

SUMMARY REPORT OF TWENTIETH MEETING OF COMMITTEE III/1
Veterans Building, Room 223, June 13, 1945, 10:40 a.m.

Page 2, item 2, paragraph 2--

The Delegate of the United States urged that the text be adopted as unanimously as possible. [Paragraph 1, Section C, Chapter VI] In this connection he gave the following explanation of the manner in which the veto would operate with respect to methods for pacific settlement:

He stated that when a permanent member of the Council was a party to a dispute, its enforced abstention would mean that the other four permanent members and three of the non-permanent members might reach a decision which involved a judgment concerning "the rightness or wrongness of a dispute". This decision could include recommendations as to the terms of settlement. He observed, therefore, that "there is no exception from the judgment of the bar of the world".

The Delegate pointed out that, when no permanent member was a party to a dispute every means of pacific settlement was open. After these means had been exhausted the parties were obliged to present the case to the Council. The veto would not apply either to a discussion of the matter or to an invitation to other interested nations to participate in the discussion. He suggested that a solution might be forthcoming from the discussions, without the necessity of a decision.

He compared application of the veto to the requirement of unanimity among the jurors in a criminal trial. He argued that unanimity would help assure acceptance of the recommendations for peaceful settlement, since they would thus carry the united weight of the nations of the world.

With respect to the exercise of the veto in decisions to apply sanctions, the Delegate of the United States observed that this meant that if a major power became the aggressor the Council had no power to prevent war. In such case the inherent right of self-defense applied, and the nations of the world must decide whether or not they would go to war. In conclusion, he expressed the opinion that although the proposed Charter was not perfect and would be difficult to operate, it was as good as, or better than, any other system that could be devised.

U.S. DELEGATION MINUTES OF TWENTIETH MEETING OF COMMISSION III,
COMMITTEE I-- (Page 1, paragraph 2)

The Delegate of the United States (Commander Stassen) explained in some detail the deliberations of Committee III/2 on Section A of Chapter VIII and the relation of the veto thereto. He explained that where a permanent member is a party to a dispute that member cannot vote and that a decision under that section would be taken by the affirmative vote of all permanent members not involved in the dispute, plus a sufficient number of non-permanent members not involved in the dispute, plus a sufficient number of non-permanent members to total 7. He referred to paragraph 4 of Section A wherein the Security Council may recommend terms of settlement to the permanent Council members should they be parties to a dispute. In such cases there would be no exemption from the bar of justice; the permanent members would not be above the law. He also pointed out that in Chapter VIII A encouragement is given to all kinds of peaceful settlement outside of the Security Council. In addition any party has a right to call a matter to the attention of the Security Council, thus permitting discussion to take place. This would be by a procedural vote. Moreover, an invitation to non-members of the Security Council under paragraph 5 of VI, D to participate in discussion would be made by a procedural vote. Only when action is required would the unanimous vote of all permanent members be required; that is, in the taking of decisions for enforcement action.

United Nations

Miss Louise White, SPA

July 25, 1945

Bennie Mae Stevens, SA

Authorization for Finance Officer to Pay Per Diem to Commander Harold E. Stassen for the Period April 13 to 19 and July 5 to 8 and Mrs. Stassen's Room Rent in San Francisco.

Some time ago Mr. Gerig advised me that he felt sure the Department would agree to paying Commander Stassen per diem for the time he spent in Washington prior to and following the San Francisco Conference, which was from 9 a.m., April 13, to 12 noon, April 19, and from 11 a.m., July 5, to 5:30 p.m., July 8, and that he would recommend such payment. These visits of Commander Stassen to Washington were for the purpose, in the first instance, of attending preliminary meetings of the United States Delegation, and, in the second, of consultation with President Truman and other officials regarding his release from the assignment of U.S. Delegate.

With regard to reimbursement to Commander Stassen for the amount he paid the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco to cover Mrs. Stassen's room rent, Mrs. Thorne, BF, informed me that they would need a memorandum of authorization from you before such reimbursement could be made. I was told by Mrs. Clement that you had said the State Department would handle this matter.

I would, therefore, appreciate your authorizing the Finance Officer to pay these two items by memorandum which I may attach to the vouchers I am now preparing.

SA:BMS

July 10, 1945

The Bohemian Club
San Francisco, California

Accounting Department

Gentlemen:

I am trying to put in order all of Commander Harold E. Stassen's records from the San Francisco Conference, and I do not find a receipted statement for the luncheon which he gave at the Bohemian Club on June 22.

It is my recollection that someone in the accounting department gave me the total charge by telephone a day or so before the Conference closed, and that I mailed you a check in that amount. Would you kindly check on this and inform me if I am correct. If a statement had not been submitted at the time the bill was paid, would you furnish me with one, marked paid, to complete my records.

Your cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) B. M. Stevens
Secretary to Comdr. Stassen

Room 220, Main State Building
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

STATEMENT

BOHEMIAN CLUB

POST AND TAYLOR STREETS
SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA

JUN 26 1945

Comdr. H. E. Stassen,

June 30, 1945.

~~Mr. H. E. Stassen~~~~Mr. Floyd L. Kelley~~ Fairmont Hotel,~~3005 Russ Bldg.~~

San Francisco, Calif.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

PLEASE DETACH AND RETURN STUB WITH YOUR REMITTANCE—YOUR CANCELLED CHECK WILL BE YOUR RECEIPT.

\$

DATE	RESTAURANT AND BAR CHARGES	MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES AND CREDITS	BALANCE
		MAY 31'45	54.45
		<i>check sent 6/27</i>	

PAY LAST AMOUNT IN THIS COLUMN

ARTICLE XXI. Monthly dues shall be payable in advance, together with any indebtedness incurred during the previous month. If payment of indebtedness is not made on or before the 20th of the month, it shall become delinquent. The name of a delinquent member and the amount of his indebtedness shall be posted in the Club, and notice of his delinquency shall be given to him by the Secretary. From the date of such posting further credit shall be denied such member until the indebtedness shall be paid in full.

BOHEMIAN CLUB, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

ADJ-ADJUSTMENTS
BRE-CAMP BROMLEY OR RENTAL
OF EQUIPMENT
B-S-BARBER SHOP
DUS-DUES INCLUDING TAX

LDY-LAUNDRY
L-M-LABOR OR MATERIAL AT GROVE
MSE-MIDSUMMER ENCAMPMENT CHG.
RMS-ROOM RENTAL
SCE-SHARE CAMP EXPENSE

SUN-SUNDRY ITEMS
TAX-TAX
TSP-TRAPS OR SWIMMING POOL
T-T-TELEPHONE OR TELEGRAM

VAL-VALET
V-C-VISITOR CARDS
XMS-CHRISTMAS BOX

BOHEMIAN CLUB

Comdr. H. E. Stassen
Fairmont Hotel,
San Francisco, Calif.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

\$_____

~~Paid~~
~~6/26~~

VAL-VALET
V-C-VISITOR CARDS
XMS-CHRISTMAS BOX



Date JUN 22 1945 No. 4850

Waiter *R. A.* No. served *14*

14 Lunches = 3.50	49.00
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Sales Tax

123

TOTAL

50.23

Mr. Comdr. Stassen



Date JUN 22 1945 No. 4851

Waiter *R A* No. served *x*

Sever Bar

3 Gibson	1.20
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3 Bourbon	1.35
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4 Scotch	2.00
----------	------

2 Coca Cola	-20
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3 #2	3.90
------	------

Sales Tax

TOTAL

8.65

Mr. Comdr. Stassen

COMMANDER STASSEN'S
LUNCHEON
BOHEMIAN CLUB
June 22

BELGIUM	L 1	Auguste De Schryver Acting Chairman
BRAZIL		Octavia do Nascimento Brito Consul of Brazil
CANADA	RT 3	H. H. Wrong Assoc. Undersec. State Ext. Affairs
CHINA	L 3	Hsu Mo Ambassador to Turkey
COLOMBIA	RT 2	Alberto Lleras Camargo Minister of Foreign Affairs
GREECE		Constantine Goulimis Legal Adviser
IRAQ		Fadhil Al-Jamali Director General, Foreign Affairs (Minister)
LEBANON	L 4	Charles Habib Malik Minister to the United States
LUXEMBOURG		Hughes Le Gallais Minister to the United States
RUSSIA	L 2	K. V. Novikov Delegate of USSR
SYRIA	RT 1	Faris Al-Khourri Prime Minister; Deputy for Damascus
URUGUAY	RT 2	Jose Serrato Minister of Foreign Affairs

Representatives on Committee III/2:

Argentina.....Oscar Ibarra GARCIA.....Ambassador to U.S.

Australia.....Prof. K.H. BAILEY.....Att. Gen. Dept.

→ Belgium.....Charles de VISSCHER.....Minister w.o. portfolio, former.

~~BRAZIL~~
~~Bolivia~~.....Octavio de Nascimento BRITO.....Consul of Brazil.

→ ~~BOLIVIA~~.....CARLOS SALAMANCA.....CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES AT BUENOS AIRES

Byelorussia.....Anton R. ZHEBRAK.....Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R.

→ ~~Canada~~.....asked, may accept.
H.H. WRONG.....Assoc. Undersec. State Ext. Affairs.

Chile.....Fausto SOTO.....First Sec of Wash. Embassy.

→ ~~China~~.....accepted
HSU Mo.....Ambassador to Turkey.

Colombia.....Eduardo Zuleta ANGEL.....Ambassador to Peru.

Costa Rica.....Julio Acosta GARCIA.....Minister of For. Relations.

Cuba.....Guy Perez CISNEROS.....Cuban Foreign Service.

Czechoslovakia.....Jan PAPANEK.....Czech. Govt. Info. Service, N.Y.C.

DENMARK.....

Dominican Republic.....Manuel A. Pena BATLLE.....Sec. State Foreign Affairs.

Ecuador.....Gonzalo Escudero MOSCOSO.....Minister to Uruguay.

Egypt.....Adly Bey ANDRAOUS.....Judge, Mized Court.

El Salvador.....Hector David CASTRO.....Former Ambassador to U.S.

Ethiopia.....Ato Aklilou ABTE-WOLD.....Vice-Min. Foreign Affairs.

France.....Jules PASDEVANT.....Legal Advisor, Min. For. Affairs.

Greece.....John POLITIS.....Amb. Extraord. & Plenip.

Guatemala.....Francisco VILLAGRAN.....Adviser to delegation.

Haiti.....Pierre CHAUVET.....Undersec. State for Commerce.

Honduras.....Virgilio R. GALVEZ.....Undersec. State for Treasury.

India.....Sir V.T. KRISHNAMACHARI.....Repres. of Indian States.

Iran.....Nasrollah ENTEZAM.....Former Min. Foreign Affairs.

Iraq.....Majid KHADDURI.....Prof. Higher Teachers College.

Lebanon.....Abdallah YAFI.....Deputy; Former Prime Minister.

Liberia.....Col. Moses GRANT.....Frontier Force C.O.; Mil. Aide.

Luxembourg.....Alphonse AIS.....Ministry Foreign Affairs.

Mexico.....Manuel Moreno SANCHEZ.....House of Repres.; Natl Univ. Mexico.
 Netherlands.....J.H. van ROYEN.....Counselor of Embassy.
 New Zealand.....J.V. WILSON.....Dept. Ext. Affairs, Counselor.
 Nicaragua.....Guillermo Sevilla SACASA.....Ambassador to U.S.
 Norway.....Edvard HAMBERO.....First Sec., Min. Foreign Affairs.
 Panama.....Octavio Mendez PEREIRA.....Pres. Interam. Univ., Panama.
 Paraguay.....Cesar R. ACOSTA.....Counselor, Wash. Embassy.
 Peru.....Luis Fernan CISNEROS.....Ambassador to Mexico.
 Philippines.....Jose F. IMPERIAL.....For. Serv. Asst.; Advisor to Delegation
 Saudi Arabia.....(Shaikh) Abdul Rahman AL-BASSAM.....Second Asst, Min. Foreign Affairs
 Syria.....Toufik HUNEIDI.....Sec. to Delegation.
 Turkey.....A. Sukru ESME.....Deputy for Istanbul.
 Ukraine.....Ivan S. SENIN.....Vice-Chairman of Delegation.
 Union of S. Africa..J.R. JORDAN.....Charge d'Affaires, Wash. Legation.
 U.S.S.R.....Georgy N. ZARUBIN.....Advisor; substitute to III/2.
 G.P. ARKADIEV.....Advisor; original member of III/2.
 United Kingdom....Sir William MALKIN.....Legal Adviser to Delegation.
 United States.....HES and CONNALLY
 Uruguay.....Jose SERRATO.....Minister of Foreign Affairs.
 Jacobo VAREIA.....Alternate chairman with above.
 Jose A. Mora OTERO.....Chief asst. to above chairmen.
 Venezuela.....Manuel Perez GUERRERO.....Post War Plan. Comm; Chief Sec. Gen.
 Yugoslavia.....Teodor GJURGJEVIC.....Chief of Protocol, Legal Adviser.

(2)

→ Gala Plaza Ecuador

→ Mike Pearson Canada

→ Henri Rolin - Belgium

Voting Delegates in Attendance at Committee II/4

(Where more than one name appears, the first named has been the representative most regularly in attendance. A delegate of superior rank not regularly in attendance is indicated by an *.)

→ Leras Camargo - Colombia

Argentina - Santiago Diaz Biale

Australia - Herbert Vere Evatt; Francis Michael Forde*

✓ Belgium - Auguste De Schryver *asked, not yet accepted* *accepted*

Bolivia - No representative.

Brazil - Carlos Martins; Vicente de Paula Galliez

Byelo Russia - Georgy I. Baidakov

Canada - Lucien Moraud (gone home); L. D. Wilgress; H. H. Wrong;
Miss Elizabeth MacCallum

Chile - Julio Escudero; Fernando Illanes

China - V. K. Wellington Koo

Columbia - Lius Eduardo Nieto Arteta

Costa Rica - Julio Acosta Garcia

Cuba - Francisco Aguirre

Czechoslovakia - Ernest Sturc; Ivan Kerno*; Vladimir Vochoc*
Vaclav Benes*

✓ Denmark - Hartvig Frisch

Dominican Republic - Miss Minerva Bernardino (once or twice)

Ecuador - Neftali Ponce; Luis Eduardo Laso*

Egypt - Mohamed Awad; H. E. Abdel Hamid Pasha Badawi*

El Salvador - Carlos Leiva (infrequently)

Ethiopia - Ato Ambai Wold-Mariam
France - Paul-Emile Naggiar
✓ Greece - Constantine Goulimis
Guatemala - Jose Luis Mendoza; Manuel Noriega Morales*
Haiti - Pierre Chauvet
Honduras - Jorge Fidel Duron
India - Sir V. T. Krishnamachari
Iran - Allah Yar Saleh
✓ Iraq - Fadhil Al-Jamali
✓ Lebanon - Charles Habib Malik
Liberia - Gabriel L. Dennis; Richard Henries
✓ Luxembourg - Hugues Le Gallais
Mexico - Rafael de la Colina
Netherlands - Charles O. van der Plas
New Zealand - Peter Fraser; A. D. McIntosh
Nicaragua - Colonel Luis Manuel de Bayle
Norway - Jac. S. Worm-Müller
Panama - No representative.
Paraguay - Juan Bautista Ayala (now and then)
Peru - Manuel B. Llosa
Philippine Commonwealth - Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo
Saudi Arabia - Asad El-Faqih
✓ Syria - Faris al-Khoury
Turkey - Sinasi Hisar

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic - Vladimir G. Bondarchuk

Union of South Africa - H. T. Andrews*; D. L. Smit

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - K. V. Novikov

United Kingdom - The Viscount Cranborne

Uruguay - Cyro Giambruno

Venezuela - Carlos Rodriquez Jimenez

Yugoslavia - Stanoje Simic

Secretariat of Committee II/4

Eugene Chase, Secretary
Harold Beeley, Associate Secretary
Ruth Bacon, Assistant Secretary
William Yale, Assistant Secretary

(3)

AUSTRALIA

Deputy Prime Minister Forde

Dr. Evatt

BELGIUM

Senator Rolin

CANADA

Ambassador Pearson
(has returned to Washington)

COLOMBIA

Sr. Lleras Camargo

ECUADOR

Ambassador Galo Plaza Lasso

EGYPT

Mamdouh Bey Riaz

FRANCE

Guérin de Beaumont

GREECE

Constantine Goulimis

INDIA

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar

MEXICO

Manuel Tello

NETHERLANDS

Adrian Pelt

NEW ZEALAND

J. V. Wilson

PERU

Victor Andrés Belaunde

SOVIET UNION

S. Tsarapkin

UNITED KINGDOM

Colonel D. Capel Dunn

Paul Gore Booth

URUGUAY

Hector Payssé Reyes

VENEZUELA

Rafael Ernesto López



July 17, 1945.

Commander Harold E. Stassen, USNR,
Staff, Commander 3rd Fleet,
C/O Fleet Post Office,
San Francisco, California.

My dear Commander:

Under separate cover I am mailing to you, as a memento of the San Francisco Conference, a reproduction of the American Delegation signing the Charter of the United Nations.

The negative of this historic picture was furnished by Mr. William D. Chandler, Associate Editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, who published the picture on the first page of his paper on the closing day of the conference.

San Francisco is more normal these days, but we still miss all our many guests. Imagine you won't be minding too much a change of scene. Hope to see you any time you are passing through San Francisco.

Sincerely,

Roger D. Lapham,
Mayor

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

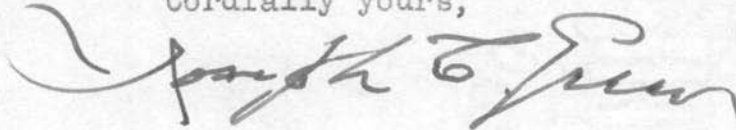
July 30, 1945

Dear Commander Stassen:

Although my letter may not reach you for some time I do not want to let the occasion of the ratification by the Senate of the United Nations Charter pass without sending my warmest congratulations to you as one of the American delegates to the San Francisco Conference. By your constructive work you contributed in a large measure to the formulation of a document which could win the overwhelming approval of our Senate, and I want you to know that your work is very highly appreciated. History will not forget your outstanding contribution to the result.

With high esteem and kindest personal regard, I am

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joseph C. Grew". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping line extending from the bottom right of the signature across the page.

Joseph C. Grew

Commander Harold E. Stassen, USNR,
Third Fleet Staff,
Care of Fleet Post Office,
San Francisco, California.

*Stassen
Stettinius
Berryman*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 30, 1945

Dear Harold,

It gives me pleasure to send to you herewith a photostated copy of an original cartoon by Cliff Berryman which appeared in the Evening Star on June 27, 1945.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,


Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

Commander Harold E. Stassen
744 Stewart Lane
So. St. Paul, Minnesota

TOM CONNALLY, TEX., CHAIRMAN

WALTER F. GEORGE, GA.
ROBERT F. WAGNER, N. Y.
ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH
JAMES E. MURRAY, MONT.
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JAMES M. TUNNELL, DEL.
CARL A. HATCH, N. MEX.
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WALLACE H. WHITE, JR., MAINE
HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, MINN.
WARREN R. AUSTIN, VT.
STYLES BRIDGES, N. H.
ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

August 13, 1945

ROBERT V. SHIRLEY, CLERK

Commander H. E. Stassen, U.S.N.R.
Staff Command, Third Fleet
c/o Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, California

Dear Commander Stassen:

This will acknowledge your note of the twenty-ninth ultimo advising that you had received by radio the news as to the ratification of the Charter by the Senate.

Allow me to thank you most earnestly for your generous comment respecting my services in connection with the ratification as well as my services at San Francisco. It is mighty fine to have your words of approval.

I have been watching the operations of the Third Fleet with the knowledge that you were aboard Admiral Halsey's Flagship. This morning I have noted that you are again in action. I want to extend to you my earnest congratulations upon the fine service which you are rendering. I hope, however, that the war may soon come to an end and save the lives of many thousands of American soldiers and sailors.

Hoping to have personal contact with you upon your return and with cordial regards to you and Mrs. Stassen in which Mrs. Connally joins me, I am

Sincerely,



TC/lo

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Dear Commander Stassen,

To identify myself still with the great enterprise in which I was but the cog in one wheel - Assistant in Information of the International Secretariat - and you the essence and the power for the machinery, I use this letterhead.

First I must tell you that I was in Room 223 on the night of June 12th, when you made your epoch-making plea for the Charter. I was sitting, so to speak, at your feet - on the step that runs round the room, ten or twelve feet from, and facing you, Senator Conolly and Lord Halifax. I sat there from 8.30 to well past midnight, when the vote was taken. Your approach to the problem, stressing the faults in the new world-constitution by pointing out the criticism of the Founding Fathers of our own 'sacred' Constitution, was convincing. But so was Mr. Evatt. He swung me back to the small nations and their demand for equal rights. Senator Conolly's Wm. Jennings-Bryan-type of oratory and argument: 'Trust the Big Powers - you must trust them!' (when Germany was a Big Power as late as '39 and up to then, alas trusted by many!) did not, for me, confirm your case. I could hardly restrain myself from calling out about Germany. Oh, at the Conference I badly wanted to make a speech - although I have never in my life made one. I wanted to point out that no great world movement could succeed without the greatest of the Christian virtues, Faith and Hope were strongly represented, but Charity was almost entirely lacking. Not entirely, for in Mr. T.V. Soong's great opening speech at the First Plenary Session he sounded a true note that Charity was in the Chinese agenda - even if it meant foregoing some sovereignty. But since my return to the turnip-fields I have been asked to talk four times locally about U.N.C.I.O. Once was over the radio from Mr. 'Jimmy' Byrnes home-town, Spartanburg - a middle-South hook-up, reaching about 30 cities, so I could tell his constituents that now they had sent him to boss our foreign affairs it was up to them to learn what he was up against. That now they were citizens of U.N. as much as of U.S. and they must be equally proud of both. The director of the station rushed in when the advertising went on (in the middle of my half hour) to congratulate me and say, 'Mrs. Zogbaum, you have the most wonderful radio voice I've ever heard - as good as Dorothy Thompson's!' If only I could use it further for United Nations!

This brings me to the real purpose of this letter, your own fine radio address. Alas, I did not hear it, for I have a poor little radio & get few stations. But I have read it. Like yourself I want to spend the rest of my life working for the United Nations - and I believe humble workers like myself will also find work to do. I have written to Mr. Stettinius, and hope there may be something for me in time - perhaps in the re-education of the Nazi Youth, for I speak German - as well as French, Italian like a native, Spanish less well.

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Meantime there must be voluntary work to be done here amongst our own people, as you suggest. I should like to start a discussion club in this small but quite alert community, to discuss United Nations problems. If ever within the next months your arduous duties permit you, perhaps you would write me any suggestions you might have for such a project which would give it interest - or at least your blessing.

Your C-in-C., Bill Halsey, is one of my husband's oldest and best friends - if Zog had not been knocked out early in the war he might have been fighting with you! - and please give him our love. Tell Bill our hearts are with him every hour of every day and night - our hearts and our prayers. And this goes for those who are serving with him. I hope I may one day be nearer than ten feet from you, listening to you!

Sincerely your fellow citizen in the United Nations,

Margaret Montomer Zogbaum
"Mizzen Pop" Tryon, N.C.

P.S. Mary Pinchot, Cord Meyer's lovely bride is my cousin, and through them both I felt in San Francisco almost a personal contact, but knowing you were sorely overworked I purposely never sought to make it one. Aren't they a lovely pair!

August 8th

MMZ



UNITED STATES ARMY

Headquarters Company (J.A.)
Western Defense Command
Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.
17 August 1945

Commander Harold Stassen
c/o United States Navy
Washington, D. C.

Dear Commander Stassen:

While the United Nations Conference on International Organization was in progress in San Francisco, I was and still am stationed with the Western Defense Command at the Presidio of San Francisco. I had the opportunity to do a considerable amount of work in connection with the Conference, all of a routine nature, under the direction of the Judge Advocate of the Army-Navy Coordination Group Hq, UNCIO.

I am making up a scrap book in connection with UNCIO, and the purpose of this letter is to request your autograph for my scrap book. Your signature on a letter, in reply to this communication, would be highly treasured, particularly as I predicted when you were Governor of Minnesota that you would some day be President--I still think this prediction will come true.

Being 46 years of age, I expect to receive my honorable discharge from the Army within the next week. During the past two years, while I have been stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, my wife has been working for the American National Red Cross at the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco. I have contributed more than my share to the Blood Bank and have bought more than my share of war bonds. We have used only the gasoline allotted by our "A" card and have never bought nor sought any black market commodities. I mention this in the hope that my request for your autograph will merit your consideration. I hope that you will not consider me too presumptuous in making this request.

My civilian address is: Edward S. Paterson, 827½ W. 41 St., Los Angeles 37, California.

Respectfully,

EDWARD S. PATERSON
Technician, 3d Grade

WALTER F. GEORGE, GA., CHAIRMAN
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OWEN BREWSTER, MAINE
HARLAN J. BUSHFIELD, S. DAK.
ALBERT W. HAWKES, N. J.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

August 23, 1945.

CHRISTIE B. KENNEDY, CLERK

Commander Harold E. Stassen,
Staff Com. Third Fleet,
c/o Fleet Post Office,
San Francisco, California.

My dear Harold:

Thanks for your thoughtful note of July 29th which would have been answered sooner except that I stole away for a couple weeks' real rest - the first time in five years.

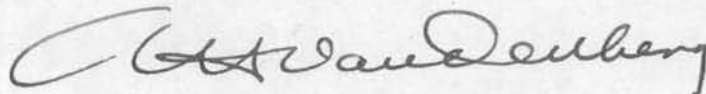
I deeply appreciate your typically thoughtful message. We certainly won a spectacular battle in the Senate. A few months ago no one would have dreamed that we could poll any such practically unanimous vote. I think it demonstrates the wisdom of truly non-partisan methods in dealing with foreign affairs.

I envy you your place with Admiral Halsey and the Fleet during these historic days. You will be at the heart and center of all of this spectacular and significant activity. I hope you may soon be released to return to civilian life and to an active part in our public affairs.

Good luck and God bless you!

With warm personal regards and best wishes,

Cordially and faithfully,



1945

F. R. INVITES STASSEN TO ATTEND WORLD PEACE PARLEY IN FRISCO

By WALTER T. RIDDER
Staff writer

WASHINGTON—Comdr. Harold E. Stassen will be invited to be a member of the United States delegation to the United Nations conference in San Francisco April 25, President Roosevelt announced Tuesday afternoon.

The conference, one of the outgrowths of the Big Three meeting at Yalta, will prepare the charter for an international organization along the lines suggested by the informal conversations at Dumbarton Oaks.

While the White House announcement merely stated the President "will invite" Stassen to attend, it is assumed THE INVITATION IS TANTAMOUNT TO A COMMAND.

The other American delegation members will be:
Secretary of State Stettinius, chairman.
Former Secretary Hull.

Senator Connally (D., Texas), chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee.

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), member of the Senate foreign relations committee.

Representative Bloom (D., N. Y.), chairman of the House foreign relations committee.

Representative Eaton (R., N. J.), ranking Republican member of the House foreign affairs committee.

Virginia Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard college, the women's branch of Columbia university of New York.

The Navy turned aside all inquiries relating to Stassen's immediate movements. Department officials said they have no knowledge of when Stassen will arrive in the United States. Stassen is presumably in the South Pacific, where he is flag secretary and assistant chief of staff to Adm. Halsey.

THE NOMINATION OF STASSEN CAME AS A COMPLETE SURPRISE. The former Minnesota governor has repeatedly stated he is out of politics "for the duration", but his appointment to the United Nations conference pushes him once again into the forefront of the political picture.

No evidence could be found in Washington Tuesday night that the appointments were made in any way other than by the President. Apparently no Republicans were consulted on the selections.



COMDR. STASSEN

The choice of Stassen appears a direct slap at Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, who during the 1944 presidential campaign sent his own representative, John Foster Dulles, to work out bi-partisan foreign agreements with the then Secretary Hull.

Dewey has consistently sought to leave the door open for conferences between the Administration and his own representative, but the choice of Stassen seems to have slammed the door on the former Republican nominee.

The Minnesotan has been an ardent supporter of United States participation in a world organization. He and Senator Ball (R., Minn.) have been considered the most likely heirs to the mantle of Wendell L. Willkie as spokesmen for the internationally-minded Republicans.

It may be, too, that the former Minnesota governor has been chosen to represent the American serviceman element at the conference.

Whatever the reasons for the selection of Stassen, it is unusual for the President to pick for so prominent a post a man from the opposition party who is also a No. 1 contender for the 1948 presidential sweepstakes.

The makeup of the delegation reveals an internationally-minded group, representing the two major political parties and the women of America. Both Connally and Bloom have been leaders in pressing the fight for the President's foreign policy and for a strong international organization. Both were logical choices as chairmen of Congressional foreign affairs committees.

Stettinius and Hull nursed the Dumbarton Oaks agreement and their selections as American delegates were foregone conclusions.

Representative Eaton is known as an ardent internationalist, and has been very active in the work of the bi-partisan Congressional committee which has been holding foreign policy conferences with the State department.

Senator Vandenberg is the only departure from a straight-out seniority selection. He is out-ranked on the Senate foreign relations committee by Senators Johnson (R., Calif.), and Capper (R., Kan.) neither of whom has taken a very vigorous part in foreign relations work.

Dean Gildersleeve has long been a close friend of Mrs. Roosevelt, and advocates an international organization. She served previously on the advisory committee for Dumbarton Oaks.

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Minnesotans Included In New Portrait Book



Minnesota's Harold Edward Stassen impressed Karsh as a "likable, serious man with a quality of absolute sincerity." Stassen was pictured at San Francisco, Cal., during the United Nations conference. Original negatives of this and other portraits in the new book will be filed in Canadian archives and the U. S. Library of Congress.

HOME ASSET TO STASSEN

Midwest May Place
Him in White House

By M. W. HALLORAN
Staff Political Writer
of the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune

One of the greatest assets Comm. Harold E. Stassen has as a candidate for the Republican nomination for president—and then for election if nominated—is the fact that Minnesota's former governor comes from a midwestern state.

This is contrary to the belief held by a great many people that his midwestern footing is a liability.

That line of thought goes something like this. Oh, Stassen doesn't stand any chance, coming from way out here; those fellows who run conventions want a man from one of the big eastern states, a man who is known there and can carry the state in the election—those states have the big electoral vote and that's what counts. Minnesota or any of these states out here, with a handful of votes, get the brushoff.

Tom Dewey, governor of New York, or some other easterner is the man they say the chaps running the GOP convention will want.

BUT LOOK AT THE RECORD

They forget that never—not even once—have the Republicans picked a winner from the east. Although the Republicans have had 12 of the 17 presidents since the party started, nine of the GOP presidents came from the midwest, only three from the east—and all of these three succeeded from the vice presidency on deaths of the presidents.

It is true that two of these three, Theodore Roosevelt, New York, and Calvin Coolidge, Massachusetts, were elected to succeed themselves—but that was no trick at all with the prestige of office behind them and the country in each case in the middle of overwhelming Republican dominance. Chester A. Arthur, also from New York, couldn't even win the nomination to succeed himself in the GOP convention.

The Democrats have been the boys to acquire president-making stature by first being politically successful in the east.

The only three presidents the Democrats have elected since the Republicans first came into power in 1860—Grover Cleveland, Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt—were easterners. It's been the Democrats, not the Republicans, who've profited by the slogan "first get yourself elected governor of New York if you want to be president."

GOP HAS DIFFERED

Cleveland and FDR came by that route—and so did Samuel J. Tilden, whom the Democrats always will claim was robbed of the presidency in 1876. Wilson was governor of the next-door neighbor state of New Jersey—and one reason New York couldn't furnish the man in that Democratic year of 1912 was that the governor they had then was about to be tossed out on his ear.

"Get yourself elected to high office in Ohio, Illinois or some other midwestern state" has rather been the slogan for successful GOP aspirants to the presidency.

Look at their roster: Lincoln, Illinois, 1860; Grant, Illinois, 1868; Hayes, Ohio, 1876; Garfield, Ohio, 1880; Harrison, Indiana, 1888; McKinley, Ohio, 1896; Taft, Ohio, 1908; Harding, Ohio, 1920; Hoover, born in Iowa, resident of California when elected in 1928.

Interesting it is how the Republican habit started right off the bat—in 1860 William H. Seward, who had been governor of New York, take note, was supposed to be nominated. But Lincoln beat him in the convention.

Maj. Ryan, Stassen's Right-Hand Man at S.F., Is Old Side-Kick

Special to the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune

SAN FRANCISCO—Maj. Elmer J. Ryan, for six years member of congress from the second Minnesota district, has been a right-hand man of his old pal, Comm. Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, at the San Francisco United Nations conference, it was learned Saturday.

Stassen and Ryan have been close friends for years. They were college mates at University of Minnesota and then became law partners in South St. Paul.

They helped each other in campaigns, although of different political faiths; Stassen running first for Dakota county attorney and then for governor as a Republican, while Ryan was elected to congress on the Democratic ticket.

AIDS IN RESEARCH

Ryan has dug up a great deal of the background material for many of the important decisions Stassen has made as one of the American delegates at this conference framing a world charter to preserve the peace.

Serving also as one of Stassen's aids, Sergeant John Thomson of Minneapolis, 20-year-old son of J. Cameron Thomson, president of Northwest Bancorporation, has handled a vast amount of office detail and helped "screen" Stassen from crackpots and others who have sought a hey-day with conference delegates.

He has shared this job with another youthful veteran, Lt. Cord Meyer, 27, of New York, who served with the marine corps.

Both were wounded in action—Thomson on the Roen river on the western front and Meyer lost an eye on Guam. They and Ryan are representatives of the 12,000,000 service men and women for whom Stassen has shown a special concern at the conference.

HAD TO HAVE EXPERTS

Since the conference opened April 25, Ryan, Thomson and Meyer have worked long hours,



MAJ. ELMER RYAN
Stassen's right-hand man

usually from 8 a.m. until past 10 at night.

As a member of the conference security council and judicial organization commissions, Stassen has required a vast amount of historical and technical information for the arguments he has presented on such controversial issues as the Yalta voting formula and trusteeships, the world court and peaceful settlement of disputes.

Ryan helped supply research material that aided Stassen in one of his major accomplishments at the conference—the settlement of the dispute over trusteeships. This issue was deadlocked, with



LT. CORD MEYER, SGT. JOHN THOMSON
Veterans serve Stassen at conference

the major powers holding divergent views.

It was Stassen who prepared a "working paper" as a basis for the solution of this problem, bringing the varied proposals into line.

At the same time he protected United States interests in the Pacific, where islands wrested from the Japs are designed to become outposts of this nation's defense in the postwar era.

Stassen, incidentally, has come to be known as the work horse of the conference. That is about the highest compliment that can be paid at this hard-working parley.

HIS FRANKNESS APPEALS

He has won high respect at committee meetings and at press conferences—frequently a sniping ground for minority groups—with his clear-cut statements. With Australian Prime Minister Herbert V. Evatt, he shared top honors in a newspaper men's poll as making the most outstanding contribution to the conference.

The work of Thomson and Meyer is different from that of Major Ryan, but equally strenuous.

At Stassen's office in Fairmont hotel, headquarters of the United States delegation, they prepare Stassen's daily schedule, go over his voluminous mail. And they handle the people.

Stassen discusses developments of the conference with Ryan, Thomson and Meyer to get their viewpoints as representatives of the men and women in the armed forces.

Both Thomson, whose home is at 4309 Fremont avenue S., Minneapolis, and Meyer were recommended by their universities to Stassen for appointment as his aids.

Thomson left Harvard to enter the navy. He subsequently went into the army and fought in Europe. He came here from a hospital in Seattle, Wash., on special leave for the conference.

Meyer was graduated from Yale in September, 1942. He fought with the marines in the Marshall and Marianas islands and his letters from overseas were published in the Atlantic Monthly. He was honorably discharged for physical disability June 1.

OPEN
MONDAY
9 TO 9



BE
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At last reports Archbishop Angelo Rotta, papal nuncio to Hungary, was safe in Budapest.

The British government has ordered a census next year in the Holy Land, the first since 1931.

Indications are that the Papal Relief Commission will continue its work in the postwar period.

The Christian Association of Workers has already enrolled 100,000 members in liberated Italy.

In a speech at London Archbishop Griffin discussed plans for a Catholic Bureau of Information in Britain.

The Cathedral at Osaka in Japan was destroyed in an air raid about the middle of March, it is reported at the Vatican.

Archbishop Stritch ordered the bells in 435 city and suburban churches of Chicago tolled for 15 minutes for President Roosevelt.

All dioceses in the United States now are filled, following the appointment of Bishop O'Brien to the Hartford See this week.

More than \$1,000,000 has been expended by the Papal Commission on Sacred Art to repair 822 churches damaged in the war.

Reports in Mexico are that the government may return 2,000,000 books seized in past years from libraries of convents and seminaries.

Two Texas Sisters of Charity have left New Orleans by plane for Nicaragua to act as nurse consultants for the Co-ordinator of Inter-American affairs.

In a recent Catholic Hour broadcast, Mr. Fulton J. Sheen offered to send a rosary to anyone without one, regardless of creed. He has had 50,000 requests.

Archbishop Spellman, New York, will receive this year's gold medal award of the American Irish Historical Society in recognition of his services to the country.

Delegates from the United States are invited to attend an Inter-American Catholic Action Conference at Santiago, Chile, from June 24 to July 1, the NCWC has been advised.

Chiang Kai Shek has asked Bishop Jantzen, Vicar Apostolic of Chungking, to convey the generalissimo's thanks to Pope Pius XII for the papal funds expended to assist war victims in China.

Deprecating guerrilla warfare and its injurious consequences for civilians, "Osservatore Romano" at the Vatican has renewed its suggestion that the Germans abandon their useless resistance.

Archbishop Mitty of San Francisco will pontificate at a Solemn Votive Mass invoking the blessing and guidance of the Holy Ghost for the delegates to the United Nations conference next week.

Monsignor Tiernan, U. S. chaplain and friend of President Truman, offered the Mass for Franklin Roosevelt in Notre Dame Cathedral at Paris in the presence of Cardinal Suhard and his auxiliary bishops.

Addressing policemen and officials in a courtroom at Montreal, Archbishop Charbonneau urged them always to assist the destitute, to spread goodwill; then the prelate visited prisoners in their cells.

Archbishop Godfrey, papal delegate in Great Britain, has visited the prisoner of war camps in behalf of the Pope, often administering the Sacraments late at night to men who had been working on farms.

Despite a Communist objection, the French colonial budget allocating government funds to the missions was approved by the Provisional Consultative Assembly so overwhelmingly that opponents did not ask a count.

There is a good chance that the Japanese may turn to Christianity after their military defeat, says Fr. James Ryan Hughes, M.M., editor of "The Catholic Herald" at Honolulu, a missionary who knows the people.

Because of a severe drought, the Penitential Procession of Our Lord of the Laborers was held at Torres Novas, Portugal, for the first time since 1921 with 30,000 joining to pray for rain, which began to fall during the open-air service.

Fifty-five mothers general and representatives of 26 of the 31 communities of Third Order Dominican nuns from 14 states throughout the country attended a five-day meeting at Mount St. Mary-on-the-Hudson, Newburgh, N. Y., the sixth such conference held since 1933.

An effort is being made in the re-planting of many of Jerusalem's narrow winding streets to preserve the ancient character of the thoroughfares by the use of random blocks to replace cobblestones worn smooth under the feet of countless generations of men and their camels and donkeys.

WORLD ORGANIZATION NOT UTOPIAN, SAY BISHOPS

Church Mourns the Late President, Prays for the New

PIUS XII'S TRIBUTE TO MR. ROOSEVELT IS THAT OF FRIEND

Work of American Statesman Lauded by World's Catholic Leaders.

(N. C. W. C. News Service) VATICAN CITY—(wireless).—In a message of condolence upon the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, His Holiness Pope Pius XII expressed to Harry S. Truman, the new President, his "profound sense of grief born of the high esteem in which he held this renowned statesman and of the friendly relations which he fostered and maintained with us and with the Holy See."

News of the President's death was received at the Vatican at 12:30 a. m. last Friday. Msgr. Giovanni Battista Montini, the Papal Secretariat of State immediately communicated the news to the Holy Father, who sent President Truman the following telegram:

The unexpected and sorrowful word of the passing of the President brings to our heart a profound sense of grief born of the high esteem in which we held this renowned statesman and of the friendly relations which he fostered and maintained with us and with the Holy See. To the expression of our condolence we join the assurance of our prayers for the entire American people and for their new President, to whom we extend our fervent good wishes that his labors may be efficacious in leading the nations at war to an early peace that will be just and Christian.

Later in the day, at an audience which the Holy Father regularly grants to soldiers of the Allied nations, the Pontiff prefaced his remarks with these words to members of the United States armed forces:

"We express to the members of the American forces here present our deepest condolences upon the death of Mr. Roosevelt, the beloved President of the United States."

The tragic news of the sudden death of President Roosevelt was received with deep sorrow throughout Vatican circles.

Speaks for Bishops

(N. C. W. C. News Service) Archbishop Mooney, Detroit, chairman of the hierarchy's National Catholic Welfare Conference, issued the following statement:

"Seldom have the people of the United States been so shocked as by the news of the sudden death of President Roosevelt. He enjoyed their confidence over an unprecedented span of years in one of the most difficult eras not only in their national existence, but indeed in all human history."

"His leadership was characterized by foresight, courage and flaming devotion to his ideal of the general welfare. In burning words, he voiced the hopes of free men everywhere and set before them a vision of unity that alone can save the world."

"With all of our fellow-citizens we are saddened particularly by the fact that while he led a united nation to the threshold of victory, he did not live to taste the full fruit of that victory—a peace in which, as he once so forcefully declared, 'the spirit of Christ shall rule the hearts of men and of nations.'"

An Immortal Figure

(N. C. W. C. News Service) President Roosevelt "will live on in immortality," Archbishop Spellman of New York, Military Vicar of the U. S. Armed Forces, said in a nationwide broadcast a few hours after news of the Chief Executive's death was flashed to a startled world.

Archbishop Spellman's tribute to the memory of the late President was one of many similar expressions of sorrow by the spiritual leaders of American Catholics.

"Our nation, still bleeding from the wounds of war, today suffered its most grievous wound—the death of our President and Commander in Chief," Archbishop Spellman said. "His gifted, inspiring leadership brought us to the threshold of victory, but, victor in his fight for peace, he himself became war's victim."

"My own eyes have seen his struggle to prevent war, his burdens and sorrows in war, his hopes, his prayers, and his works to conquer war."

"Franklin Roosevelt was a warrior for peace, and now, as the clouds are lifting and the night is passing, he has been called by the God of Peoples and of Nations to become part of the great holocaust of war which mankind is offering to gain peace."

"Stricken in his youth, his courageous heart and fervid faith gave him the strength to overcome all physical handicaps, enabling him to serve his (Continued on Page Four)



At Rest
FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT

A Noble Soul

By Archbishop Cioognani

(Statement at Washington of His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate to the United States.)

The news of the death of President Roosevelt, coming as a shock at such an eventful moment in world history, is cause for universal mourning and heartfelt grief.

His Holiness Pope Pius XII has expressed by telegram his profound condolences and I wish to manifest my sincere personal sympathy.

In the history of the greatness of the United States of America, President Roosevelt will take his place among the nation's most outstanding figures.

He was highly talented, courageous, far-sighted, and endowed with a generous heart.

In defense of human dignity, today so often trampled under foot in many parts of the world, he stood out as a champion, and always came to the fore to recall and vindicate the inalienable rights bestowed on man by the Creator.

His far-reaching activities were a strong factor in increasing in the world love and esteem for America with its ideals and programs of liberty, progress, labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

Through his discourses and remarks, President Roosevelt kept alive and lofty the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, the bulwark of those liberties which he left forever impressed on the minds of all peoples in the undying formulation of "the four freedoms" in which he loved to sum them up.

Towards him were turned the eyes of all peoples in anxious hope—especially of those peoples which have been caught up in the vortex of war and which even now are sighing, yearning, and pleading for liberty.

May the San Francisco Conference, to which the President was dedicating every possible effort, be an act of homage to his memory by actualizing the organization of all those nations which are willing and determined to do their part to safeguard the worldwide brotherhood of man in a peace founded on justice and charity.

May God, whom President Roosevelt so often invoked both for himself and for the peace of the world, welcome his noble soul into rest eternal.

BERLIN NUNCIO HAS MOVED TO AUSTRIA

(N. C. W. C. News Service)

WASHINGTON.—Archbishop Cesare Orsenigo, Apostolic Nuncio to Germany, who had reportedly established his residence at Eichstaett in Bavaria, has now moved to a locality near Salzburg, according to a report received by the Office of War Information here. Salzburg is just across the frontier inside Austria, about 74 miles southeast of Munich.

HARTFORD BISHOP NATIVE OF DIOCESE

(N. C. W. C. News Service)

WASHINGTON.—The Most Rev. Henry O'Brien, named Bishop of Hartford by Pope Pius XII to succeed the late Bishop Maurice F. McAuliffe, was that prelate's auxiliary and has been administrator of the diocese since his death last December. Bishop O'Brien, a native of New Haven, was consecrated in 1940.

Japs Behead Missioners

(N. C. W. C. News Service)

UARIS.—Two missionaries who fell into Japanese hands in the Marshall Islands were decapitated when word was received of the American victory in the Gilberts. This news has been received from Father Jonchere, a Sacred Heart missionary at Makin.

MR. TRUMAN ASKS FOR HELP OF GOD ON TAKING OFFICE

Confident Religious Note Is Sounded at Beginning of Administration.

Harry S. Truman, a humble man called to greatness in an hour of tragedy, assumed the office of President of the United States with an edifying religious reverence and trust in the help of Almighty God that gave confidence to a shaken country.

The Vice-President took the oath administered by the Chief Justice of the United States in the cabinet room at the White House shortly after the death of President Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Ga.

Mr. Truman held a Holy Bible in his left hand and placed his right hand upon the book while the oath was spoken. Then he raised the Bible to his lips and kissed it.

The Chief Executive's first proclamation designated last Saturday as a national day of mourning for Mr. Roosevelt. In that document he said: "I earnestly recommend the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God, and to pay out of full hearts their homage of love and reverence to the memory of the great and good man whose death they mourn."

Meeting representatives of the press for the first time after taking office, President Truman said:

"I don't know if newspapermen ever pray, but if you do, please pray for me. I mean that!"

Further evidence of the President's religious-minded approach to the vast burdens of his office was given to the nation Monday when Mr. Truman addressed a joint session of Congress for the first time. His references to God were frequent.

Concluding his sincere and forthright speech with a scriptural quotation from Solomon, the President said:

"I ask only to be a good and faithful servant of my Lord and my people."

At the outset, Mr. Truman had said, "Only yesterday we laid to rest the mortal remains of our beloved President."

At another point he said, "In His infinite wisdom, Almighty God has seen fit to take from us a great man who loved and was beloved by all humanity."

"The entire world is looking to America for enlightened leadership to peace and progress," he said. "It can be provided only by a united nation deeply devoted to the highest ideals."

Of war criminals, he said, "the laws of God and man have been violated and the guilty must not go unpunished."

"Let me assure the forward looking people of America that there will be no relaxation in our efforts to improve the lot of the common people," the President said.

"With the faith of our fathers in our hearts we fear no future."

To the members of Congress, he said: "With Divine guidance, and (Continued on Page Five)

President Member Of Baptist Church

(N. C. W. C. News Service)

WASHINGTON.—President Truman is a member of the Baptist Church and a past grand master of the Masonic order in Missouri. His executive secretary, Matthew J. Connelly, is a Catholic and a graduate of Fordham University.

President Truman corresponds regularly with Msgr. L. Curtis Tiernan, U. S. Army chaplain, now in France, keeping up a friendship developed in World War I when Father Tiernan was a chaplain in the company of which he was captain.

During the presidential campaign, when Mr. Truman was running-mate with the late President Roosevelt, he successfully refuted charges that he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan. Stating that he never was a member of this organization, he said his record on tolerance and fair play was open to the public.

Speaking on the "complete obliteration of all racial and other discriminations," when he was a member of the United States Senate, President Truman declared: "I believe not merely in the brotherhood of white men—but the brotherhood of all men before law. In giving to the Negroes the rights that are theirs we are only acting in accord with our ideals of a true democracy."

"If any class or race can be permanently set apart from—or pushed down below the rest in political or civil rights, so may any other class or race when it shall incur the displeasure of its more powerful associates, and we may say farewell to the principles on which we count our safety."

Rector of St. Paul Seminary Designated Coadjutor-Bishop Of Fall River, His Natal See

The Very Rev. James L. Connolly, S.T.B., M.A., D.Sc.Hist., rector of the St. Paul Seminary, has been appointed Titular Bishop of Mylasa and coadjutor with the right of succession to Bishop James E. Cassidy in the Diocese of Fall River, Mass., it was announced at the Apostolic Delegation in Washington this week. Fall River is Dr. Connolly's birthplace. Arrangements for his consecration have not been made.

Bishop Cassidy, who was ordained a priest in 1898, has been occupant of the Fall River See since 1934. He succeeded the late Bishop Daniel F. Feehan who ordained Father Connolly.

The bishop-elect has been a distinguished figure in the life of the St. Paul archdiocese as a teacher, preacher and rector of the major and minor seminaries.

Dr. Connolly and Dr. William O. Brady, now the Bishop of Sioux Falls and also a native of Fall River, came to St. Paul after studies abroad to join the faculty of the St. Paul Seminary at the request of the late Archbishop Dowling.

Father Connolly prepared for the priesthood at St. Charles College, Catonsville, Md., St. Mary's Seminary at Baltimore and the Sulpician Seminary at Washington. He was ordained on Dec. 21, 1923, and received from the Catholic University of America the baccalaureate degree in theology. After further study at the Catholic University he was granted the degree of master of arts in 1924.

Dr. Connolly then went to Belgium for graduate study at the Catholic University of Louvain.

He was awarded his doctorate in the historical sciences "summa cum laude" in 1928.

The scholar submitted to the faculty a dissertation on "John Gerson, Reformer and Mystic." This learned work, an illustrated volume of 400 pages published by the Louvain University Press, was the first exhaustive study in English of the celebrated 15th century Chancellor of the University of Paris.

The bishop-elect also has written for journals of learned societies, historical magazines and other periodicals and contributed occasional pieces to The Catholic Bulletin. An essay he wrote for this newspaper on the Blessed Sacrament was republished in the proceedings of the National Eucharistic Congress held in St. Paul.

Dr. Connolly began teaching at the major seminary in 1928. His subjects have been the History of Spirituality, History of Philosophy, and Education in Theory and Practice. From 1933 to 1940 he was the spiritual director.

In 1940 Father Connolly was appointed rector of Nazareth Hall preparatory seminary.

He remained there for three years, in the course of which period the school was accredited by the standardizing agencies. He edited and published the Rule of the little seminary and organized the Priests' Alumni association.

Dr. Connolly has been rector of the St. Paul Seminary since 1943. Last fall, in conjunction with the seminary's golden jubilee, he launched a campaign for a \$100,000 fund to build a memorial library in honor of the founder, Archbishop John Ireland, after the war. He already has obtained \$25,000 in cash and \$5,000 in pledges for that purpose.

During the coming summer he had planned to publish a volume commemorating the seminary's 50th anniversary.

Dr. Connolly has been on the faculty of the Diocesan Teachers College since 1929 and dean since 1940.

BISHOP McCLOSKEY DEAD AT MANILA, 76

(N. C. W. C. News Service)

MANILA.—The Most Rev. James Paul McCloskey, Bishop of Jaro, died on April 9 at Santo Tomas University Hospital here at the age of 76. Pneumonia was the immediate cause of his death.

Bishop McCloskey was a native of Philadelphia, where he studied for the priesthood at La Salle College and where he was ordained on Dec. 17, 1898. He remained a priest of the Archdiocese until 1917 when he was elevated to the episcopacy by Pope Benedict XV. On May 1 of that year he was consecrated as Bishop of Zamboanga in the Philippines, whence he was promoted to Jaro on March 8, 1920.

One of his predecessors as Bishop of Jaro was Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia.



BISHOP CONNOLLY

OFFICIANTS NAMED FOR CONSECRATION OF BISHOP SCHENK

Prelates Are Ordinaries of Sees Bordering on Diocese of Crookston.

The Most Rev. Francis J. Schenk, St. Paul vicar-general, will be consecrated Bishop of Crookston by Archbishop Murray in the St. Paul Cathedral on Thursday, May 24, it was announced this week when arrangements for the function were completed.

The co-consecrators will be Bishop Thomas A. Welch of Duluth and Bishop Aloisius J. Muench of Fargo, ordinaries of the dioceses bordering on the See of Crookston.

The sermon will be delivered by Bishop William O. Brady of Sioux Falls, who was rector of the St. Paul Seminary when Bishop-elect Schenk was a member of the faculty at that institution. Fr. George Ziskovsky of the St. Paul Seminary will be the master of ceremonies. Fr. Francis Missia, professor of sacred music at the seminary, will direct the choir.

Fr. Hilary Hacker at the Chancery Office is in charge of the local arrangements.

PHILOSOPHER CROCE BECOMING CATHOLIC?

(N. C. W. C. News Service)

VATICAN CITY—(wireless).—The recent letter to the press by the Italian philosopher Benedetto Croce in which he acknowledged Christianity as a perpetual source of redemption and renewal and affirmed the need of the modern world's experiencing a rekindling of faith and enthusiasm, has received lively comment in local Catholic papers.

In their comment these papers reaffirm the immanent redemptive force of Christianity, which, they declare, is a "fundamental necessity" in the reconstitution of national and international life.

"Osservatore Romano" particularly notes the comment in "Il Popolo," which points out that Mr. Croce's letter represents the ultimate conclusions reached by the great philosopher through his long experiences as a man and as a scholar. These experiences may be applied to humanity as a whole, "Il Popolo" says, because they are age-old experiences enriched with new enlightenments gained during the last six years.

CATHOLICS TO HAVE CONSULTANT VOICE

(N. C. W. C. News Service)

WASHINGTON.—The National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Catholic Association for International Peace are among national organizations which have been invited to send consultants to the United Nations Conference which opens in San Francisco on April 25.

Secretary of State Stettinius announced that the consultants must defray their own expenses in getting to San Francisco, but that the State Department will guarantee transportation and accommodations in the war-crowded city.

THEY POINT OUT CERTAIN DANGERS IN WAY OF PEACE

Call for a Courageous Leadership to Rise Above Political Expediency.

(N. C. W. C. News Service)

WASHINGTON.—Declaring that an opportunity is at hand to safeguard forever the freedoms of all peoples, the Archbishops and Bishops of the administrative board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference have issued here a statement on the coming San Francisco conference of the United Nations. Adopted before the death last Thursday of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the document reads as follows:

ON ORGANIZING WORLD PEACE

The organization of the community of nations in an international institution to maintain world peace and achieve world co-operation 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.

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.

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. 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 (Continued on Page Four)

CATHOLIC LEADERS AT HOME, ABROAD EXTOL ROOSEVELT

(Continued from Page One)

country and his God in fearless leadership in a great cause.

"Our President has taken his place among the gallant dead who have made our nation consecrate, and it falls upon us, the living, to preserve this nation in fulfillment of our sacred debt to all our martyred dead."

Catholics in the metropolis of Mr. Roosevelt's home state, of which he had been governor, expressed their grief by attendance at a Solemn Mass offered Saturday in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. Archbishop Spellman presided in the sanctuary. Special prayers were said for the repose of the President's soul and for the country in this hour of trial. After all Masses on Sunday the prayer for the civil authorities composed by the first Archbishop of Baltimore, John Carroll, was offered.

"No greater grief could come to us as a nation than the news of the President's death. Just at this critical time the sad circumstance is tragic," declared the Most Rev. Michael Curley, Archbishop of Baltimore and of Washington.

The late President frequently recalled with pride his close relationship to two eminent figures in the history of the Catholic Church in this country during the nineteenth century—Mother Elizabeth Seton, foundress in the United States of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, whose cause for beatification is being advanced, and Archbishop James Roosevelt Bayley, who occupied the See of Baltimore from 1872 to 1877.

The 140th anniversary of the conversion of Mother Seton to the Catholic Faith was observed on March 14 of this year.

Writing to the late Bishop Joseph M. Corrigan, then rector of the Catholic University of America, in November, 1939, President Roosevelt said:



With Cardinal Hayes, New York, at the Catholic University, Washington, to receive an honorary degree, 1933.



Bishop Ready of Columbus, then NCWC secretary, gave the benediction at the third inauguration in 1941.



Msgr. John A. Ryan, St. Paul, gave the benediction at the second inaugural in 1937 and the fourth inaugural last November.



At Notre Dame University with his friend Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago to receive an honorary degree in 1935.

SEMINARY RECTOR NAMED COADJUTOR IN EASTERN SEE

(Continued from Page One)

maintained by the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer among the Poor, opened in November, 1941.

Father Connolly is a censor of books for the archdiocese; member of the executive council of the Minnesota State Historical society; a trustee of St. Thomas College and Nazareth Hall; chaplain of the Minnesota Serra club and former editor of "Acta et Dicta," journal of the St. Paul Catholic Historical society. He is a member of the Fall River council of the Knights of Columbus.

The bishop-elect's brother, John A. Connolly, is secretary of the City Planning board at Fall River. A nephew, Dr. John Murtagh, is a member of the faculty at Dartmouth College. Other relatives live in Pawtucket and Providence, R. I.

The Diocese of Fall River is in the ecclesiastical province of Boston. It was erected in 1904 and has a Catholic population of 192,500 souls in a total population of 422,784.

The diocese has 237 priests, 95 parishes with resident pastors and 22 stations or missions.

There are nine Catholic high schools, 45 Catholic elementary schools and more than 15,000 youths under instruction. Nuns of various communities serving in the diocese number 873 and there are more than 100 religious brothers.

The diocese comprises Bristol, Dukes, Barnstable and Nantucket counties and certain towns of Plymouth county on the southeastern coast of Massachusetts. There are 25 Catholic churches in Fall River, 20 in New Bedford and 10 in Taunton, the principal cities of the diocese.

Professor Wright Dies
WASHINGTON.—A Requiem Mass was offered here for the repose of the soul of Dr. Herbert Wright, 53, professor of international law and head of the department of politics at the Catholic University of America, who died suddenly of a heart attack.

VIEWS OF BISHOPS ARE SET FORTH ON ORGANIZED PEACE

(Continued from Page One)

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 co-operation, 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.

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 International 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 co-operation in the international community?

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 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.

In reading official reports on current peace discussions, we are struck by the ominous silence of the three great powers on Lithuania, Estonia 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 re-establishing 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.

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 co-operation urge 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.

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 inalienable rights. It achieves unity and strength in the intelligent co-operation 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

"Perhaps I may be pardoned for mentioning a personal and family interest in the Archdiocese of Baltimore, which latterly became the Archdiocese of Baltimore and Washington, within whose bounds the University is situated. An earlier Archbishop of Baltimore, James Roosevelt Bayley, was my father's first cousin. Those of you who are familiar with the succession in the line of Baltimore prelates know that Archbishop Bayley, a nephew of Mother Seton, was the immediate predecessor of the venerable Cardinal Gibbons, whose friendship was very dear to me and whose memory is in benediction."

Catholics in His Cabinet

Of eight Catholics who served as cabinet members since the founding of this nation, three were appointed by the late President. A fourth Catholic, also named by the late Chief Executive for a cabinet post, died before taking the oath of office.

The three Catholics in Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet since he assumed office in 1933 were Postmaster General James A. Farley, who served from 1933 to 1940; Attorney General Frank Murphy, who held his post from 1939 to 1940, when he was named Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; and the present Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, who took office in 1940. U. S. Sen. Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, who was named in 1935 for the post of Attorney General, died before he took office.

Under President Roosevelt for the first time in the country's history two Catholics held office simultaneously in the cabinet: Postmaster General Farley and Attorney General Murphy. Mr. Farley was the first Catholic with cabinet rank in 28 years.

His Pledge to Bishops
The words with which President Roosevelt, in the early days of the war, acknowledged the pledge of loyal co-operation given to him by the Bishops of this country in the name of American Catholics are remembered.

"We shall win this war," President Roosevelt wrote to Archbishop Mooney of Detroit, NCWC chairman, "and in this victory we shall not seek vengeance but the establishment of an international order in which the spirit of Christ shall rule the hearts of men and nations."

Mr. Roosevelt assured Archbishop Mooney that his letter, directed to the President on Dec. 22, 1941, had given him "strength and courage because it is a witness to that national unity so necessary in our all-out effort to win the war."

Archbishop Mooney's letter, expressing the view of the American Bishops as spiritual leaders of more

than 20 million Catholic Americans, assured the President that "with a patriotism that is guided and sustained by the Christian virtues of faith, hope and charity, we will marshal the spiritual forces at our command to render secure our God-given blessings of freedom."

"We will lead our priests and people," the letter said, "in constant prayer that God may bear you up under the heavy burdens that weigh upon you, that He may guide you and all who share with you responsibility for the nation's governance and security, that He may strengthen us all to win a victory that will be a blessing not for our nation alone but for the whole world."

"Loss to the World"
(N. C. W. C. News Service)

DUBLIN.—(cable).—As a mark of respect for the late President Roosevelt, Dail Eireann, the Irish Parliament, adjourned after Premier Eamon De Valera and leaders of all political parties had paid solemn tribute to his memory.

Addresses expressed Ireland's grief over the passing of the great, democratic, liberty-loving leader of the American nation, and commemorated him as an inspiration for all true democrats. Speakers voiced their deep sympathy with the American people, numbering among them so many of Irish ancestry, and declared that all humanity had suffered an irreparable loss with the death of President Roosevelt.

"President Roosevelt," said Mr. De Valera, "will go down in history as one of the greatest in the long line of American Presidents, with the unparalleled distinction of having been elected four times head of the United States. This is the greatest tribute that could be paid to any man, but it also serves to measure the severity of the loss suffered by Mr. Roosevelt's country."

"Personally," Mr. De Valera continued, "I regard his death as a loss to the world for I believe his whole life had shown he could ultimately be depended upon, when this war ended, to throw his great influence behind, and devote his great energy to, the establishment of a world organization which would be just and which, being just, would help save humanity from recurring calamities like the present war."

French Homes Mourn
PARIS.—(wireless).—"There is not a single French home that is not in mourning today," Cardinal Suhard, Archbishop of Paris, said after being informed of the death of President Roosevelt. "There is not one Christian who will not raise to heaven a prayer in memory of the illustrious statesman who shall have been for Europe and the world a liberator."

His Eminence presided at a solemn requiem service for the late President of the United States in Notre Dame Cathedral on Sunday.

"Christian Gentleman"
MELBOURNE, Australia.—(wireless).—Archbishop Daniel Mannix issued the following statement on President Roosevelt's death:

"While praying on the occasion of the loss of this Christian gentleman who defended the four freedoms, including freedom of religion, the Catholic people of Melbourne will ask God to grant guidance to the new President of America that the United States might attain along with her Allies, to a just and honorable peace both in Europe and in the Pacific."

Archbishop Panico, Papal Delegate to Australia, presided at a Solemn Mass in the Cathedral at Sydney Sunday at which U. S. Navy Chaplain Patrick Duffy preached.

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