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7-8458

WHO'S IMPORTANT IN GOVERNMENT

An Authentic Record of Leaders in the Field of Government

[A Division of the BIOGRAPHICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE WORLD]

320 Broadway

New York 7, N. Y.

Compiled and published by
INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN BIOGRAPHY
(Incorporated 1934)

PUBLICATIONS COMPRISING THE
BIOGRAPHICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE WORLD
WHO'S IMPORTANT IN THE ARMED FORCES
WHO'S IMPORTANT IN ART
WHO'S IMPORTANT IN BUSINESS
WHO'S IMPORTANT IN EDUCATION
WHO'S IMPORTANT IN ENGINEERING
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WHO'S IMPORTANT IN MUSIC
WHO'S IMPORTANT IN RELIGION
WHO'S IMPORTANT IN SCIENCE

Office of the Editor

April 30, 1945

Governor Harold E. Stassen
State Capitol
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Governor Stassen:

As we are preparing to go to press we are submitting your biography, which has been edited for publication in WHO'S IMPORTANT IN GOVERNMENT for 1945.

In order to assure accuracy, please go over this proof carefully. Make any corrections or changes you desire, bringing the sketch up to date, and then return the proof to us with your personal signature of approval.

Should you like to own a copy of the forthcoming volume, containing your biography and photograph, reservation card is enclosed for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

S. A. Kaye
S. A. Kaye.

P.S. You may send us a photograph which you feel is most suitable for publication.

*Mrs. Stassen
can you fill
in the same
info as
in who who
the other day*

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Soon To Be Published. . .

WHO'S IMPORTANT IN GOVERNMENT

An Authentic Record of Diplomats, Government Heads,
Ministerial Officials, Ambassadors and Administrators

[A Division of the BIOGRAPHICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE WORLD]

WHO'S IMPORTANT IN GOVERNMENT



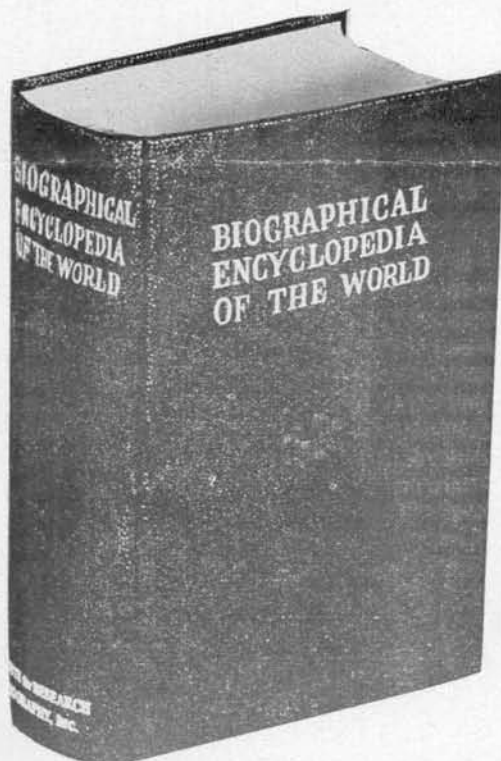
CHURCHILL, Rt. Hon. WINSTON, P.C., C.H., Prime Minister and Minister of Defense of Great Britain, was born on November 30, 1874, the son of the late Rt. Hon. Lord Randolph Churchill. In 1908 he married Clementine Hozier C.B.E., daughter of the late Col. Sir H. M. Hozier, K.C.B. They have one son and three daughters. Mr. Churchill received his educa-



ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN DELANO, President of the United States of America, was born at Hyde Park, N. Y., January 30, 1882, the son of James and Sara (Delano) Roosevelt. He prepared for college at Groton and was graduated from Harvard University in 1904. He then entered Columbia University Law School, and was admitted to the Bar in 1907. On March 17, 1905, he married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt. They have four sons and one daughter: James, Anna, Elliott, Franklin D., and John A. For three years President Roosevelt was engaged in law practice



STALIN, JOSEF, Secretary General of the Communist Party, was born in 1879. He received his education at a Seminary for Priests. He has married twice and is now a widower. His first wife, by whom he had one son, was a revolutionary comrade. She died in 1917. He remarried in 1919—the daughter of a Leningrad locksmith—and they had a son, Vasily, and a daughter, Svetlana. His second wife died in 1932. Josef Stalin became leader of the Marxist group in Tiflis in 1897 and of the Party Committee in 1900.



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Vicente Lombardo T., President, Confederation of Latin-American Workers

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SUPPLEMENT TO BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH FOR
"WHO'S IMPORTANT IN GOVERNMENT"

Insert following at place indicated:

He was reelected Governor for a third term in November 1942. He resigned the governorship on April 27, 1943, and entered active service in the Navy at his Reserve rank of Lieutenant Commander. In July 1943 he reported to Admiral William F. Halsey for duty on his staff and served in the South Pacific and Western Pacific campaigns. He was appointed Assistant Chief of Staff to Admiral Halsey in June 1944 and promoted to the rank of Commander in August 1944. He was cited for performance of duty in the Second Battle of the Philippine Sea and awarded the Legion of Merit for his service during the Western Pacific and Philippine Campaigns. On February 14, 1945, he was appointed by President Roosevelt as one of the United States delegates to the San Francisco United Nations Conference.

(First portion of article appearing in "Who's Important in Government")

STASSEN, HAROLD E., Governor of the State of Minnesota, was born in West St. Paul, Minn., April 13, 1907, son of William A. and Elsie E. (Mueller) Stassen. He was educated at University of Minnesota, where he received the degrees of A.B. and LL.B. On November 14, 1929, he married Esther G. Glewe, and they have one son, Glen Harold, and one daughter, Kathleen Esther. Governor Stassen began the practice of law in 1929. He served as County Attorney of Dakota County, Minn., from 1930 to 1938, when he was elected Governor of Minnesota, becoming the youngest governor in the United States. He was re-elected Governor in 1940. He was chosen Chairman of the National Conference of Governors and President of the Council of State Governments in November, 1940, to fill out an unexpired term and was re-elected in 1941 for a full term. He was elected Temporary Chairman and Keynoter of the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia, 1940. Residence: 744 Stewart Lane, South St. Paul. Office: State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota.

The Palace Hotel

SAN FRANCISCO, 19

Dear Commander Steward:

Mr. E. Palmer Hoyt, publisher
of the Portland Oregonian, who returned
this morning via NATS from a
special mission to the Pacific
for Mr. Forrestal (regarding setting up
new newspaper in Pac.) — has just
talked to Mr. Forrestal by phone.
Mr. Forrestal asked him to get in
immediate touch with Mr. Skellernia.
Mr. Hoyt is unable to contact
Mr. S. Mr. Hoyt's business is
somewhat urgent. He asks that
you call him at The Palace,
^{Room} Et 8600, room 3046, as soon as
possible. He is awaiting contact
from you there.

Very respectfully,

H. C. Henneman
Lt (jg) USNR
PRO Com NATS.

(I am
waiting
outside for
ans.)

TELEGRAM FROM Walter Wanger:

Dear Harold:

Upon my return here this morning I found everybody in agreement that May 4 or May 11 would be best date for your big meeting here. They do not feel we have sufficient time to organize and publicize properly for a meeting for this coming Friday. Have been trying to reach you on telephone to ask which May date preferable to you. Will appreciate it if you will telephone me at my home this evening, Crestview 1-3422 or tomorrow at my office Stanley 7 - 1211. Kindest regards.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE

State of Minnesota
St. Paul

EDWARD J. THYE
GOVERNOR

May 1, 1945

Dear Harold,

Around the end of March, sometime between the 20 and the end of the month I sent you a letter telling you of my decision. I wanted to be sure you knew of this decision before it actually took place.

Yesterday was my last day in the office and because I wondered if my letter reached you in the Pacific before you returned to the U. S. I am enclosing herewith a copy of the letter written you before. I am sending this to you because I wanted you to know I had written you at the time my decision was made.

Best of luck to you.

Les

Harold, the Ruth Smith I wrote you about earlier this month, recommended by Tom Whelan is at 1194 Curtis, Berkeley, California in case you want to get in touch with her. K



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May 2, 1945

Commander Harold E. Stassen
United Nations Conference
San Francisco, California

Dear Harold:

It has occurred to me that you would be interested in knowing something about this pen holder. You will note that I have carried out the ideas that I suggested to you at your home at South St. Paul.

I would like to state first, however, that the shoe was permanized through the efforts of Miss Nora McNeeley, Watch Repair Department of the Golden Rule, and the Perma Plating Company. This young lady insisted that this work be done for you as a favor from them and as a contribution to this little gift.

The base is made of lucite and is a fragment of one of the windows of a bomber which has actually seen service in combat. I am more convinced than ever that the symbols which present themselves here will have some sentimental value to you. I am sorry that I was unable to obtain a better quality of pen holder, but these cheaper ones can be replaced after the war or at some future time by the type that belongs in the base.

With this gift goes my affection and prayers for your success.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

A L Sargent
Tanner.

TIME

INCORPORATED

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

May 2, 1945

Commander Harold E. Stassen
Fairmont Hotel
San Francisco, California

Dear Harold:

I don't want to distract your attention from the San Francisco Conference, but I hope you are following the hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee on the Administration proposal to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. I enclose an article from this week's TIME on these hearings. Your fellow Minnesotan, Knutson, apologized to Henry Wallace for his insults, but this is not enough. My impression is that this time the House Republicans have decided to vote against the proposed act, thus reversing the position they took two years ago. I am convinced that if the House Republicans do this, without having an concrete alternative, the country will say that the party has again returned to its high-tariff isolationism and therefore cannot be entrusted with power. The dilemma of the party is increased by the fact that its national leaders represented by Governor Dewey, Alf Landon, Herbert Hoover, Governors Baldwin and Sewall, I think Governor Warren of California, Lieutenant Governor Bradford, and yourself all have come out for low tariffs. But if the internationalist wing of the party remains silent, allowing the House Republicans to kill the trade agreements act at least indirectly, the high-tariff wing of the party is strengthened and the party as a whole weakened.

It is true that the new proposal, H.R. 2652, goes beyond the previous Act somewhat. It would extend for three years the President's authority to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements, authorizing tariff reductions up to 50% of the rates in effect on January 1, 1945 instead of 1934.

Some of our low-tariff Republican friends in the Senate propose a compromise -- which confidentially Herbert Brownell seems to favor -- namely, the extension of the old Act for one year instead of the new act for three years. I have thought a good deal about such a compromise but believe it is highly unsatisfactory. Such protectionist industries as textiles and metals have come out for a one-year extension of the present Act. This seeming generosity I think is inspired by the hope that a deterioration in the international situation, following military victory, will increase the strength of high-tariff forces within the U.S. during the next year so that the act as a whole can then be killed.

Moreover, if the present Act is extended for only one year, no steps toward tariff reduction are likely to be taken during this period. This is because the authority under the present Act is pretty well exhausted. Tariff rates have already been reduced by the full 50% permitted under the existing statute on about 42% of our dutiable imports (1939 values). A draft statement, still confidential, of the Committee on Economic Development, has this to say on this point:

"With a renewal of the present Act, reciprocal trade agreements could improve and refine the existing tariff arrangements, but they could not create major further rate reductions in the tariff obstacles to trade. There is need to undo the Hawley-Smoot Act of 1930 and to go much further progressively toward a freer movement of trade. Only the extension of the power under the Act to allow a negotiated reduction up to 50% from the 1945 rates in exchange for foreign concessions will give sufficient latitude to allow further substantial reductions in this barrier to trade.

"A substantial reduction in tariff rates should be brought about promptly after or even before the end of the war. Such a reduction made now will not cause the dislocation that will be probable if it is long-deferred. It would be only one of many of the problems of this country in the transition from war to peace, and would by no means be a large one from the over-all point of view. It would cause the period of transition to work to a more productive pattern of American industry by stimulating the expansion of those industries in which American labor and management are most productive. We would receive more abundantly those goods and services from other countries which compare favorably with our own in quality, design, and price."

Again confidentially, I wrote last week to Alf Landon suggesting that he get the signatures of a large number of national Republican leaders to a statement urging the adoption of H.R. 2652, subject to one amendment as follows:

"Any agreements concluded under this Act should be placed on the table of both Houses for a period of 60 days. They should enter into effect at the end of that period if not overturned before then by a vote of a majority in both Houses."

Landon telephoned me from Topeka proposing a slight amendment to my draft telegram and then said to find out whether Herbert Hoover would join Alf in signing this telegram if Alf asked him to do so. Hoover sent back word that he could not sign the telegram because he had not studied the question and, moreover, he doubts the wisdom of the amendment giving Congress a limited veto. To me this reaction was quite surprising in view of Hoover's denunciation of excessive Executive power. As a result Alf is holding up the proposed telegram and whether he will decide to circulate it later, I do not know.

Page 3.

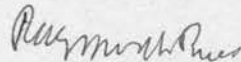
I am writing to tell you about this situation because I believe you could perform another great service if, on your own or as a member of a group of Republican leaders, you came out and endorsed the Administration proposal.

I have a number of grave doubts about the applicability of the Hull trade idea to the world situation immediately ahead. But I do know that if we defeat the idea, or even adopt a one-year compromise, the effect would be depressing on the whole world; whereas the adoption of the new proposal would have an invigorating effect. If it doesn't work in practice, we can develop a new policy later.

In my opinion a reversion to economic isolationism by the U.S. would more than undo the work on behalf of political organization now being undertaken at San Francisco. So far the chief result of the conference seems to have been to worsen relations between Soviet Russia and the U.S. For this I think U.S. and British policy is partly responsible. How can we logically demand a "democratic" Poland when the U.S. rehabilitates a fascist dictatorship in Argentina, and when Churchill continues to attempt to restore the Monarchy in Greece regardless of the wishes of the people?

Don't bother about answering this unless you want any documentation.

Sincerely yours,



Raymond L. Buell

THE CONGRESS

Return of an Issue

Henry Wallace strode into the green-carpeted House Ways & Means Committee room to take up the cudgels again in an old, familiar fight: for reciprocal trade agreements. But this time, with the nation gathered at San Francisco, the old bickerings had a new implication. The committee was considering the bill to renew the eleven-year-old Reciprocal Trade Agreements Law and to permit further tariff reductions.

Henry Wallace warned that a return to the high-tariff policies of the 1920s and 1930s would "indicate to the world that the U.S. had gone isolationist." Solemnly he said that, if the law were allowed to expire, small nations would conclude that soon the U.S. would raise tariffs.



KNUTSON
Pitied.

Associated Press

Said he: in the U.S. handling of tariffs lies a chance to prevent a third World War.

But to Republican committee members, wistfully talking of high-tariff prosperity and solidly opposed to further reductions, Henry Wallace looked like a symbol of their discontent. They quizzed him about everything from killing pigs to full employment. To Minnesota's finance-minded Harold Knutson he looked like the fattest target he had seen in months.

Wrangle, Wrangle. Representative Knutson asked the Secretary of Commerce whether lowering tariffs was not comparable to lowering immigration restrictions (apparently meaning that U.S. labor would have to compete with cheaper foreign labor). Henry Wallace said the question was too complicated to answer offhand. Harold Knutson snapped that he would

wait and ask it of a witness of ordinary intelligence.

Again, Knutson commented that he envied Wallace his "naiveness." Said Wallace: "I pity yours."

Finally, Knutson demanded: "Is it your thought that we are going to create 60,000,000 jobs after the war by running a fine-tooth comb through American industries and eliminating the inefficient?" After a pause Henry Wallace said: "I'm not beating my wife any more, Mr. Congressman." Next day Knutson apologized for the remark about Wallace's intelligence.

Later, owlish Fred Vinson, President Truman's War Mobilizer, told the committee that the San Francisco conference would be helped by prompt action on both reciprocal trade agreements and the Bretton Woods monetary plan. Fred Vinson, an old hand at Congressional quizzing, was in no mood for fooling. When Knutson asked him if lower tariffs were not like lower immigration controls, he replied: "I read the newspapers, you know. You asked that question of another fellow. You reared up and operated on him and then apologized."

The Question. Beneath this bumbling Congressional show lay a live and vital issue. Franklin Roosevelt had asked for power to make additional tariff slashes of as much as 50% below the levels of Jan. 1, 1945, and Harry Truman had given his support. Republicans charged that this would allow cuts of as much as 75% below the Smoot-Hawley levels of 1930-34 but administration spokesmen pointed out that such cuts could occur in less than 40% of U.S. imports. The Administration's main point: further authority for reductions was basic to the U.S. policy of world collaboration.

Since the present law expires June 12, it was plain that soon the U.S. Congress would have to quit doodling and face the issue. It was equally plain that on the tariff Harry Truman would face his first big test in Congress.

Telling the Generals

As Congress considered the bill to extend the draft for another year, Allied victories kept piling up. So did pressure in Congress to keep 18-year-olds from being sent into combat without a Congress-prescribed period of training.

President Truman had told Congressional leaders he was against such a restriction. More emphatically, General Marshall wrote to the Senate Military Affairs Committee, spoke of the possibility of "disaster," said "no restrictions should be placed by law on the time when soldiers may enter combat."

Last week, after listening to George Marshall's soldierly warning, the Senate threw out a proposal to require a year's pre-combat training for men under 20. It also threw out an attempt to halt the draft of men over 31. But then, turning

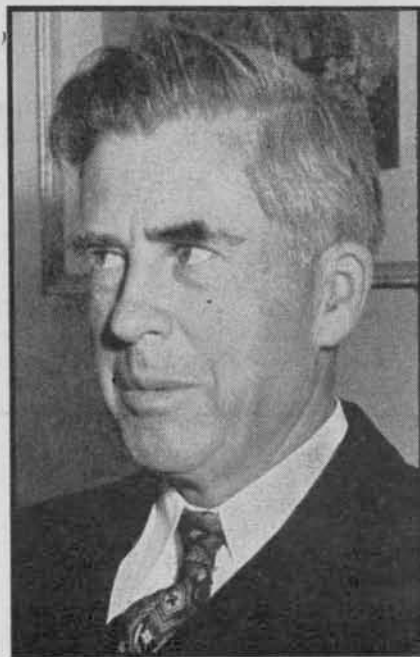
its back on the President and the Chief of Staff, it adopted an amendment barring the use of 18-year-olds in combat unless they have had at least six months' training. The vote: 50 to 25.

Three days later Alabama's Representative John J. Sparkman rose in the House, announced the junction of U.S. and Russian troops in Germany. The House applauded. Then, without a record vote, it unanimously approved what the Senate had done, sent the draft act and its restriction to the White House.

Hits & Errors

In five and a half years in the U.S. Senate, Kentucky's ebullient Albert Benjamin ("Happy") Chandler was known mostly for:

❑ Loud criticism of the Allied war strategy (in 1943 he wanted emphasis shifted to



WALLACE
Envied.

LIFE

the Pacific, said he was "unable to agree" with Winston Churchill).

❑ A bulldoggish attitude about Army promotions ("I'm not going to just rubber-stamp everything they bring up").

❑ A miniature political tempest when a rival in the 1942 campaign charged that a Louisville contractor had built a swimming pool in his backyard as a gift. (Happy was cleared.)

Last week the 46-year-old former Kentucky governor, former minor-league baseball player, got ready to give up his \$10,000-a-year senatorial job. He had been made high commissioner of baseball at \$50,000 a year (see SPORT). Baseball had gained a boss of radiant confidence. (Said Happy: "I may be in error, but I'm never in doubt.") The U.S. Senate had lost a minor politician.



THE COST

In the gloom of this makeshift hospital lies Staff Sergeant H. E. Erwin—a hero. On a recent Tokyo raid, one of the fire bombs in his Superfortress shook loose and began to flame. Without hesitation, Sergeant Erwin (Bessemer, Ala.) picked the molten mass up in his bare hands, threw it out, saved his ship and crew. One of his rewards: the Congressional Medal of Honor, which Major General Willis H. Hale last week pinned on his bandages. The other: the undying gratitude of fellow crew members (left), whose lives he saved.

ARMY & NAVY

The Longhairs

After three years of war service, mild-mannered Dr. Robert Lawrence Stearns announced that he was leaving the U.S. Army Air Forces in July to go back to his old job as president of the University of Colorado. Airmen, who knew the crack job Civilian Stearns had done, were almost as concerned as if one of their generals were retiring.

Dr. Stearns was one of a group of men General "Hap" Arnold had rounded up after Pearl Harbor to bring a keen civilian eye to the multifarious problems of the Air Forces. Hap Arnold laid out their duties, sent them out to rout the bugs from combat planes and men. Soon every U.S. war theater had seen eager little bands of middle-aged thinkers in uniform, tinkering, questioning, hot-seating around through enemy flak and fighters.

Imaginative, 52-year-old Dr. Stearns was typical of the group. One of his first jobs, when he was in the Solomons with the Thirteenth Air Force, was to find out what was ailing pilots and ground-crewmembers. His verdict: acute boredom. His effective remedy: gardening, classes about the natives, flora & fauna, geology, etc.

When the Twentieth (B-29) Air Force was formed to bomb Japan, seasoned Dr.

Stearns was made chief of its Operations Analysis Division. For 14 months, he and his technicians, whom G.I.s affectionately dubbed "longhairs," have fought as hard as any pilot to tame the brand-new and radically different Superfortresses. Gradually, sometimes by means mystifying to zealous ground crews, the bugs began to come out. Sample exterminations:

¶ The B-29's big engines were exploding when they caught fire. Dr. William J. Crozier, a Harvard physiologist, suspected that the magnesium-alloy parts blew up when they were doused by the carbon dioxide in the automatic fire extinguishers. Tests proved him right, and combat crews were immediately instructed to use their extinguishers at the first slight hint of

fire, or not at all. Later, aluminum alloys were substituted for the magnesium-alloy parts.

¶ Precipitation static generated by B-29s was six times as great as that generated by a Flying Fortress, often knocked out radios completely. The professors found that the static could be neutralized by a small generator which would fill the ship with a countercharge.

One of the professors' toughest current problems is weather. Because Superfortress folk could get no weather reports from Siberia, where Japanese weather makes up, highflying B-29s had to be sent dangerously far up the Chinese coast and into the interior on weather-charting trips. To assist in this risky business, Dr. Helmut E. Landsberg, University of Chicago meteorologist, assigned experts to develop radio-sondes, dropped by parachute, to pick up vital ground-level weather data. When perfected, they will considerably bolster predictions of Air Force forecasters in the Marianas.

In the course of other persistent researches, Dr. Stearns's longhairs, working closely with thoughtful airmen, devised new flying formations to intensify B-29 gunfire. They developed greater bombing accuracy with a new technique of offset sighting, worked out fuel-consumption curves that greatly increased B-29 range and bomb-carrying capacity.

General Arnold, who often chafes at the inscrutable workings of the Army mind, had wanted a free-h viewpoint when he hired Stearns & Co. He had got it, with something to spare.

Tightening Up

The U.S. Army announced that it was taking the step because of civilian shortages. Whatever the reasons, its summary snatch of luxuries from the camps of its 300,000-odd German war prisoners seemed to satisfy everybody but the Germans.

High-point meat, butter, canned fruit and other hard-to-get-items were scratched from P.O.W. menus. Substitutes: beef hearts, liver, low-grade cuts for stew (twice a week), margarine (once a day), stewed fruit, more spaghetti, more bread to maintain a calorie count equal to the standard U.S. Army garrison ration.

P.O.W.s also lost their ready-made cigarettes; from now on they must roll their own. Then they were ordered to substitute the American for the Nazi straight-arm salute, get rid of all Nazi flags, pictures and emblems in their barracks.

As a final mark of sterner days to come, Major General Thomas A. Terry, of the Second Service Command, announced that G.I.s and officers liberated from prison camps in Germany would be assigned to operate prison camps in New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

Said General Terry: "... [They] are considered to be eminently qualified for these duties."

U. S. War Casualties

	LAST MONTH	SINCE PEARL HARBOR
Killed	12,399	205,519
Wounded	24,351	554,268
Missing	6,317*	93,061
Prisoners	6,968	77,462
Total		930,310

* Early April casualties announcements showed 99,378 men missing, late April announcements, 93,061.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

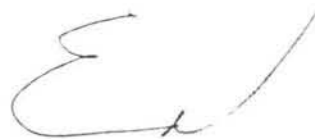
San Francisco
May 2, 1945

Dear Governor,

Thank you very much for your
memorandum summarizing the first
consultative trusteeship meeting.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

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

The Honorable

Harold E. Stassen

Fairmont Hotel

San Francisco

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

San Francisco
May 3, 1945

Dear Governor,

I am greatly indebted to you for meeting the press emergency today in such a magnificent manner.

I hope from now on our staff will be able to plan press relations in a way that such "crises" will not occur.

Sincerely yours,

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

Commander Harold E. Stassen
Fairmont Hotel
San Francisco, California

CARL A. HATCH, N. MEX., CHAIRMAN
ROBERT F. WAGNER, N. Y.
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, WYO.
JAMES E. MURRAY, MONT.
PAT MCCARRAN, NEV.
CHARLES O. ANDREWS, FLA.
MON C. WALLGREN, WASH.
ABE MURDOCK, UTAH
EDWIN C. JOHNSON, COLO.
GERALD P. NYE, N. DAK.
CHAS GURNEY, S. DAK.
RUFUS C. HOLMAN, OREG.
JOHN THOMAS, IDAHO
RAYMOND E. WILLIS, IND.
EDWARD V. ROBERTSON, WYO.

W. H. MCMAINS, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS

May 3, 1945

Hon. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.
~~Secretary of State~~
~~San Francisco, California~~

My dear Mr. Secretary:

When Senator Ball and I wired you as we did, criticising the action of our delegation in agreeing to seating Argentina, we meant just what we said.

Since that wire was sent, we have had messages from Senator Vandenberg, Commander Stassen, and yourself, and conferred yesterday afternoon at length with Mr. Rockefeller. This morning, we have had further conversations with the President.

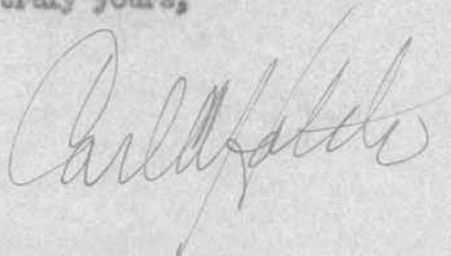
I am convinced—as I am also sure that Senator Ball is convinced—that the delegation met a practical situation in a practical way. I so stated to the Press. Senator Ball concurred in the statement. We do not approve seating Argentina any more than apparently our delegation approved. With the delegation, we do agree that, under the circumstances, probably there was nothing else to be done.

In fairness to you and to our delegation, I thought you should have this expression. I am sending a copy of this letter to each person to whom the original wire was sent.

It should be added that neither Senator Ball nor I gave any publicity to our telegram. In fact, we studiously refrained from making any public statement. Any publicity has originated from San Francisco. It did not come from either of us.

With personal regards, I am,

Very truly yours,



CAN:EB



COMMANDER THIRD FLEET
STAFF

May 7th, 1945

Dear Harold,

We are watching with the greatest pleasure the magnificent job you are doing back there and it is more than apparent that you are the backbone of our representation. It is with a whale of a lot of satisfaction that we look upon one of our friends and members doing so much to further the interests of peace and our nation.

I have not yet had a reply from George Murphy but I anticipate it will be forthcoming ere too long. In the meantime, I hope you are able to contact him and make whatever arrangements with him as are necessary in regard to your proposed visit to Southern California. I only wish I could be there, too, but circumstances will not permit.

This staff is now in the throes of a period of accelerated relaxation in view of our prospective movements. Though I know you are undoubtedly under a whale of a strain there, we here are not escaping, though the cause be different.

There is no news of any particular interest, other than that of which you are probably aware. We will be looking forward to the day you can rejoin us! In the meantime, best of luck in the problems confronting you and my most sincere pride and admiration for the marvelous job you are doing.

Most sincerely,



H. D. Moulton

Commander Harold E. Stassen
Hotel Mark Hopkins
San Francisco, Calif.

FROM: THE SECRETARY

THE UNDER SECRETARY	
THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY	
THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FOR AIR	
THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U. S. FLEET	
CARTER, A.F., RADM.	Oil
CHINNOCK, R.J., CDR.	AdmOfficer
COCHRANE, E.L., RADM.	ChBuShips
CORREA, M., MAJ.	SpAstSecNav
COURTNEY, J.J.	DrReal Estate
CRISP, F.G., RADM.	SECP
DuBOSE, L.T., RADM.	PresBdD&M
DUFFIELD, E.	SpAstSecNav
GATCH, T.L., RADM.	JAG
HORNE, F.J., ADM.	VCNO
HUSSEY, G.F., JR., RADM	ChBuOrd
IRISH, J.M., RADM.	AstChOP&M
JACOBS, R., VADM.	ChBuPers
KANE, R. KEITH	SpAstSecNav
KENNEY, W. JOHN	GenCounsel
McINTIRE, R.T. VADM(MC)	ChBuMed
McNEIL, W.J.	Fiscal Director
MERRILL, A.S., RADM.	DrPubRel
MERRING, H.L., RADM.	DrIndReAdjBr
MOREELL, B., VADM.	ChBuY&D
OVERFELT, F.D., CDR.	DrStatSect
PAGET, R.M., CDR.	Management Eng
PARKER, C., COL.	ChmanPAB
RAMSEY, D.C., RADM.	ChBuAero
ROBINSON, S.M., VADM	DrOP&M
SNYDER, C.P., ADM.	NIG
STRAUSS, L., CAPT.	SpAstSecNav
TAYLOR, E.B., CAPT.	Aide SecNav
VANDEGRIFT, A.A., LTGEN.	ComdtUSMC
WAESCHE, R.R., VADM.	ComdtUSCG
WOODWARD, C.H., RADM.	DrIncentiveDiv
YOUNG, W.B., RADM.	ChBuS&A

REMARKS:

FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT
FOR INFORMATION
FOR COMMENT OR RECOMMENDATION
FOR PREPARATION OF REPLY FOR SECRETARY'S SIGNATURE*
FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION**
PLEASE SEND ME MAY 8 - 45 PM
PLEASE SEE ME IN REGARD TO THIS
PLEASE RETURN
PLEASE BRING FOR ME
PLEASE PREPARE ENDORSEMENT

* Congressional and Cabinet Member mail reply for Secretary's Signature shall be prepared within 48 hours. If impossible to comply an acknowledgment shall be prepared.
** All mail requiring answer and reply to the Secretary and referred for action shall be answered or acknowledged using the following method: The Secretary of the Navy has referred your letter of _____ to me for reply.

RECEIVED
NAVY DEPARTMENT
MAY 8 1945
11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

NAVY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



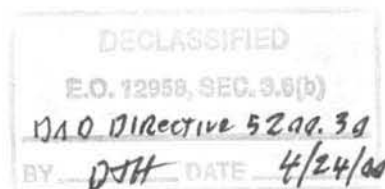
ROUGH DRAFT OF DESPATCH.

SECRET.

From: Secnav
To: Com-Twelve

FOR DELIVERY TO STASSEN QUOTE I AM CONCERNED WITH THE IMPLICATION THAT
YOU AS A DELEGATE TO THE PRESENT CONFERENCE SPEAK AS A NAVY REPRESENTATIVE X
ALTHOUGH I KNOW YOUR PRESENT STATUS ON LEAVE WAS APPROVED BY OUR LATE
PRESIDENT I FEEL THAT THE SITUATION WOULD BE CLEARED IF YOU WERE PLACED ON
INACTIVE DUTY DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE CONFERENCE BUT TO RETURN TO ACTIVE
DUTY ON ITS COMPLETION. X I PROPOSE TO ORDER YOU TO INACTIVE DUTY BUT
BEFORE SO DOING I FEEL YOU SHOULD HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO INFORM ME AS TO THE
EFFECT OF SUCH ACTION, PARTICULARLY AS IT RELATES TO YOUR FINANCIAL STATUS X
I WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR EARLY ADVICE ON THIS MATTER. JAMES FORRESTAL UNQUOTE. X

Mr. Isator
Pls speak to me on
Thurs 7



7225

Harold:

I'll need a little money for postage on the letters you gave me and for the airmail letters and also the wires that were among the letters. I also will have to buy some more paper for the articles.

I don't know if you ever saw the accounting I sent for the \$100.00 that you had previously given me, but it was all used up. I'll set it out for you just for your own information:

March 26th	- Stamps - - - - -	\$18.00
27th	"	.90
26th	- Airmail Stamps - - - - -	.34
20th	Airmail Stamps	.68
27th	Girls who assisted:	
	Z. Knospe	10.50
	B. Stassen	10.50
	A. Matthewson	10.50
	O. Hoffman	3.50
	E. Opelia	3.50
	F. Jensch	6.00
	J. Wittich	5.50
	D. Gisch	5.50
	Z. Knospe	2.00
	K. McNamara	3.50
	L. Motz	3.50
March 30th	Postage	.90
April -	Postage	3.00
	"	1.50
Express Charges for Packages to San Francisco		2.98
Airmail letters to San Francisco		2.62

*I'm not sure about
these two - they may
be a little more or
a little less.*

\$ 95.42

So - it was just about all paid out for postage and those who helped. I think \$10.00 will cover the above items that I need for this new bunch of letters etc.

I'd be glad to take care of this for you, but we really are a little hard pressed these days.

House Joint Resolution No. 32

WHEREAS, The United Nations are convening in San Francisco, California, this April 25, for the purpose of setting up a world-wide international organization to assure the peoples of the world of the greatest degree of security against aggressors; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has appointed delegates from the United States, representing all sections of political life in our country to represent our country in the coming conference; and

WHEREAS, Former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, Representative Sol Bloom, Senators Thomas Connally and Arthur H. Vandenberg, Lieutenant Commander Harold Stassen and Representative Charles A. Eaton are the members of the delegation from the United States to the coming San Francisco Conference; and

WHEREAS, The Elected Representatives of the People of the State of Illinois can effectively help in giving vocal support to the delegations from the United States by making known its earnest desire for our country to actively participate in keeping the peace of the world by force, if necessary; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth General Assembly of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, call upon the delegation of the United States to the coming United Nations Conference on International Organization to vote for effective world organization for peace giving authority to the proposed international organization to enforce the peace by force, if deemed necessary; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this preamble and resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, the Governor of the State of Illinois, Lieutenant Governor of the State of Illinois, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, Senators Thomas Connally and Arthur H. Vandenberg, Lieutenant Commander Harold Stassen, Representative Sol Bloom and Charles A. Eaton, and members of the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives.

Adopted by the House, April 25, 1945.

Hugh Green
Speaker of the House
of Representatives

Fred W. Pegg
Clerk of the House of
Representatives

Concurred in by the Senate, May 2, 1945.

Frank W. Cross
President of the
Senate

Edward W. Alexander
Secretary of the
Senate

FILED
10:05 A. M. P. M.

MAY 9 1945

Edward J. Barrett
Secretary of State



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