



Ráðstefnur og fundir 1957 – 1970, 1. hluti

Bjarni Benediktsson – Stjórnsmál – Ráðstefnur – Conference on North Atlantic Community – Bilderberg Meeting – North Atlantic Council, Visit Information 12 April 1969 – International Movement for Atlantic Union

Tekið af vef Borgarskjalasafnsins

bjarnibenediktsson.is

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Askja 2-42

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Bjarni BENEDIKTSSON



Visit Information



NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL





As NATO's Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic and Commander in Chief Atlantic and U. S. Atlantic Fleet, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the Norfolk area. I sincerely hope that your visit will be profitable, pleasant and interesting.

During your visit, escorts will be happy to assist you. Please feel free to consult them.

Appended is a schedule of events for your visit.

Cordially,

E. P. HOLMES
Admiral, U. S. Navy
Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic
and
Commander in Chief Atlantic and U. S. Atlantic Fleet

WELCOME

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WELCOME

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Beck, USNR

J. Bos, RNethN

er B. Kjaerstad, RNoN

nder J.M. Ferraz, PortN

Lieutenant Colonel M.J. Butler, USA

Group Captain A.P. Dart, RAF

Captain H.J. Woodard, USN

Captain (N) L.J. Hutchins, CF

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Commander M. Tudor-Craig, RN

Bush

Lieutenant Colonel C.F. Nedbal, USAF

Escort Officer Commander R.R. Goldner, USN

ESCORTS

Belgium	Captain H.E. Hobson, USN
Canada	Captain (N) V.W. Howland, CF
Denmark	Commander C.H.B. Schou, RDaN
France	Commander J.J. Vaury, FN
Germany	Captain H.A. Baerner, GN
Greece	Captain G.C. Mitchell, RN
Iceland	Captain G.C. Buhrer, USN
Italy	Commander S. Gabrielli, IN
Luxembourg	Captain R.E. Beck, USNR
Netherlands	Captain A.J. Bos, RNethN
Norway	Commander B. Kjaerstad, RNoN
Portugal	Commander J.M. Ferraz, PortN
Turkey	Lieutenant Colonel M.J. Butler, USA
United Kingdom	Group Captain A.P. Dart, RAF
United States	Captain H.J. Woodard, USN
Mr. Olcay	Captain (N) L.J. Hutchins, CF
ADM Sir Nigel Henderson	
The Lord Coleridge	Commander M. Tudor-Craig, RN
Mr. E. Luff	
ADM Sir John Bush	Lieutenant Colonel C.F. Nedbal, USAF
Stand-by Escort Officer	Commander R.R. Goldner, USN

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... LANT Staff Mess.

... y Admiral Holmes.

... ia rear entrance to Public Affairs
... oceed by bus to CINCLANTFLT helo pad.

... t by helo for USS SARATOGA (CVA-60).

... SACLANT Flag Officers depart on foot for
... IFLT helo pad.

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SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Saturday, 12 April 1969

- 0930 - Embark press in aircraft at Andrews Air Force Base.
- 1030 - Embarkation of VIPs at Andrews Air Force Base.
 - Press arrive at LP-1, Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia.
 - Press depart by bus for SACLANT Headquarters.
- 1130 - VIPs arrive LP-1, Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia. Met by Admiral E. P. Holmes, U. S. Navy, Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic and assigned SACLANT Escort Officers.
 - VIPs depart Naval Air Station via military sedans for SACLANT Headquarters with police escort.
 - Admiral Holmes and the Secretary General arrive at SACLANT Quarterdeck and proceed to Admiral Holmes' SACLANT Cabin.
 - Remainder of VIPs arrive. Cars proceed into Flag Plaza with all cars in driveway before simultaneous disembarkation.
 - VIPs take positions as directed by Escort Officers.
 - Bugler sound "ATTENTION" on signal from Aide-de-camp.
 - Admiral Holmes and the Secretary General proceed to positions of honor on driveway.
 - Honors for the Secretary General.
 - VIPs proceed to SACLANT Staff Mess.
- 1215 - Luncheon hosted by Admiral Holmes.
- 1230 - Press depart via rear entrance to Public Affairs Office and proceed by bus to CINCLANTFLT helo pad.
- 1245 - Press depart by helo for USS SARATOGA (CVA-60).
- 1330 - VIPs and SACLANT Flag Officers depart on foot for CINCLANTFLT helo pad.

(continued next page)

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

PRIME MINISTER BENEDIKTSSON

Your departure plane is marked by the color GOLD.

Your SACLANT Escort Officer is CAPTAIN
G. C. BUHRER, USN

Your Escort Officer at sea will be LCDR
ER. MATICKO, USN

Your car will be flying a ICELANDIC flag
with a placard in the windshield indicating _____
ICELAND

Your table number at lunch is _____.

Your helicopter is designated by the color GOLD.

Press will be present for ceremonial and at sea phases.

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Dr. Góth., Helga Bergs, Tómas
Arason, Eina Axíastason,
Jóhannes Eliasson, Halldór &
Sigríðsson

Stjórni Framsóknarfél.

Ólafur Þorsteinsson form.

forstj.
h.

J. D., J. G., Jón B.

Steinn D.

J. S. G., Einar A.

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Saturday, 12 April 1969 (Cont'd)

- 1330 - Press arrive USS SARATOGA (CVA-60). Luncheon onboard.
- 1345 - VIPs and SACLANT Flag Officers embark in helos and depart for USS SARATOGA (CVA-60).
- 1415 - VIPs and SACLANT Flag Officers arrive at USS SARATOGA (CVA-60).
- Surface Ship and Air Firepower Demonstrations.
- 1700 - VIPs and SACLANT Flag Officers embark in helos and depart for LP-1, Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia.
- 1730 - Press embark in helos and depart for LP-1, Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia.
- 1745 - VIPs arrive LP-1, Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia and transfer to fixed wing aircraft.
- 1800 - VIPs depart LP-1, Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia for Andrews Air Force Base (or to other destinations as separately arranged.)
- 1810 - Press arrive LP-1, Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia and transfer to fixed wing aircraft or local ground transportation as appropriate.
- Press depart.
- 1900 - VIPs arrive Andrews Air Force Base.

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...destroyer STOCKHAM, the
...cruiser NORTHAMPTON. He
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...Communications, for Command-
...Assistant Chief of Naval Operations

...miral, he commanded the Amphibious
...ook command of the First Fleet in the
...pon assuming his present NATO post and
...et Commander, he became a four-star ad-

...major decorations include the Silver Star Med-
...ar awards, with Combat "V".

...s is married to the former Nancy Jane Sellers of
...They have two children, Mrs. L. G. Walker and
...aim Paul Holmes, Jr., U. S. Navy.



**ADMIRAL EPHRAIM P. HOLMES, USN
SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER ATLANTIC**

Admiral Ephraim P. Holmes, U. S. Navy, is NATO's Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT) as well as the U. S. Commander in Chief Atlantic Fleet. He is one of the three major military commanders established under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the other two being the Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) and the Allied Commander, Channel (CINCHAN).

The Admiral was born in Downsville, New York, and appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy in 1926. He was graduated in May 1930. Following graduation, Admiral Holmes first served in the cruisers MILWAUKEE and AUGUSTA, and then aboard the destroyer PEARY.

After attending postgraduate school in applied communication, in 1938, he went to sea again in the battleship MARYLAND.

In January 1941 he was an Aide and Flag Lieutenant on the Staff of Commander Battleships, Battle Force, Pacific. While serving in that capacity, he underwent the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941.

Admiral Holmes commanded the destroyer STOCKHAM, the attack transport SANBORN and the cruiser NORTHAMPTON. He was Commander Cruiser Division FOUR in 1958. His shore duty has included Assistant Chief of Staff for Communications, for Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet; and Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for General Planning.

In 1963, as a new Vice Admiral, he commanded the Amphibious Forces, Pacific. In 1964 he took command of the First Fleet in the Pacific, and in June 1967, upon assuming his present NATO post and that of U. S. Atlantic Fleet Commander, he became a four-star admiral.

Admiral Holmes' major decorations include the Silver Star Medal; and two Bronze Star awards, with Combat "V".

Admiral Holmes is married to the former Nancy Jane Sellers of Denver, Colorado. They have two children, Mrs. L. G. Walker and Lieutenant Ephraim Paul Holmes, Jr., U. S. Navy.



**VICE ADMIRAL PETER M. COMPSTON, CB
DEPUTY SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER ATLANTIC**

Vice Admiral Peter Maxwell Compston, CB, was appointed NATO's Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic, on September 5, 1968.

Educated at England's Epsom College, Admiral Compston entered the Royal Air Force in 1936 and one year later transferred to the Royal Navy.

His war service included flying duties in the aircraft carriers ARK ROYAL and VENGEANCE and the battleship ANSON.

After the war he served as an Air Gunnery Officer until appointed to the Staff of Director of Air Warfare at the Admiralty in July 1947. Later, he went to the aircraft carrier THESEUS as Deputy to the Officer in Charge of the Air Department, and then to the Directing Staff of the Royal Naval Staff College.

In December 1953 he went to VANGUARD as Fleet Aviation Officer on the Staff of the Commander in Chief, Home Fleet, after which he served on the Staff of the Second Sea Lord, and then commanded the destroyer ORWELL and the Plymouth Flotilla.

Admiral Compston completed the Imperial Defence College Course in 1959 and became Naval Attache in Paris in May 1960. From November 1962 to November 1964 he was in command of the fleet carrier VICTORIOUS. On January 7, 1965, he was promoted to Rear Admiral.

Admiral Compston was Commander, British Navy Staff, Washington; British Naval Attache; United Kingdom National Liaison Representative to the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic, and Senior U. K. Representative on the Military Staff Committee to the United Nations, from February 1965 to April 1967; and Flag Officer Flotillas, Western Fleet, prior to becoming Deputy SACLANT.

In 1954 he married Angela Brickwood, of Bembridge, Isle of Wight, and has two children, Christopher and Miranda, by a previous marriage.



**VICE ADMIRAL JAMES W. O'GRADY, USN
CHIEF OF STAFF**

Vice Admiral James Wadsworth O'Grady, U. S. Navy, became Chief of Staff to the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic in October 1968. He reported to SACLANT following a tour of duty as Director, Politico Military Division in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

Born in Burlington, Vermont, Admiral O'Grady was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1936. He rose to the rank of Rear Admiral in November, 1963 and to Vice Admiral upon reporting for duty as Chief of Staff, SACLANT.

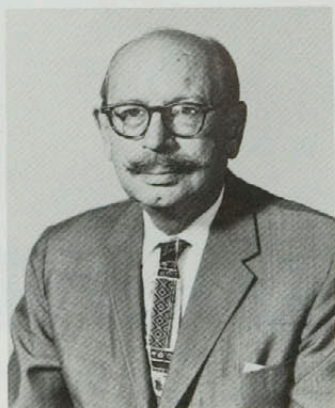
After serving as an Ensign on board the battleship TENNESSEE, in 1936, Vice Admiral O'Grady received flight training at Pensacola and was designated a Naval aviator in August 1939. He served in air squadrons on board several carriers in the Pacific during World War II and was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for heroic service for his role in the planning and execution of the invasion of the Japanese home islands while serving as Air Officer on the carrier WAKE ISLAND.

His commands have included Carrier Air Group ELEVEN; the seaplane tender VALCOUR; and the attack carrier INDEPENDENCE.

Admiral O'Grady is a graduate of the Naval War College, a former Executive Officer of the carrier KEARSARGE, has served on the Staff of Commander Air Force, Pacific, and from August 1957 to September 1959, was Chairman, Staff Group, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

As a Rear Admiral he served as Commander Carrier Division TWENTY, and then, between September 1964 and January 1967, as Naval Attache (and later Defense Attache) at the American Embassy in London.

Admiral O'Grady married Miss Virginia Helen Knowles of Lockport, New York, on October 19, 1939. They have two sons, James W. O'Grady, Jr. and Thomas Andrew O'Grady.



MR. JOHN D. JERNEGAN
DIRECTOR, POLITICO-MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. Jernegan was born in Los Angeles, California. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Stanford University in 1933, and a Master of Arts degree from the same university in 1935. During 1933 and 1934, he undertook graduate studies at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

In November 1936, Mr. Jernegan entered the Foreign Service. His first assignment was as vice consul at the American Embassy at Mexico City. Between 1938 and 1941 he served as vice consul at Barcelona, Spain. He later was transferred to the Department of State, Washington, and worked as desk officer in the Near Eastern Division. From 1943 until 1946 he was political officer at Tehran, then returned to the Department to serve first as Assistant Chief of the Division of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, and then as Chief of the office of Greek, Turkish and Iranian Affairs.

Mr. Jernegan was Consul General at Tunis in 1950, and, in 1952, became Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs. In 1955 he went to Rome as Deputy Chief of Mission then, in 1958, he was appointed by President Eisenhower, Ambassador to Iraq.

In 1962, he was promoted to the rank of Career Minister in the Foreign Service, and was named State Department advisor to the Commander of the Air University. From 1963 until 1965 he was Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs and later was named by President Johnson to be Ambassador to Algeria. He served in that position until June of 1967. Prior to his present assignment on September 3, 1968, Mr. Jernegan served as Diplomat-in-Residence at Emory University.

Mr. Jernegan is married to the former Mary Margaret Brown-rigg, and they have four children: Jeffrey, Joan, John B. and Jeremy.



**REAR ADMIRAL MARMADUKE G. BAYNE, USN
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR POLICY, PLANS
AND OPERATIONS**

Rear Admiral Marmaduke Gresham Bayne, U. S. Navy, Deputy Chief of Staff, SACLANT, is a veteran submariner with more than 26 years of Naval service.

No newcomer to SACLANT, he was Aide to the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, and Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, as a Lieutenant Commander from July 1952 until May 1954.

Commissioned an Ensign in August 1942, after graduation from the University of Tennessee, Admiral Bayne became Officer in Charge of Patrol Craft 61. Later, he entered submarine school at New London, Connecticut, and upon completion of instruction, was assigned as First Lieutenant in the submarine BECUNA. He also served as First Lieutenant and Executive Officer of TORO; Executive Officer of SEA LEOPARD, and Commanding Officer of PIPER and TRIGGER.

In January 1957, he entered the Armed Forces Staff College, then reported to the office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Submarine Warfare Branch. In September 1960 he became Plans Officer for Commander Submarine Force, Atlantic.

From July 1961 to June 1962 he was Commander Submarine Division SIXTY-TWO then named Naval Aide to the Secretary of the Navy. In November 1964 he returned to the Atlantic Fleet Submarine Command to establish a new Staff Division as Assistant Chief of Staff, Polaris. In August 1965 he became Commander Submarine Flotilla EIGHT, in Naples, Italy. Two years later he was named Assistant Director, Politico-Military Division for the Chief of Naval Operations. While in this assignment, he was selected for Rear Admiral. He reported to the Allied Command, August 15, 1968.

Rear Admiral Bayne is married to the former Sibyl Louise Drake, of Norfolk. They have two children, Mrs. Theodore Winston Price, of Long Island, New York, and Cary Gresham Bayne, an Army Officer.



**VICE ADMIRAL BENEDICT J. SEMMES, JR., USN
COMMANDER STRIKING FLEET ATLANTIC**

Admiral Semmes was born in Memphis, Tenn., April 8, 1913. He graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy on May 31, 1934. He was appointed Rear Admiral with date of rank of July 1, 1959 and Vice Admiral to date from April 1, 1964.

First assigned to the battleship MISSISSIPPI, then to Staff, Commander Battle Force and destroyers CLAXTON and BADGER, he served on board USS WASP until she was sunk by a Japanese submarine in September 1942. From December 1942 he served as Executive Officer of the USS SIGSBEE, participating in raids on Marcus and Wake Islands and in the assault of Tarawa.

He commanded USS PICKING from summer 1944 until V-J Day, and was awarded the Navy Cross and the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V". Post WWII sea duty comprised command of the destroyer AULT; Destroyer Division 302 in the Western Pacific during Korean hostilities; Chief of Staff of Destroyers, Atlantic; USS SHENANDOAH; and Destroyer Flotilla THREE.

Shore assignments included Staff, Commander Gulf Sea Frontier; Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Germany and several tours in the Bureau of Naval Personnel. He graduated from the National War College in 1958.

In May 1962, Admiral Semmes reported as Commander, Middle East Force and in August 1963, he became Commander Cruiser Destroyer Force, Atlantic. From April 1964 he served a four year tour as Chief of Naval Personnel and Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for which he received the Distinguished Service Medal. In April 1968, he took command of the U.S. SECOND Fleet and NATO's Striking Fleet Atlantic.

Vice Admiral Semmes' wife is the former Katharine Ainsworth of Charleston, S. C. They have four children: Walden (Mrs. John Randall), Raphalle, Benedict Joseph III and Amy.

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DEMONSTRATION FORCES

USS SARATOGA (CVA-60)
Commanding Officer : Captain W. H. O'Neil, U. S. Navy

Embarked :

COMSTRIKFLTANT
Vice Admiral B. J. Semmes, Jr., U. S. Navy

COMCARDIV FOUR
Rear Admiral W. H. House, U. S. Navy

COMCRUDESFLOT TWELVE
Rear Admiral I. C. Kidd, Jr., U. S. Navy

USS SPRINGFIELD (CLG-7)

HMNS DE ZEVEN PROVINCIE

HMCS ASSINIBOINE (DDH-234)

USS SAMPSON (DDG-10)

USS ADAMS (DDG-2)

USS TATINALL (DDG-19)

USS SEMMES (DDG-18)

USS GOODRICH (DD-831)

USS SANSFIELD (DD-837)

USS VAN VOORHIS (DE-1028)

USS R. A. OWENS (DD-827)

USS SEA DEVIL (SSN-664)

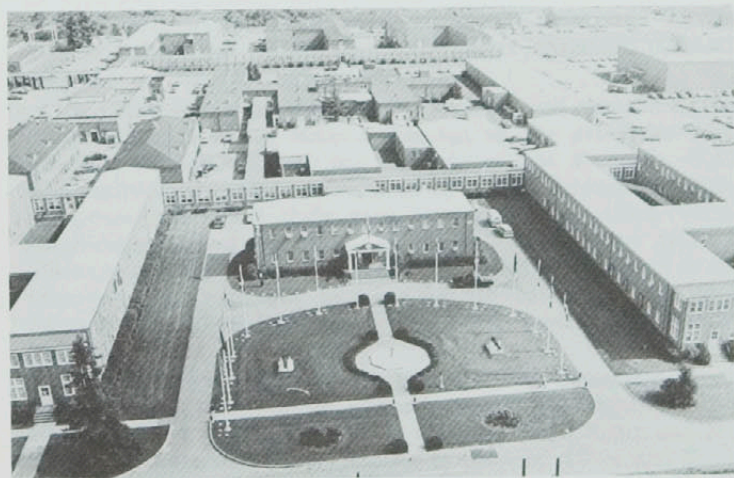
SEA DEMONSTRATION FORCES

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eight nations are: Canada,
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Alliance have earmarked Naval
(next page)

COMMANDER ATLANTIC



SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER ATLANTIC HEADQUARTERS

The Allied Command Atlantic (ACLANT) is one of the three major military commands established under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the other two being the Allied Command Europe and the Allied Command Channel.

The Headquarters of the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic, activated in April 1952, at Norfolk, Virginia, is the first international military Headquarters to be permanently established on United States soil in peacetime. It is manned by approximately 150 Navy, Air Force, Army and Marine Corps officers, representing eight of the fifteen NATO nations who have an active interest in the ACLANT area of responsibility and 190 enlisted personnel provided by the United States. These eight nations are: Canada, Denmark, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Certain nations of the NATO Alliance have earmarked Naval

(Continued next page)

ALLIED COMMANDER ATLANTIC

and Maritime Air forces for duty under SACLANT in wartime, and also for exercises in peacetime. SACLANT employs this internationally combined force under four major subordinate commanders: the Commander in Chief, Eastern Atlantic, (CINCEASTLANT), with headquarters in Northwood, England; the Commander in Chief, Western Atlantic; (CINCWESTLANT), with headquarters in Norfolk, Virginia; the Commander, Striking Fleet Atlantic (COMSTRIKFLTLANT), a mobile command at sea; and the Commander, Submarines, Allied Command Atlantic (COMSUBACLANT), with headquarters in Norfolk, Virginia.

NATO's aim is to safeguard the freedom and common heritage of its fifteen member nations, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law. Basically, NATO is a coalition of oceanic powers, all of whom, throughout history, have recognized that their very existence is imperiled without unrestricted use of the seas. All depend on maritime trade for economic support in peacetime, and for survival in war. It is vital therefore, that provision be made for the defense of the North Atlantic. The Allied Command Atlantic was established by NATO for this purpose.

The strategic area assigned to the Allied Command Atlantic covers approximately twelve million square miles, largely of water, extending from the North Pole to the Tropic of Cancer and from the coastal waters of North America to those of Africa and Europe (including Portugal but excluding the British Isles and English Channel, the latter area being the responsibility of the Allied Command Channel). Throughout this area, the NATO nations maintain sea lines of communication which in peacetime carry the bulk of their exchange commerce, and in wartime would provide a lifeline flow of support. An aggressor would seek to interrupt this vital lifeline and to make use of the area to launch seaborne attacks on North Atlantic Countries.

The primary wartime task of the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic is to guard the North Atlantic sea lanes for the NATO nations and deny their use to the enemy. Additionally, SACLANT is responsible for the protection of such important North Atlantic islands as the Azores, Bermuda, the Faeroes and Iceland, and for provision of support to other NATO Commanders.

To carry out these wartime tasks, SACLANT would employ the earmarked forces from Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States. This fleet of ships and aircraft can respond to any situation across the entire spectrum of military force, from blockade and restricted warfare, to total nuclear war.

The Allied Command Atlantic stands as a stalwart vanguard to protect and maintain the freedom of the North Atlantic.

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Since November 1952, the role of Striking Fleet Atlantic in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has been increasingly important. In 1952, eight months prior to the end of the Korean War, NATO member nations formed an important naval striking force to be supported by the maritime nations of NATO. It was named Striking Fleet Atlantic, and charged with a mission insuring the use of the Atlantic sea lanes and retaining control of the Atlantic Ocean for the United States, her allies, and the free world.

Commander of NATO's Striking Fleet is a U. S. Navy Admiral. Also, he commands the U. S. Second Fleet in his national role. Second Fleet warships make up an important segment of Striking Fleet.

Basically, Striking Fleet Atlantic is made up of two carrier striking groups - - one commanded by a United States Naval officer and composed of U. S. ships; the other by a British Naval officer and composed of British and Netherlands ships. Both Commanders are of flag rank.

This international naval force conducted its first exercise the first year it was formed. Since then, there have been other major NATO military exercises involving Striking Fleet Atlantic and numerous smaller exercises of task groups within its organization.

Periodically, units of the Second Fleet visit European ports in a NATO capacity. In each port, U. S. Naval officers make official calls on local NATO commanders. Each port visit is recognized as a means of strengthening our NATO Alliance.

STRIKING FLEET ATLANTIC

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PERSONAL NOTES

