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That Veto

COMM. HAROLD STASSEN, continuing his role of interpreter at the San Francisco conference, gave the delegates an instructive dissertation on use of the veto by one of the great powers in the forthcoming world organization. Yet many of the small nations, even though they did not actually vote against the formula, seem not completely satisfied.

Comm. Stassen reiterated that the charter being framed isn't perfect, but he believed it the best that can be devised under the circumstances. Certainly the small nations will have to take some things on faith, among them the wisdom which the Big Five will exercise in using the veto in future disputes.

The big countries will have to resolve any widespread troubles in the future. Having rescued the small nations from the aggressors and not being unmindful of the rights of their lesser neighbors during the war, the large nations must be depended upon to exercise reasonable judgment.

Finally, and most important of all, the President's message does not present the alternative method by which all nations can best climb toward peace rather than slide down the tragic road toward the holocaust of a third World War.

Clearly the strengthening of the United Nations holds the best prospects of a lasting peace. As an indispensable accompanying move to the President's program the United States should initiate action toward calling a major amending convention to re-write and strengthen the United Nations Charter.

Yesterday we witnessed another disgraceful countermarch in our foreign policy in the Palestine situation. A confused change is proposed to the Security Council for the amazing reason that lawless Arab resistance to the United Nations decision persists. What an invitation to international anarchy that turns out to be!

It is distressing and saddening to observe that the characteristic of our present administration's foreign policy appears to be that when a decision is needed there is delay and confusion; that when finally made it is established in secret; then when it is exposed, bi-partisan support is requested; and finally, when it is understood, it is abruptly reversed.

A Hopeful Side to the Paris Impasse

An Intimate Message from Washington

Registered in U. S. Patent Office

By Joseph C. Harsch

WASHINGTON

The American delegation came back from the Paris conference with two entirely different versions of its implications.

To the Senators, particularly to Republican Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, it was precisely the failure which it appeared to be on the surface. The Russians refused to take up the questions of Austria and Germany. It was the fifth time the ministers had failed to reach a peace settlement. And that was that.

But to younger diplomatic craftsmen of the State Department, it was a different story. Not much had been achieved in the way of specific agreements. Granted. But they felt that something very much more important had been achieved in the way of intangibles. To them, the Paris conference was a test of Russian attitude and they felt the test had produced a hopeful sign.

Looking at it from their longer-range point of view, the element of hopefulness lies in the way the Russians swallowed disappointments. The Russians came to Paris still wanting a lot of things they have wanted, and been asking for, for months. They got none of them. Heretofore, their tendency when denied was to consider any denial as a major crisis. This time, their delegates at Paris took the disappointments in relatively good grace.

They acted as though the making of a peace settlement was something they valued, not something they would be just as happy to do without.

This doesn't mean that the atmosphere is yet ripe for a general peace settlement, even after the month of recess which has been provided. But it could mean that Russian diplomacy is beginning to adjust itself to the facts of life. And the basic fact is that the world is not disposed to humor Russia quite as much in peacetime as it was in wartime.

During the war, the Russians got just about everything they asked for. It was an Allied military axiom that Germany could be defeated only with the full co-operation of the Russian army. To make sure of that, every possible assistance was given the Rus-

sians, from the fabulously costly Murmansk convoys to the unhesitating agreement to give them the Kurile Islands.

So they acquired the habit of wanting, and expecting to receive. And then their own political ideology added to the expectation. Every Russian of today has grown up under the doctrine that the masses of the world are yearning to embrace communism and will do so the moment the chains of their enslavement have been broken.

Add the habit to the doctrine and it is not so surprising that the Russians have been somewhat generous in their estimates of what should come to them out of the war.

Yet the moment it was over, two things began to happen. The other big Allied Powers, particularly Britain and America, began saying no. And not all the ensnared masses rushed to the arms of communism the moment the German bonds were broken. On the contrary, Europe continues to evidence a political trend which is to the socialist left, but not to the extreme of communism.

The great question has been how Russian diplomacy would react to these shifts. Their reaction at London last September was violent. When they couldn't have peace on their terms, they would have none at all. This conference just concluded in Paris was a different thing. It did not produce the peace, but it did not produce the absolute intransigence of London. The Russians seemed to be more baffled than angered. They were beginning to adjust their thinking to a British Empire which shuddered at the thought of a rival Power in the Mediterranean and an America which did not seem to consider Russian troops to be the ultimate of blessings for the Balkan peoples.

In effect, they have been told that if they want a friendly peace with Britain and America, they must make some concessions to the interests of the other Powers. They haven't made those concessions yet, but at Paris they did not assume quite such a high tone of moral indignation whenever they ran up against these conflicting interests.

All of which is why our diplomatic craftsmen are not quite so pessimistic.

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'Frank, Friendly, Firm'

IN HIS HIGHLY informative and edifying address on the San Francisco conference last night, Comm. Harold E. Stassen counselled his countrymen to be frank, friendly and firm in their future dealings with the United Nations of the world.

The United States delegates to the United Nations Conference on International Organization got the best results when they dealt thus with the delegates of other nations, Stassen said. He believes such a policy will enable us to live in peace in a world at peace.

This is such sound common sense that some will wonder why it needs to be stressed. The answer is that highly vocal minorities fail to put it into practice.

To be specific, those Americans whose admiration for Russia knows no bounds want us to yield to every expressed Russian wish regardless of inherent unreasonableness or injustice. They mistakenly think Russian goodwill can and should be bought at any price in any circumstances.

Those Americans whose hatred of Russia knows no bounds want us to defy it at all times and in all circumstances. They mistakenly object to every concession or compromise on non-essentials as a wicked truckling to a nation they fear and despise.

Russia's enduring respect and co-operation will not be won and retained by either course. Russia would not yield on

Neither Course Will Win Russ

any issue it considers vital merely to please the United States. It

would not respect the United States for yielding on anything we consider vital. When we made clear to Russia that we would not yield on certain fundamental issues at San Francisco which we knew were not injurious to Russia, the Soviets in due course acquiesced to our viewpoint. An agreement was reached.

On Poland, the veto power and other issues vital to Russia, the United States, on the other hand, wisely refrained from taking the die-hard position. We calculated what we could reasonably expect Russia to yield and did not press beyond that point. By being frank and friendly but firm we got better compromises than most deemed possible.

Our policy has enabled us to retain friendly relations with Russia. It offers the hope of constructive co-operation during the critical years ahead. If we can get along with Russia during the next 25 years, we will have comparatively little trouble in getting along with other nations. We shall all be the better for successful application of such a policy.

It will take a lot of intelligence of the sort displayed by Stassen and his fellow delegates at San Francisco. It will require turning a deaf ear to noisy mischievous fanatical minorities on the left and on the right. It will be worth all the effort required.

STASSEN AIM IS TO BOLSTER WORLD PEACE

Maps Plan to Hold Public Confidence in United Nations

By WILBUR ELSTON

Minneapolis Tribune Staff Writer

Restoring public confidence in the United Nations organization as the agency for preserving world peace is expected to become one of Capt. Harold E. Stassen's major self-appointed tasks after he doffs his naval uniform late this month.

Stassen, who will leave Tuesday for New York after a brief visit with his family, may discuss importance of the UNO in his talk Thursday before the American Society of Political Science, but sources close to the former governor believe he is more apt to wait until discharged from the navy.

WORRIED ON UNO

As one of the American delegates to the San Francisco conference, Stassen knows intimately the strong points as well as the limitations of the United Nations Organization, and he is known to believe the administration hasn't given it the support he feels it deserves.

Perhaps Stassen will use this task of rebuilding the idealistic belief in the possibility of outlawing war to keep himself in the national limelight in the next three years.

Since it was learned he is definitely out of the U. S. senate race against Shipstead, his friends in Minnesota have been worrying about how the former governor is going to maintain his personal popularity and national prestige until the 1948 election campaign opens.

A look at the record should be sufficient to convince the skeptical that Stassen always has taken care of himself in that respect.

BETTER KNOWN NOW

When he resigned as governor to enter the navy, it is recalled his Minnesota friends immediately feared he was "going to bury himself," that the navy department wouldn't permit him to be publicized, and that he had kissed off his chances of becoming President.

As practically everyone in Minnesota realizes by now, Stassen will come out of the navy this month far better known nationally than when he was Minnesota's governor.

Not only did he serve with distinction at the San Francisco conference, but he also won more than his share of honors in action with the navy during the war.

When VJ-day arrived, he already had more than 50 points and was immediately eligible for discharge. He had been in service since April, 1943; had won five combat stars and had received three decorations.

His decorations are the commendation ribbon for his work as an observer for the Fifth fleet in the first battle of the Philippine sea, the legion of merit medal for participation in the second battle of the Philippine sea, and the bronze star for his work in releasing American prisoners of war in Japan.

CAN HE BE NOMINATED?

The big question is whether that reputation—and his work as a civilian in the important months ahead—will be sufficient to win him the party's nomination for president in 1948.

Stassen's discussion of domestic issues will be eagerly awaited, for he was regarded as "pretty liberal" by the party stand-patters before he entered the service.

It is believed he still retains his "liberal" thinking, tempered and tested by war service, and, his friends still insist he's the only candidate who can bring the Republicans back to the White House in 1948.

By THOMAS L. STOKES

Stassen Speeches Give Hope to Peace Planners

WASHINGTON.

FORMER GOV. HAROLD E. STASSEN of Minnesota, now a naval officer in the Pacific under Adm. Halsey, is a realistic and hard-headed person, as well as a man of vision.

Because of his demonstrated ability in the field of practical politics, some things he said before he went into the navy, a year and a half ago seem particularly pertinent now, as well as prophetic. And they hold out encouragement.

Of late there has been a tendency to be discouraged about the projected international peace organization, for which the groundwork was laid at Dumbarton Oaks, because of signs of the revival of power politics in Europe—in Belgium, in Italy, Greece and Poland. Events in those places have been somewhat disillusioning.

In a series of speeches advocating organization of the United Nations to keep the peace, Stassen, now a commander, faced very frankly the obstacles and difficulties. He recognized that they must be expected, but he was confident of success in the end.

He saw the world on the eve of a great experiment and adventure very similar to that through which the American colonies went in creating a union out of a string of colonies along the Atlantic coast—colonies so different in many respects, with different histories, different backgrounds, different sorts of people, torn with local jealousies one with another, with tariffs against each other, and with those to the north and south separated farther from each other, considering the slow means of travel and communication in those days, than any part of the world is today from any other.

Yet the colonies found a way, through intelligence, patience, perseverance and faith, despite the scoffers, and there were many.



Stokes

win a victory both for our arms and our principles. Washington and Lincoln never sacrificed principles in search of an easy victory. It can very well be said that if we walk over many wartime bridges with the devil at our side, we will find him at our side when we sit down to work out the peace, and his presence then will be disastrous."

Also he said:

"We must not permit suspicion or dissension to develop between us and the other United Nations."

All very appropriate today.

Stassen pointed out how various leaders in the colonies began, four years before the Revolution, to plan a union of the colonies with creation of the committee of correspondence in Boston in 1772 and how, all through the war they continued "the search for methods of joint action."

Ratification Fight

He also stressed the hard fight, after drafting of the constitution, to get it ratified, with approval by only 11 votes in New Hampshire; by only 10 in Virginia; and the very close contest in New York, where "only the remarkable eloquence and leadership of Alexander Hamilton were able to turn an adverse majority into a slender approval by a vote of 30 to 27." There was only a two-vote margin in Rhode Island, the last to ratify.

"I review these precise facts of our own early history," he said, "to emphasize that our form of government was not suddenly brought forth in complete plans, but grew out of many discussions and trials and proposals. Furthermore, the course of its adoption was not an easy one, and frequently rested on very close votes in tense conventions."

"So it is today. There are many obstacles and difficulties confronting us in endeavoring to work out a government affecting the nations of the world. It is a problem that is neither impossible nor easy of solution. We should neither be discouraged nor should we delay our process of thinking through to the best answers."

No Easy Road

He admonished that "we must not forget that with peace, as with war, there is no easy road to victory."

Stassen also said some things that Allied leaders today, as well as the people, might take to heart:

"We must not sacrifice principles in an attempt to secure an easy victory in the war. To build for lasting peace, we must

STASSEN SIGHTS WORLD AT PEACE

Urges Graduates to Attack Problems

LEWISTON, MAINE—(AP)—Bates college seniors were urged Sunday by Harold E. Stassen, former Minnesota governor, to turn their energies at once to solving social and economic problems of a world "in need of freshness of viewpoint."

Stassen, regarded as a potential Republican presidential candidate in 1948, expressed belief in a commencement address that mankind could "create a world predominantly at peace."

Advising graduates to devote ingenuity and initiative to problems of atomic power and labor relations, Stassen warned "the government of extreme power loses much of individual freedom and productive ability."

The government of free people, he said, "is the most difficult—but is worth it."

Stassen, introduced by Gov. Horace A. Hildreth, received an honorary doctorate of laws.

Unity Not Won--Stassen

By HAROLD E. STASSEN
Former Governor of Minnesota.

The members of the Christian churches of the United States made a very important contribution, through their alert and intelligent interest, discussion and action, to the development of the United Nations Organization and to the overwhelming support of that organization within the United States.

In this movement, the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America was one of the key factors. It co-operated and co-ordinated with the exceptionally able bishops' committee of the Catholic Church and also with the Jewish committee.

It is of extreme importance, however, now that the United Nations Charter has been ratified and the organization has come into being, that the members of the churches do not rest on their oars. We have not won the peace by the mere establishment of the United Nations Organization. We have only won a beachhead in the unending struggle for a just and durable peace.

The existence of the United Nations Organization is definitely a silver lining in the postwar clouds. The purposes of the organization and its structure are entirely consistent with the principles of Christianity.

But the charter is not self-operating. It is only a beginning. And the degree to which these high objectives are realized will depend upon an alert and informed public opinion.

I hope that the churches of America continue to give the vigorous moral backing and sense of direction to the development and growth of the United Nations that they gave to its birth.

One of the specific major problems is that of the administration of the dependent peoples of the world. The provisions of the charter are excellent in this respect.

The churches of America should follow closely the development of the trusteeship council and the reports that are made by the administering members as to the educational, cultural, social, economic and political progress of the peoples in these dependent areas.

The application of a Christian conscience to measure the fulfillment of the agreements of the charter for dependent peoples and the clear strong voice of the church calling to account for deficiencies will be a major factor, not alone in progress for the peoples who are involved, but also in establishing the basis for a just and lasting peace.

The new organization now is entering also into the consideration of the many important problems that arise from the discovery of atomic energy. A United Nations Atomic Commission has been established. This is a good step in the right direction. It must be followed through. What will be the powers of the commission?

tions, the early meeting of the first Assembly, and the initiation of the food and agricultural and the educational, scientific and cultural organizations.

But the events of the world have moved even faster. The Christian church can and it must continue to contribute an alert, understanding, patient and yet vigorous advocacy of progress in the United Nations toward that difficult goal of the brotherhood of man in one world at peace.

Will the veto be permitted to prevent effective action? Will this remarkable scientific discovery be used to advance administration of essential world-wide problems on a world level, or will this historic moment be fumbled and will we drift along again in disorder and confusion? Will we evolve, gradually but definitely, stronger police powers in the United Nations Organization to support a system of justice and of law?

Will the basic human rights that are assured in the charter be defined by a human rights commission? Will there gradually evolve increased recognition throughout the world of the fundamental importance of the right of freedom of worship? Will there be increasing acceptance of both the right to work and the right to speak, of both the right to learn and the right to vote?

Will the basic dignity of the human being, the recognition of which played such an important part in the drafting of the charter, gain increasing recognition as the basis for United Nations policies? These are questions the members of the churches should ask in the months ahead.

The United Nations Organization has moved forward promptly. We are pleased at the rapid ratifica-

Stassen Says No to Tito Bid to Join Probe

NEW YORK — (INS) — Harold E. Stassen today turned down an invitation from Marshal Tito to join with five other prominent Americans in an investigation of alleged Yugoslav aid to Greek guerrillas.

The former Minnesota governor suggested, instead, that the Yugoslav government allow an official commission of the United Nations to observe the border controversy.

Stassen said he had wired his rejection to Yugoslav Ambassador Sava N. Kusanovic after discussing the matter with Secretary of State Marshall and Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), Republican foreign policy head.

He emphasized, however, that his decision was not influenced by the two foreign policy experts. He said:

"I talked the matter over with them because I think they should be informed. They did not influence my decision."

Former Secretary of State Byrnes also rejected a similar invitation from Marshal Tito.

Others invited by Tito were former Treasury Secretary Morgenthau; John Gunther, author; Hanson Baldwin, military analyst for the New York Times, and Dr. Henry Emerson Fosdick, former head of the Riverside church in New York, who turned down the offer early in the week on grounds he was "unable to make it."

Stassen, who leaves for Los Angeles tonight for conferences with Republican leaders, said he will take in the first game of the World Series today as a guest of Ford Frick, National league president.

STASSEN

Continued From Page One

started his delegate-gathering. GOP national committeeman E. L. Mattingly handed him the state's 30 delegates—just like that.

But I learned in Kansas City that, while Mattingly is plenty powerful, there has been wide resentment at his action and the rural press of the state has panned him. Still, Dewey is strong in Missouri and as of now probably would get a majority of its delegates.

It's one of the states where Stassen is well respected, as they put it, and goes over big with the younger politicians — who don't, however, pick the delegates.

Up in Montana, they're sore at Dewey because of what they regard as his insult in offering them New York's 50,000 communists—even if he did it in a spirit of levity.

SNEERS AT DEWEY

In the coast states I found them sneering at Dewey because he hung to Warren like a burr during the governors' conference at Salt Lake City.

Oregon is one of the 15 presidential primary states. Stassen is pretty strong there. He has an eager following of the younger GOP ready to go to bat for him. National committeeman Ralph Cake is very friendly to Stassen.

But Oregon undoubtedly will go along in the coast bloc for Warren. What I think will happen will be that the Oregon delegation of 14 will be for Stassen as second choice.

All those states along there will be for Warren at the start, giving him probably more than 100 delegates. He can control the disposition of the California vote if he pulls out of the race himself after a ballot or two—which, however, he will not be inclined to do if it looks good for him as a compromise candidate.

Whether he can carry Oregon and Washington and the other neighbor delegations along is something that can't be predicted. Nor can anyone say which way he'll jump, if he jumps. Dewey tried

M'CORMICK DENIES M'ARTHUR RUMOR

Publisher's Tokyo Visit Not
Linked With General-for-
President-in-1948 Move

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune, and a vital factor in the Republican Party in the Central West, today squelched rumors that his proposed visit to Tokyo, probably next month, had any connection with the budding boom for General of the Army Douglas MacArthur as a candidate for President on the GOP ticket in 1948.

Asked by THE NEW YORK TIMES if he planned to seek General MacArthur's consent to enter his name in the Illinois preference primaries next April, the Colonel, whose enthusiasm for the Pacific war hero is well known, replied:

"I wouldn't embarrass him. He is the only successful man in the world and he has enough on his hands."

The General, according to Colonel McCormick, has "enemies in the State and War Departments."

In the face of Colonel McCormick's disavowal, however, political observers believed that at least the revival of the 1944 MacArthur-for-President movement in Wisconsin would be touched upon during the publisher's meeting in Tokyo with the General.

This MacArthur boom in the Badger State is headed by Lansing Hoyt, Milwaukee lawyer and former head of the Milwaukee County Volunteer Republican Committee. Mr. Hoyt has expressed confidence that the movement for the General would be revived on a national scale.

Furthermore, Colonel McCormick's Tribune has reported that "grass roots" sentiment for General MacArthur for President "has long been a reality and now is attracting new interest among Illinois leaders."

Colonel McCormick described General MacArthur as "the logical man" to get Wisconsin's GOP delegates. He said he "couldn't conceive" of Wisconsin being either for Governor Dewey or former Gov. Harold E. Stassen, or of the voters there supporting the Truman foreign policy.

Asserting that he has had "pleasant personal relations with Dewey," Colonel McCormick said this of the New York Governor's chances in the contest for the Republican Presidential nomination at the party's Philadelphia convention next June:

"I don't see how he can get stronger than he was three years ago. He doesn't seem to have the personal appeal."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, the Colonel predicted, "would not get more than a complimentary vote" out of that state's delegation to the convention.

Mr. Stassen, an avowed candidate for first place on the 1948

"doesn't represent anything Mid-Western."

The publisher said he "liked" Senator Robert A. Taft "very much" but preferred "to wait and see what he does on his cross-country trip."

In any case, Colonel McCormick expressed the opinion that he was "not at all sure" the Republican Party would be victorious in the 1948 Presidential battle.

"It all depends upon the nominee selected," he commented.

Colonel McCormick disclosed in the interview that his visit to Tokyo was only a part of a forty-day round-the-world trip mostly by the Pan American World Airways system. His departure will not be before Aug. 28. He will be accompanied by Mrs. McCormick. The itinerary includes visits to Honolulu, Midway, Manila, Japan, Korea, Shanghai, Bangkok, Constantinople, Cairo, India, Rome, Lisbon and the Azores. He plans to omit Northern Europe.

STASSEN AIRS PACT VIEWS

U. N. Declared No Guarantee of Peace

Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, declared Monday the United Nations charter was not a guarantee of peace and that the U.N. had eight "strengths and weaknesses."

The U.N. charter was only a beginning in the task of finding a way for nations to live together without recurring wars, Stassen told 8,000 delegates to the 31st annual convention of Kiwanis International in Atlantic City, N. J., Associated Press reported.

Stassen listed these eight "strengths of U.N.:

- 1 Its membership includes an overwhelming portion of the peoples of the world and of the economic, social and military strength of the world.
- 2 It provides for a police force to be furnished by the members and thus recognizes the police force principle on a world level.
- 3 It emphasizes the human rights and the social and economic problems of mankind through the provision for the economic and social council.
- 4 It establishes a machinery of trusteeship which may be used for dependent peoples.
- 5 It provides for a world court as an integral part of the United Nations.
- 6 It grants freedom of discussion and of consideration in the United Nations assembly and in the security council.
- 7 It provides a means of peaceful change through its authorization of recommendations of substance for the settlement of situations or disputes which are a threat to world peace.
- 8 It provides a means of amendment including a method of calling an amending convention at which the entire charter can be considered."

Stassen listed as weaknesses the veto provision, the fact that there is no provision for a truly United Nations police force, the absence of any direct source of revenue, the absence of any authority to require a trusteeship of dependent peoples, the fact that the jurisdiction of the world court is only voluntary, lack of a voting procedure which would properly reflect the members of constituents and the strength and standing of the individual members excepting through the permanent seats on the security council and the veto provision.

Lindy's New Thinking

DURING the fateful years between Munich and Pearl Harbor, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was one of the most influential champions of a policy of national isolation. He persuaded many Americans that we could remain free and at peace by keeping aloof from the great struggle between the Axis and its intended victims.

There have been reports that Col. Lindbergh's views were unchanged by nearly four years of warfare; that the Lone Eagle would re-emerge as a champion of postwar isolation.

Col. Lindbergh proved Sunday that the cosmic developments of recent months have fundamentally altered his thinking.

"In an era which has developed the atomic bomb, and which will develop trans-oceanic rockets capable of carrying atomic bombs," Col. Lindbergh said, "the necessity for world organization for the control of destructive forces is imperative. Only alternative is constant fear and chaos."

Col. Lindbergh prefers the preservation of civilization through world organization to the constant fear and chaos which must result from continued international anarchy, miscalled national isolation.

In taking that stand, Lindbergh, the aviator, lines up with Einstein, the scientist, Stassen, the statesman, and a distinguished company of fearless thinkers here and abroad.

Lindbergh Has Good Company

"The world needed government on a world level before the atomic bomb," Harold Stassen declared in New York Nov. 8. "Now it has become imperative. The concept of absolute nationalistic sovereignty no longer serves the people of this world. It is a barrier that prevents that successful co-operation which every other fact of modern life demands. It is a fertile source of those clashes and frictions that lead to war."

It is heartening to see men of Col. Lindbergh's predilection come around to this way of thinking. We hope Col. Lindbergh will devote to his new concept the same measure of public advocacy and the same talents which prior to Pearl Harbor he used in the opposite sense.

"If war is to be averted," Einstein pointed out in his notable interview in the Atlantic Monthly, "it must be done quickly." The menace of atomic energy, the great physicist hopes, "may intimidate the human race into bringing order into its international affairs, which, without the pressure of fear, it would not do."

If Col. Lindbergh becomes the Apostle Paul of a movement he once opposed, he should make more converts than the first disciples can hope to make.

Stassen 'Rides' Through V

By Lieut. Nate White, U. S. N. R.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25 — Servicemen's opinions on world affairs are not new to Commander Harold Stassen, Flag Secretary for more than two years to Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the Third Fleet. But June 21, as a representative of the United States delegation to the United Nations Conference, he got a full-scale "refresher" from the service people themselves.

What was intended as a "background" press conference on the achievements of the United Nations Conference here for some 75 uniformed reporters from ships and naval and military stations turned out to be a "background" meeting for Commander Stassen and, through him, for the American delegation.

What servicemen expect and do not expect from the United Nations Charter, wrought here in two months of diplomatic give and take, tumbled out in blunt questions from salty bluejackets and battle-veteran marines who paid little attention to the carefully turned phrases of the professional diplomat.

Bluejackets don't often have the opportunity to question a Naval Commander on world affairs. Today, as representatives of their shipmates, they took full advantage of the opportunity. To Commander Stassen's credit, it must be said that he weathered the storm of questions like a seasoned salt.

Much "Off the Record"

Although Commander Stassen explained that he could not speak officially or for direct quotation in service newspapers, this did not hamper the service reporters and editors from asking the questions uppermost in their thoughts. Out of the many questions discussed, a composite study typifying the serviceman's viewpoint on world affairs and peace objectives was crystal clear.

First, the servicemen wanted to know if there is going to be world peace when Japan is defeated, or if they have fought in vain.

They want to know if they can trust the diplomats to make a world charter that will stick, which the nations will utilize.

They want to know how the impact of their views on world organization (the trusteeship question, for instance) can be brought to bear on the governing authority of the United Nations.

They want to know what they can do, having won the naval and military victories, to win the peace victories.

They want to know what are the danger points ahead which face the world and their children's world.

Crystallized Opinion

The discussion following these questions was crystallized as follows:

World peace is much nearer because of the San Francisco Charter, but no charter brings peace. Only the peoples of the world can bring peace. The San Francisco Charter is a tool—and a good tool—to bring this about. The diplomats have shown they can "talk turkey" to each other and harmonize their

fore peace is won and organized resistance to peace is over. Service people must talk world problems. They must thrash out controversial issues in their communities. They must help mold opinion. Eventually communities and nations and governments react to that opinion. This is the democratic way of winning peace.

To the final composite question, "what dangers lie ahead?" no concrete examples were attempted because no one desired to predict or forecast failures, but it was shown that peoples must mature their judgments, that they must not be swayed easily by headlines and irresponsible talk. They must balance their judgment. They must attempt to understand the other fellow and the other country. And they must be willing to go 50 per cent of the way in settling controversies. They must understand that give and take are characteristics of the human scheme and that a mature people can demonstrate their way to sure victory.

Problems to be Solved

In other words, the servicemen must not be disturbed when crises in world affairs occur, but they must learn how to solve the problems. This attitude destroys dangers that lie ahead.

Here are some questions Commander Stassen tucked away in his portfolio to indicate what the service people are thinking. Many of these questions, by their very nature, disclose the fears and hopes of the men and women in uniform:

"How do the United Nations intend to determine an aggression-inclined nation? Can armament for self-defense be distinguished from armament for aggression?"

"When the United Nations Security Council orders a country to supply a police force to quell an international dispute, what will happen if that country fails or refuses to send troops to carry out the orders?"

"Shouldn't something be done officially about the campaign in some parts of the United States press which is anti-Russian in nature?"

"What about fascist-inclined Spain? What will be done about her? Will the United Nations attempt to bring about democratic practices there?"

"What about Argentina, especially if democratic processes do not prevail in her Government?"

To these questions there were

Stassen, Governor To Be Here in June

Will Be Speakers At Meeting of Highway Groups

Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota and an announced candidate for the Republican presidential nomination next year, and Acting Gov. Oscar A. Rennebohm of Wisconsin will be speakers at the joint meeting of the Wisconsin County Highway Commissioners' Association and the Wisconsin County Highway Committee Members' Association here June 10, 11 and 12, it was announced today.

Confirmation of the appearances of the two prominent speakers was received by Gunar O. Bernsteen, Oneida County highway commissioner, and members of the county highway committee—Arthur E. Perkins, Woodruff, chairman; Arthur L. Larson, Rhinelander, secretary; and Joseph Pitlik, Sugar Camp.

The two groups will meet in the Memorial Building and it is expected that more than 700 persons will attend the three-day session. They will hear addresses, participate in discussions on highway construction and maintenance and study reports on current legislative affairs.

Highway department officials from Minnesota, Kansas and Wisconsin will be among other speakers for the three-day meeting, Bernsteen said.

Program Outlined.

As tentatively arranged, the program will begin with registration Tuesday morning, June 10. At the afternoon session there will be welcoming talks by City Manager T. M. Wardwell, County Board Chairman Ervin Guth of Enterprise, Chief of Police Joseph J. Hack and County Highway Policeman Clifford Guilday. Responses will be made by presidents of the two groups.

Gov. Rennebohm's talk will feature the Tuesday afternoon program. Other speakers will include A. J. Thelen, Madison, executive secretary of the Wisconsin County Boards Association; James R. Law, Madison, chairman of the state highway commission; and Dist. Atty. Donald C. O'Melia of Oneida County.

Various problems will be discussed Wednesday morning and afternoon. The banquet will be held Wednesday night, with Stassen's address the feature of the program. Walter Chilsen, Merrill, will be toastmaster.

Further discussions will be held Thursday morning and a program of entertainment will be arranged for that afternoon to wind up the

Stassen Proposes U. N. Be Used to Keep Peace

Bar Association Also Hears Debate on Taft-Hartley Act

From Late Dispatches

Harold E. Stassen, advocating a policy of "plain speaking" in the United Nations, said he believed that neither Russia nor the United States wants war but added "we cannot be completely confident of a continuation of that position," regarding Russia.

The avowed candidate for the GOP presidential nomination told the American Bar association convention at Cleveland, Ohio, that the United Nations assembly must have a direct recognition of the basic clash of ideologies and an open discussion of both economic systems.

"In other words," he said, "the emphasis should be shifted to economic problems and these should be continuously studied and debated."

"The United Nations should be recognized at this stage as an organization that cannot maintain peace by military force, but can only bring to bear moral force. It should endeavor to have the basic competition of systems decided on the economic and ideological fronts rather than by war."

The association also plunged into the controversial field of labor law with a full-dress debate on whether the Taft-Hartley act is a

fair and workable law.

The convention offered itself as a testing ground for what may become one of the key political issues of 1948 by inviting labor lawyers and corporation counsel into a free-for-all in Cleveland's municipal auditorium.

Joseph A. Padway and Lee Pressman, general counsels of the AFL and CIO respectively, were expected to air labor's protests against the act.

●REUTHER—Action by the CIO United Auto Workers international executive board to rebuke President Walter P. Reuther was asked by his three top aids who charged they had been subjected to "unwarranted slanders."

The three—Vice Presidents R. J. Thomas and Richard T. Leonard and Secretary-Treasurer George F.

LABOR FRONT

Shipstead, Stassen Views 'Little Different'--Jorgenson

There is "not much difference" in the positions of Shipstead and Stassen, Dr. Theodore Jorgenson, Northfield, Democratic-Farmer-Labor candidate for Shipstead's senate post, declared in an address at Duluth.

Stassen and Senator Vandenberg of Michigan want to keep the United Nations, "but they do all in their power to destroy the unity of the Big Three, without which the United Nations cannot function," Jorgenson said.

"The outcome of Shipstead's policy is war," he asserted. "The outcome of the Stassen-Vandenberg policy also is war. Only through the unity of the common man can we reach a world basis of peace."

Stassen, meanwhile, addressing a Rochester meeting sponsored by the American Legion, criticized "scoffers" and those who "selfishly seek to curry favor by making demagogic appeals to the prejudices, fears and nationality backgrounds of our people."

"They distort news, they twist speeches and they play up the unfavorable and ignore the favorable," he declared in an apparent reference to Shipstead's speech quoting internationalists in an attempt to prove U.N. a failure.

"The men of little faith are a real threat to lasting peace," he continued. "The men of little courage seek to lead us away from the path of a victorious peace."

"If we give up the peace now, if we pull out from our responsibilities after this hard-won victory, we abandon the peace loving rank and file people of Germany, Italy and Japan to be again at the mercy of the Nazis and militarists in their midst."

Gov. Thye, Republican candidate for senator, addressing Minnesota Federation of Women's Republican Clubs in Minneapolis, said war can be prevented only by "eliminating those who lack



Jorgenson

the courage to go forward to help build the United Nations."

"One man's actions," Thye said, "cannot by themselves destroy the U.N., but they can have the same effect as an eroding stream—wearing little by little into the hard soil of public opinion until serious damage results."

Stassen Favors Easing

✓ Single Power of Veto

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 9 (AP)—Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, frequently mentioned as a Republican candidate for the Presidency, declared here that the UNO gradually should eliminate the single power of veto allowed major nations in the UNO Security Council.

A member of the United States delegation to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco which drafted the UNO Charter, he declared in an address at Michigan State College that under the exact terms of the charter Russia and Great Britain should not have been allowed a veto in recent council debates on the question of the status of Greece and Iran. Those two nations were "interested parties" to the dispute and should have "stepped aside," he said.

Stassen Blasts Palestine Move

Calls It Bid to World 'Anarchy'

ST. PAUL. —(U.P.)— Minnesota's favorite son, Harold E. Stassen, Saturday night criticized sharply the withdrawal of U. S. support of the partitioning of Palestine as an "invitation to international anarchy."

Stassen's attack was contained in a speech prepared for delivery before the state Republican convention, where 1,500 party members pledged to him the state's 25 delegates to the national GOP convention in June.

Referring to the U. S. proposal Friday for a UN trusteeship to replace partitioning of the Holy Land, Stassen branded it "another disgraceful counter-march in our foreign policy . . ."

"The confused change," he said, "is proposed to the security council for the amazing reason that lawless Arab resistance to the United Nations' decision persists."

"What an invitation to international anarchy that turned out to be!"

The former Minnesota governor termed administration handling of global affairs an example of "pedestrian thinking."

"It is distressing and saddening to observe," he said, "that the characteristic of our . . . foreign policy appears to be that when a decision is needed there is delay and confusion . . ."

Stassen hit out at secret decisions and abrupt reversals by the administration on international matters.

"I plead the urgent necessity of open presentation to the American people of the true facts of the world situation, of genuine bi-partisan discussion and constructive agreement, and then of firm support and implementation on a basis of the great moral principles upon which America is founded," he said.

Stassen repeated his assertions that Pres. Truman's requests to congress for selective service and universal military training were "entirely inadequate" to cope with the international situation.

He called again for outlawing of the Communist party, a halt to machinery and electrical apparatus shipments to Russia, a stronger air force, and a "major amending convention to re-write and strengthen the United Nations charter."

WNO

STASSEN ASKS U. S. PEACE ROLE WITH BELIEF IN OUR SYSTEM

SAN FRANCISCO—(AP)—omm. Harold E. Stassen declared Monday night the United States can join other nations to keep peace, without abandoning its own cherished institutions.

The former Republican governor of Minnesota, a delegate to the United Nations conference, spoke at a civic memorial service for the late President Roosevelt.

Stassen said "the enduring tribute to his memory" can come from "a common purpose to win for mankind a century of justice and of peace."

Stassen spoke of differences of opinion on how to form peace-keeping machinery and said foreign-proposed amendments to the original proposals are to be expected.

"I believe in general that we in America should seek a broader and deeper understanding of the peoples and the problems and the way of life of our neighbors throughout the world," he said.

"We should at all times make clear our belief in, our devotion to, and our firm support of our social, economic and political system," he added.



Stassen

July 9, 1945 - F.S. Monitor

American Leadership

America is in the front lines to stay. They can be front lines of war or front lines of peace. What Americans in the front lines of peace can do was seen at San Francisco. There they took a firm lead in keeping regional anti-aggression blocs in line with the over-all system of security.

Another dispute in which the United States exerted a decisive, constructive influence concerned the veto power.

In the solution of the problem of regionalism the United States had to press home upon nations in the American hemisphere that the over-all system must be preserved against the possibility of its being broken up into regional blocs, with the further threat of dispersing Big-Three unity.

In the solution of the veto question it was possible for the United States to take a leading part in persuading Russia to adopt a more liberal interpretation of the Yalta formula as applied to Security Council discussions.

Presumably it was to these achievements that Commander Stassen referred in his Mackinac Island speech. He said:

We must share in the leadership of the world and not attempt to dictate to the rest of the world. . . . It is a role that we followed in the last few weeks at San Francisco. It was the most important factor in bringing that conference to a successful conclusion.

Commander Stassen's plea for a continuance of United States leadership in world affairs thus has two dramatic arguments already provided by history. One is the encouraging argument of the success of the United Nations Conference. The other goes back further, into a darker page of history. The years between the wars were years in which the United States refused to take an active part in world affairs on behalf of the democratic and peaceable way of life among nations. The United States thereby played a passive role for a time which aided the enemies of that way of life.

Today, as Commander Stassen says, Americans are aware of their great power. They need to remain aware of the responsibilities which go with it and which they cannot avoid without injury to themselves and to others. In the Charter they are pledging themselves to share in world leadership. In the building of the Charter they already have seen to some extent what this means.

United Nations

Stassen Asks End of UNO Single Veto

LANSING, MICH.—The United Nations Organization should gradually eliminate the single power of veto allowed major nations in the security council, Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, told an audience at Michigan State college Wednesday night.

Stassen, a United States delegate to the UNO San Francisco conference, said Great Britain and Russia should have "stepped aside" during the recent debates on the status of Greece and Iran.



STASSEN HUDDLES WITH YOUNG REPUBLICANS—Harold E. Stassen talked with a group of Young Republicans at their club in New York Monday. Left to right are Malcolm I. Ruddock, chairman of the club's board of governors; Richard L. Brecker; Stassen, and Alvin E. Heutchy, club president.—AP Wirephoto.

Stassen Asks 1950 World Parley to Strengthen U.N. Peace Power

NEW YORK—(P)—Harold E. Stassen, who helped write the United Nations charter as a United States delegate at San Francisco in 1945, Monday called for a major international conference two years hence to revise and "strengthen" that world group.

The candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, making his first 1948 address in his campaign which began several months ago, pointed out that such a convention could be called "without a veto." He urged the United States to take the lead in convening such a meeting.

BOOST TO HOPE

A 1950 charter revision conference, he said, would "brighten the hopes of peoples everywhere."

The former Minnesota governor who spoke at a New York county Young Republican club luncheon, said "clearly the United Nations needs strengthening."

Stassen described the charter revision conference as the "capstone" of a bipartisan "far-reaching foreign policy" for the United States.

This policy should embody five interim steps, which, he said, could by 1950 result in the inability of Russia "to successfully wage aggressive war, and diminishing com-

CITES MEASURES

The interim steps listed by Stassen:

- Demonstration of the continued success of the American system through "a network of measures" aimed at checking booms and avoiding busts.
- Full support of the Marshall plan for rebuilding Europe.
- Maintenance of a strong military position with increased air power and enlarged research.
- An embargo on shipment to Russia of all machinery and tools which could "become part of a communist war machine."
- Inauguration of "an extensive world-wide campaign of ideas to combat the propaganda line of the communists of Russia" and "to advocate, explain, inspire individual freedom for men everywhere."

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STASSEN URGES SUPPORT FOR UNO

First major responsibility of the United States is to give vigorous, continuous support to the United Nations Organization, Harold E. Stassen said Saturday in Chicago, Associated Press reported.

Stassen lectured before the University of Chicago club on "Responsibilities of victory."

The former Minnesota governor said "the United States and Russia can move forward together in security," because the people of Russia and the United States are genuinely friendly to each other.

He added that the United States should take leadership towards broad world policies in atomic energy and should train and develop leadership in diplomacy for young people entering diplomatic careers.

Stassen to Campaign for UNO

Will Take Battle to Nation; Backs Thye, Youngdahl

By M. W. HALLORAN
Star-Journal Political Writer

Harold E. Stassen proposes to carry the battle for united support of the United Nations Organization, which he helped create, not only to the people of Minnesota but to the people of the other 47 states.

The former governor is determined, to use his own words, "to do everything within my power to prevent a third world war" and is convinced "the best hope of the goal of peace is to develop and strengthen the United Nations Organization and make it serve the people of the world."

That, said the man generally regarded as among the leading presidential prospects, is the reason he decided not to run for United States senator.

He declared his position Thursday night in a press conference and radio address.

But it is his reason, too, he said for heartily supporting Gov. Edward J. Thye, who filed Thursday for the Republican nomination for senator.

"Thye," Stassen declared in the press conference, "I know to be one of those men who was clear thinking and outspoken on world collaboration for peace."

Stassen took a rap at isolationists in his speech but never mentioned Senator Henrik Shipstead whom Thye will have to beat in the GOP primary to get the nomination.

However, he was not backward in the press conference about expressing his opinion of Shipstead—the man who voted in the senate against ratification of the UNO charter, which Stassen, as an American delegate at San Francisco, helped draft.

"I said on the first day I was out of uniform (as a naval cap-

Stassen

STASSEN

Continued from Page 21

tain) that I would not support Shipstead for re-election" Stassen said.

And in answer to a question whether that meant he will not support Shipstead as his party's nominee if he beats Thye in the primary Stassen said:

"That's right."

He said he intended to take a hand in helping defeat men in congress from other states who do not support the UNO but declined to name any names.

Stassen would not go so far as to say he would support Democrat against Republican nominees antagonistic to UNO—and made it clear that this could apply in Minnesota just in case Shipstead is renominated.

He explained that from the very beginning his purpose was not to run for the senate—but would have done so had no other candidate representing his views on the international issue done so.

Stassen also gave Justice Luther W. Youngdahl of the supreme court a pat on the back, saying he would make a worthy successor to Gov. Thye. "He has outstanding ability and is independent, fair, constructive, intelligent, farsighted and constructive," Stassen said in his speech.

* * *

He took note of the reluctance of some to see Thye go for senator "because they like him so well as governor." And he said "Thye has served as governor in an outstanding manner, has been independent of domination from any group of individuals, has stood on his own feet, is alert, vigorous, forwardlooking, not blindly reactionary, not radical—and not isolationist."

And then Stassen said the governor "deserves promotion to the senate," and predicted he would become a leader in framing farm policies.

He said that while he (Stassen) felt his work was elsewhere than in the senate, "it is important that the senator from Minnesota believes in and supports the general objectives" which he outlined.

* * *

He took a dig at Winston Churchill's recent speech when he said:

"The United States must not tie its foreign policy down to any other nation, but develop a definite policy which is its own policy, plainly discussed with its own people, and open and clear to the world."

He hotly resented any implication the current Russian-British argument and other messy world situations are due to the breakdown of the United Nations.

ranged from \$500 to \$1,000.

He said that so far he had not practiced law in his new office in the Pioneer building, St. Paul, but that he might.

When Bill Lawrence, New York Times representative, noted that only Stassen's name was on the door, nothing about "attorney at law," Stassen answered with a

laugh, "Well, I'm a lawyer and this is my office."

He said he would spend most of the next two months getting acquainted again with the people of Minnesota. Presumably he'll do some campaigning for Thye. He said he expected to visit Europe and South America, but didn't know when.

"They show the need of an international organization like UNO," he said.

On the domestic side, Stassen said, "we must have more harmony between labor and capital in America. We must prevent any economic group, labor or capital or agriculture, from being unfairly treated, or from being domineering or dictatorial."

He condemned both extremes, "the disruptive left and the backward-looking right."

* * *

Frankly discussing his personal affairs in the press conference, Stassen said one of his first concerns after leaving war service in the navy was his economic well being.

He referred to his magazine writing and to the 10-weeks of speechmaking which he has just wound up. He gets paid for the writing, of course, and said he had received honorariums for many of his speeches or lectures—mentioning no figures, but it is understood in some instances they

U. N. O.

TEXT OF STASSEN'S SPEECH

'I Frankly Ask You'

Full text of Harold E. Stassen's statement Thursday night to the citizens of Minnesota follows:

Before the war I frequently reported to you frankly on our plans and our problems.

The experiences in this war have given even greater emphasis to the importance of speaking plainly, of not avoiding or ducking the vital questions.

You are entitled to know the facts and to hear the viewpoints about our common problems so that you can then make your own decisions, using this information.

Therefore, straight from the shoulder, this is what I think about the fundamental issues and questions before the people of Minnesota, and this is what I would like to do in these coming months.

I am determined to do everything within my power, first, to prevent a third world war, and, second, to insure happy successful homes for the people as a whole.

CAN REACH OBJECTIVES

Both of these objectives can be attained, but let us not underestimate the difficulties. The rattle of sabers can be heard even now. Hunger and unrest are widespread. Doubts and suspicions and confusion are widespread.

The best hope of the goal of peace is to develop and strengthen the United Nations organization and make it serve the people of the world just as governments of nations and of states and of cities and of towns serve the people within their boundaries.

To do this the United States of America must give firm and strong support in both its statements and its actions to this United Nations organization.

This means that the United States must not tie its foreign policy down to any other one nation but develop a definite policy which is its own policy, plainly discussed with its own people, and open and clear to the world. The internal obstacles to this policy come from small but vociferous minorities in our country, and from lack of understanding, or uncertainty and confusion. The small groups of the extreme left in America with their communist line, cleverly breed suspicion and dissension, and this weakens the United Nations organization.

Likewise the small groups of the extreme right with their reactionary and isolationist opposition to the United Nations blindly endanger our future peace. Clearly the best chance of peace and better conditions for the rank and file peace-loving people of all nations,

of Norway and Denmark and Sweden, of England and Ireland and France, of Russia and Poland and China, of Germany and Finland and Italy, yes, of all of Europe and all of Asia, and especially of America, rests in the success of the United Nations organization as a means of living together without war.

RAPS U. S. ACTIONS

Opposition is expressed to the United Nations organization in various ways throughout America and in other parts of the world. Problems flare up and clashes of viewpoint occur frequently in the world. These should not cause us to despair, but they do emphasize that these first post-war years are the critical years of foreign policy. Much of what we fought for is at stake now in what we do at home and abroad.

Our own government wrongfully acts outside of the United Nations organization and sends protests to Spain and publishes blue books about Argentina without taking these questions up with the other members in the United Nations organization as it should.

It should be clearly recognized that the unsatisfactory world relationships which have developed since VJ-Day emphasize that the world needs the United Nations organization.

This friction is not evidence of the failure of world co-operation and organization. On the contrary these clashes are additional proof of the need of world organization.

If people could live in cities without crime and without disputes there could be no need of police and courts. But we know we need police and courts. If nations could live together with complete harmony and no disputes there would be no need of world organization. We have

learned the hard way at tragic cost, that nations need world organization to settle their disputes. The developments since VJ-Day are further proof of this plain fact.

PEOPLE MUST DECIDE

I believe that the man proposed by people in various parts of the state, and by a number of editors, the Honorable Luther Youngdahl, is such a man. He, too, has outstanding ability. The people have shown their high regard for him by giving him the highest vote of all the supreme court judges. He would be independent and fair and constructive. He is intelligent, far-sighted and courageous. He would continue the strength of the Republican leadership and the good government which Gov. Thye has furnished. I believe that the issues and problems in America and in the world in these post-war years are so grave that Luther Youngdahl should sacrifice the security and honor of his judicial position and give the people of Minnesota an opportunity to decide whether they wish him to carry on in these vital matters as their governor in the state capitol.

Fellow citizens of Minnesota, I have been very frank with you. I need your help on these fundamental issues. I will appreciate your help. I have faith in the people of Minnesota. You are a free people in our economic system. Co-operation of a free people in our economic system results in jobs for the breadwinners in our homes and high production and better conditions for all, and a greater contribution to the welfare of people in other parts of the world.

The moral and religious phases of the happy home, respect for the dignity of man, and the vital importance of individual freedom and liberty must also be emphasized.

In other words the successful and vigorous maintenance and development of the basic American system of economic life in the face of the world wide trends and disturbances is vital to future happy homes and progress in human welfare, both here and abroad.

These are the two great issues of our time. The one involves the political and military and cultural success of many diverse peoples living together in one world at peace. The other involves the economic success of a harmonious free people contributing to the greatest degree to the well being of mankind.

ASKS SUPPORT

These two issues will be primarily decided by the people of America themselves as they listen and read and think and act in these coming months and years.

The actions of administrations and of congress will reflect these decisions of the people. They will be influenced by the public opinion of America.

I want to talk these issues over frankly with the people of the other 47 states of our union and directly oppose those elements which are seeking to undermine and confuse American foreign policy and weaken the American economic system. I wish to study these problems carefully, adding to the experiences which I have had as your governor, in service, and at San Francisco.

I wish to go to the other countries of the world and learn first hand more about their problems and attitudes and their requirements for participating in a healthy world economy which will mean jobs and profits and better conditions for our people and for theirs.

I believe that in this way I can do the most toward strengthening the United Nations organization and preventing a third world war and can do the most

toward the economic well being of the people.

In order to be effective in carrying out this program I need your backing and your help. I frankly ask for it tonight.

I cannot take these steps successfully and speak and meet in the other states and travel and study in the other countries if I am a candidate for or serve in the United States senate.

BACKS THYE

But it is important that the United States senator from Minnesota believes in and supports these general objectives. Therefore, I welcome the filing for senator of the able, forthright governor of Minnesota, Edward Thye. He has served as governor in an outstanding manner. He and Mrs. Thye have given unsparingly of their energy and their devotion to the task they have had. Gov. Thye has been independent of domination from any group or individual. He has stood on his own feet. He has shown excellent judgment. He is alert, vigorous and forward-looking.

He is not blindly reactionary, not radical, and not isolationist. He believes fundamentally in the basic things we have been talking about this evening.

He deserves the promotion to the United States senate and would serve outstandingly in that body, not only on the issues we have discussed, but in addition, he would rapidly become an outstanding and much needed Republican agricultural leader in the senate.

I have noted that nearly everyone agrees that Gov. Thye would make an excellent senator, but some have been reluctant to support him for that position because they like him so well as governor. It is important that the people select and elect the best man they can find to succeed Gov. Thye to carry on in the state capitol in the same splendid man-

Minneapolis Morning Tribune

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1946

STASSEN RAPS UNO

THYE FAVORS WORLD TIES

Governor Campaigns
on International Issue

By WILBUR ELSTON
Minneapolis Tribune Staff Writer

Harold E. Stassen Tuesday strongly defended the United Nations Organization as the "best hope for peace" in a Minneapolis speech regarded as a direct answer to Sen. Henrik Shipstead's Monday night criticism of the UNO.

Speaking before Minneapolis Woman's club, Stassen did not mention Shipstead's name, but answered "those who scoff" at the UNO by declaring "it has in it 90 per cent of the world's resources and 80 per cent of the world's peoples."

Other developments on the senatorial fight were:

● Gov. Edward J. Thye declared he was prepared to campaign on the need for the UNO which he insisted is "our only salvation."

● Stassen flatly denied a rumor the Stassen-Thye forces would put candidates into the field against other GOP incumbents for state office.

SEES HOPE IN UNO

In his Woman's club speech, Stassen declared the UNO "is not weak if there is determination on the part of its members to make it work."

"We must support UNO, not as something that is a guarantee of peace, but as the best hope for peace," he pointed out.

The former governor said the UNO should be used, and disputes should be brought immediately to UNO to bring out the facts and work out just and fair settlements.



MRS. J. FRANK FRASER AND HAROLD E. STASSEN
Former governor discusses speech with Woman's club president

Stassen also pleaded for "open diplomacy," and added:

"Sending the Missouri (battleship) into the Mediterranean and saying at the same time it doesn't mean anything is not the way to build confidence at home or abroad."

WANTS STRONG U.S.

Discussing compulsory military training, Stassen said the "ideal thing" would be to have it abolished throughout the world, but until the UNO is developed the United States must remain strong.

"We do not prove we want peace by making ourselves weak," he said. "There is greater danger in being too weak than too strong."

He also endorsed the proposed U. S. loan to Britain because "if there is going to be any chance of economic success in the world, we have to give the British a chance to build."

The loan is not just a matter of "scooping up the money and dropping it on Britain," he pointed out, but it's like a commercial bank making a loan to a great industry in distress.

Gov. Thye declined to comment directly on Shipstead's speech Monday night in which he referred to the governor as Stassen's "hand-picked" or "substitute" candidate.

But Thye did declare in an in-

terview he was prepared to campaign on the UNO question and insisted the people of Minnesota no longer were interested in isolationism but wanted to know what is going to happen in international affairs.

Thye also declared the UNO should include a police force strong enough to enforce its authority on any world power, but declined to comment on the Russian situation. He said he would give his international views in detail in coming addresses.

DENIES RUMOR

Stassen flatly denied the rumor around state capitol halls that the Thye-Stassen forces might back candidates against other Republican incumbents, and pointed out he personally was only encouraging likely GOP candidates to file for congress in the third and fourth districts now occupied by Democratic-Farmer-Laborites.

'SCOFFERS'

Stassen reiterated he is encouraging younger candidates and veterans to file for office throughout the country, but even in Minnesota's third and fourth districts he isn't planning to endorse anyone.

The rumor had implied the same forces backing Thye for senator and Judge Luther Youngdahl for governor would put up candidates—including some war veterans—against such old-time office-holders as Treasurer Julius Schmah and Secretary of State Mike Holm.

Strengthening the rumor is the fact at least a half dozen service men still in the Pacific have asked for affidavits of candidacy. Most of them said they were going to seek state or congressional office. Veterans already have filed for state treasurer and the railroad and warehouse commission.

A prominent Stassen-Thye supporter pointed out his group always had gone down the line with the Republican office holders, but admitted that view might change if some of the incumbents came out for Sen. Shipstead.



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