contributions have extended far beyond their own national borders and have won for them the name and stature of world statesmen.

A scholarly, idealistic member of a scholarly, professional family, Lange was born in Oslo on September 16, 1902. He received his early education in Oslo and Brussels, later pursuing further study in Geneva and at the London School of Economics. He remained in London as a secretary of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation, a pacifist organization, until 1926 and returned to the University of Oslo, where he received a liberal arts degree in 1929. During his years in London he joined the Independent Labor Party of England. Lange taught political science and economics at the Oslo Commercial College from 1930 to 1935, and lectured at the University of Oslo from 1935 to 1936. He joined the Norwegian Labor Party during this period and served as a member of the central committee of the party from 1933 to 1939, and from 1945 until the present time. Lange was chosen Rector of the Sørmarka Adult Education School, set up by the Confederation of Trade Unions in 1938, and served in this capacity until 1940. When the Nazis invaded Norway in April of that year, pacifist-Socialist Lange joined the resistance movement. He was arrested several times and was finally sent to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp in Germany, where he remained from 1943 until his release two years later. His four years in concentration camps marked him physically for life. Upon the appointment of Trygve Lie as Secretary General of the United Nations in February 1946, Lange succeeded him as Foreign Minister of Norway. He has been a member of Parliament since his election in 1950.

Lange's association with foreign universities and organizations, his expert knowledge of the principal European languages (English, French, and German), and his strong intellectual interest in political philosophy have afforded him an excellent background for directing

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LANGE, Halvard M. (continued)

Norway's foreign affairs. He is a well-balanced person, a man of broad outlook, possessing the courage of his convictions. In the face of strong domestic opposition, of Swedish attempts to form a Nordic bloc, and of Soviet threats, Lange almost singlehandedly brought Norway into the Western Alliance and NATO. He is an outstanding exponent of the efforts to develop the Atlantic Pact into something more comprehensive than a mere military alliance, and emphasizes that advancement in the economic, social, and cultural fields requires extensive cooperative efforts not only among NATO members, but also with democracies outside NATO.

Lange is married and has four children.



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February 1959

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PORTUGAL 1950  
FARIA, ANTONIO AUGUSTO BRAGA  
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FARIA, Antonio Augusto Braga Leite de

PORTUGAL

Permanent Representative to NATO

Antonio de Faria, an experienced, resourceful diplomatist of over 30 years' experience, was appointed Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council in January 1958. American officials who observed him as Acting Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry from 1948 to 1950 found him discreet, friendly, and cooperative, with a keen and sympathetic grasp of the problems presented to him. His quick intelligence won the confidence of Prime Minister Salazar, with whom he worked closely, but his privileged position with the Prime Minister eventually alienated most of his colleagues in the Foreign Office. That he still ranks high among Portuguese diplomats is indicated by his last assignment, as Ambassador to Brazil, and his present appointment to NATO, two of the most desirable posts in the Portuguese diplomatic service.

Faria was born in Lisbon on March 23, 1904, the son of a well-known physician who became one of the early supporters of the Salazar regime. The younger Faria graduated from the law school of the University of Lisbon in 1925 and entered the diplomatic service the following year. He served with the Portuguese delegation to the League of Nations from 1926 to 1930 and with the delegation to the Conference on Codification of International Law at The Hague in 1930. He then served successively as second secretary in Rio de Janeiro (1931-33), Paris (1933), and Brussels (1933-35), and as first secretary in the Foreign Ministry (1935-36). Assigned to London in 1936, he represented Portugal before several international organizations and commissions, and served as Charge d'Affaires a.i. on several occasions. He remained in London until 1945 and rose to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, accredited to the Governments-in-Exile of the Netherlands, Norway, and Poland. From 1945 to 1947 he served in The Hague as Minister to the Netherlands.

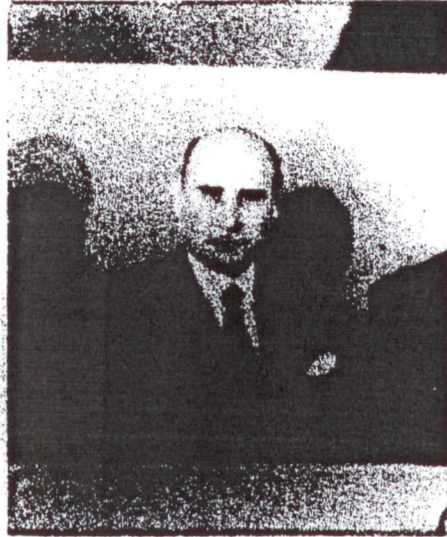
Faria was appointed Director General of Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry in 1947, and in 1948 was named to serve concurrently as Acting Secretary General. In 1950 he was appointed Ambassador to Brazil, a post he held until January 1958, when he was transferred to the NATO position.

Faria has a pleasant personality but tends to become jittery when working under pressure. He and his wife, the daughter of a former Argentine cabinet minister, enjoy social gatherings. They have two sons. Faria speaks excellent French, English, and Spanish.

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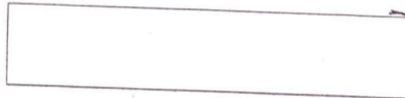
February 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



PORTUGAL 1958  
MATIAS, MAR-  
CELLO.

OFF. USE ONLY



(a) (5)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MATHIAS, Marcello Goncalves Nunes Duarte

PORTUGAL

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Marcello Mathias, the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, is exceptionally close to Prime Minister Salazar both as a friend and as a government official, and in his thinking follows closely the pattern of Portuguese nationalism exemplified by Salazar. As Director General of Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry from 1945 to 1947 he exhibited a brilliant intellect but an essentially legalistic approach to international affairs. He is sensitive on matters affecting national sovereignty and believes that Portugal, as a small, weak nation, must insist on the letter of international law for protection of her rights. His service during the past eleven years as envoy to France has broadened his outlook somewhat, but has not changed his basic ideas. He is greatly influenced by French culture and in his political thinking follows the ultra-conservative French line.

Mathias was born August 15, 1903 in Lisbon and has a degree in law from the University of Lisbon. He worked for a time as assistant public attorney and civil registrar and in 1930 entered the diplomatic service. He served from 1931 to 1934 as vice consul in Rio de Janeiro, as vice consul in Paris in 1934, and consul in Athens from 1934 to 1935. He returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1935 and from 1939 to 1940 served as chief of the cipher section in the Ministry. In 1940 he was assigned to Rio de Janeiro as first secretary. In 1945 he was appointed Director General of Political Affairs and Internal Administration in the Foreign Ministry and from 1946 to 1947 he served also as Acting Secretary General of the Ministry. He was appointed Minister to France in 1947 and became Ambassador to France in 1948 when the Portuguese mission was raised to the level of an Embassy. He remained in Paris until appointed to the new cabinet formed August 13, 1958.

Mathias is not unfriendly toward the United States and was pro-Allied during World War II, when many Portuguese favored the Axis powers. However, American officials found him to be a stubborn, clever negotiator and difficult to deal with in the postwar negotiations on the Azores bases and the disposition of German war criminals residing in Portugal.

Mathias is married to a charming but shy Greek woman. The couple have two boys and one girl, the oldest 21 and the youngest 13. He speaks French, Spanish, and some English. Sra. Mathias speaks excellent French and good English.

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February 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



TURKEY



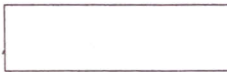




TURKEY 1956

SARPER, SELIM. DELEGATE,  
UNITED NATIONS.

CONFIDENTIAL



(a) (5)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SARPER, Selim E.TURKEY

Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council

Ambassador Selim E. Sarper, Turkey's Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council since March 1957 and formerly Permanent Representative to the United Nations from 1947 to 1957, is an experienced career diplomat. Influential, well informed, and ambitious, he is a good, though somewhat dictatorial, executive and an astute politician. At the UN, where he served on a number of committees and as the Turkish representative on the Security Council in 1952, he performed his duties quietly and efficiently, consistently favored a stronger UN, and was always friendly and cooperative with the United States delegation. He is noted for his anti-Communism, and for many years has strongly advocated orienting Turkish foreign policy toward the United Kingdom and the United States.

Sarper was born on June 14, 1899, in Istanbul, the son of an Ottoman Empire provincial governor. He studied at Robert College, in Istanbul, and in Germany, where he took a law degree. After four years of teaching French at the Adana Lycée, he entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1927, thereafter serving in increasingly responsible diplomatic positions in the Soviet Union, the Balkans, and the Ministry in Ankara. Assigned to the Press Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office in 1939, he served as its Secretary General (1939-40), as Director General of Press (1940-43), and as Director General of Press and Publications (1943-44).

In 1941, at the invitation of the German High Command, Sarper made a tour of the Crimean front, where he was greeted by Adolf Hitler. In July 1944, when he presented his credentials as Turkish Ambassador to the Soviet Union, he was pointedly reminded of this visit. Sarper was recalled in 1945 after notifying his government that no results could be expected from his assignment. In May 1945 Sarper visited the United States as a member of a Railway Purchasing Commission. He was named Ambassador to Italy in September 1946, remaining at that post until appointed to the UN in 1947.

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February 1959

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TURKEY 1958  
ZORLU, FATIN RUSTU, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
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(9) (5)



CONFIDENTIALZORLU, Fatin RustuTURKEY

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Fatin Rustu Zorlu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is an intelligent, capable, shrewd, and aggressive diplomat who has demonstrated outstanding ability in dealing with foreign affairs and economic problems. Prime Minister Menderes and Zorlu, with the backing and prestige of President Celal Bayar, constitute a strong team which directs both the internal and external affairs of the Turkish Government. [Zorlu is, however, extremely difficult to work with. It has been reported that his assistants deplore his practice of relying more on whim and intuition than on solid staff work. He is impatient and domineering, is very conscious of the role played by his own and his wife's families in recent Turkish history, and likes to be treated as a person of great importance. Known as a "tough" negotiator, he usually asks far too much and is unwilling to back down or compromise once he has taken a position. The wily Mr. Zorlu is deeply committed to the West and strongly opposes Soviet policies; however, he has given evidence of believing that a certain amount of trade with the Soviet bloc would be an asset to the Turkish economy, and could moreover be a lever for obtaining more aid from the United States. He has no political following in Turkey and seems to owe his position almost entirely to his close relationship with Prime Minister Menderes.] (4) (5)

Zorlu was born at Istanbul on April 20, 1910, the son of a high-ranking official of the Ottoman Empire and the grandson of a Russian who emigrated from Poland to Turkey. Educated at Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques and the Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales in Paris, and at the University of Geneva in Switzerland, he entered the Turkish diplomatic service in 1932 and served at the League of Nations, and in Paris, Moscow, and Beirut. From 1949 to 1952 he had primary responsibility for the conduct of Turkish economic relations with foreign countries.

In April 1952 Zorlu was appointed Permanent Representative of Turkey to the NATO Council with the rank of Ambassador. He retained this position after his election to the Grand National Assembly (GNA) in May 1954 and his subsequent appointment as Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister. In July 1955 he left the Deputy Prime Ministership to become Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs. In December 1955 Zorlu, Polatkan, and another minister were forced to leave the cabinet as a result of charges of abuse of power on certain important matters. The three ministers were absolved of blame by the GNA in June 1956, and in the following month Zorlu reentered the cabinet as Minister of State. He was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs on November 25, 1957.

Zorlu, who is tall and distinguished, speaks good English and is fluent in French and German. He is married to Emal Aras.

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February 1959

CONFIDENTIAL



UNITED KINGDOM



GREAT BRITAIN  
LLOYD, SELWYN. FOREIGN MINISTER. 1958  
CONFIDENTIAL



(a) (5)

CONFIDENTIALLLOYD, SelwynUNITED KINGDOM

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

Selwyn Lloyd was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in December 1955 during the premiership of Sir Anthony Eden, and retained the same post when Prime Minister Macmillan formed his cabinet in January 1957. He has had a difficult and stormy career as Foreign Secretary. His intimate association with Eden and close identification with the latter's Suez policy made him a prime target of the Labor opposition, and even some of his Tory colleagues at one time felt that his lack of popular appeal was a liability to the Party. Prime Minister Macmillan, however, has given Lloyd unstinting and loyal support. Moreover, many of the civil servants in the Foreign Office, once hostile to Lloyd because of Suez, now generally respect him because he takes advice, studies relevant background documents, and on occasion is able to make his own judgements and defend them with courage under pressure.

In Parliament less than 14 years, Lloyd's political rise has been rapid, due partly to Eden's sponsorship. He has held four important government portfolios since 1951, including Minister of Defense and Minister of Supply. His official duties have taken him abroad frequently. He led the UK delegation to several sessions of the UNGA, and to meetings of NATO, SEATO, and the Baghdad Pact. Most recently he accompanied Macmillan on his "reconnaissance" trip to Moscow in February-March 1959.

Lloyd is described as ambitious, hard-working, and possessed of a keen analytical mind. He was a practicing barrister before assuming ministerial office and his legal training and background enable him to present a case incisively and cogently. A warm personality is said to lie beneath his reserved and somewhat brusque manner. He admits to differences with the American administration from time to time, but is convinced that the Anglo-American alliance is of supreme importance for the future of the free world.

Lloyd made an impressive record as a staff officer in World War II and received several military decorations, including the U. S. Legion of Merit. Born in 1904, the son of a Liverpool doctor, he was educated at Fettes in Edinburgh and at Cambridge. A member of the Methodist Church, he divorced his wife in 1957, and gained custody of their small daughter.

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February 1959

CONFIDENTIAL





GREAT BRITAIN 1954  
ROBERTS, SIR FRANK. DIPLOMAT.  
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(a) (5)

CONFIDENTIALROBERTS, Sir FrankUNITED KINGDOM

Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council

The U.K.'s Permanent Representative on the N.A.T.O. Council since the early part of 1957, Roberts is one of Britain's ablest career diplomats. He has a particular talent for precise negotiation and, as a specialist in Eastern European and German affairs, is credited with a deep understanding of Soviet thinking and politics. Sir Frank has risen rapidly in his country's diplomatic service. Appointed to Moscow as Minister in 1945, he carried out his duties with such skill that in 1948 Ernest Bevin, then Foreign Secretary, made Roberts his Principal Private Secretary in the Foreign Office. In 1949 he was lent to the Commonwealth Relations Office to serve as Deputy U. K. High Commissioner in India, and in 1951 he was named Deputy Under Secretary of State in charge of German Affairs at the Foreign Office. In this capacity he attended numerous international conferences and took an important part in negotiations on the proposed European Defense Community. In 1954 he was appointed Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Frank Roberts was born in Argentina in 1907. His family comes from Lancashire, but his father was representative in South America for the firm of Lever Brothers for several years. Roberts was educated at Bedales, a coeducational progressive school in England, and later attended Rugby, a more orthodox preparatory school. He took his degree at Trinity College, Cambridge. Entering the diplomatic service in 1930, he served successively at Paris, and at the Foreign Office, where he was concerned principally with Soviet and European Affairs. During the war he successfully concluded difficult negotiations with the Portuguese Government for Allied use of the Azores as a naval and air base.

Extremely short in stature, and casual in manner and dress, Sir Frank is not impressive in appearance. He has a great gift for inspiring confidence, however, and his remarkable command of foreign languages, particularly French, enables him to establish warm and friendly relations with men of influence from a great many countries. His wife, the daughter of a Lebanese financial expert, brought him a considerable fortune, and is a tireless hostess. The couple have no children. Roberts appears to have a warm regard for the United States and a very sympathetic understanding of American objectives. When he was stationed in Moscow, he worked closely with Ambassador Bedell Smith and with George Kennan; in Belgrade he showed the same cooperation towards the American Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

RFB:BI

February 1959

CONFIDENTIAL



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SHUCKBURGH, Sir EvelynUNITED KINGDOM

Assistant Secretary for Political Affairs, NATO

Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh, an able and experienced British diplomat, was appointed Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs at NATO in September 1958. Shuckburgh, who entered the Foreign Service in 1933, has served in Cairo, Ottawa, Prague, and Buenos Aires, and has held several key assignments in the Foreign Office in London. He also has had connections with NATO since its earliest days. In 1948 he became Head of the Western Department of the Foreign Office which was handling the negotiations which led up to the signature of the North Atlantic Treaty in April 1949. Later he took over a new department, the Western Organizations Department, which was set up specially to deal with the Brussels Treaty, Council of Europe, and NATO work. He was Secretary General of the first conference of Foreign Ministers of the 12 Signatory Countries held in London in March-April 1950. The following year he was appointed Principal Private Secretary to Sir Anthony Eden, then Foreign Secretary, and accompanied the latter to all the meetings of the North Atlantic Council.

In May 1954 Shuckburgh was named Assistant Under Secretary of State in charge of Middle East Affairs. In spite of his close connection with Eden and Middle East problems, American officials believe that he was not a "Suez" man in any sense, and that he was appalled by what was attempted at Suez and by the manner in which it was done. He is convinced of the necessity of close cooperation with the United States, and futility of unilateral action. Actually poor health forced Shuckburgh to transfer to the less onerous post of Senior Civilian Instructor at the Imperial Defense College in May 1956, some months before the Suez crisis. He remained at the College until May 1958.

American officials in London and Washington have found Shuckburgh cooperative and well-informed on international problems. He has a disarming frankness and informality of approach, but he is expert at keeping his own counsel when that seems proper to him. He also is adept at asking questions which evoke informative answers. While Sir Evelyn is easy-going and indifferent about small things, he is much less patient about matters that seem important to him, and can show a critical attitude if people do not come up to certain standards.

Born in 1909, Charles Arthur Evelyn Shuckburgh attended Winchester and King's College, Cambridge. He married the Honorable Nancy Brett, daughter of Viscount Esher in 1937, and has two sons and a daughter. Lady Shuckburgh is an intelligent and attractive person, but her innate shyness makes her seem reserved and abrupt on first acquaintance. Sir Evelyn was knighted in January 1959.

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February 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



CONFIDENTIALCOLERIDGE, LordUNITED KINGDOM

Executive Secretary, NATO

Lord Coleridge has been serving as Executive Secretary of the International Staff of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization since 1952. He is a retired naval officer with many years' experience of staff and liaison work with the British Navy. Both Sir Winston Churchill and Lord Ismay, the former Secretary General of NATO, rated him as one of the ablest young staff officers to emerge from World War II. In 1941, Captain Coleridge, as he then was, came to Washington to work with the Joint Staff Mission, and from 1942 to 1945 served as Deputy Secretary to the British Joint Staff and Combined Chiefs of Staff. During these years he attended the Quebec, Cairo, Malta, Yalta and the 1945 Council of Foreign Ministers' conferences. Late in 1946 Coleridge was appointed UK Secretary of the Military Staff of the United Nations, and in 1948 returned to Washington to become Secretary to the British Joint Services Mission and also Chief Staff Officer to Lord Tedder, the Chairman of the British Chiefs of Staff Committee and later British Representative on the Standing Group of NATO. In 1951 he went to Paris to represent the British Chiefs of Staff on the Temporary Committee of NATO, and attended the NATO conference in Lisbon in 1952.

While he is not a good administrator, Lord Coleridge has the knack of providing his chief with the appropriate, concise, sharp, analytical staff papers that are needed. He is capable of original thinking and encourages this in his staff. But he likes to have his problems answered with a "yes" or "no" and therefore frets under the general "exchange of views" in NATO which lead to no answer. Lord Coleridge's long residence in the United States has made him quite pro-American. He considers this country his "other home," and is convinced that the future of the free world rests in the leadership and actions of the United States. He is often critical of United States actions, but this reflects disappointment in what he considers American failures, and not opposition to the United States.

Lord Coleridge has a charm and warmth of manner which create an immediate feeling of friendliness, a feeling which he conveys equally to taxi drivers and to ambassadors. His polished British manners and meticulous dress do not hide the humorous twinkle in his eye nor his occasional rather salty language. In spite of his steel gray hair and 50 odd years of age, he retains an excellent physique and almost boyish appearance and enthusiasm.

CONFIDENTIAL

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COLERIDGE, Lord (continued)

Richard Coleridge, who succeeded to the title after his father's death in 1955, is a member of a distinguished family, one of whose ancestors was the poet, Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Born in 1905, he was educated at Osborne and Dartmouth Royal Naval College, and entered the Navy in 1919. He married Rosamond Fisher in 1936, and has two sons. Lady Coleridge is a daughter of Admiral Sir William Wordsworth Fisher, and a niece of the eminent historian, H.A.L. Fisher.



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February 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



NATO INTERNATIONAL  
STAFF





1957  
SPAAK, PAUL-HENRI. FOREIGN  
MINISTER.

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(4) (5)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SPAAK, Paul-HenriBELGIUM

## Secretary-General of NATO

Paul-Henri Spaak, Secretary-General of NATO, has held virtually every honor which his country or Europe can offer. He has been Prime Minister of Belgium three times, Foreign Minister for periods totalling almost sixteen years, the first President of the United Nations General Assembly, President of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, President of the Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community and chairman of its Intergovernmental Committee on European Integration, and, since May 1957, Secretary-General of NATO. A superb negotiator and promoter and a firm and skillful presiding officer, Spaak has been called the finest parliamentarian in Europe, and he has devoted these talents and his abundant energy to his ideal of a united Europe.

Spaak was born in Schaerbeek, close to Brussels, on January 25, 1899, of a prominent and wealthy bourgeois family. After receiving a Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Brussels, he practiced law in Brussels and edited a Socialist weekly newspaper. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1932 and was appointed Minister of Transports and Communications in 1935. In 1936 he became Minister of Foreign Affairs, a post he held until May 13, 1957 except for a few months in 1939 and during the years 1949-54. He became Belgium's youngest Prime Minister in 1938 and held this position again in 1946 and from 1947 to 1949.

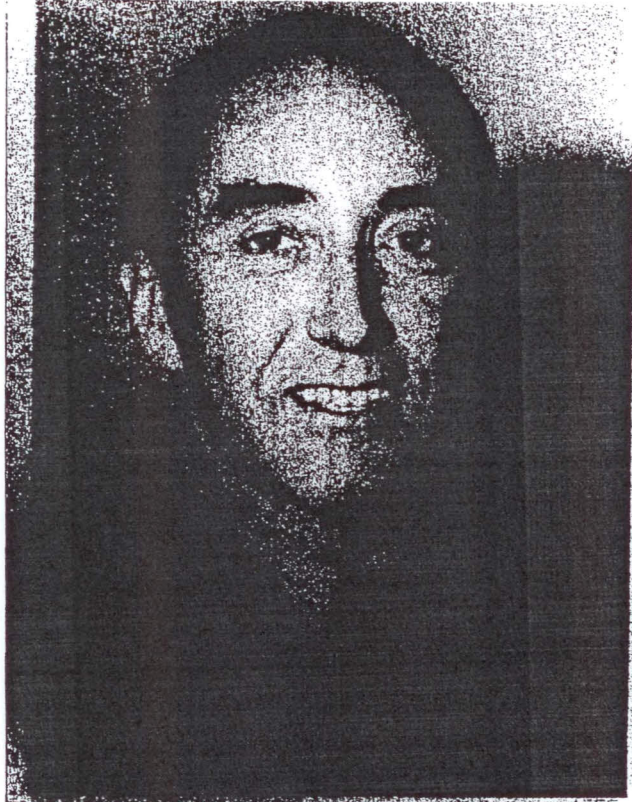
Although Spaak favored a policy of neutrality for Belgium before World War II, his postwar policy has been based firmly on the Atlantic Alliance and the integration of Western Europe. He has been on the forefront of every effort toward European unification and has come to be a symbol of the movement. Today his full attention is directed toward the further development of NATO, which he would like to see transformed into a real "Atlantic community", and he emphasizes the need for greater use of NATO for coordinating economic and political policies of member states to insure less contradiction in action.

Spaak is a firm friend of the United States and enjoys his frequent visits to this country. He has a warm, ebullient personality and a great deal of wit and personal charm. He speaks some English, but prefers his native French, in which he is a sparkling conversationalist and an eloquent orator. He is married and has two daughters and one son, Fernand, who is a leading official in the European Coal and Steel Community.

RFB/BI

February 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



1955  
CASARDI, ALBERT JOE AUBREY, DIPLOMAT, OBSERVER,  
UNITED NATIONS,  
CONFIDENTIAL



(a) (5)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~CASARDI, Alberico AubreyITALY

Deputy Secretary General for Political Affairs, NATO

Alberico Aubrey Casardi joined the international staff of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs in June 1956, and was promoted to Deputy Secretary General for Political Affairs in September 1958. In the diplomatic service since 1927, Casardi was appointed chief of the Italian observation mission to the United Nations with the rank of Ambassador in February 1955 and became Italy's first permanent delegate to the UN in December 1956. Since 1951 he had been special assistant to the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome.

Born February 3, 1903 in Siena, Casardi received a degree in law from the University of Rome in July 1925. Two years later he entered the diplomatic service and was sent to New York as vice consul, Secretary of the Italian Legation in Lima from 1931 to 1933, and Second Secretary at the London Embassy until 1939, Casardi was then returned to the Foreign Ministry to become Director General of European and Mediterranean Affairs. From 1940 to 1943 he was First Secretary in Berlin, and from the latter year to 1948 he served in various capacities at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was Counselor of Embassy in Buenos Aires from 1948 to 1951.

In the immediate postwar period Casardi was a member of Italian delegations to a number of important international conferences, including the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London in September 1945, and the Peace Conference in Paris in July 1946. Promoted to Minister in January 1951, Casardi remained in Rome until 1955.

Pro-Western in orientation, Casardi has cooperated closely with U.S. diplomatic personnel wherever he has come in contact with them. He is married to the former Virginia Harris of Columbia Missouri. Both speak French, Spanish, and English.



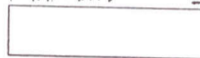
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FEBRUARY, 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



1951  
INSPECTOR OF FINANCES,  
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION,



(9) (5)

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~GREGH, Francois DidierFRANCE

Deputy Secretary General, Secretariat,  
North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Francois Gregh, Deputy Secretary General of the Secretariat of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) since September 15, 1958, also serves as NATO Assistant Secretary General for Economic and Financial Affairs, a position he has held since April 1955. From 1953 to 1955 he was in Washington as Director of the Division of Operations for Asia and the Middle East of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Gregh was born in Paris on March 26, 1906. He was graduated from the Ecole des Sciences Politiques and holds a law degree from the University of Paris. He became an Inspector of Finance in 1930. During World War II he served as Director of Internal Finance for the French Committee of National Liberation, and in September 1944 he was named Director of the Budget, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs. He then became Director of the Crédit Lyonnais, one of France's most important nationalized banks, and later an official in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in January 1953. He has been a member of French delegations to the United Nations General Assembly, as well as a member of the French Atomic Energy Commission (1951).

Gregh and his wife, the former Adé Barbier, reside at Neuilly-sur-Seine. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor.



February 1959

UNCLASSIFIED