

Men of Good Will

Individual men and close cooperation made success possible.

—Dirk Stikker, OEEC Council Chairman, 1950–1952



U.S. Secretary of State Marshall and British Foreign Secretary Bevin



Gordon McCready (Britain), John J. McCloy (U.S.), Jean Monnet (France), Armand Bérard (France)



Jean Monnet and Tommy Tomlinson, U.S. Treasury official who worked closely with Monnet

Marshall Plan funding went beyond healing the economy. It infused Western Europeans with hope and a renewed sense of strength. As Marshall Plan projects rebuilt communities, Europeans replaced "old world" technologies with "new world" vision. Leader worked alongside leader and laborer alongside laborer as Marshall's diplomatic foresight stimulated friendships and good will.

Looking back over 50 years, Lord Roll, Chairman of the LOEEC Programs Committee and member of the Committee of Four, reflected that the Marshall Plan surpassed the good relationship that America had forged with Europe in winning the war.

The Plan "... created innumerable ties of a personal nature between a large number of individuals, officials, businessmen, scholars, and ordinary citizens in many walks of life—ties which had not existed before the war and which were of necessity not always, or entirely, harmonious during the war."



Eric Roll,
Lord Roll of Ipsden



Robert Marjolin and M. Serreulles (France),
Mme. Karin Kock (Sweden)

French economist Robert Marjolin, Organization of European Economic Cooperation Secretary-General 1948-1955, forged new working relationships vital to future cooperation:

Nearly every day I would have a few people to lunch.... Occasionally, I would have dinner with some of the Americans.... These were brainstorming sessions ... without malice or ulterior motives.... There soon came to be a real climate of friendship, compounded of trust and respect for each other's point of view.