

Interview with George W. Ball for the Jean Monnet Foundation, Lausanne.
July 15, 1981, New York City.

Leonard Tennyson: George, where would you like to start, in talking about Monnet, at the end or the beginning?

George Ball: Either way. As far as my own relations with Monnet are concerned, they go back to the war, when I was the counsel for the Lend-Lease Administration, which became the Federal Reform Economic Administration. Jean Monnet was the Vice-Chairman or Vice President of the British Supply Council, and we had some dealings at that time. Then, when I returned from a tour of Europe with the Strategic Bombing Survey in the summer of 1945, I had a kind of interstice in my life. It occurred between the time I was finishing the bombing survey and the beginning of a law firm we were founding. It was to come into existence on January 1st, 1946. That was at the time Leo Crowley, who was the head of the Foreign Economic Administration, had very foolishly terminated Lend-Lease. Consequently, the French government was faced with the necessity of improvising its procurement operation. The result was the French Supply Council which could buy directly from American suppliers. He had taken over the chairmanship of that and needed an American lawyer to organize the law department for him. So I went to work on a provisional basis for him, just to fill in for two or three months. I told him I'd organize his law office for him, which I did, I had some lawyers. Then I discovered his real interest in having me around was basically not that at all. What he wanted was a kind of intellectual punching bag, somebody he could keep throwing

ideas against and who could write for him -- a kind of amanuensis. His writing consisted of talking to someone who could put his ideas down.

LT: Weren't you rather surprised at Monnet's way of turning up, such as appearing on the scene to run the British Supply Council?

GB: Well, Jean had already become a minor legend in Washington. His past was well known. I felt some initial surprise but I was accustomed to the idea that Monnet was not like other people, he was sui generis. He got along just as well with the British, probably better than he did with the French in many ways. They thought everything of him. He was an enormous source of help and inspiration to them. The official British economic history of the war makes that pretty clear.

LT: What sort of credit should he get in history for Lend-Lease?

GB: I don't really know if he should get particular credit for Lend-Lease other than the pressure he was exerting on the President to do something rather spectacular to help America's allies -- something which clearly they weren't able to pay for. But there were a number of people, Oscar Cox¹ was one -- I think Cox had a role -- Ben Cohen² was another. They saw a need to provide a mechanism that would prevent what had happened in the first World War. Then all the capital there was in Europe was drained off by the war. The balance of payments situation of our allies forced them to liquidate assets.

LT: When you came to know Monnet in those early days, did he

(I know it wasn't his custom to dwell on the past) discuss much with you about his career in the '30's?

GB: Oh, I used to ask him questions. We got along on a very easy basis. With Jean you could be totally informal and relaxed. I used to ask him questions about his career in Wall Street, and about the friends he had made -- McCloy, Foster Dulles, and Don Swatland.³ Then there was the business of the merger with Trans-America -- of Blair and Company with Giannini.⁴ The disaster that that created was largely because the assets of Giannini had been grossly misrepresented. The decision that he [Monnet] had to make was whether to bring a lot of law suits which might have had the effect of bringing down the economic structure of the United States even more drastically than had already occurred.

LT: Monnet was a little bit rueful about that particular episode in his life.

GB: He said that the merger had taken place while he had been in Europe, and he hadn't been fully engaged in it, I don't know the actual facts. His great friend, Elisha Walker⁵ had negotiated the deal. Jean went out to California, to try to run and salvage the operation. He discovered to his horror what a terrible mess they had acquired. He said, rather casually, that he had made about five million dollars until that point.

LT: And so he really did have to go back and rely on what was left of the family.

GB: Yes, I think so. Then he got up a little company with George Murnane called Monnet, Murnane, and Company.

LT: Did he touch on that period when he came back to the States in '38 or '39, looking for planes?

GB: Looking for planes? Yes, he talked about that. And of course that was when he really began to build up that enormously powerful group of friends that he had, people like Felix Frankfurter^b and people in the White House he came to know very well like Ben Cohen.

LT: ... and Sam Rosenman. Well, let's go on to postwar Paris, probably more interesting for this exercise.

GB: I didn't know Jean during the Algiers period but he told me a lot about it. But my first real acquaintance with him was in connection with the French Supply Council. We did a lot of talking during those few months before the end of the year about how France could rebuild itself and how there could be a reconstruction of Europe. Jean was not diragist. He felt there had to be a rational approach to the problem of putting France back on its feet. It was during that period that he was evolving in his mind the general direction and approach of the French Plan. Robert Marjolin was there for a while, in Washington then as vice-chairman of the Supply Council.

LT: Oh, he was?

GB: Yes, so I got acquainted with Robert and also with Felix *Castellard* Guyard at that time, who was Jean's chef de cabinet. Then Jean went back to Paris, I would guess in November or December of '45, to begin the work on the Plan. I had intended to leave the Supply

Council and join my new law firm on the first of January. I then got word from Monnet that Leon Blum was coming over. He headed a commission assigned to try to sort out financial relationships between France and the United States that developed during the war. Monnet wanted me to work with Blum. So I had to decide whether or not to postpone entering my law firm. I made the decision to delay joining the firm while I worked with the Blum mission. Incidentally, Monnet was really running the Blum mission. I found Blum to be a man of extraordinary charm.

LT: You had not met Blum before?

GB: No. He was a very benign old man. He had a certain appeal -- "charisma" is a terrible word, but it was something like that.

LT: As I recall, Marjolin had been a student of his before the war.

GB: Had he? I didn't know that. I worked with Jean during this period and joined my law firm the first of July. Then Jean said, "Well, why don't we become a client of your law firm, so this relationship can go on?"

LT: What year was this?

GB: 1946. So thereafter I continued to represent Jean or the French government in the law firm.

LT: And so that's how your original relationship with the French government got started. I hadn't realized that.

GB: That's right. It meant that I was working with various divisions of the Embassy -- the Commercial Attache, the Financial Attache, and so on. And I was spending a lot of time in Paris.

I got into the habit of going over about every month because Jean would telephone to me to come over immediately. The Plan's headquarters was in a funny little house on the Rue de Matignon. Jean gave me a little office under the stairs which I used. I did a lot of drafting for him and worked on the first U.S.-French loan. Gradually Jean was maturing his ideas for the Schuman Plan. I've written about this, incidentally, in this book I'm working on. Let me get this chapter in front of me, if you don't mind.

LT: Certainly.

GB: On July first I joined my law firm, which we were then organizing. Then the Marshall Plan came along. In response to the Marshall Plan, the British and the French issued a communique on July 3rd, inviting 22 European nations to send representatives. Sixteen nations finally accepted that invitation to consider what should be done when the French responded to the United States. That conference was set up as the Committee for European Economic Cooperation. Jean was made Vice-Chairman, and Oliver Franks was the Chairman. In August '47, Jean called me to come over and go to work with him in connection with this Committee. I worked on bits and pieces of it, and so forth, largely drafting and redrafting.

LT: What was the report called?

GB: It was the Report of the Committee for Economic Cooperation, European Economic Cooperation, but I don't remember what it did. But I became convinced that the report was going off on the wrong tangent.

LT: Why?

GB: The shopping list that they called for, 28 billion dollars, was far too high. They were putting too much emphasis on a stabilization fund of 3 billion or so.

LT: What did you do?

GB: I told Monnet about my apprehensions and on the 3rd of September I borrowed a copy of the report and flew back to Washington with it. I got in touch with Charlie Kindleberger⁷ in the State Department, I think Paul Nitze⁸ was there too. I showed them this. The Americans, up to that time, had stayed meticulously out of the thing, and not tried to follow the drafting, because they wanted it to be a purely European affair. But I was concerned...

LT: Marshall had dropped the whole thing in their laps ...

GB: That's right.

LT: The June speech.

GB: That's right. So I was concerned that the report would be so far different from what the Americans had in mind that it would create a real problem. So Kindleberger and Nitze agreed with me that this wasn't what they had been expecting. And as a result of that (or perhaps not as a result, I don't know the causality but I suspect it was a contributing factor) Will Clayton⁹ who was then in Geneva, I think, came up to Paris, and involved himself with the Europeans to help get the thing back on the track. Anyway I came over on the 3rd of September and flew back on the 8th. My only mission was to flag my American friends that this was getting off the track and that they'd better intervene -- which they did.

I don't know whether my intervention did the trick or whether it was something else.

LT: Your new law partners -- were they upset with you for playing this role of the unofficial diplomat?

GB: Oh, no, I think not, I think they were delighted. There was a funny incident about that time, which developed in connection with the Herter mission which came over during the Marshall Plan.

LT: I remember that.

GB: Monnet had been talking to me one day about the qualities of the French peasants. He was very fascinated with peasants. In fact, he liked to think of himself as one. I said, "You know, I saw a story in the paper the other day estimating that there might be as much as 2 billion dollars hidden in the mattresses on the beds of French peasants." He grinned and said, "Yes, I wouldn't doubt it." This must have been on his mind later when he talked with Herter in Paris. For he told him, "You know there's probably as much as 2 billion dollars in the mattresses ..." Well, Herter¹⁰ immediately went public with that. It created an enormous flap.

LT: I do remember reading that.

GB: That would give the Senators and Congressmen an excuse ...

LT: 'What are we doing giving money to the Europeans ...?'

GB: ... when they've got 2 billion dollars socked away in their mattresses. I'd gone over to London in the meantime. Monnet called me there in great disgust. Could I go see Herter, who'd come to London, and see if I could dissuade him from saying anything more

about this. So I went to see Herter. Matter of fact, it was very hard to get a hotel in London, so I had to attach myself to his mission unofficially so the mission could get a hotel room for me. I was identified as Congressman So-and-so. In any event, we managed to get the noise level down. Jean had been embarrassed not only because of the consequences with the United States, but also with the French government. After that furor subsided, Monnet asked me to follow Marshall Plan legislation and keep him advised. A proposal was then cooking to turn the CEEC¹¹ into a permanent organization. This had been stated as one of the provisions of the 16-nation report which had just come out. The British and French agreed to call a second meeting of the CEEC earlier in '48 to discuss the question. Well, toward the middle of January Bob Lovett¹² who was then the Undersecretary of State suddenly expressed reservations, saying, no, it wasn't a good idea to have this meeting so early, because it might be assumed in Congress that the Europeans were taking them for granted. And this caused consternation, nobody had expected it, not even among the American officials and my friends in the State Department. So Marjolin,¹³ who was organizing the drafting of the charter for the final acts of the OEEC, asked me if I would sound out American sentiments on these. The British at the same time, sent a representative over who had worked on the CEEC, as deputy chairman or something. He was Denny Maris -- full name was Evan Denzil Maris -- who was a partner in the merchant banking house of Lazard of London, Lazard

Freres & Co. And so Denny and I combined forces. We called on people separately, compared notes at the end of every day, and out of this exercise evolved a long telegram. I sent it in my own name to the French and he sent it in his own name to the British. The telegrams were identical.

LT: And what did it say?

GB: Well, it said that the American government would welcome progress toward the proposed permanent organization. Thus we could go ahead. Marjolin then called me and asked me to come over and work with him on the drafting of the OEEC, which I did in March.

LT: In those days, ~~I'm curious, did,~~ had Monnet yet evolved his later famous method of getting a lot of people around him and draining them, and so on?

GB: Oh, sure, this was always the case. There were people all over the place: very, very bright people, I mean, Marjolin was just one of several. But Monnet was not sympathetic with the OEEC.

LT: I knew that.

GB: He felt that because the British refused to go along with the French proposal that the OEEC became a serious supra-national organization, that it would not amount to anything. He understood how Marjolin must have felt -- to be offered a big job as OEEC head was very attractive -- but of course this is not how Europe would be made.

LT: Well, now, let's pause here. There's Marjolin, who had

already been working with Monnet. Was Marjolin back in those days, I don't know how else to put it, the kind of structural pessimist -- the intelligent pessimist -- compared to the optimism of Monnet?

GB: Well, I don't know if he was the pessimist or Monnet the optimist. I think that Robert was pretty realistic, and he thought that Jean was -- there was great affection between the two -- overstating the possibilities. Of course he was the fellow who had to make the things work. Jean didn't always have to do that. Well, that went on. I didn't get into the argument between them. I liked them both, they were my friends. But during '48 then I continued to work with Monnet, primarily to assure that the Plan was getting enough interim funds from the United States to go about its business effectively. In '49 I spent three and a half months in Paris.

LT: By that time, Monnet was running the Plan.

GB: No, no.

LT: He was the head of the French Plan, no?

GB: Oh, the French Plan, yes. It was '49. The reason I spent so long in Paris was that I was setting up an office there for my law firm. But I spent a lot of time with Jean, too. We talked a lot about the Saar which he was very concerned about. During his League of Nations days he played a role in working out a settlement which left, very much against his own judgment, the critical responsibility for the Saar with the League. But it gave France full ownership of the coal. He had been convinced that this would never work and now he saw history repeating itself. It was one of

his basic reasons for coming forward with the Coal & Steel Community idea.

LT: Did he, at that point, know Adenauer very well? Did they have any sort of rapport?

GB: Not yet, I don't think, under the circumstances. There was a lot of fear and distress building up between the Germans and the French and there was deep concern that once Germany began to break loose from Allied restrictions, it would outpace the French, and that the French would fall back into their old protectionist mood again. In Paris, during '49, as an American, I could sense a resurgence of introspection, a slackening of vitality, and an examination once again of old dark rivalries, fears, and complexes. Monnet was very much worried about this. Well, then came the Schuman Plan.

LI: And you had meanwhile decided to stay in Paris, not just to set up the law firm.

GB: No, I was coming back to the United States.

LT: Oh, you were?

GB: Oh, yes. I was just over there for three months.

LT: I thought you had actually moved there to live.

GB: No, I never lived there. Actually, I read in the newspapers in Washington that the French Government had put forward a "plan" for pooling coal and steel production. I knew that there could be only one source for this proposal. I was a little irked that I had been left out of it. But I felt fairly confident that sooner

or later I would be summoned. On June 18th the phone rang. It was Jean, with his usual request, "Be here tomorrow." "Well, what is this about?" "I can't tell you over the telephone, be here tomorrow!" And in those days, I was so used to getting calls from Monnet. Communications were all done by radio, we were frequently interrupted by static -- atmospherics were always intervening -- Jean might call, say something, and then all of a sudden the connection would be cut and not restored for another three or four hours. In the meantime I didn't know what he was calling me about. He'd break off right in the middle of a sentence while shouting at the top of his voice. It was a terrible situation. My plane was delayed. I didn't get there until evening, I went to the rue Matignon. . There I found Monnet and Pierre Uri¹⁴...

LT: Had you met Pierre before?

GB: I knew him only slightly. And Etienne Hirsch¹⁵, who had already become a good friend. And a professor, who was playing a significant role at that time, just for that brief period, and never emerged again, his name was Paul Reiker. *Reuter.*

LT: I remember him -- a lawyer.

GB: A law professor. Jean handed me a stack of papers and said, "Read this." I had no background about the proposal. I had to try and piece together from these papers what had been going on. Everyone was talking at the top of their voices and verbal fights were taking place all around me. It was very confusing. I sat there most of the night trying to figure out what it was all about.

All Jean would say was, "Just finish reading -- big things are happening." I finally figured out pretty much what was going on. One of the most interesting documents was that famous May 9th document, which was the ...

LT: The Schuman declaration itself?

GB: It was called the note de reflection. It was a catalogue of French anxieties, which he had given Schuman as a kind of background thought piece. I summarize it in here [Ball's book: The Past Has Another Pattern]. It's quite an interesting document. What he points out is that whichever way one turns one encounters today only blind alleys -- the growing acceptance of an inevitable war -- the end result being the problem of Germany and the slow recovery of France, thus the need to organize Europe, and find a place for France in Europe, and so on.

LT: It's certainly not his style. Somebody else must have written that for him.

GB: Uri wrote that, largely, I think, but it was his idea, with the crystallization of thoughts on the Cold War, all actions and decisions will be geared in relation to their effect on that War. To alter that dangerous course required a change in the spirit of man that could not be accomplished by words but only by a profound, real, immediate and dramatic action that changes things -- you know that line very well. The problem with Germany was rapidly becoming a cancer, it would be dangerous to the peace of France if German energies were not directed toward hope and collaboration and so on. It was a fascinating document.

LT: Eloquent.

GB: Oh, yes, it was. France must seek a change. The German problem could not be settled within a framework of existing conditions, France must seek to change those conditions through a dynamic action and give direction to the spirit of the German people.

LT: No when he called you over and said, 'Read this,' what was he looking for, reassurance from a friend, or somebody on the other side of the ocean, ^{to say} that this was okay?

GB: Oh, no.

LT: Well, what was it?

GB: Well, he wanted to put me to work.

LT: I see.

GB: You know, we were used to working together, and he wanted somebody with a certain facility for writing and for arguing, I mean, writing for Jean wasn't writing, you discussed something for a while and then you'd go put your thoughts down, and he'd say, "Oh, that's not it, that's not quite it, try it again," and we'd talk a little further, and I'd go back, and sometimes we'd go through sixteen or seventeen drafts that way. Often at the end we didn't know where we'd started, but we'd certainly circled the field.

LT: I had that experience once with him at that Freedom House speech. Anyway, so there you were on the 18th of May.

GB: That's right.

LT: And did you hang around then?

GB: Well, I hung around then, and the following year, after the Schuman Plan conference I was in and out of Paris all the time. It was very funny, because I had this little office under the stairs and this was for the drafting that was going on. The European delegation was there. He didn't want them to know he had an American working for him, so I was being smuggled up to his office, and smuggled out the back door.

LT: What did Bruce¹⁶ and Tomlinson¹⁷ think of your being there?

GB: Oh, they thought it was great. As a matter of fact, I don't know that it was then, but later, I used to work with Tommy, and when I'd be over very often Tommy gave me an office in the Embassy, right next to his. So I enjoyed working with him.

LT: So you were generally welcomed all around.

GB: Oh, sure, well, you know, we were all working for the same side. I remember, I had some problems. One problem I had was when I was working in the Embassy one night I worked all night. At about six in the morning I was leaving, but the Marine Guard at the door wouldn't let me take these papers out, because they were classified. I had a hell of a time explaining they were secret [as pronounced in French], not "secret" [as in English] and therefore they had no jurisdiction over them.

LT: That's a nice note. Any notable people in that treaty-drafting group?

GB: Well, I wasn't in a position where I could get very well acquainted with them. Hallstein was the Chairman, of course. That's

when Jean, I think, made his first great approach to Adenauer. Adenauer was going to appoint a German industrialist to the delegation. Jean protested. He said, you can't do this, this is not for an industrialist, this is for a statesman. Adenauer agreed with him and put Hallstein in -- which was very fortunate. I worked on bits and pieces of the treaties. Then Bob Bowie,¹⁸ who was then working with McCloy, came down to help on the anti-trust provisions.

LT: Did you have any particular misgivings about the whole thing, ~~did you think it was~~, when it was first proposed to you, did you think, 'this is a hare-brained idea?'

GB: Oh, no, I was enthusiastic from the very first. And ~~I~~¹⁹ used to, When I was a neighbor of Lippman's, and we saw one another every week for 27 years, and I used to argue with Walter about this all the time. He thought that we were underestimating the forces of nationalism, this was his reservation.

LT: Monnet had great reservations about Lippman, as I recall.

GB: He felt Lippman was a great historian, but that he didn't have great visions of the future. Actually, this had nothing to do with this, but Lippman was a great Gaullist, he was very enthusiastic for the General. He once gave a television interview in which he said that DeGaulle had the capacity for looking over the centuries and could see farther than any other man of our time -- that he was a very great statesman. I admired Walter, and quoted this statement he'd made. I added, "You know, I agree with him entirely, but I just wish they'd turn him around and face him forward."

LT: Did that just mean that you couldn't have resisted that. Well, there was certainly opposition toward the Coal & Steel Community.

GB: Yes, there certainly was. I remember I did the first radio defense of it on "Town Meeting of the Air" in Chicago.

LT: '50 or '51?

GB: I can't tell you exactly, but Clarence Randall²⁰ was on the other side.

LT: Well, Clarence Randall I remember, because he was ...

GB: He said it was a cartel.

LT: Yes, I recall that very well.

GB: It was in '50, that my notes tell me I was working with Bruce, and Tomlinson, and so on.

LT: Yes, that would have been it. And then finally it was signed and ratified.

GB: Yes, and then Jean became the first Chairman. And he retained me then as an adviser to the Community. So I continued to work with him, and we worked on everything else but Community business, but on some Community business to. When, at the Waldorf-Astoria meeting, German rearmament was proposed, Jean dusted off the European Defense Community idea.

LT: Which he had done with a certain degree of reservation, intially.

GB: Well, my own feeling was, that he thought that it was coming up out of order, and he wanted to do a kind of political community before he did the defense community, which was much more national.

LT: Defense was the ultimate political step anyway.

GB: That's right, the ultimate political step, and he didn't want to have to bring it up out of order, without having a political structure to which it was subservient. But his hand was forced by the prospect of a German army because he thought that that would then revive all the old rivalry.

LT: In your book do you bring out the problems you subsequently had with Monnet for a year or so when you were also serving as an adviser to Mendes-France?

GB: Oh, yes. Then the failure of the EDC, and then Mendes-France picking the thing up, and creating the Western European Union along with Eden. Monnet felt it was no good. To the many Frenchmen who felt guilty about the EDC's failure, this movement was hailed as a welcome substitute, whereas in fact it was a pallid ghost ... Now I talk about Mendes-France and I say that Monnet was not enthusiastic when I went to work for him. I was troubled by the assignment. I discussed it first with Monnet. He was not pleased with the thought that I might help Mendes-France persuade Americans that the WEU was a legitimate step toward unifying Europe, or in a sense a substitute for a European Army. But Jean was realistic. He said, "You're representing the French government. You must do what the Prime Minister asks or resign your retainer. I understand, don't worry about it. You have to do what you have to do," which was one of his favorite phrases, as you may remember. I also consulted my wise friend David Bruce, who was by then the special

representative.²¹ He was equally insistent I avoid passing out the WEU improvisation as a substitute for the EDC.

LT: Bruce was still in Paris at that time?

GB: Yes. He was not in the Embassy, he was the special representative.

LT: Maybe what we could do is continue this sometime when you have more time. This has been a happy little wellspring of memory. I think maybe we should knock it off now. I'll get a hold of you in Princeton the next time.

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FOOTNOTES

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¹Oscar Cox, a Washington attorney, was an official of the wartime Lend-Lease Administration.

²Benjamin V. Cohen was a close adviser to President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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³John McCloy, John Foster Dulles, and Donald Swatland were Wall Street lawyers at the time Monnet was with Blair & Company.

⁴A.P. Giannini was the founder of Trans-America, which became the Bank of America.

⁵Elisha Walker was the leading partner in Blari & Co.

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⁶Felix Frankfurter was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

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⁷Charles P. Kindleberger was U.S. representative at the first U.S.-U.K. bizonal agreement for Germany in 1946.

⁸Paul Nitze was deputy to the Assistant Secretary for European Recovery Program Coordination in 1948.

⁹William L. Clayton was Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs from 1946 to 1947.

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¹⁰Christian Herter was a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives at the time, and a strong supporter of Marshall Plan legislation.

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¹¹CEEC -- the Committee for European Economic Cooperation. It later did become the Organization for European Economic Cooperation which in the '60's evolved into the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

¹²Robert Lovett, formerly a New York banker.

¹³Robert Marjolin, French economist, who became the Secretary General of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC).

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¹⁴Pierre Uri, French economist, former Professor of Philosophy, who was the single person most responsible for drafting key sections of the European Coal & Steel Community Treaty.

¹⁵Etienne Hirsch succeeded Monnet as Chief of the "Plan" and then later became president of the European Atomic Energy Community's Commission.

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¹⁶David Bruce, U.S. Ambassador to France.

¹⁷William Tomlinson, U.S. Treasury Representative in Paris, who had a close personal relationship with Monnet.

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¹⁸Robert Bowie, former Harvard University law professor.

¹⁹Walter Lippmann, U.S. newspaper columnist.

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²⁰Clarence Randall, a U.S. steel industrialist, served in the Eisenhower Administration as a trade adviser to the President.

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²¹David Bruce became the first U.S. representative to the new European Coal & Steel Community.

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B, obstetrician and gynecologist; b. Phila., Jan. 22, 1911; M.D. (Robins) B. B.A., U. Pa., 1947; M.D., 1951, Univ. Evanson, Sept. 10, 1949; children—Marianne, et al.; Robert David Intern. Grad Hosp U. Pa., resident in gen. surgery, 1952-53; resident in OB, resident in obstetrics Phila., Naval Hosp., medicine specializing in obstetrics and gynecology, str. obstetrics and gynecology U. Pa., 1959-61, asso. gynecology, 1961-64, asst. prof., 1964-70, asst. in Hosp. Phila., 1961-70, asso. obstetrician and asp. Phila., 1960-70, chief gynec. research sect., dept. biol. wss Drexel U., Phila., 1968-; prof. gynecology Hahnemann Med. Coll. and Hosp., Phila., 1973-74, prof., chmn., 1974-77, dir. div. gy., 1970-77, sr. cons. div. endocrinology and medicine, 1976-77; pres. div. scientist Franklin obs., Phila., 1973-76, vis. prof. obstetrics and g., 1972-78, active staff mem. Palms of Pasadena Int'l Hosp., Bay Front med. center, St. Petersburg et. Fulbright Hayes Am. specialist award, 1967, in Bd. Obstetrics and Gynecology, Fellow A.C.S., and Gynecology, Internat. Coll. Surgeons, Phila. mem. AMA (Physicians Recognition award Med. Assn., Pa., Phila. County med. socs., Phila. Col. Cytology, Phila. Endocrine Soc., Am. Cancer Soc., Soc. Study of Reprod., N.Y. Acad. Sci., Ecology and Obstetrics, Am. Fertility Soc., Am. Surg., Pan Am. Cancer Cytology Soc., Am. Pub. J. Ednl. Research Assn., Nat. Assn. Ednl. Assn. Planned Parenthood Physicians, Am. Soc. Soc. Medicine, AAU.P.S. Weir Mitchell Soc., Phi Xi Club Cosmos (Washington) Author: (with S. Steroid Contraceptives, 1976, office gynecology, to med. texts and numerous articles to med. jous. Home: 609 Pasadena Ave S Suite 4-E St 7

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