

### SUPPORTING MATERIAL - POLISH REFUGEES

When the Poles saw the deportation of more than a million and one-half helpless men, women and children to Siberia during 1939, 1940 and 1941, and when they heard of the murder of close to 10,000 of the officers of the Polish Army during the same period, their only hope was that the day of the liberation of their country would bring justice and order once more to their land. If some one had told them that liberation would only mean a repetition of these horrors, perhaps their spirit would have been broken then. Since the re-occupation of Eastern Poland and the occupation of Western Poland by the Soviets, deportations, incarcerations and executions have started again.

No one knows how many Poles have been deported from Eastern Poland to the interior of Russia, but the underground reports that great numbers have been herded out, never to be seen again. Maidanek, the most notorious concentration camp in Europe, was emptied after the Germans had been driven out, but was immediately filled with leaders of the Polish Home Army, who in four years of underground activity had given to the entire world evidences of un-exampled heroism and idealism. Many of the leaders of the Home Army were executed. The Poles, of course, put their hopes - as they did in the last war - in America, and it must have been a terrible thing for them to see their oppressors march through the streets of Polish cities and commit their atrocities with American lend-lease weapons.

That there has been wholesale imprisonment of Polish men and women was brought out in the English parliament when it was revealed that Madame Arciszewska, wife of the present Polish premier and the Red Cross worker in her native country, had been released from prison at the instance of the Polish Government.

The delay in allowing Allied representatives and missions of any kind allows such depredation against human beings to go on unchecked. Even the UNRRA mission now has a Russian head. England is tacitly admitting the danger run by Polish exiles in returning to their country, when it offered the Polish armed forces citizenship within the British Empire. Mr. Churchill would hardly have done this if he knew that these men could return in safety to their homeland. Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce has also shown cognizance of conditions in Poland by introducing a bill to admit Polish army men and their families into the United States.

That the United States seems in some strange way opposed to helping these unfortunate exiles is indicated by the fact that a group of Polish people were given haven in Mexico rather than in the United States. From this group, two children whose mother is a resident of the United States, asked for visas. These two children were refused entry to the United States even to rejoin their mother. Other members of the colony have close relatives (one woman has a husband) in the United States Army; none has been allowed to come to this country.

The Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees and UNRRA have not made public any plans to solve the problems of such refugees on a long-term basis, but have indicated that they will serve as channels and the intermediaries to explain to the refugees in various parts of the world why they should go back to Poland. No manner of safeguarding their human rights after they have arrived in Poland has been worked out for the Polish exiles. Polish Catholic schools in the United States have prepared fully for the care and up-bringing of the 300 Polish orphan children in Mexico. All plans to bring these children to the United States, to an environment that would help them forget the horrors through which they have passed, have up to the present proved unavailing.

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## SUPPORTING MATERIAL - LITHUANIAN REFUGEES

During the occupation of Lithuania prior to June 1941, 65,000 Lithuanians were deported to Siberia by the Russians. A Lithuanian refugee who managed to escape out of Siberia and is now in the United States, reports that the deportees were the intellectual and political leaders of the Lithuanian nation. Living conditions imposed on these people were so terrible that there is little hope for their survival.

Since the invasion and new occupation of Lithuania by Soviet Russia, more than 200,000 Lithuanians have been deported to Siberia and the interior of Russia by the Soviet authorities. Paleckis, the Moscow appointed leader of Lithuania, has announced on the Lithuanian radio that 83,000 Lithuanians have left to rebuild Russia. One can perhaps question whether they left voluntarily. Two hundred and fifty Lithuanian refugees in France receive aid from United Lithuanian Relief. These have lived for some time in France and have freedom of movement. Three of them were recently seized by Soviet authorities and deported to Russia.

It is not known how many Lithuanian refugees or liberated slave laborers are interned in France, since the Allies classified them as Russians. Thus the Lithuanian Minister now in Paris cannot visit the nationals of his country, to give them protection or aid. One Lithuanian, wounded and near death, was recently liberated from the Camp of Beauregard at Versailles and it was learned that while the Allies recognized no difference in nationality between the Lithuanians and Russians, the Russians themselves know the difference. This man was almost mortally wounded in attacks by Russian internees.

A letter from a Lithuanian refugee in Paris states that his country is undergoing a most terrible process of extermination, and is being subjected to complete Sovietization. A famine is ravaging the country. This information was sent from Paris, March 11, 1945, and ended "all of our hopes are only in America."

Another communication from France brings a despairing cry from an unnamed camp in the region of Aisne: "We are several hundred Lithuanians deported by the Germans. We beg you and all Lithuanians in America to send some one to rescue us. Here, no one considers us as human beings."

Four hundred Lithuanian refugees have found refuge in Sweden from the Soviet occupation of their country. The Swedes have declared them Soviet citizens and have permitted Soviet Commissars to visit and inspect these people who are confined and helpless like trapped animals. Brazil has offered 1,000 visas for use of refugees from the Baltic States who have found haven in Sweden. If funds were available for transportation, these people could be saved.

The gravest news of all is that SHAEF, in its map of displaced persons' camps within Germany, has classified all Lithuanians as Russians. This map has been prepared for the use of UNRRA.

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HAROLD STASSEN PAPERS: Removals

Subgroup: UNITED NATIONS

Series: CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION,  
1945-1948

Folder title/dates: U.S. Delegation: Personal Memoranda, Feb. 13 -  
May 9, 1945

Box #: 121 Shelf location: 142.A.18.6F

Document i.d.: Letter

From Herb Carroll To Com. H.E. Stassen

Date 22 April 1945 Classification TOP SECRET

Pages 2

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NAVAL SPEEDLETTER

File No. : P16-3/MM(CEJ/dch)  
Serial : 31396  
Date : 11 April 1945  
From : COMMANDER WESTERN SEA FRONTIER.  
To : COMTHIRDFLT

Subject : ENLISTED PERSONNEL - ASSIGNMENT OF

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YOUR SERIAL 202 OF 29 MARCH X FRED HAMLIN CY PRESENTLY ASSIGNED 12ND X  
12ND ADVISES HAMLIN WILL BE ASSIGNED DUTY IN CHARGE HOSPITALITY HOUSE  
DURING PEACE CONFERENCE UNLESS OTHERWISE REQUESTED X ADVISE IF PRESENT  
ARRANGEMENTS SATISFACTORY

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R. E. INGERSOLL.

C. E. JOHNSON,  
BY DIRECTION.



THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

April 21, 1945

Dear Governor,

I hand you herewith for your information a copy of my memorandum to the President and suggested statement for possible release on the trusteeship question.

The President told me in conversation that he wished to make a statement on this, but you will note that I suggested in the memorandum that consideration be given to deferring it until after our preliminary discussions with the proposed permanent members of the Security Council at San Francisco.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'H. E. Stassen', written in a cursive style.

Commander Harold E. Stassen, U.S.N.R.  
American Delegate  
United Nations Conference

COPY

~~TOP SECRET~~

April 20, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Trusteeships

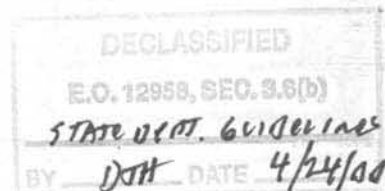
You indicated in conversation that at your next press conference you would like to make a statement on the trusteeship question. In view of the current active discussion of this subject in the press I can appreciate that from the press angle it may be important for an official statement to be made promptly. On the other hand if a statement is made before we complete our preliminary negotiations with the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, China and France on this question it might well result in making those discussions considerably more difficult. It is my recommendation, therefore, that you not make a statement until the conclusion of the preliminary discussions.

In the event, however, that you find it necessary to make a statement prior to that time, I enclose one for your consideration which the Secretaries of War and Navy and I recommend to you.

(s) E. R. Stettinius, Jr.

Enclosures:

Statement of Recommended  
Policy on Trusteeship



## INTERNATIONAL TRUSTESHIP

The United States Government considers that it would be entirely practicable to devise a trusteeship system which would provide, by agreements, for (1) the maintenance of United States military and strategic rights, (2) such control as will be necessary to assure general peace and security in the Pacific Ocean area as well as elsewhere in the world, and (3) the advancement of the social, economic, and political welfare of the inhabitants of the dependent territories.

It is not proposed at San Francisco to determine the placing of any particular territory under a trusteeship system. All that will be discussed there will be the possible machinery of such a system. It would be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories would be brought under a trusteeship system and upon what terms.



UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
THIRD FLEET

April 23, 1945

Dear Harold:

I am sending you a set of prints of the pictures that were taken the day you left for the coast. We think they turned out very good and hope you like them.

I notice in some of the portrait shots with your blues that the background is fairly dark. They printed these prints this way because they thought that as a portrait the contrast should not be very great. I think these are slightly dark and in case you think so too the next prints you order can be toned down a bit.

The one photo of you in your khakis is a honey. I have another but I did not like it too well and will hold in for your ok on your return.

If you want any number of certain prints just let us know and we will air mail whatever you request.

Best of luck; we are all thinking about you.

Don



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
San Francisco, California  
April 23, 1945

Governor Harold Stassen  
Room 406  
St. Francis Hotel  
San Francisco, California

My dear Governor Stassen:

I greatly enjoyed our brief visit on the CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO on Saturday. I do hope that if there is any way that we can be of service to you or Mrs. Stassen while you are in San Francisco, you will not hesitate to call upon us.

Mr. Hoover has specifically instructed me to render every possible aid to you while you are here and I do hope that you will feel no hesitancy whatsoever in utilizing our facilities.

I am registered at the St. Francis Hotel in Room 429, or you may reach me at any time through our San Francisco Office where the telephone number is Sutter 6367.

Sincerely,

*Demore A. Tamm*

NEW YORK  
**Herald Tribune**  
230 WEST 41ST STREET, NEW YORK

2550 Webster Street  
San Francisco

29 April 1945

Dear Harold:

I appreciated your letting me see the enclosed and I am glad to know your judgment on various controversial questions.

It is heartening to us all that your clear mind can help in steering through many difficulties. The country is immeasurably fortunate.

Sincerely yours,

Isidor Reis

Commander Harold E. Stassen

we are sad that you cannot  
dine with us to night but  
of course we understand the  
demands!

# LIFE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING  
ROCKEFELLER CENTER  
NEW YORK 20

EDITORIAL OFFICES

*will  
dictate  
ans*

April 30, 1945

Commander Harold E. Stassen  
Hotel Fairmont  
San Francisco, California

Dear Commander Stassen:

I told Mr. Luce that you planned to write a post-Conference piece for us, and he is delighted. He will spend a week at the Conference, and you may have occasion to talk with him about it.

The piece would, of course, have great value from our point of view, but I believe that it can be even more important from yours, and that of the people who think as you do. In fact, it could have somewhat the same effect on your public career as Willkie's first piece in FORTUNE had on his. It could become a campaign platform.

Accordingly, I hope that you will not only write it as a critique of the Conference -- "what the Conference didn't do" -- but taking off from there, broaden it, to include your views on the remaining steps that lie before us: the economic and social conference at the end of the year, and the final peace conference where territorial issues, reparations, and other matters will be settled. In other words, as we agree, the security system now being framed is only a good beginning. In the long run it will mean nothing unless it is implemented by economic cooperation and consistent attempts to improve the machinery of international cooperation in every possible way over a period of years.

And while all men of good will would doubtless agree with this, it is of course true that domestic prosperity is the really crucial necessity if the fine words and intentions are to be more than merely that. If we have a depression or serious social disturbances, we will be bound to head back toward political and economic isolation, and that will be the end of the world organization. Ergo: you have reason to present your domestic policies in this article -- on Reconversion, the veterans, labor, social security, and the rest.

It was a great pleasure to meet you; and I might add that I found no reason to withdraw any of those noseays I threw at you in the Close Up. I think that there is a terribly impor-

tant job to do after '48, and that you are the only man in the country who has all the practical qualifications for it.

There remains the question of tactics, on which we came to no very feasible conclusions. I hope that you may get back here for a few days after the Conference, so that I can arrange that lunch you mentioned. There are a hundred people in TIME Inc. alone that it would be worth your while to meet.

Sincerely yours,

*Robert Coughlan*  
Robert Coughlan  
Text Department

RC/h



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  

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THE SECRETARY

April 30, 1945

Commander Stassen,

You have probably received a copy of the attached statement made by the Archbishops and Bishops of the National Catholic Welfare Council directly. In case you did not, however, I hand you a copy herewith for your information.

ERS



U.S. DELEGATION

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FOR RELEASE TO SUNDAY MORNING  
PAPERS, APRIL 15, 1945

From: THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE  
1312 Massachusetts Avenue  
Washington 5, D.C.

The Archbishops and Bishops constituting the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, at the close of their meeting just held here, issued the following statement. The members of the Administrative Board are:

Edward Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit, Chairman.  
Samuel A. Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago,  
Vice Chairman.  
Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York,  
Secretary.  
John T. McNicholas, Archbishop of Cincinnati.  
John Gregory Murray, Archbishop of St. Paul.  
John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco.  
Joseph F. Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans.  
John F. Noll, Bishop of Fort Wayne.  
Karl J. Alter, Bishop of Toledo.  
James H. Ryan, Bishop of Omaha.

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ON ORGANIZING WORLD PEACE

The organization of the community of nations in an international institution to maintain world peace and achieve world cooperation will test the fullness of our victory. This conviction inspired the statement made by the Catholic Bishops of the United States last November. The trend of events since then prompts us to reaffirm and further interpret the principles of that statement.

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A sound world organization is not a utopian dream. With honest good-will in all the victors, it will be realized, and a new era in international relations will begin. If any one of them refuses it full support, or insists on introducing into its charter provisions which radically vitiate it, we shall witness the tragedy, so often recorded in history, of a glorious martial victory largely nullified by sheer political expediency. Experience warns us that unless strong, courageous leaders, with the full support of their peoples, put their hands to this task, there will be no genuine progress in international life. To yield to the fear that this thing cannot be done is defeatism. In nations, as well as in individuals, we must indeed face the fact of human weakness, but we must face it to conquer it; we must not accept it in a spirit of paralyzing fatalism. An opportunity is here, as in every world crisis, to begin a new era of genuine progress in the community of nations.

#### DISILLUSIONMENT BREEDS ISOLATIONISM

Isolationism, whether expressed in the refusal of a nation to assume its obligations in the international community, or masked in the setting up of a sphere of influence in which a great nation surrounds itself with weak puppet states, or disguised in a balance of power policy, is no answer to the world's problems, or indeed to the problems of any nation. There is, however, the danger present at this time, that if in the name of realism an attempt is made to substitute for a juridical world institution what is in effect only an Alliance of the Great Powers, many nations will take refuge in isolationism. Disillusionment in our country will express itself in the isolationism of the abstentionist.

The proposals for an international organization which will be presented to the coming San Francisco Conference have been studied by able and experienced men who, in a spirit of constructive criticism, have brought to light some of their outstanding defects. The admittedly tentative character of these proposals suggests that the delegates at San Francisco will be given the opportunity of free, open discussion and

action

action. But the official information on agreements reached by the Three Great Powers--the United States, Russia, and Great Britain--on certain fundamental provisions in the Charter, gives rise to doubt and fear. We fail to see that the voting procedure in the Security Council agreed upon at Yalta is consistent with the sovereign equality of peace-loving nations recognized as basic in the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. Whatever concessions may, under existing conditions, have to be made to certain nations in view of their power and corresponding responsibility, it seems inequitable and dangerous to give any nation in perpetuity a virtual veto on parity of treatment for all. It is a manifest denial of a prime attribute of a juridical institution to extend the veto to the execution of decisions of the World Court to which, by explicit provision, all justiciable disputes should be referred. And the concession in question is not even limited to cases directly involving the nation to which it is made. This makes the Charter give a preferred status not only to the powerful aggressor, but even to any aggressor with a powerful patron.

While there is reason in setting up a Committee or Council to act in emergencies, in the Proposals the functions of the General Assembly are too restricted, and the functions of the Security Council are too broad. It is hoped, then, that the Security Council will be made more responsible to the General Assembly and, at least in time, will become merely its Executive Committee. It is imperative, too, that there be lodged in the international organization, and ultimately in the World Court, the authority to make changes in the peace settlements and other treaties which, in view of past mistakes or changed conditions, may be required. The Proposals as they stand outline not the plan for an organization, under law, of the international community, but rather the draft of an Alliance between the Great Victorious Powers for the maintenance of world peace and the promotion of international cooperation, in which these Powers definitely refuse to submit themselves in every eventuality to the world authority which they propose to invoke in compelling other nations to maintain world peace.

INTER-NATION



## INTER-NATION BILL OF RIGHTS

Sovereign equality among the nations demands that each nation be free in its internal government, and that its juridical personality be recognized in its international relations. It does not mean, however, that a nation is exempt from its obligations in the international community. Even in internal government, sovereignty does not include the authority to violate the inalienable rights of subjects. In all history, and particularly in modern history, dangers to world peace have come from the unjust treatment of minorities, the denial of civil and religious liberties, and other infringements on the inborn rights of men. To remove these dangers, the nations should adopt an Inter-nation Bill of Rights, in which men and groups everywhere would be guaranteed the full enjoyment of their human rights. That this is definitely a matter of international concern is evident in the problem now confronting the Intergovernmental Committee in regard to displaced persons. If they are reluctant to return to their homelands, it is largely because they cannot look forward to the enjoyment of fundamental human rights under the new tyrannies in control. Active participation in the international organization ought to be conditioned on the acceptance of this Bill of Rights. Will a nation which does not make its own citizens secure in the enjoyment of their human rights work honestly and sincerely for the maintenance of world peace and mutual cooperation in the international community?

## PROPOSALS ON POLAND DISAPPOINTING

The solution of the Polish question agreed upon by the representatives of the Three Great Victorious Powers in the Crimean Conference, was a disappointment to all who had built their hopes on the Atlantic Charter. Poland, which stood against the Nazi aggressor from the very beginning of the war; Poland, which has suffered more than any other nation in the war; Poland, which has fought and is fighting with our armies on every European Front, has been forced by her allies to surrender a very large part of her territory. In apparent exchange, it was guaranteed at Yalta that in the

reconstructed

reconstructed world there will be a strong, independent Poland, with a government chosen in a free election by its own people. Pending the action of the people of Poland in a free election, agreements were made to set up a provisional regime which will be recognized by the Three Great Powers. This provisional government must not be the creation of a single foreign power but the choice of all parties to the Yalta Engagements. Our President is pledged to see that in the choice of a permanent Polish government, the people of Poland be guaranteed in their right of free secret ballot. No foreign power must be permitted to influence this election in a way which will determine its results. The peace of the world demands a free, independent, democratic Poland. It must not be that Poland become a puppet state under the domination and control of any foreign power. If Poland is secured in its rights of freedom and independence, it will make great sacrifices and do its full part in the international community. If it is enslaved, and its leadership forced into exile or inhumanly liquidated, the love of freedom will not be crushed in Polish hearts, but the seeds of war will have been sown.

#### THE FATE OF THE BALTIC STATES

In reading official reports on current peace discussions, we are struck by the ominous silence of the Three Great Powers on Lithuania, Esthonia and Latvia. Contrary to the protests of our government four years ago, and to the assurances of Soviet authorities even before that time, the indications are that they will be absorbed, without their free and unfettered consent, in an alien system of government. The sympathy of all lovers of freedom goes out to them in their disaster. We hope that when the final peace treaty is framed and approved, it will not be recorded that our country condoned the enslavement of these freedom-loving nations.

We hope, too, that our government will discharge its full responsibility in reestablishing all the liberated nations of Europe under genuine democratic regimes which will accord to all their citizens the full enjoyment of their human rights and open to them an era of prosperity.

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In the treatment of the enemy nations, justice must obtain. Justice, indeed, is stern. It is not, however, born of hatred or vengeance, and prevails only when the mind is clear and calm. Moreover, the common good of the whole world must be kept in mind in dealing with these peoples. They must be freed from tyranny and oppression, and they must be given the opportunity to reconstruct their institutions on the foundations of genuine democracy. There are things, too, which charity and a right sense of world cooperation urges us to do for them. Only in the unity of human brotherhood will it be possible for them to do their full part in the community of nations.

People living on the near-starvation level, without the means of even beginning the work of reconstruction for themselves, are not clear in their thinking and become easy victims of bad leadership. It is imperative indeed to keep before them the sound principles of genuine democracy, which is a product of our culture and at its base recognizes human rights of individuals and groups. It is equally imperative to keep them fit rightly to appraise sound principles. The work of relief before us is very great, and it must be done quickly and efficiently if there is to be a sound world peace.

#### DEMOCRACY AND MARXISM INCOMPATIBLE

Every day makes more evident the fact that two strong essentially incompatible ways of life will divide the loyalties of men and nations in the political world of tomorrow. They are genuine democracy and Marxian totalitarianism. Democracy is built on respect for the dignity of the human person with its God-given inviolable rights. It achieves unity and strength in the intelligent cooperation of all citizens for the common good under governments chosen and supported by the people. It will advance, expand and develop our culture. It will maintain continuity with our Christian past. It will give security for our Christian future. Fascism and Nazism, rampant in their might, sought its destruction. Fascism is gone, we hope, forever. And soon Nazism will be only a horrible historical memory.

However.



However, we have to reckon with the active, cleverly organized and directed opposition of Marxian totalitarianism to genuine democracy. This system herds the masses under dictatorial leadership, insults their intelligence with its propaganda and controlled press, and tyrannically violates innate human rights. Against it, genuine democracy must constantly be on guard, quick to detect and penetrate its camouflage. Democracy's bulwark is religion, and justice is its watchword. We entered this war to defend our democracy. It is our solemn responsibility, in the reconstruction, to use our full influence in safeguarding the freedoms of all peoples. This, we are convinced, is the only way to an enduring peace.

Edward Mooney,  
Archbishop of Detroit.

Samuel A. Stritch,  
Archbishop of Chicago.

Francis J. Spellman,  
Archbishop of New York.

John T. McNicholas,  
Archbishop of Cincinnati.

John Gregory Murray,  
Archbishop of St. Paul.

John J. Mitty,  
Archbishop of San Francisco.

Joseph F. Rummel,  
Archbishop of New Orleans.

John F. Noll,  
Bishop of Fort Wayne.

Karl J. Alter,  
Bishop of Toledo.

James H. Ryan,  
Bishop of Omaha.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

April 29, 1945



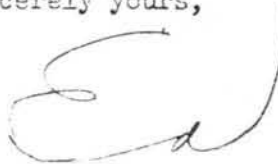
Dear Governor,

Thank you for your note just received  
commenting upon the letters to Mr. Eden,  
Mr. Molotov, and Mr. Soong on the matter  
of visiting hospitals.

I agree that the matter should be  
postponed until the Conference is completely  
organized and we are well on the road.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Commander Harold E. Stassen, U.S.N.R

United States Delegation

Fairmont Hotel

FILE

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
THIRD FLEET

30 April 1945.

Dear Harold:

This letter is to introduce a very old & intimate friend of mine, Mrs. Frank M. Taylor of Boston, Massachusetts.

She informs me that she is an unofficial observer of the Three-Ring-Circus at San Francisco. (Whatever that may mean.) I shall be very appreciative of any courtesy you may show her.

I advise you to watch your pocketbook closely.

Sincerely,

*W. F. Halsey*

W. F. HALSEY.

Commander H.E. Stassen, USNR.  
c/o The Commandant 12th Naval District,  
San Francisco, Calif.

April 30, 1945

Mr. Walter B. Weisenburger  
Executive Vice President  
National Assn. of Manufacturers  
New York, New York

Dear Walter:

Confirming my telephone conversation with you on Friday, April 27, I am hopeful that the San Francisco office of the NAM will arrange a luncheon or a dinner at San Francisco for Commander Harold E. Stassen, who is one of the American delegates to the United Nations Conference.

I have sent to former Governor Stassen the names of nine individuals at San Francisco and Los Angeles. These names include those of A. W. Ames, J. D. Zellerbach, and J. A. Hartley. I have suggested to these individuals that they make an appointment with Commander Stassen and give him a picture of conditions on the West Coast.

I now learn through my associate Sydney Anderson, Vice President of General Mills and a good friend of Harold Stassen, that it probably would be more convenient for Commander Stassen to address a group of industrialists and financial men in one meeting rather than to attempt to hold individual conferences. Naturally some organization or organizations should arrange for such a meeting. It seemed to me that here was an opportunity for the NAM to take the lead and arrange such a meeting in San Francisco.

You told me over the telephone the other day that Bob Gaylord, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the NAM, is to be in San Francisco this week and that he will investigate the matter in connection with the local Manager of the NAM.

A copy of this letter is being sent to Bob Gaylord in care of the National Association of Manufacturers' office in San Francisco. In case that he is not there, I am also sending a copy of this letter to the Manager of the San Francisco office of the NAM.

If the NAM does not desire to avail itself of this opportunity to arrange for a meeting of industrialists and other individuals with Commander Stassen, please let me know at once so that the opportunity can be presented to some local organization at San Francisco, such as the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco or some other suitable association.

In the opinion of those who know him, Commander Stassen is one of the great men of America, and he undoubtedly will assume a larger and larger place in the shaping of not only national but world affairs. Speaking as one who is serving his fourteenth year as a Director of the National Association of Manufacturers, I consider this as an opportunity for the NAM to have as its speaker one of the distinguished statesmen and fighting military men of America.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

*Harry A. Puller*

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