

Yalta agreement.

It was also agreed that the five governments with permanent seats in the Security Council should consult each other prior to the United Nations Conference on providing machinery in the World Charter for dealing with territorial trusteeships which would apply only to (A) existing mandates of the League of Nations; (B) territory to be detached from the enemy as a result of this war; and (C) any other territory that may voluntarily be placed under trusteeship.

It was further agreed that no discussions of specific territories will take place during the preliminary consultations on trusteeships or at the United Nations Conference itself. Only machinery and principles of trusteeship will be formulated at the Conference for inclusion in the Charter and it will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories within the categories specified above will actually be placed under trusteeship.

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COMITE DE DIRECTION

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President du Comite de Verification des Pouvoirs: Luxembourg Rapporteur du Comite de Direction: Cuba.

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	<u>I</u> <u>Dispositions Generales</u>	<u>II</u> <u>Assemblee Generale</u>	<u>III</u> <u>Conseil de Securite</u>	<u>IV</u> <u>Organe Juridique</u>
<u>President:</u>	Belgique	Afrique du Sud	Norvege	Venezuela
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Philippines	Panama	Paraguay	()
<u>Sec.Gen.Adjoint:</u>	Liban	Liberia	Honduras	Ethiopie

COMITES

	<u>1. Preambule, Buts et Principes</u>	<u>1. Organisation et Procedure</u>	<u>1. Organisation et Procedure</u>	<u>1. Cour Internationale</u>
<u>President:</u>	Ukraine	Turquie	Grece	Perou
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Syrie	Russie Blanche	Salvador	Iraq
	<u>2. Comite d'Eligibilite et Comite General</u>	<u>2. Fonctions Polit. et de Securite</u>	<u>2. Reglements Pacifiques</u>	<u>2. Questions Juridiques</u>
<u>President:</u>	Costa Rica	Bolivie	Uruguay	Egypte
<u>Rapporteurs:</u>	Haiti (eligibilite) Arabie Saoudite (gen.)	Rep.Dominicaine	Union Sovietique	Nicaragua
		<u>3. Cooperation Econo- miques et Sociales</u>	<u>3. Mesures Coerci- tives</u>	
<u>President:</u>		Indes	Equateur	
<u>Rapporteur:</u>		Guatemala	France	
		<u>4. Trusteeship</u>	<u>4. Arrangements Regionaux</u>	
<u>President:</u>		Nouvelle Zelande	Colombie	
<u>Rapporteur:</u>		Luxembourg	Chine	

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Difficult

830 P.M.

Shura

Great Britain

Lord Cranborne

Mr. Joulinson

Mr. Poynton

General Jacob.

Mr. Owen.

China

Mr. Wellington-Koo

Mr. Siu Chieh

Soviet Union

Mr. Sobolev

France

Mr. Maggias

Mr. de la Roche

USA

The United Nations Conference assembled,
having renounced war as an instrument of
national policy,

Declare that resort to it by any State is henceforth
a crime under the law of nations, and

Ordain the creation of an International Organization
to maintain peace and security, establish justice,
and promote the general welfare of nations.

Speak of the record
Speak as a individual

Background

These organizations

Chairmanship

Switzerland

Russia Three Votes

(Lopez) (20 votes)

Vietnam

The United Nations in Conference Assembly

declare that the resort to war

is an instrument of national policy by any state is a crime under the law of nations, and

ordain the creation of an International organization to maintain peace and security, establish justice, and promote the general welfare of all peoples.



hire to Warren
letter to Postman
Parker
Bundy 402?

Page 3, 7th line:

Answer: Yes. The Steering Committee unanimously agreed and the Conference confirmed it. The background for this was the Yalta Agreement, and I believe also the feeling that the countries of this hemisphere, having many interests in common, often tend to take the same stand on questions of concern to them, as is also often true of the nations of the British Commonwealth. These two Soviet Republics represent very wide areas with large populations which have made very great sacrifices in this war.

They there were a lot of questions from Dan E. H.
United Nations
Page 3, 7th line:

Answer: Yes. The Steering Committee unanimously agreed

and the Conference confirmed it. The background for this ^{principal} decision was the Yalta Agreement, ^{which was thereby carried out in this respect} and I believe ^{there was some} also the feeling

that the ^{twenty} countries of this hemisphere, having many interests

in common, often tend to take the same stand on questions

of concern to them, as ^{that that is} is also often true of the ^{six} nations of

the British Commonwealth. These two Soviet Republics

represent very wide areas with large populations which have

made very great sacrifices in this war. *It is important*

to note however that this decision does not change

the Security Council membership in which

Russia, Great Britain + ourselves each have
one vote of the eleven.

Agreement for the reorganization of the Polish Government must be carried out first before the Polish Government is invited.

Steering Committee
and the convention expressed the hope that the reorganization would take place so that Poland could be seated.

Question: As I understand it, the decision to grant seats to the Ukraine and White Russia ^{was} ~~were~~ unanimous.

Answer: Yes, the Steering Committee unanimously agreed and the ~~convention~~ ^{Committee} confirmed it. The background for this was the Yalta agreements and I believe also the recognition of the fact that there are many votes in this hemisphere since ^{there are} ~~we~~ have twenty separate states in Central, South and North America, there are six votes in the British Commonwealth of Nations--the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and India--and that these two large republics, which are a part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, had made extremely sacrifices in the war. I would not attempt to say which of these various reasons gave rise to the support of various delegations, but it is significant that the vote was unanimous.

Question: Those were a lot of decisions for one day, Commander Stassen.

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

The 'Big Four' Of the Conference

By PAUL MALLON

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THE words and faces of the four leaders of the New World—Stettinius, Molotov, Eden and Soong—are almost as familiar to you as the leaders who are absent, Truman, Chiang Kai-shek, Churchill and Stalin. Most people in this country could identify their voices on the radio without introductions. Yet meeting them close up and seeing them in front of you in action you get deeper impressions.

Here is Molotov, the second man of Russia, perhaps the most interesting figure of the conference. His clothing and general appearance cast out the impression that he is a man of business—nothing else—a man so deeply immersed in his sole ideal he had no time for any other single thought outside of his business purpose. He can be friendly in address and approach, but there is an unfathomable depth of intensity in everything he does or says, a restrained intensity not always apparent, yet everpresent in the background.

Out of his mouth to us Americans come strange words, and as we heard them we think he must be saying something of grave importance, yet when the translators disclose his meanings we find he has (in the instance I have in mind) recounted largely the well known factual history of the war. Only in one sentence then did he come out with a full vocal manifestation of the depth of feeling he carries, and that was when he mentioned the Red Army and Stalin. The translator generally does not disclose that his words are particularly scholarly or any semblance of a picturesque literary style such as Churchill's fluent dramatism, for instance.

To my eye, he seems a man of contrasts whose real personality

is unfathomably deep within him. He shows no weaknesses unless his own depth of intensity is a weakness in the extreme to which he sometimes carries it in action. His cold and calculating interior is balanced by a certain desire to break into levity at times and a certain warmth of cordiality. Contrastingly, also he wears, as you have seen, clothes which could have been cut by a Fifth Avenue tailor yet he walks lumberingly around in them at times as if he were Santa Claus (the similarity begins and ends with the gait).

Here is a hard man to deal with. He leaves you with the feeling you never know his thorough purposes—or him.

The Briton, Anthony Eden, spells Eton . . . cricket, playing fields, all that you know. From his impeccable mustache down to his spats, he is practically a picture of British tradition (the tall slender part of it, Churchill being the roly-poly half). Above his mustache, he is foreign office, the old League of Nations school tie.

He is more experienced in that subject of the league and how things were done at Geneva than any of the top quartet. In speaking he radiates the parliamentary manner, the straight forward style of speech used by ministers there. You will not realize until he has concluded and you start to analyze his words carefully, that he has carefully reserved behind a beautifully drawn curved line what he did not want to say.

I think the primary quality of all British Prime or Second Ministers is that they know just the hairline to which frankness may be carried safely, and Eden knows where that hair line is. I would not mind dealing with him, although I would like to have a couple of lawyers around to look

things over—or a Foreign Office back home as he has.

Stettinius seems to me in manner and purpose to be what a young chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation should be. I think he has been widely underestimated by those who have followed only his brief political career. He has the direct business approach. His dominating quality I think is earnestness. In that tone—executive earnestness—he handled the beginnings of the conference as if it were a meeting of the board. No one else spoke except upon his invitation.

There was no prayer, except silent ones for Mr. Roosevelt. Frequently he gets a determined look upon his face as if he thought he was Stalin in a bad mood. The strain of preserving this conference so far through the negotiations leading up to it and here seem to me naturally to have had an effect upon him somewhat. He is a much shrewder man than you may think from his pictures or his words.

T. V. Soong, the Chinese leader, is a young business man also, neat, and polished in demeanor as well as utterance. I do not think he could be easily swayed. He speaks good American, as contrasted with English (no broad A's or British words) and he seems to me to have a financial type of mind.

These are all young men of the New World whose actions are to make the course of the world, great contrasts all with the professorial Wilson, shrewd Clemenceau and the bargaining politico Lloyd George—yet acting not without precise direction from the absentees who sit at the top desks in Washington, Moscow, London and Chungking.

SAYS; DYING

NAZIS' END IS NEAR

But President on Word
From Eisenhower
Corrects Rumor

HIMMLER IN CHARGE

He Must Capitulate for
Beaten German Army
to Big 3 Powers

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, April 28

President Truman announced at 9:36 o'clock tonight that there was no foundation for a report that Nazi Germany had surrendered unconditionally.

The report was circulated from San Francisco, after information had been received that Heinrich Himmler had offered a German surrender to the United States and Britain. The Western Allies stood on the terms that Germany must surrender unconditionally to the three great powers, including the Soviet Union.

The fact that there was no foundation for the full-surrender rumor was established by Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's Chief of Staff, through a telephone call to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Truman's Direct Statement

President Truman summoned reporters to his office in the White House and stated that he had heard the rumors while working in his office this evening.

The White House permitted direct quotation of President Truman's announcement. This is it:

"Well, I was over here as you can see doing a little work, and this rumor got started.

"I had a call from San Francisco and the State Department called me.

"I just got in touch with Admiral Leahy and had him call our headquarters, Commander in Chief in Europe, and there is no foundation for the rumor. That is all I have to say."

Earlier in the evening the report had been generally accredited in White House circles, and members of the Secretariat and other officials returned to the Executive Offices.

Plans Made for Broadcast

In case the rumor should have been verified, President Truman started preparation of a proclamation to be read to the American people over all the radio networks to announce the fall of Germany.

The President told White House reporters that he had returned to his office after dinner from Blair House, his temporary residence, and it was about that time, 7:35 P. M., that the report of the German surrender got started.

[The Associated Press said that it was understood that Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler had told London and Washington that Adolf Hitler was dying and that he was acting as next in command.]

The President held his press conference with many officials of the White House standing around him, including Stephen Early, his special assistant; William D. Hassett and Jonathan Daniels, secretaries; Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, and others.

The President sat calmly at his desk, smiling frequently. He was dressed in a gray suit, wearing his customary bow tie.

He waited until all the reporters had assembled and then gave them his brief announcement. In less

Continued on Page 4, Column 2



Photo by The Chronicle

BIG THREE CHIT-CHAT — During a plenary session the "Big Three," Mr. Stettinius, Mr. Molotov and Mr. Eden exchanged friendly words in the midst of a friendly audience. (See story Page 7.) In the front row (left to right): V. Pavlov, Mr. Molotov's interpreter; Mr.

Molotov, Mr. Stettinius and Mr. Eden. In the second row: Commander Stassen and James Dunn of the State Department. An unidentified girl, staring directly at Mr. Molotov, is enjoying the informal international love feast.

The S. F. Conference

Executive Committee to Meet Today, May Invite White Russia, Ukraine, Argentina Delegates

Conferees Working Over Dumbarton Oaks Proposals; Deadline Is Next Friday

By CHARLES RAUDEBAUGH

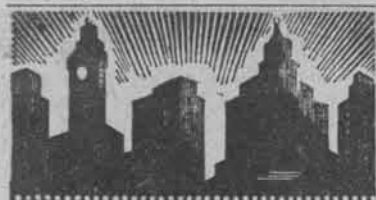
At its first meeting the executive committee of the United Nations San Francisco Conference this morning will be asked to decide whether Argentina is to be invited to the world assembly here.

And with this question, The Chronicle learned last night, will be the balancing problem of whether the Soviet Republics of White Russia and the Ukraine also shall be asked to attend.

There was no official answer to the two questions last night, but there were some indications that representatives of the three states — Argentina and the two Soviet Republics — would shortly be added to the roster of the 46 nations already here.

The Argentina question was first put before Assistant Secretary of State Nelson Rockefeller by a group of Latin-American countries on Saturday night, and he at once called in Secretary Edward Stettinius Jr. Mr. Stettinius listened, and then invited Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov into the meeting, informed sources said.

Mr. Molotov countered the proposal to invite Argentina by requesting again that the Warsaw Polish government be seated, but this was answered immediately by the argument



25 YEARS AGO TODAY
IN S. F. HEADLINES

**HARDING LEADS IN OHIO
PRIMARY . . . Official Count
in Close Race to Determine if
Wood Gets Delegate . . . NA-
TIONAL SALES TAX OPPOSED
. . . JAPS BLAME RUSSIANS
FOR RECENT FIGHTING . . .
DREAMLAND RINK CROWD
SHOUTS FOR JOHNSON . . .
SUGAR SPECULATION
FACES CURB**

COMMUNIQUE FROM ★

THE HOME FRONT . . . ★

In war-time or peace- ★

time, a Robt. Burns ★

cigar is always the ★

utmost possible at the ★

price asked. Its deli- ★

cious taste is worth ★

that whereas Argentina has only one government, there are two different officially-recognized Polish governments.

Mr. Molotov then asked that the delegates of White Russia and the Ukraine be admitted to the current sessions, and a temporary balance was struck on this point. It is subject to further discussion at the home offices of the various governments involved—Moscow and the several Latin American capitals.

U. S. BELIEVED FAVORABLE

Final reports, and decisions, will be made at the executive committee meeting this morning. The United States is believed agreeable to the admission of all three, and the Latin Americas also are said to be in accord.

The membership of the Executive Committee is composed of the Big Five nations—America, England, Russia, China and France—in addition to Australia, Brazil, Chile, Canada, The Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Mexico and Iran.

The Latin American representatives at the meeting with Mr. Molotov declared Argentina was entitled to attendance as a member of the United Nations because it had declared war on Germany and Japan, and had also signed the Act of Chapultepec.

MOST IMPORTANT WEEK

After he was rebuffed on his move to seat the Warsaw Poles, Mr. Molotov pointed out that White Russia and the Ukraine were equally entitled to membership among the United Nations for the roles they had played in the battle against the Germans.

This was recognized by the full Conference on Friday in inviting the two Soviet republics to be initial members of the future world organization, and Mr. Molotov argued that this also entitled them

Continued on Page 7, Col. 4

CONFIDENTIALLY

Delegates' Wives Shun Spotlight

*Most of Them Busy
With Secretarial or
Domestic Duties*

BY LUCILLE LEIMERT

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—

Wives of the United States delegates to the United Nations conference are remaining completely in the background. Certainly they have no time for press conferences or interviews. Mrs. Stettinius remains pretty much in her suite at the Fairmont to answer the phone and receive visitors who arrive for business chats. She must have a time of it with meals, for Secretary Stettinius frequently orders dinner which has to be kept warm as long as three hours because he is detained. Mrs. Stassen likewise is seen about only occasionally, when she walks through the lobby with her husband. Mrs. Vandenberg, when first approached for interviews, said she was too busy unpacking. Later, she was still too busy.

Exception — Vera Bloom, daughter of Sel Bloom, however, is always available. She is her father's official hostess in Washington and is listed as an "aide" in the U.N.C.I.O. roster. She and her dad frequently are seen chatting informally in the hotel lobby with total strangers.

Vera is animated and intelligent. She recently has published a book on her experiences in Washington. Feminine prerogative is her inheritance. She tells me that her great-great-grandmother came west alone in 1849, leaving husband and family behind. She came via Panama and rode across the Isthmus on a donkey. She went to work in California and later sent for husband, children and relatives. That's why Vera has so many cousins in San Francisco.

Friendly—Miss Wu Yi-fang, lone Chinese woman delegate, looked very chic as she sat with eight men delegates at the first Chinese press conference. She wore a black native robe with a white scarf at her neck. Her hair was a sleek American off-the-face style. She speaks excellent English and was most friendly as I walked with her to the lobby. She is intensely interested in Chinese women obtaining equal rights, and that is her crusade. She is a very good pathfinder for the Chinese woman. She promised me a press conference for women only, soon.

Others—Mrs. Tom Connally is no stranger to Senate circles. First the wife of Sen. Morris Shepard, after his death she married Tom. She is amusing, and they tell a story of the morning she arrived at the hotel and looked out the window at the bay. She inquired, "What is that island?" When told it was Alcatraz she remarked, "I bet there are a lot of Texans there" . . . Miss Minerva Bernardino, delegate from the Dominican Republic, always answers her own phone. She arrived without a secretary.



Britain's foreign secretary, Anthony Eden, turns around to chat briefly with Representatives Sol Bloom (pince nez) and Eaton (white haired), Commander Stassen (to right of Eaton) and Virginia

Gildersleeve (behind Stassen). To the right of Eden is Clement Attlee, British labor leader and member of British delegation. Eden appeared over plane trip weariness when he reached the Opera House.



MOLOTOV TALKS WITH AMBASSADORS

Russia's Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov (right) wears an enigmatic expression as he listens intently to Andrei A. Gromyko, Russian ambassador to Washington, who ges-

tures with his finger to put over a point. This candid picture was taken just before initial session was called to order. Molotov had just come from "Big Three" conference.

—Associated Press Photo.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
May 4, 1945

Commander Stassen tonight stated that he welcomed the statements which have been made by Lord Cranborne indicating that the United Kingdom would support the historic and present position of the United States in favor of machinery and principles which would promote the social and economic welfare of dependent peoples. He further emphasized the position of the United States with respect to the advancement of the political development of people in dependent areas and specifically pointed to our record in the Philippines as a model of the policy which should be adopted and carried out by all nations charged with the great responsibility of administering such territories.

Commander Stassen stated that although the United States draft of a chapter on trusteeships was necessarily confined to a bare statement of machinery, it contained strong provisions relating to the responsibility of the administering power for the political, economic and social welfare of the inhabitants, and provided for strict accountability to the International Organization, including the power of investigation, in areas where this could be accomplished without impairment of vital security responsibility.

Commander Stassen also stated that both the United States and the United Kingdom drafts were in accord on the general objective of making provisions in appropriate trust areas to assure that they would serve essential strategic purposes. He said that he felt that any differences in the drafts with respect to this matter reflected only differences of opinion as to means for obtaining the common objective.



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