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UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE ON INTER-
NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

2ND LIEUTENANT HYMAN HERMAN,
O-2001156,
HEADQUARTERS COMMAND, ETOUSA,
APO 887, c/o POSTMASTER,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA

MAY 15, 1945

MY DEAR LIEUTENANT HERMAN:

THE RECEIPT IS ACKNOWLEDGED OF YOUR LETTER OF APRIL 22, 1945, ADDRESSED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE COMMITTEE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, IN WHICH YOU EXPRESS YOUR DESIRE TO RECEIVE INFORMATION AS TO HOW YOU MAY APPLY FOR A POSITION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

YOU NO DOUBT KNOW THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COURT AND THE ADOPTION OF THE STATUTE UNDER WHICH IT WILL FUNCTION ARE QUESTIONS WHICH ARE UNDER CONSIDERATION AT THE PRESENT TIME. UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE COURT IS CONSTITUTED THERE IS NO PROPER PERSON TO WHOM YOU MAY APPLY. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT WHEN THE STATUTE IS ADOPTED THERE WILL BE A REGISTRAR CONNECTED WITH THE COURT AND YOU SHOULD DIRECT YOUR APPLICATION TO HIM.

I SHOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY THANKS FOR YOUR INTEREST IN THE CONFERENCE AND FOR YOUR WISHES FOR THE SUCCESS OF THIS IMPORTANT UNDERTAKING.

SINCERELY YOURS,

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL:

T. T. MCCROSKY

T. T. MCCROSKY
INFORMATION OFFICER

IS:IOCU:ETChase:HM

Print the complete address in full below in the plain letters, and your return address in the space provided in the upper left corner. Write this in plain letters, and your return address in the space provided in the upper left corner.

FROM: **Mr. Hyman Hershman**
8-20011736

TO: **Personnel Director**

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH CONGRESS
San Francisco Conference
San Francisco, California

Hyman Hershman
217 AUS

(SENDER'S STAMP)

SEE INSTRUCTION NO. 2

(Sender's complete address above)

Sir: I seek information regarding the necessary qualifications for personnel who will be working with the Administration of Civil Justice. The my services for the present and near future are up, I hope some day in peace the further directing efforts toward solidifying these varied areas for new, seek at work.

I am a member of the New York Bar; graduate of H. H. University, School of Law - LL.B. 1941, age 27, married. I have been in the Army two years, eighteen months of which have been spent in active service. I have been in the Army Judge Advocate of the Special Court, and have been in the Judge Advocate of the Special Court, and have been in the Judge of Operations. I speak French and am willing to travel anywhere in the world.

If you feel there is a possible place in your contemplated organization for one with my background, please open kindly. I would all information regarding financial application, etc. I wish you all success in building a firm and lasting moral security organization, I remain

Respectfully Yours,

Hyman Hershman

217 AUS

City of the United States

Oct 5, 1942

HAVE YOU FILLED IN COMPLETE ADDRESS AT TOP?

HAVE YOU FILLED IN COMPLETE ADDRESS AT TOP?

REPLY BY

V-MAIL

18

May 12, 1945.

My dear Mr. Hall:

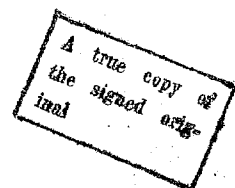
I wish to acknowledge the receipt of a large number of copies of the pamphlet entitled "Let Germany Earn the Peace" by Samuel Grafton and presented to the United Nations Conference with the compliments of the New York Post.

Permit me to thank you for this evidence of your interest in the task undertaken at San Francisco. These pamphlets have been made available to all interested parties in the Information Office of the Conference.

Sincerely yours,

Alger Hiss
Secretary General

Mr. Robert M. Hall,
President and General Manager,
New York Post Syndicate,
75 West Street,
New York 6, New York.



77M/ *[Signature]*
IS:100U:IMStone:NS



THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Acknowledge
Standard Letter
No Dist'n's
(We were given
several hundred
of these)

FOREWORD

Once again, as in Abraham Lincoln's day, the time approaches when it is necessary for that government of the people, for the people, and by the people, to declare peace terms to those who have tried unsuccessfully to cause it to perish from the earth.

The principle, "government of the people," states a basic truth. It is for the people who constitute the government of the United States to say whether Germany shall have a hand in our soft peace. We will say it with a good conscience. We will save it by our hands, by our decisions, without reliance on the sword.

Thus, our decision will affect the most important, most momentous of events we will ever have the opportunity to witness. A wise decision will lead to the prevention of the catastrophe of World War I. A wrong decision will narrowly avert the fate between the possible cause of World War II and the occasion of World War I. Our decision may even provide the cause for World War II to occur again, and much more.

Being not only an informed people, citizens, wise decisions, the New York Post Syndicate is presenting in this book several plans, which in a broad sense led to formulating the peace with Germany.

The most contentious formal plan for dealing with Germany was announced in September 1947 by Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury for the United States. Barring any plan proposed by Germany, he converted into a predominantly agricultural country by 1948 and 1949 the Ruhr, heart of her heavy industry, and distributing to other nations its production of machinery and coal.

This plan has been widely attacked and as warmly defended, according to the point of view on two basic questions: (1) Will it plausibly or unlikely prevent the rapid economic stabilization of Europe generally, and (2) will the overall rate of economic stabilization within this plan be due to the relatively known Germany help or to the uncertain reaction of Europe? Quite naturally, the author and his supporters believe in the negative side of both of these questions.

Mr. Samuel Granton, columnist, author, and commentator, has been selected to provide a series of column articles, the most interesting and thought-provoking, and offered by any financial source except, perhaps, the equally controversial *Wall Street Journal*. Mr. Granton's views have been striking ever since he began in Europe and Asia, as well as, in this country, because of the simplicity of the source of his conclusions. He takes issue with the most astigmatism toward the Germans, some of adding them to the full responsibility of their own culture and working out a proper platform, some of which is not acceptable. With the last of the German and Jews of the Nazis to do his does not stand in any way with the basic soundness of the idea, because, in the meantime, the United Nations will be in control under a misuse term.

The New York Post has recommended very serious consideration for both the Grafton plan and the Morgenthau plan. In some form each can be useful within the framework of the other.

Note: A brief biography of Mr. Simuld Cranton appears on the inside back cover of this book.

**WHAT KIND
OF PEACE
SHALL WE
MAKE WITH
GERMANY?**

by Samuel Grafton

This book originally appeared in serial form in the
NEW YORK POST
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**BIOGRAPHICAL Sketch of Samuel Grafton
INSIDE BACK COVER**

CHAPTER ONE

We're Fresh Out of Peace Treaties

There is, actually, no reason why we should sign a peace treaty with Germany for ten, fifteen or even twenty years after the defeat of Hitler. Most of the legal and constitutional difficulties barring prompt use of American force to prevent future German aggression simply evaporate if we substitute the idea of a long armistice for that of a formal peace. It seems to me that the best way to make sure this war really ends is not to end it.

If, then, Germany should violate any of the armistice provisions, military force could promptly be brought into play against her. No new declaration of war would be needed. It will be the same war.

Let's Let the War Go On

Let the war, as a legal concept, simply go on indefinitely, in the form of an armistice. It would be a war in which there was no shooting, and that will, after all, be pleasanter than the last peace, which was so often interrupted by the sound of firearms. There is no reason why every war must promptly be followed by a formal peace treaty. That is merely an assumption which we have all accepted and swallowed without much examination.

A peace treaty is an extremely valuable document to a defeated nation. It sets it up in business again. We gave Germany a peace treaty out of hand, last time; she promptly proceeded to spit upon it; she bent all her energies to skillful violation of it. This time, let us make her use her might and guile for a generation merely to obtain for herself what she so despised on the previous occasion.

Make Germany Work for Peace

In effect, let us make Germany, too, like every other nation on earth, work for peace. Before the long armistice were over, Germany would have come to value peace, formal peace, as deeply as any nation has ever valued it, and once she had obtained that long-delayed and precious legal instrument, she would cherish it with a wholly new appreciation of its beauties.

What Kind of Peace Shall We Make With Germany?

The long armistice would be self-enforcing, to a considerable measure, for any German who violated its terms, and thereby further postponed the consummation of peace, would draw upon himself the attention of the entire German nation. No hero he, this time; but a marplot, who prolongs the war.

To German queries as to when we propose to make a final peace, our answer might well be: "Take your time, pal. No hurry. Make a somewhat better Germany, and we shall see what we shall see." I confess that I relish a certain touch of diabolism as well as of democracy in a scheme of things which would place upon Germany the burden of solving the German problem.

The Long Armistice

A long armistice, in place of a formal peace treaty, would profoundly alter the dynamics of the relationship between Germany and the rest of the world. There could be no German revisionist movement, because there would be nothing to revise; Germany could hardly beg for a peace treaty, and denounce it, at the same time. Instead of a Germany trying to see how far she could go without provoking a declaration of war, we would have a Germany trying to discover what she must do to end the war.

Meanwhile, the Allies would remain, in truth, Allies, for Germany's unconditional surrender would merely mean the end of shooting, not the end of the war. The war would continue in the form of an armistice. That, in point of fact, is what actually happened last time, only we did not know it was an armistice. This time we would know, and we would realistically call it that. This war would end only when a Germany had at last evolved which was fit to make peace, and could be trusted to make peace. And can it really end before that day?

CHAPTER TWO

Don't Call It Peace

The best defense against future German aggression is simply to continue the present war, after the shooting ends; to continue it in the form of an indefinite armistice, without concern as to whether it lasts ten, fifteen, or even twenty years.

It seems fairly clear that we must throw out of our current thinking the perspective of a formal and final peace treaty with the German nation; discussion of such a treaty is like discussion of a marriage contract with a boy who has still to be born, to go to school, and to grow up.

Shooting Stops, but War Goes On

The concept of a permanent armistice merely puts into legal form what has been the actual fact of the relationship between Germany and the rest of the world for the last thirty years. For nine of those thirty years, or almost one-third of the period, Germany has been engaged in active, shooting war with most of the rest of the world. For six additional years, 1933 to 1939, she has manifested a malignant and unconcealed hostility toward other nations. For fifteen of these thirty years, therefore, the relationship between Germany and the world has been one of war, or incipient war. The proposal for a permanent armistice is a proposal that we stop calling such a state of affairs peace, and that we call it what it is.

The thought is, that the best we have to offer Germany is an armistice, until a new Germany arises, with which the world can safely conclude a formal peace. The answer to the threat that Germany may immediately begin to plan a new war is that we will not let her out of this one. The shooting stops, but the war goes on.

Under such an arrangement, Germany would not be inclined to make little experiments in hostility, to see how far she could go without provoking a declaration of war; for the existing declarations of war would remain in effect, and German violations would be put down as routine by Allied field commanders.

What Kind of Peace Shall We Make With Germany?

The Permanent Armistice

The purpose of this procedure would be to allow time for the emergence of a Germany which shall be thoroughly sick of war, and anxiously desirous of stable peace. When such a Germany does arise, the signing of a formal peace treaty with her will then be only a reduction to writing of a satisfactory state of affairs already achieved; instead of the expression of a pious hope. The time for a formal peace treaty would arrive naturally, in due course, and when it came, the treaty itself would be a mere formality, rather than an hysterical, a priori, whipping together of gadgets and incantations.

Germany has patiently taught the world that its normal relationship with it is one of the war. The policy of a permanent armistice would be a sign that we have learned that lesson, and accept it. It can be an amiable armistice, if Germany proves amiable. But the continued existence of a formal state of war would teach Germany that peace must be worked for; that Germany cannot hope, continually and automatically, to receive peace, each time, as a reward for having waged war.

Through War to Peace

The great question in German politics will then be how to get out of the war, how to transform the long armistice into a peace; and it will be a salutary change to compel Germans to debate the question of how to make a peace, rather than how to break one. We may then legitimately hope that the new heroes of German politics will be men who will come forward with plans for a general reconciliation with the world.

It will be seen that this approach is profoundly democratic, in that it actually leaves the question of Germany's future to the Germans. And who will say that a generation of formal, declared war with a real peace at its end will not be wholesomer far than our previous experience with a generation of false peace, and war at its end?

CHAPTER THREE

Let Us Wait for the Facts

The proposal for a long armistice with Germany, rather than a peace treaty, an armistice of even ten, fifteen or twenty years' duration, would allow for a certain wholesome flexibility in the world's relationship with Germany. We could make an initial attempt to set up a sound economic base for the German nation; if that failed, we could revise the plan, or adopt another, without the bewildered and awful feeling that the sacred terms of a sacred treaty had been violated, and that the peace had been a failure.

No More Midnight Inspirations

The worst of a formal peace treaty is that it attempts, without experiment, and in advance of the facts, to solve all problems. But once the formal treaty is written, it becomes our only basket, and all our eggs are in it; it develops a mystic value of its own; and we have to defend it, even after we have lost confidence in it.

A treaty is the basic law of the land, but it is a form of law not subject to amendment, except by such hysterical processes as led to the grudging Dawes and Young plan revisions of last time. The policy of an indefinite armistice would give the world time to make several tries at the economic re-establishment of Germany; when, finally, a condition of stability had been reached, the writing of a peace treaty would be merely the making of a transcription from reality. Whatever plan had proved practical would become the basic plan of the final, formal peace.

The policy of a long armistice would allow us to try out several alternate "peace plans," if necessary, and that is substantially better than committing ourselves, a priori, and forever, to the midnight inspirations of some nervous and haggard conference.

Call It an Armistice

We have been frightening ourselves for years with our own talk about the horrid danger of "losing the peace"; but we have made most of these difficulties for ourselves, by setting up the doctrine that we must have a formal treaty at the outset; that we have only one chance to make a good peace, one solemn and awful throw of the dice. But we cannot "lose the

What Kind of Peace Shall We Make With Germany?

peace" if we continue the war, in the form of an armistice of unlimited duration.

The policy of a long armistice would keep us, here in America, on our toes to maintain the peace; it would not have the effect of lulling us into that long sleep into which formal peace treaties have a way of wafting our unimaginative and idealistic republic. I use the word "idealistic" in its worst meaning, of course, to express our wonderful faith in formalities and gadgets and in the surface appearances of things.

A formal peace treaty would be the isolationists' one-way ticket out of Europe; not the beginning of a chapter of international collaboration, but the end of one.

We do tell ourselves that, even after the peace treaty, we shall have to watch Germany closely, we shall have to keep her from building munitions of war, we shall have to supervise her international conduct and tendencies. This necessity for close supervision, these dark stigmata of suspicion and distrust, are not the characteristics of a peace; they are the characteristics of an armistice. Let us call it an armistice. We shall be more likely to do what we should, if we call things what they are.

Let Us Wait for the Facts

Thus, though the shooting stops, the war continues, and as against Junkerdom's restless passion for planning the next war, let us oppose democratic stubbornness in refusing to terminate this one. If a new Hitler should appear in Germany, he could be handled as routine by Allied field commanders, without need for a special blessing by Senator Burton K. Wheeler. Contrariwise, if, under these pressures, a Germany emerges in a comparatively short time which can be trusted to keep the peace, we can shorten these perspectives.

But let us wait, this time, for the facts. Though that should take twenty years, it would not be too long. Let us move into the house of peace when the house is built, and tested; let us not, as last time, make a magpie's nest for ourselves among the blueprints.

CHAPTER FOUR

Peace First, and Then the Treaty

The policy of a long armistice with Germany, an armistice of decades, if necessary, rather than a formal peace treaty, would compel both sides to approach the postwar problem with a heightened sense of realism. There are certainly men in Germany today who are only waiting for the peace treaty to be written, so that they can make political livings for themselves forever after by denouncing it. We do not know the names of this new cast of characters, but that they will appear is certain; give them a formal, final peace treaty, and you give them careers, careers of revisionism and denunciation.

The Next German Hero

Surely we know enough about the easy demagogy of revisionist politics to be certain that the first German who denounces the new treaty, the morning after it is written, will become a national hero.

To present the Germans with a blank, instead; to offer them only the barren nothingness of a permanent armistice, an empty space which they must fill in with their own ideas, if they have any, is the only procedure which can compel the Germans to come to grips with the ultimate question of their relationship with the world.

Versailles made it rather too easy for the sinister figures in German politics; they did not have to try to solve Germany's problems; it was enough to be against Versailles, and to shoot in the streets those Germans who had found themselves compelled to sign it.

A Winter Among the Commas

We must proceed this time under a schedule of operations which makes the formal peace treaty a remote objective, to be achieved only after Germany shall have thrust forward men and movements fit to make a treaty; so that when treaty-time finally comes, the entire German nation will be eager for it, and so that the unknown German statesman of the future

What Kind of Peace Shall We Make With Germany?

who finally succeeds in establishing a treaty relationship with the rest of the world will be the true German national hero, one for whom the Germans will build statues, and after whom they will name streets.

We have our own supply of Congressional demagogues, too, who have long promised themselves a party when the peace treaty is presented to them, a wonderful winter of revelry amid the commas and semicolons.

There are Americans, too, who will find it pleasanter and easier to base their careers on attacking a document, rather than on solving the problems of the real world.

The policy of a more-or-less permanent armistice, instead, during which we can actually try out our peace plans for Germany, rather than risk everything on writing one plan in advance, like a prophecy, will enforce a higher realism upon such men.

Peace First, and Then the Treaty

We can thus gain experience in living with successive German governments and movements, and, when, finally, a condition of stability has been attained, that will be the peace. It will only be necessary to write down on paper what has been proved in practice. The policy of the long armistice would permit us to avoid armchair philosophizing, a priori reasoning, and also, meaningless harshness toward the conquered; it would enable us to draw a line between punishment and reconstruction, handling each separately, and avoiding the messed and agitated tangle of the two which customarily makes up a peace treaty.

Let us not, this time, cry: "Peace! Peace!" until we know we have peace. This time let there be peace first, and then the treaty, rather than the treaty first, and then the war.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH GERMANS?

by Samuel Grafton

What Shall We Do With Germans?

CHAPTER ONE

The Final Battle of The War

It seems to me we are going to run into serious trouble if we depend on "trials" after the war to rid the world of axis leaders, great and small. What will keep us going until the job is done?

A spirit of revenge? But the revenge motive (as Somerset Maugham once brilliantly pointed out) is an anachronism in western life. The lust for revenge is no longer a respectable emotion among us; our writers haven't dared use it as a motive in fiction or drama for decades. The last great revenge play was "Hamlet," and it took Hamlet five acts to make up his mind, and then he bungled it.

Must We Have Trials?

Louis Nizer's book, "What to Do With Germany," proposes trials of axis leaders and axis criminals; and yet the most persuasive section of this fine book is that which shows how completely we failed to go through with our proposed trials after the last war. Mr. Nizer outlines a more efficient system of courts and judges this time. But even he, a sound legal scholar, draws the line at depending on trials for the 5,000 top Nazis. He asks that they be executed out of hand, as a condition of the armistice.

We have a tendency to slide into legalistic arguments about the "trials" of axis war leaders. These are arguments about the form of things. We must not forget the content of our problem, more important than the form. The content of our problem is that we must break the political power of the axis leaders and subleaders forever.

Make It a War Aim

Our problem is not to try them, not to judge them, but to smash them; to smash them as a condition of our own survival, now and after the war. The very concept of a trial shows that we suspend judgment. Or, if we do not suspend judgment, we are insincere in talking of trials, for a trial is a suspension of judgment. I do not want to see the leading elements in axis

What Shall We Do With Germans?

countries tried as criminals; I want to see them destroyed as enemies.

Their destruction, political or physical (either will do), should not be a separate, post-war issue; it should be encompassed as an act of war, as a part of the war, as a condition of bringing the war to an end.

I don't know whether we are entitled to sit in judgment on our fellow-creatures or not, but I do know we are entitled to fight our mortal enemies. The permanent exile, or imprisonment, of at least 100,000 members of the leading circles in Germany, and equivalent numbers in Japan and Italy, should be one of our war aims, an unchangeable war aim, not subject to trial. This would be a clean and honest act of war, in line with the morality of war, which is the destruction of the enemy by force.

The War's Last Battle

This would seem to me far more honest than to try to invent courts, and to write statutes, after the offenses complained of. In line with this view, I do not care whether Hitler is considered a criminal or not; I know he is a military objective.

These exiles should be ordered as a simple act of military government, the removal of dangerous persons. A guard should be set up over them, wherever they are sent. No doubt many Poles, for instance, would be willing to establish such a uniformed guard as an honorary, life-time service. We should dismantle the fascist political apparatus as unemotionally and as automatically as we propose to dismantle the fascist armies and war plants. There seems to me no room or need for trial procedure in any of these areas.

Perhaps the Germans themselves, knowing this to be one of our war aims, might oblige us by rising and disposing of the 100,000 before we arrived. Well and good, those Germans who did our work would show themselves to be on our side. But this job must be done, either as an act of revolution or an act of war; as part of the war; as that which gives meaning to the war. This will be, in effect, the final battle of the war, and we cannot separate it from the war without losing it.

CHAPTER TWO

How To Lose In The Last Round

If we set up a system of courts to try axis war leaders, great and small, these leaders will, of course, become prisoners immediately the armistice begins. They will be subject to the mercies of these courts. But they will also be entitled to the protection of these courts.

Oddly enough, therefore, the first administrative result of any system of "trials" for axis leaders will be to save their lives. Our courts, however constituted, will have to insist that their dignity and orderly routine be respected. Revolution against fascists will become contempt of court.

The Day Will Pass

There is no way out of this dilemma if we insist upon "trials" for the one hundred thousand or so leading members of the Nazi apparatus. Our soldiers, storming into Germany for the destruction of fascism, will find thrust upon them the final, ironic function of becoming a police squad to protect the fascist leaders from harm.

We know that moments of deep, popular excitement, when the political imaginations of men are really stirred, when they are really ready to make fundamental changes, are rare and brief; perhaps a day in a century. A system of "trials" for axis leaders will make revolution illegal on the only day on which it could possibly happen. The moment will pass. The cold routine of ordinary Mondays and Thursdays will succeed. The passage of a year will save half of the one hundred thousand leading Nazis from punishment; the passage of two years will save almost all of them.

The very essence of the "trial" plan is its postponement of the critical decision; and every criminal lawyer knows the enormous value of postponement.

There Is a Compromise

The only possible compromise, therefore, between our own desire for order, and the desire of the plain people of Europe to be rid of their fascists,

What Shall We Do With Germans?

is to make the immediate and permanent exile of 100,000 members of the leading circles in Germany one of our war aims; an act of war, a part of the war, a condition for bringing the war to an end.

It may be asked why I suggest instant and automatic exile, instead of trial and potential death sentences. That is because I am not impressed by our ravings and fumings; I do not believe we ever shall, or even can, methodically kill 100,000 human beings in time of peace. I ask that we stick to the possible, and do it, rather than reach for the impossible, and fail.

I ask that we dismantle fascism systematically, by socially tolerable and socially permissible means, rather than give ourselves the luxury of dreaming up all manner of horrid, violent ends for fascism, only to come out of our own emotional stew refreshed, purged, and ready to let it pass without really doing anything.

An Inseparable Part of the War

I know that the fascists of Germany will be much more horrified by a proposal for cool and methodical exile, as a condition of the armistice,

CHAPTER THREE

Only History Can Teach The Germans

If I were asked to become a teacher in the German schools after the war, I would insist on using "Mein Kampf" as a text-book. I would make the little Germans in my class memorize the entire volume, page by page. I know they would hate me, as a foreign teacher imposed upon them by force, and so I would try to make them hate "Mein Kampf," too. I would make them sick of it, as well as of me.

I exaggerate, I spoof, yet this seems to me at least as practical as any other scheme for "educating the Germans" I have come across. Who are the golden minds among us, serene, poised, with all problems solved, ready to do the educating? Shall we tell the Germans how capital and labor ought to deal with each other? But we are still in the process of solving that one for ourselves. We haven't found an answer for home use yet, let alone for

What Shall We Do With Germans?

A new way of life does not start in the schools; schools merely reflect whichever way of life already exists. We Americans are not democratic because we have democratic schools; we have democratic schools because we are democratic. Schools sum up the answers which society has reached. But society must first reach the answers, of and by itself.

We are already putting the Germans through one important educational experience, by beating them. We are already teaching them a great lesson, the lesson of the failure of fascism. That is truly how a society learns. I suggest that in our approach to the German people, we build on this beginning. I suggest that we address the German people in the following terms:

"Germans! We are going to exile many thousands of your leaders. We are going to occupy Germany. We are going to dissolve your state; you are not to have army, navy, munitions factories, or foreign policy. As for the rest, we say this to you:

They Must Solve Us

"We do not love you, we do not hate you. You are caught in a certain historical predicament. Very well, then, get out of it, as best you can. It is not our problem. It is your problem. Try to solve your problem. We promise you nothing. Run your schools as you please. If you pick unsuitable teachers; very well, you will pay the penalty; the occupation will be prolonged.

"It is your problem, we cannot solve it for you; we do not intend to try. Your past mistakes have placed you in a predicament, out of which, it so happens, you can emerge only by convincing us and persuading us that you can be trusted. You are not our problem, for we intend to make ourselves safe against you, whatever happens. But we are your problem. You must solve us.

"Very well, then, solve us. It is you who must answer the hard questions, not we. It is a matter of indifference to us whether you succeed in answering them, or not. It is up to you, whether you care to face the ultimates at last and whether you care to think your way through your predicament."

CHAPTER FOUR

The "Hard" Way or The "Soft"

Let us start with the question of whether we are at war with the German people, or only with their leaders. The question answers itself. We are at war with whomever is at war with us. Thus if a little German jungfrau is stuffing machinegun belts for Hitler, we are at war with her, even if she is only 17, even if she is as cute as apple pie, and even if she has never had a political idea in her life.

I go further: There may be a German worker, polishing artillery shells, who secretly hates fascism; who in his heart of hearts, loves democracy and prays every night for Hitler's downfall. Are we at war with him? The answer is obviously, yes. This is not a Chekhov war. We are not interested in a people's secret thoughts, but in the work of their hands. If their hands help Hitler, they are our enemies, though their hearts be breaking.

Shall We Be Soft or Hard?

Now, it has been suggested that a "soft" attitude toward the Germans may encourage them to make a revolution; that is, if we promise to feed them after the war, to let them run their own affairs, if we guarantee their independence, they may be stirred to an uprising. This is the "bait" theory, which holds that revolutions are obtained the way mice are trapped, with a bit of cheese. Actually, the "soft" attitude only relieves the pressure on the German people.

If we are going to be amiable, anyway, after our victory, then the Germans may safely continue to brood about life and polish artillery shells.

Oddly enough, the mechanical adoption of a "hard" attitude has much the same effect. If conditions are going to be intolerable after the war, if we are going to kill, sterilize, partition, etc.; then, again, there is no reason for the Germans to act. If the matter is out of their hands, then it is out of their hands, and that is that.

Let the Germans Solve It

All our specific plans, therefore, from partitioning Germany to teach-

What Shall We Do With Germans?

ing in the German schools, are a little silly, because they relieve the German people of the necessity of making a choice. If it doesn't matter what they do, then it doesn't matter what they do, and there is no need for them to do anything.

Our planning, hard, soft and medium rare, merely cushions the Germans against reality, and encourages them in their inertness. We are forever "filling in the future" for the Germans. We break our heads over such questions as "Are there any good Germans? Are the Germans a sick people? Are they incurable? Can they be re-educated? Who shall teach in their schools?"

No Way to Teach

But it is the Germans who must be made to break their heads over these questions. It is precisely by straining against these problems, by struggling with them, that the Germans will re-educate themselves, if at all. We cannot reform the Germans by answering these questions for them, any more than we can teach a child algebra by doing its problems for it.

So, our first step in solving the German problem is to make the German people face it, to give them a sense of the blankness of their own futures, to convince them that their futures are not "filled in," but empty, beyond the merest police surveillance; that if they want something more than that, they had better, in their loneliness, and faced by our indifference, go to work on the problem.

What should our "attitude" be toward the mass of the German people? It should be that we have no attitude. If they want us to distinguish good Germans from bad Germans, they had better find some way of establishing the distinction themselves.

CHAPTER FIVE

Not "Hard" Not "Soft," But Democratic

Our attitude toward the Germans should not be that we propose to solve their problems, but that we have no solutions and intend to leave them unsolved.

This may seem heartless, but it is also honest. For, in actual fact, we have no solutions. We have a solution only for our own problem, which is to smash the fascist power. Our solution of our own problem will necessarily leave all manner of loose ends dangling. Where shall Germany sell her goods? Who shall run whatever governing functions we leave to the Germans? Who shall teach in the German schools? It seems like a formless and uncomfortable future for Germany, it is prickly with questions.

But we are not in the tying-up-loose-ends business: we are in the smash-fascism business. Let us say frankly that we know the answer only to our own problem, which is to make ourselves safe.

To leave the Germans thus, naked on the side of the moon, facing reality, facing ultimate responsibility for their own futures; this should be our attitude, our only attitude toward them. For there is no educational process we could devise for them which would be half so rich as to compel them to fill in, for themselves, the empty spaces of the unknown future that gapes before them.

If we set up a complicated plan for the Germans, complete down to democratic indoctrination in the kindergartens, then we give the Germans something to fight; we give them, in effect, a rallying point; we give them slogans. The new German leaders will then not have to have plans of their own; it will be enough to be against our plan. For this and other reasons, I would give the Germans no plan at all, beyond the merest police surveillance; I would give them a round, ripe nothing, and bid them fill it in.

Perhaps, under these challenging pressures, it will occur to them that they had better convince us that there are two kinds of Germans, "good" and "bad." If so, it is their problem to make us believe that. It is not up to us to disentangle one kind of German from another; it is up to the Germans

What Shall We Do With Germans?

to disentangle themselves, possibly by making a revolution before the war ends.

It is not the United Nations' job to solve all German problems; it is up to the Germans to solve the United Nations problem.

Let us say the war ends, and they have made no revolution. Very well, we continue our same challenging attitude. (It is one of its merits that it is equally serviceable for war or peace.) We occupy Germany, concentrating on our military safety. That is our problem, and we will solve it. The Germans will have shown a certain incapacity by not removing their own top fascist leadership. We accept this German demonstration of incapacity. We dissolve German state organs, and we police the German nation.

No, not the German nation; for it is no longer a nation; we police the German land. If the Germans want a nation, it is up to them to invent one.

What about foreign trade? What about schools? If these questions pinch, let the Germans meet, let them talk, let them sit in their rooms and stare at reality; let them make offers. It is not up to us to specify the size of the postage stamps in Utopia. It is for the Germans to grapple with the future, if they want a future. Should they choose to play silly games, to flaunt nationalist flags, as they did last time, we shall take appropriate measures to prove to them that such exercises are not solving their problem.

We do not know whether the Germans can find solutions. But let us be honest. We do not know whether we can find them, either. If our attitude forces the Germans to realize the meaningfulness of their actions or non-action, now and after the war, we shall have made a contribution; we shall have forced the Germans back into the community of men seeking their way.

It will be seen that this approach is neither "hard" nor "soft." It is profoundly democratic, in the sense that it concedes that what people do is important, that their decisions and actions really matter. We avoid the absurd postulate that we know the answers.

CHAPTER SIX

The Danger of The Unfinished War

During war we think of the top German fascists as deadly enemies who must be destroyed. What reason, if any, exists for changing this attitude the moment peace arrives?

Must we, on that day, stop thinking of German fascists as deadly enemies to be destroyed, and begin to think of them only as criminals to be tried? Or perhaps not even as criminals, but only as indicted men, presumed innocent until proven guilty?

The only difference the coming of the armistice should make is that it ought to give us the right to substitute methods of peace for methods of war in carrying out our policy. But our policy must remain the same, the destruction of the fascist power.

No Solution Short of Exile

That is why I see no solution short of the instant and automatic exile, without trial, of, say, the 100,000 top Nazi functionaries. That alone can be the logical culmination of the war, to be carried out as the final battle of the war.

The great danger is that we may tend to make too sharp a differentiation between the period of war and the period of peace. Our high political policy should be a continuing policy, equally valid for war and peace. The chief difference between war and peace should be the difference in methods used for carrying out our policy. Naturally, methods change when the armistice arrives, but policy itself need not change and should not change.

Why Let It Become Another War?

It will be strange and wavering conduct on our part to fight a desperate war for the purpose of destroying fascism, and then, the moment we win the war, change over to another purpose entirely, that of putting fascists on trial for horrible, condemnable, but still only collateral offenses, called atrocities. But the most atrocious fascists have probably committed no physical atrocities.

What Shall We Do With Germans?

How, then, shall we handle Julius Streicher, publisher of the infamous and pornographic "Der Stuermer," which has poisoned the minds of a generation? Under the blearily legalistic "trial" system, the worst we could probably do to Streicher would be to deny him second-class mailing privileges.

The proposal that we stage "trials," no matter how well-meaning, is a proposal that we shall not do what we are at war to do, the moment it becomes possible to do it.

Let us keep our sights up. This is not a war about atrocities, though atrocities have been committed during the war. It is not a war about the Hague Conventions, though the Hague Conventions have been violated. It is a war about fascism. If the coming of the armistice changes our purpose, then it will not be an armistice, but a subtle and concealed defeat.

They Will See the Trains Leave

Let us keep our sights up: It is our job to dismantle the Nazi Party as unemotionally and methodically as we propose to dismantle Nazi arms factories.

This is our task, by methods of war so long as the Germans prefer war, by methods of peace when they tire of fighting. The task remains, through war and peace. We are liberators, not judges. We are liberators, not school teachers for the children of Germany. We are liberators, and unless we liberate, unless we physically remove the fascist bureaucracy to a place of exile, all our schemes for democratic schools and democratic trolley cars and democratic porridge for the new Germany will be window-dressing to hide a failure.

But if we do remove the fascist bureaucracy, without trial, on mere identification, then all these subordinate problems instantly become more manageable. It will not seem nearly so hard then to teach the German children that fascism does not work. They will actually have learned that lesson before they come to school. They will have seen the trains leave, carrying the fascists and fascism to the border and oblivion.

THE MORGENTHAU PLAN

by Sylvia F. Porter

The Morgenthau Plan

CHAPTER ONE

Why They Fight The Morgenthau Plan

Powerful forces both in the U. S. and Britain are inspiring the opposition to the so-called Morgenthau plan for reducing postwar Germany to a predominantly agricultural nation—for the simple reason that they want a strong industrial Germany to offset the "threat" of a strong industrial Russia.

And although these groups in both countries are making an intense effort to ridicule the proposal and have it shoved aside as grotesque and impracticable, informed Washington sources revealed today that the Treasury's scheme is "still very much alive."

It has not been repudiated by the President, as was reported this past weekend.

The Men Against It

On the contrary, there's a good chance that at least the main outlines of the Morgenthau plan will form the basis of our official policy toward Germany.

The story behind the first garbled leaks on the Treasury's proposal and the suspiciously sudden storm of opposition which followed reaches deep into the paths of "power politics."

It's not just a question of an inter-cabinet argument on the best method to make sure Germany will be unable to wage another war in 15 or 25 years.

Involved are the groups here and in England who fear Russia.

Once this key point in international politics is recognized, the premature disclosure of the Treasury plan, which imperilled its position, and the violence of the criticism are explained.

The misleading stories about the Morgenthau plan published to date have almost obliterated the fundamental issue involved.

This, as authoritative sources put it, is one of viewpoint:

(1) Shall we restore Germany to full industrial strength as soon as possible so that there shall be a balance of power in Europe and try to cut the risk of war by maintaining controls over strategic industries?

(2) Or shall we turn Germany in the direction of an agricultural economy and make another German war extremely difficult if not impossible?

The Morgenthau Plan

The dominant groups in British government and industrial circles favor the first viewpoint.

Russia's stand has not been disclosed officially, but it is reported she definitely will fight any plan for rebuilding Germany on the same industrial basis.

Here the split involves the Treasury Dept. on one side and subordinate groups in the War Dept. and State Dept. on the other.

Secretary Hull is believed to be much more favorable to the Morgenthau plan than his subordinates, led by James C. Dunn.

Churchill is said to lean somewhat more toward the scheme than his subordinates, led by Foreign Minister Eden.

Facts About the Morgenthau Plan

Here, for the first time, are accurate details of the Treasury's proposal:

(1) Germany would be divided into two major parts, the north and the south, and each would function as a "separate unit." The south would be tied in with Austria and be made a self-sufficient whole through elimination of tariff barriers and creation of a customs union. The north and south would be divided by tariff barriers.

(2) All armament industries and potential war-essential plants would be eliminated and stripped. Machinery from heavy industry factories would be removed and given to devastated nations.

(3) There would be no cash reparations, therefore.

(4) The Ruhr Valley would be internationalized and operated by a three-power commission. The Ruhr coal mines would be shut down temporarily.

(5) Imports of capital into Germany would be controlled and permitted only for the purpose of developing agriculture or light civilian industries.

(6) The Saar, a major industrial area, would go to France. Parts of Silesia and East Prussia would go to Poland.

(7) The big German estates would be cut into small farms.

This is the long-range economic policy.

CHAPTER TWO

Rebuild Europe Without a Strong Reich

No matter how rigid we make our industrial inspection of Germany in the first postwar era, all common sense warns us that in 10, 15 or 25 years, our bitterness will die down and the initial Allied controls will be chipped away—which is a basic reason for Secretary Morgenthau's insistence that Germany's industrial might be slashed to a minimum from the beginning.

The so-called Morgenthau plan starts out with the one fundamental objective of so directing Germany's economy after the war that she never again will be able to threaten world peace.

Thus, the proposals emphasize the need for turning Germany into a predominantly agricultural nation, for permanently eliminating potential warmaking industries. Then, long-range inspection systems and outside controls won't be essential.

Other schemes for dealing with Germany also may have that as a prime goal but they aim too at maintaining the balance of power in Europe and at creating a powerful Germany to offset the "threat" of a powerful Russia.

Thus, the plans worked out by subordinates in the War and State Depts. stress the need for returning Germany to a strong industrial position as soon as possible.

Basic Differences

Although this may be over-simplification, it highlights a fundamental difference in viewpoint.

And as Treasury experts see the argument, the Morgenthau approach rather than the other is the realistic one. "The idea that we can maintain controls indefinitely over a developing industrial state is naive," one authority remarked.

"The danger of another war will not be in the next 10 years, when we may have strong controls. It will come after that, when we have helped rebuild Germany and when, in the natural course of things, our inspection system will be less complete."

Reich Importance a "Myth"

One of the harshest criticisms of the Morgenthau plan has been that it would undermine the economy not only of Germany but also of all Europe

The Morgenthau Plan

because of the Continent's dependence on an industrialized Germany for supplies and for purchasing power.

This, informed Washington sources said today, "is a myth which has been carefully nurtured by the Nazis."

The dismemberment of Germany's heavy industrial plant and its transfer to nearby lands devastated by the Nazis admittedly would lower the standard of living in Germany, but at the same time, it would help raise the standards of other countries.

Belgium, Holland, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, for instance, would benefit tremendously from the receipt of new industries. The machinery and factories would give employment to millions, would swell payrolls and create desperately needed buying power.

Instead of going to Germany for industrial supplies, these nations would find them within their own borders.

Not a Needed Market

As for Germany as an essential buying market, that too cannot be backed up by fact. In 1938, for example, when Germany was buying large amounts of goods from other European nations to prepare for war, she was not of vital importance to any country.

Only 5 per cent of the United Kingdom's exports, only 7 per cent of France's sales went to Germany. Not one country sent more than 15 per cent of its exports to this nation.

To be even more realistic about it, Germany won't have much money to buy goods after this war, unless we turn right around and hand it over to her.

A Higher European Standard

For a while, at least, the Treasury's plan foresees a lower standard of living for the Germans but they would not starve by any means. Germany even now is a great agricultural country, virtually self-sufficient in dairy products, meat, grain, etc.

What's more, Treasury officials see nothing wrong with a lower standard for the Germans. "They asked for it," was the comment of one source.

Simultaneously, though, the proposal aims at a more industrially balanced Continent.

CHAPTER THREE

Wouldn't Uproot 30 Million Germans

The persistent report that the Treasury's plan for turning postwar Germany into a predominantly agricultural nation would necessitate the deportation or emigration of 30,000,000 Germans is plain, downright poppycock—and there's not a line in the so-called Morgenthau plan that even suggests this revolutionary move.

No informed source gives this "scare rumor" the slightest credence, a check disclosed today.

It originated out of the first, garbled leaks on the Morgenthau proposals. And its constant repetition by presumably responsible columnists is imperilling the whole public debate on what to do with Germany after the war.

Here's the true story on that rumor and on the German unemployment situation after the war.

During the early, secret conferences on the Morgenthau plan, one of Secretary Stimson's off-hand comments was that "it would turn the clock back to 1870."

At that time, he continued, Germany's population was roughly 40,000,000, compared with an estimated 70,000,000 after this war.

And what would happen, he asked, to "the extra 30,000,000"?

His question was answered in detail by Treasury experts, who pointed out that Germany even now was virtually self-sufficient in most foods, that she would be more so when her population concentrated on agriculture, and that, therefore, there would be no need for large-scale emigration.

Stimson is said to have accepted the answer. But out of his first remark grew an utterly baseless rumor.

What's more, an examination of the facts indicates unemployment will be substantially smaller than advocates of a "soft peace" say.

For instance, 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 foreign workers now in the Reich will return to their homelands as soon as possible.

By the war's end, it is estimated that 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 Germans will have been killed or seriously wounded.

Another 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 German prisoners of the Russians probably will be kept in Russia to help Soviet cities.

That accounts for from 14,000,000 to 18,000,000 Germans. And, in addition, millions will find jobs rebuilding their homes.

"Of course, Germany will have an unemployment problem during the

The Morgenthau Plan

initial transition period," informed sources state, "for millions will be demobilized and more will be released from armament plants.

"But the major point is that an agricultural Germany can support its population."

Closing of Mines

Another oft-repeated criticism of the Morgenthau plan involves closing of the Ruhr mines for a while. This, it is said, is unnecessarily harsh and would deprive Europe of essential supplies.

Again, experts hint the purpose of this objection is "to throw a smoke-screen." If the mines aren't closed temporarily, the Allies will be forced to ask Germans back to operate them, an obviously dangerous concession.

As for supplies, authorities here are amazed that England is not rushing to the support of this suggestion, at least, for Britain's mines can meet the demand and this move would help her solve her own employment problem.

Many other criticisms seem to fade away under serious scrutiny. For instance, a great cry has been raised about the difficulty of "moving industrial plants to other countries."

But that wouldn't be hard. The important things are the machines, which can be relocated easily. The buildings aren't essential.

Another shout has gone up over the "value of German industrial inventiveness to the world."

That's a shocking admission of weakness among the Allies which is not backed by fact in any way.

As was shown in yesterday's article, the argument that industrial Germany is essential to all Europe's economy is just as baseless.

New York Post Editorial on The Morgenthau Plan

September 27, 1944

Let's Hear More

One excellent test of any plan for settling the German question is whether it is likely to prevent the Germans from starting another war as soon as they recover from this one.

Secretary Morgenthau has worked out a plan with that test in mind, but the result is shocking to some people. The cry that Morgenthau wants a "hard" peace has gone up. Some people seem to believe that a "soft" peace would straighten out the Germans.

Actually, what Morgenthau urges is neither a "hard" peace, in the vengeful sense, nor a "soft" peace, in a forgiving one, but a realistic peace.

In brief, the Secretary proposes this: that Germany be converted into a predominantly agricultural country by internationalizing the Ruhr, heart of her heavy industry, distributing as reparations to the countries she has looted the machinery of Germany's war plants, and giving Silesia and East Prussia to Poland.

Morgenthau is convinced that if Germany remains an industrial nation

The Morgenthau Plan

pleased that it is smoking out Hull and Stimson. Perhaps, if there is enough debate of Morgenthau's proposals, all government officials charged with planning Germany's postwar existence will take the public into their confidence.

We earnestly hope that Morgenthau's plan is causing the State Dept. to reconsider the wisdom of its policies in respect to France, Spain and Italy, and also the quality of its recent appointments—especially that of Robert Murphy, as political adviser to General Eisenhower in Germany.

It seems obvious that any German plan finally adopted will depend upon the men carrying out policy on the scene.

A Bad History

Hull is said to favor stern measures for Germany, but not Morgenthau's particular set of measures. However, the State Dept., as now constituted, may prove incapable of carrying out a sound German policy.

What can we reasonably expect from the department in view of its "tough" policy with de Gaulle, its "soft" policy with Franco, its compromises with Badoglio and the House of Savoy?

We like the Morgenthau plan because it recognizes that the Germans cannot be trusted to run heavy industry. They have twice made it their arsenal for a world war. We believe the Allies should adopt this idea as a basic principle, and make all other phases of a German settlement—political, territorial, etc.—fit it.

Also, we think that the grandchildren of Nazi soldiers would not want to conquer the world if the value of peace were at once made clear to the Germans. Samuel Grafton has proposed a plan consistent with Morgenthau's, under which the Germans would learn to cherish peace.

Grafton has urged that we sign no treaty with Germany, granting her instead a long armistice. After she had proved to the world she is building her future peacefully and democratically, she would be restored to the family of nations through a formal peace treaty.

Let's protect ourselves against Germany and then make her show us that we can trust her.



Samuel Grafton

Whose column, "I'd Rather Be Right," appears in the New York Post and other leading papers throughout the country.

SAMUEL GRAFTON got his start in the newspaper business in the place where many first-rate newspapermen end up—writing editorials. From there on it was but a step towards becoming that national one-man newspaper, the conductor of the column known as "I'd Rather Be Right."

In his newspaper column, which originated in the New York Post, whither he had been brought from Philadelphia as an editorial writer, Mr. Grafton has scored so many "firsts" that it becomes impossible to give a detailed list in the short space available.

He was, for example, one of the first and most consistent of the columnists to insist that the Government place an embargo on the sale of scrap iron and steel to Japan. All told, he wrote more than seventy separate columns on this subject prior to Pearl Harbor. His famous line, "The Arsenal of Democracy Is The Filling Station of Fascism," was one of the classics of that campaign.

He was among the first, if not the first American writer, to use the phrase "Second Front." The phrase was coined in the beginning of his campaign to get America to do something specific toward getting under way with the war for Democracy. Here again he scored with a phrase that went winging across the country, "If Policies Were Planes, Democracy Would Fly."

He was the first to conceive the idea of "Free Ports for Refugees," the plan under which the United States and other governments of the world opened their borders as temporary havens to homeless refugees, giving them an opportunity for a breathing spell from the terrors of war.

In addition to his work as a columnist for the New York Post and fifty-odd other newspapers throughout the country, Mr. Grafton has found time to write two successful books, "All Out For Democracy," and "An American Diary." He has also done a great deal of work as a radio commentator and has lectured and traveled from coast to coast.

SAMUEL GRAFTON'S daily column

"I'd Rather Be Right"

is offered for syndication by

NEW YORK POST SYNDICATE

75 WEST STREET

NEW YORK, 6, N. Y.

Robert M. Hall, *President & General Manager*

May 12, 1945

My dear Mr. Bryan Haya:

Your letter of April 30, 1945, addressed to Mr. Stettinius, suggesting a number of points which your organization desires to have considered by the United Nations Conference on International Organization, has been referred to me for reply.

As you are no doubt aware, the primary purpose of the San Francisco Conference is to formulate the best possible charter for an international organization to maintain peace and security for all people of the world regardless of race, color, creed or sex. The Conference was not called to make a peace settlement in the old sense of the term, or to consider specific problems of the character described in your communication.

I believe that it is the desire of the Conference to avoid the delay in its endeavors to achieve its high goal that might result from consideration of questions that can be examined more appropriately in connection with the peace settlement or by agencies of the proposed international organization after it is established.

I feel certain you will understand the desirability of adhering to this policy in the interest of early agreement on the text of the charter.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Mr. Leonardo Bryan Haya,
Permanent Secretary General,
Anglo-Cuban Service and Information Corps
Cuba 658, entre Acosta y Luz,
Habana, Cuba.

IS:IOCU:DRAYTON:NS:STONE:MK

ANGLO-CUBAN SERVICE AND INFORMATION CORPS

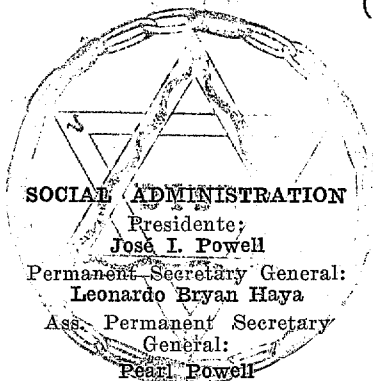
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Cuba 658, entre Acosta y Luz

HABANA, CUBA

TELEF. M. 3909

April 30, 1945



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Permanent Secretary General:
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Ass. Permanent Secretary
General:
Pearl Powell

Secretary of Finance:
Ernestina I. P. de Stewart

Ass. Secretary of Finance:
Mavis Thompson

Secretary of Ordinance:
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Silvia Taylor

(Cuba and Jamaica offer a superb future for hemispheric solidarity. Lend your co-operation to the end that this may be a rapid and living reality.)

Cuba y Jamaica ofrecen un magnífico porvenir para la solidaridad hemisférica. Contribuya para que esto sea una rápida y viva realidad.

Pro hemispheric and world
solidarity

(Pro la solidaridad hemisférica
y mundial)

A donation earnestly given to our organization will enhance goodwill and understanding among the races nations and peoples of Earth; and the donor shall have made a lasting contribution as a benefactor to humanity, in the interest of world peace.

(Un donativo sinceramente dado a nuestra organización ayudará a engendrar la buena voluntad y el entendimiento entre las razas, las naciones y los pueblos de la Tierra; y, el donador habrá hecho una contribución perpétua en calidad de benefactor de la humanidad en bien de la paz mundial.)

Hon. Edward R. Stettinius
Chairman of the Steering Committee
United Nations' Conference
San Francisco, California
United States of America

LEONARDO BRYAN HAYA, permanent secretary-general of the Anglo-Cuban Service and Information Corps, presents his compliments to the Hon. Edward R. Stettinius, United States of America Secretary of State and Chairman of the United Nations Conference's Steering Committee, as well as to all other delegates in attendance, wishing, at the same time, that all the deliberations shall be conducted in such a decorous manner to secure the necessary goodwill and understanding conducive to human peace and plenty among the nations and peoples of the world, without exception of any nation, race or people.

It must be realized, that besides the delegations of the forty-six nations assembled there are several national and ethnical groups seeking an opportunity to present their claims through lobbying committees in a belief they would make sure that no group was forgotten in what tends to be the laying of the structure of a post-war world destined to rid the dwellers thereof from the horrors of war and want.

We feel, that as a group, conscious of its duties and obligations, we should offer no scruples in presenting the following points for your most serious study and consideration....

1. Formation of international educational commission for the purpose of revising present-day textbooks with a view of filling up the lagoons and gulfs in our scientific fields. -

2. Formation of international historic research commission with representations from every representative group as a means of eliminating overestimation or underestimation of any people or national group. -

3. Re-divisioning of national groups in accordance to continental peculiarities, thus giving rise to continental leagues, and subsequently to intercontinental leagues. -

Thank him for his interest in the work of the Corp

ANGLO-CUBAN SERVICE AND INFORMATION CORPS

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2.

4. Re-conditioning of the present system of governments which produces abject wealth in the presence of dire privations and misery.....

5. International control of the 'materia prima' of the world for equitable distribution.....

6. Organization of an international propaganda agency destined to train individuals and nations of what constitutes their individual, national and international duties and obligations as a means of ridding the world of excess nationalism and puerile racism, bugbears of human society and the incense points to world conflagrations.....

7. Cessation of power politics in order to give consideration and auto-determination to all peoples within the realm of mutual respect and understanding...

8. Complete cessation of the colonial status, and the creation a system of international custodianship to foster the progress of backward national groups until such time as they are able to direct their own affairs in accordance with the new continental set-up.....

9. Re conditioning of the present system of military organizations to take the place of trained military technicians with armies of men and women taking care of laboratories and clinics for proper feeding, clothing and health devices..

Thoughts: 1. War is the result of man's behavior to man.

2. The construction of a new building necessitates the re-conditioning of its ground structure.

3. Men and nations work out their own destinies.

4. If the world represents a chain every link must be able to stand the test.

With best wishes and sincere feelings for a post-war world free from intrigues and concupiscences,

Yours in the blessed Light of Truth

LEONARDO BRYAN HAYA

PERMANENT SECRETARY GENERAL

May 11, 1945.

My dear Miss Hartshorn:

Your card of May 3, 1945, submitting suggestions in connection with the work of the United Nations Conference on International Organization has been received.

The primary purpose of the Conference is to prepare a charter for an International Organization to maintain peace and security together with justice in a free world of free men. Your interest in this important work is appreciated, and I wish to thank you for your courtesy in bringing your views to the attention of the Conference.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky.

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Miss Ella C. Hartshorn,
275 Robincroft Drive,
Pasadena 3, California.

WTS *JMB*
IS:IOCU:BITTNER:IG

File

Honduras

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

24 150

Recd 15:40 cu
MAY 10 1945
Reply drafted
5/11/45

International Secretariat

Mr. Stone /

Dear ~~Mr.~~ ^{Carías} ~~Stone~~: The attached telegram from the Presidency of Honduras was discovered this morning. I must sadly assume responsibility for its not having gone to you sooner.

I had the translation made up here. Presumably Carías thought Hettinius would be President of the Conference, but as you see the telegram does not refer to any specific person, or to any organization except the United Nations. I can't draft an answer for Hettinius' signature, as I am limited to "Chairman of the American Delegation." Perhaps Niss, as Secretary General of the Conference could reply in the name of all four Presidents — which will no doubt be quite a surprise to Carías.

Anyway, blame for delay rests on me.

Yours,

Wm. H. H. H.

[1]

(C O P Y)

(Translation)

Western Union Telegram

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, April 25, 1945

His Excellency

The President of the United Nations Conference

San Francisco, Calif.

I have the pleasure to extend cordial greetings to the honorable representatives of the United Nations at the Conference which is convened today in that city to draw up the Charter of the International Organization. The people of Honduras and the Government over which I have the honor to preside sincerely wish for all Nations the enjoyment of the great benefits of a just and fair peace and believe that this peace will come as a happy result of the efforts which are finding their highest mark in this memorable Conference.

Tiburcio Carias A.

Translated by H. C. Hill

Reviewed by J. V. McCall

5/11/45

Suggested Cable Reply

May I express on behalf of the Presidents of the United Nations Conference and of my fellow Delegates sincere appreciation for Your Excellency's cordial message on the occasion of the opening of the Conference.

The Delegates join you and the people of Honduras in the hope that the efforts of this Conference will bring about an era of peace and security throughout the world.

(For signature by Secretary Stettinius)

To be sent to:

His Excellency
Senor Don Tiburcio Carias A.,
President of the
Republic of Honduras.

[Sent to Virginia Johnson, 5/11/45]

IS:IOCU:Daniel:NS

May 10, 1945

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal:

I acknowledge with appreciation your recent telegram addressed to Secretary Stettinius suggesting the use of film print in connection with translating speeches delivered at the Plenary Sessions of the United Nations Conference on International Organization. I wish to thank you for your courtesy in bringing your suggestions to the attention of the Conference.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hannibal,

Box 357,

Mountain View, California.

IS:IOCU:THOMPSON:MK

MAY 5 1945

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN
UNIONA. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1220

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

TB23

T-NJB175 NL PD=SUNNYVALE CALIF 26

1945 APR 26 PM 8 35

THE HON EDWARD R STATINIUS JR=

SECTY OF STATE USA UNITED NATIONS PEACE CONFERENCE

SFRAN=

WE HAVE JUST LISTENED TO MR MOLOTOVS SPEECH AND FEEL WITH THE AID OF FILM PRINT BOTH MR MOLOTOV AND HIS IMMEDIATE AUDIENCE COULD HAVE BEEN ONE STOP A FILM STRIP OF HIS PREPARED SPEECH OPERATED BY AN INTERPRETER CONTROLLING ITS SPEED WOULD UNITE THE SPEAKER WITH HIS AUDIENCE AS IT COULD FUTURE FOREIGN LANGUAGES SPEAKERS STOP DESERVING PHRASES AND ANTI CLIMAXS WOULD SERVE THEIR SPEAKERS WITH THE HONOR IMMEDIATELY OF AUDIENCE RESPONSE ALSO IT MIGHT ELIMINATE AUDIENCE IMPATIENCE AND MUCH WASTED TIME BY AN INTERPRETER TO FOLLOW STOP A FILM STRIP IN ENGLISH ONE SIDE OF THE SPEAKER AND IN FRENCH ON THE OTHER MIGHT BE USED
RESPECTFULLY=

MR MRS W D HANNIBAL BOX 357 MT VIEW CALIF.

357

May 9, 1945.

My dear Mrs. Hess:

Thank you for your recent letter enclosing the poem which you dedicate to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco.

Your interest in the success of the Conference is appreciated, as is your courtesy in dedicating your poem to the successful endeavors of the delegates of the nations meeting here to establish an international organization for the maintenance of peace and security.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky.

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Mrs. Mary E. Hess,

1709½ Glendon Avenue,

Los Angeles 24, California.

gms
IS:TOCU:ETChase:NS

ESH

APR 27 1945

To United Nations Conference -
San Francisco -

Calif -

Gentlemen -

veres ever inspired by the enclosed
clipping -

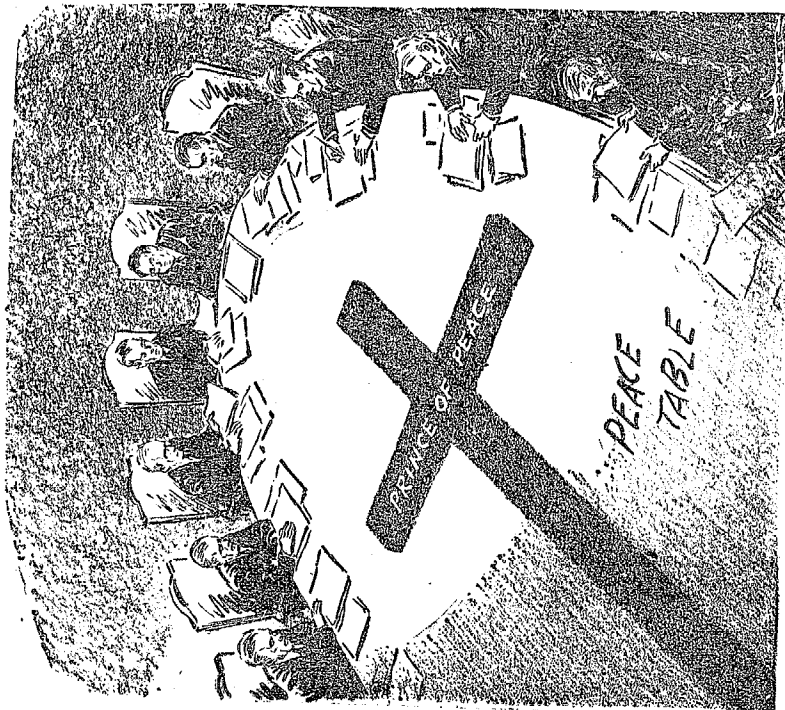
may you all realize - that truly
this is the "only way" -

may God, pour out His blessing
on your efforts -

Sincerely -

Wm. Mary C. Hess -

"I Am the Way . . ."



Copyright, 1945, The Chicago Daily News, Inc.

Mary Elizabeth Hess
1709½ Glendora Avenue
Los Angeles 24, California

44 Lines

DESTINY

By

Mary Elizabeth Hess

Dedicated to United Nations Conference

San Francisco, California

I hear America singing
A wondrous song of love,
For peace shall encircle the nations.
Wafted in on the wings of a dove.

And none shall sully its whiteness
As it gleams from a shiny breast;
It shall be to us a symbol
Of all that is holy and blest.

Mary Elizabeth Hess
1709¹/₂ Glendora Avenue
Los Angeles 24, California

2

In fancy I follow its winging
As it soars over land and sea,
A beautiful white-winged symbol
Of the peace that is to be.

A peace that shall carry healing
To nations so sore distressed,
The healing of hate and intolerance;
A world waits with bated breath.

No longer shall man hate his brother,
"Brothers all," said a Voice Divine,
No longer shall sons and fathers
Fall prostrate as bullets whine.

"Thou shalt not kill," said the Master,
But alas! this command divine
Down through the countless ages
Seems a myth in your life and mine.

Hark! I hear the whole world singing
A gladsome song and true,
When all shall swell the chorus,
Not only the chosen few.

Mary Elizabeth Hess
1709 $\frac{1}{2}$ Glendora Avenue
Los Angeles 24, California

3

There shall be peace and plenty
For all of God's children dear,
Peace shall encircle the whole wide world
And banish forever fear.

Fear from want, from greed and hunger,
Fear from war and its handmaiden, lust,
Fear from intolerance and gross injustice,
Let us pray for the peace that is just.

Yes, I hear the whole world singing
A triumphant hymn of praise,
~~To~~ Jesus the Christ of all Mankind,
Our grateful songs we shall raise.

Sing out your songs of gladness,
A new world dawns today,
High in the blue a snow-white dove
From America leads the way.

The End

(Last Page)

May 9, 1945.

My dear Miss Heineman:

Your letter of May 2, 1945, in which you request the Verbatim Minutes of the Plenary Sessions of the United Nations Conference on International Organization has been referred to the Secretariat for reply.

Because of the heavy daily requirements of the Conference for documentation and the shortages of paper and manpower, it is regretted that printed materials are not available for public distribution. However, wide radio and newspaper coverage has been arranged and some newspapers are, I understand, carrying the full text of the major speeches, besides reporting the daily proceedings of the Conference.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Miss Ada Heineman,
2730 Ivan Court,
Los Angeles 26, California.

1415
IS:IOCU:BITTNER:IG

2730 Ivan Court
Los Angeles-26
California
May 2, 1945

*Information
Officers*

*ack 5/9
RM*

Mr. Waldo Chamberlain
Documents Officer
War Memorial Veterans Building
San Francisco

Dear Mr. Chamberlain:

Will you very kindly have sent to me all the Verbatim Minutes of the Plenary Sessions of the United Nations Conference, beginning with the minutes of the Fifth Plenary Session? I should be glad to receive them as they are issued day by day, or, if this not convenient for your staff, in any grouping which is more convenient.

If there is a charge for this service will you kindly let me know?

Yours very truly

Ada Heineman

Ada Heineman

*To: Ivan Stone
Correspondence*

*subseq. letter
sent to A. S. Dule.*

May 8, 1945

My dear Miss Hintz:

Your letters of April 19, 21 and 28, 1945, addressed to the Department of Education and League of Nations of the Allied Conference, have been referred to me.

Permit me to say that the primary purpose of the San Francisco Conference is the formulation of a charter for an international organization to maintain peace and security. It is also proposed to include in the charter provisions for the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for peoples everywhere.

From the tenor of your remarks, I am afraid you are not familiar with the nature of this Conference or with the fundamental purpose for which it has been convened.

I enclose an article on the Dumbarton Oaks plan prepared by Secretary of State Stettinius.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McGROSKY

T. T. McGrosky
Information Officer

Enclosure:

— Dumbarton Oaks,
Department of State, United States,
Publication 2270

Miss Anna M. Hintz,
4307 North Kildare Avenue,
Chicago 41, Illinois.

IS:IOCU:STONE:MK

Chicago, Ill.
Apr. 21, '40

League of Nations
Allied Conference
San Francisco, Cal.
Dear Sir,

A letter
from same
person

Please have following
explanations printed on sign
boards and read to Delegates
at Allied Conference:-

"The International Conspiracy Conference!
Small Nations not represented!
Soldiers fighting foreign wars
not represented!
Tax payers not represented!
Constitutionalists not represented!
Nations to be tricked out of
their sovereignty!

All control of wars and Interna-
tional Affairs to be stolen
out of National Governments!

International millionaires
swart an International bank
and Court, to guarantee invest-
ments, and stabilize currencies,
at the expense of national gov-
ernments, U. S. to guarantee
70% or more of investments!

Turn bastards Oakes to be sat-
isfied, written by Great Britain
agents in U. S., the "Union Now",
Carnegie strategists, Russia,
Communist agents and Interna-
tional Bankers!

Dumbarton Oaks to take all
control of war and International
Affairs out of National Govern-
ments!

President Roosevelt appointed
International "Rubber Stampers"
to O. K. document!

"Rubber stampers" haven't
the American patriotism to
protect their sovereignty of
the United States in their
Constitution!

No objection or protest to
be made to Stalin commu-
nizing small Nations!

People must be controlled
for the good of Great Britain,
Russia and International
Bankers!

Any protest to this Interna-
tional "Hold Up" made by
the people to be ignored!
What are they going to do
about it?

Hurrah! for the International
"One World", "Union Now"
piratical banditry, to be
put over the United States
and other Nations at San
Francisco!

Sincerely yours
Anna M. Hintz
4307 N. Kildare Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.
Apr. 2, '45

Representative on
Department of
Education
Allied Conference
San Francisco, Cal.
Dear Sir,

The document
on education as
prepared by Senator
McClure, a
Rhodes Scholar
in a Committee
in Congress and
submitted to your
decision at Allied
Conference:

- 1- take control
of education out
of national gov
ernments,
- 2- It places this
control in an
International
department
which will
be controlled
by Great Britain

and Russia
 3 - 22 arms to be
 sent to his troops
 4 - 22 flares to get
 firing in in their
 hands and
 schools and col
 leges to teach
 foreign ideology
 5 - 22 arms at the
 center of in state
 to be to be shown
 6 - 22 flares the
 in the taking of
 a new order of
 economic order,
 assigned to Comm
 in the theatre.

I heard the
 statement as a
 British "Union
 Group" strategy,
 program with
 in the "Jedi
 of Union" published
 in London and in
 agents in U.S. the
 "Union News" and
 Carnegie Propaganda.

It is also outlined
in the National
Education Association
1201-16th St. Washington
D.C. which for
more than five
years has been com-
pletely subsidized
by the "Union Row"
and Carnegie propa-
gandists and Inter-
national Bankers.

They publish articles
by Rhodes Scholar
Fullbright, Thomas,
and the complete
program as out-
lined in the Bri-
tish "Union Row",
which is also the
program of the
Dumbarton Oaks
agreement written
by Great Britain
agents here in U.S.
"Union Row", Carnegie
International Bank-
ers, Russia and
Communists.

The N. E. A. pub-
lished a book called

"Education and Peace," that sets out the same strategy as report he added in my Senate and Fulbright and his Committee to Allied Campaigns.

The Fulbright report on Education is the same to our Committee to our educational system in our school and teacher and very familiar with the British and Russian Communist strategy to change the educational system in the United States.

Report should be immediately degenerated. Patriotic Organisations, books and civic organizations are being organized with the intention to by in a state of emergency school.

John W. G. G. G.

MAY 3 1945

Chicago, Ill.
Apr. 28, '45

Department of
Education

Dear Sir, U. S. Congress

I heard a radio speech by Senator Fulbright of Ark., that a committee of which he is Chairman in Senate, had written a document on Education to be submitted to Conference. The document he said, plans for rewriting of Histories, exchange professors of foreign countries and teaching of a new social economic order.

He also said Histories must be so written that the

21. I in conflicts and
the heres, don't all
ways appear right
and our enemies wrong.

As Senator Ruf
Bright is a Rhode
Scholar, I know from
reading strategy to
be used rewriting
history, means tak
ing out of our Histor
y those incidents
that offend our allies
and is planned to
change concept of Re
volutionary war.

The new social
economic system is
to be closely aligned
with Communism, and
foreign education
are to instruct our
young people in
foreign ideologies.

The National
Education Association
completely controlled
and propagandized
by the "Edison Trust"
Carnegie, and Commu
nists, in cooperation

with International
Bankers, create a sim-
ilar document
called by the deceptive
name "Education
and Peoples' Peace",
that they planned
for several years to
sneak in a peace
treaty. The Outfit
no doubt, may be
heading the Educa-
tion Dept., if so you
got a letter from
me before.

I oppose and
have exposed the
treasonable docu-
ment. What busi-
ness have any
foreign countries
or their agents dic-
tating to our schools,
writing our histori-
es changing concept
of war, "limiting
sovereignty", dawk-
ing Constitution-
alism and Na-
tionalism, and
"slipping in" by tricky
underhanded methods,
such a display of un-

American treat-able disease.

I suppose if any one wanted to get up on Philateland and expose the disease, he would be harassed by mail it say.

President Roosevelt appointed "Enter mail" and "Rubber stamps" so of course I can imagine the treacherous would invade it, and the one who want it slipped in" in agree-ment, are quite content. I don't think the U. S. Representative will visit O. K. it.

We know the tactics of the P. C. G. here in Chicago.

If that document gets sneaked in, in conference I am sure there is going to be a "Well off Exposition" in front of it in the Senate and House. Tell me what to go to Great Britain where the great British are. Phoebe scholars belong, and take the occasion to document with him.

Anna M. Smith, 143 677, "Willow Dr."

Chicago, Ill.
Apr. 19, '45

Allied Conference
Department of
Dumbarton Oaks
Proposals
Chairman
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir,

The document
entitled Dumbarton
Oaks is not the
original. The Allied
Countries have no
authority to consid-
er a declaration
of ideas. How do
you know what
is in the original?
Demand the orig-
inal from Churchill
Stahlin, and President

Treuman, and from
Mr. Stettin who
signed it from U. S.
State Dept. Presi-
dent Roosevelt said
in the Dumbarton
Oaks agreement, he
signed a "nucleus"
with Churchill. That
is not stated in
the document sub-
mitted. What is
this nucleus? It is
no doubt the long
conspired strategy
of Great Britain
to make a "Union
Now" with U. S.

The Dumbarton
Oaks proposal as
submitted, takes all
control of war and
International Affairs
out of the Constitu-
tion of the U. S. and
out of control of Cong

see, and would
also take same con-
trol out of other
national Govern-
ments.

The International
Organization would
be in complete ^{control} of
Great Britain and
International Bank
ers, with an Interna-
tional police force
to assist Joe Stalin
in communizing
Europe, and then
assist Communists
in U. S. and other
Allied Countries to
overthrow Govern-
ments and institute
Communism.

President Roo-
sevelt being an
Internationalist
himself, pro British
and Communist.

of bound all districts
in the Conference.
abolished all not
referred. Tax
payors are not rep-
resented. Small na-
tional are not represented.
The San Francisco
Conference is a color
and propagandist foreign
branching and
American treason
to take control of
war and interfere
in all Affairs out
of our Constitution
and out of the con-
trol of Congress and
as this same has
sitting in other count-
ries. The entire con-
ference is the organi-
zation of great
Bolshevik agents
and interference and
of our American people
thoroughly and
Anna M. Mundy

Chicago Ill. ①
Apr. 19, '45

Allied Conference
Department of
Education

Chairman
San Francisco, Cal

Dear Sir,

I protest to the
ratification of the
report on Education
as submitted by
the Committee on
Education by Senator
Fullbright of Arkansas,
a Rhodes Scholar
from the Congress
of the United States

It is a complete
reproduction of
the British "Union
Now", controlled by

British agents here
in the U. S. the "Fed-
eral Union", or "Union
Now", Carnegie and
other agencies.

Senator Fulbright
is a Rhodes scholar
who received a free
education in London,
at the Oxford Univer-
sity, with the agree-
ment to recolonize
the U. S. for Great
Britain.

This report wants
to have the Inter-
national Organiza-
tion, which will
be controlled by
Great Britain and
Russia rewrite
his tories, mainly
aimed at the U. S.
In other words the
U. S. is to have Britain

misapprehend his true
renblative wayward
ment the changed,
farther is stretched
are to come to U. S.
and teach us their
Consistent ideal
ogy, and there is
to be a new edu-
cation in our schools
on the economic
and social order.
materialism and
Constantinism
that have made
us the greatest na-
tion in the world
are to be underdi-
nated.

The document
as presented by
Senator Filchright
Committee from
the Congress of the
U. S., is amended
thereon, and an

agency to have Great
Britain and Carnegie
control Russia control
the education of
the U. S. and other
Allied Countries in
a British and
Russian controlled
World Organization.

President Roosevelt
being an Inter
nationalist himself
appointed Interna
tional "rubber stamp
ers" to Allied Confer
ence.


The entire Confer
ence is engineered
by "Union Howlers",
Carnegie strategists,
Communists and
International Bank
ers who want their
investments guaran
teed at the expense
of national govern
ments. Sincerely yours
Thos. M. Ginty
4307 N. Kildare Dr.

May 8, 1945.

My dear Mr. Held:

I acknowledge receipt of a memorandum submitted by the Jewish Labor Committee and desire to inform you that reproductions of this memorandum are being made and copies will be available to the Delegations of all governments now represented at the United Nations Conference.

Sincerely yours,


Alger Hiss.
Secretary General

Mr. Adolph Held, Chairman,
Jewish Labor Committee,
175 East Broadway,
New York 2, New York.

 
IS:IOCU:STONE:IG

Jewish Labor Committee

175 EAST BROADWAY

NEW YORK 2, N. Y.



ADOLPH HELD, *Chairman*
JOSEPH BASKIN, *Secretary*
DAVID DUBINSKY, *Treasurer*
JACOB PAT, *Executive Secretary*
N. CHANIN, *Chairman,*
Office Committee

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J. BRESLAW
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A. MILLER
I. MINKOFF
N. M. MINKOFF
I. NAGLER
J. S. POTOFSKY
S. RIFKIN
J. ROBERTS
J. SCHLOSSBERG
S. SHORE
J. WEINBERG
M. WEINSTEIN
M. ZARITSKY
CH. ZIMMERMAN

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY THE

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE - to

Mr. Alger Hiss,
Secretary General United Nations Conference
on International Organization,
Fairmont Hotel,
San Francisco, California.-May 4, 1945.

L. ARKIN, Boston
H. BERGER, Philadelphia
J. BERNSTEIN, Detroit
M. BIALIS, Chicago
J. BLUME, Boston
S. CAPLAN, Baltimore
B. COHEN, St. Louis
A. W. KATOVSKY, Cleveland
A. KIRZNER, Toronto
J. LEVITT, Los Angeles
L. LEVY, Los Angeles
T. MEISEL, Mexico
S. OSHRY, Pittsburgh
M. RUBINSTEIN, Montreal
B. SHANE, Montreal
J. SIEGEL, Chicago
H. TURK, Baltimore
J. WEISBERG, Cleveland

Dear Sir:

The Jewish Labor Committee representing 500,000 organized Workers in the United States hereby submits for the consideration of the United Nations Security Conference a number of proposals bearing on the reconstruction of Jewish life in the war-torn countries of Europe. Thus we fulfill the responsibility imposed upon us by those millions of our fellow-Jews who perished in the countries formerly enslaved by the Nazis.

Millions of our brothers and sisters have been ruthlessly exterminated because they were Jews. They were singled-out for torture and slaughter. To men and women of all creeds and peoples, they have left a message and a legacy denouncing the racial hatred, conflicts among nations and a plea to heal the wounds of their surviving brothers and to reconstruct their lives on secure foundations.

Race-hatred, anti-Semitism, and the indifference of the free world to the fate of the Jews, made it easier for the Nazis to execute their diabolical plans and virtually destroy an entire people. These evils must be eradicated.

The Jews of the ghettos fought heroically against their Nazi tormentors; they resisted and fell in battle in the cause of human freedom. This struggle waged in the ghettos, will forever remain a glorious chapter in the history of mankind.

A new world organization for enduring peace among countries and nations is now being created. We therefore affirm our conviction that permanent peace will not be attained unless the new world-order is based on economic and political democracy; unless freedom of speech and of worship, freedom from fear and freedom from want are established -- made secure.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in his message endorsing the proposals for a new world organization at Dumbarton Oaks, said: "We know now the need for such an organization of the peace-loving peoples and the spirit of unity which will be required to maintain it."

There can be no assurance of world peace however unless genuine freedom and peace are established in each individual country. It will have little meaning unless - in the words of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals - there prevails inside each land "respect for human life and fundamental freedoms." It will be of no avail if behind the facade of national sovereignty new war-breeding hatreds are allowed to develop.

Just punishment of the Nazi murderers, the eradication of racism and anti-Semitism, the healing of the wounds of the surviving Jews and the reconstruction of Jewish life - this is the legacy of our millions of heroes and martyrs.

Jewish life, totally destroyed, must be built again from the foundation. The normal development of the economic, social and cultural life of the Jewish people under conditions of democracy and freedom must be guaranteed. It is our firm belief that the reconstruction of the national-cultural (ethnic) life of the Jewish people is no

less vital than their economic and physical rehabilitation.

We hope that the following proposals will serve both as a guide for the discussion of the Jewish question at the United Nations Conference and as the basis for action:

1...Full civil, economic, political, and social rights for Jews in the countries of their residence, as well as complete national and religious freedom, should be proclaimed by the United Nations. All discriminatory laws and decrees should be at once abolished and all decisions based upon such laws annulled. The Jewish people wherever they may reside should be guaranteed free access to all branches of national economy: industry, agriculture, and public service. Special effort should be exerted so that even during the period of reconstruction of devastated countries, the Jewish masses may be integrated in all economic branches of their respective countries.

2...Agitation against any race, national or religious group, as well as anti-Semitic propaganda should be proclaimed a criminal offense.

3...Countries where Jewish life has been destroyed should assume the obligation to rebuild it on new foundations. Within the framework of international assistance for the rebuilding of the war-devastated countries special international credits should be extended for the express purpose of rebuilding the economic and social life of the Jewish population. These credits are to be employed exclusively for the purpose of integrating the Jews in economic life, to establish institutions for Jewish orphans, abandoned children, and for pensions for widows and victims of Nazi brutality. To insure proper utilization of these credits, Jewish civic organizations should be given a share in the management of the funds.

4...All refugees and deportees must be repatriated. The right of all refugees to return to their homelands must be recognized and all means of transportation should be supplied.

Refugees should also be granted the right to remain permanently in the lands of their present abode. No one should be compelled to go to another country against his will. Refugees who declare their intention of remaining in the countries where they now live and of which they are not citizens, should be granted the status of legal immigrants, and free access to all professions, and all sectors of economic life. They are to receive the right to naturalization and citizenship of their adopted land. The same rules should also be applied toward stateless persons who are not citizens of the countries in which they reside.

5...Property of individual Jews, as well as of Jewish communities, institutions, or societies should at once be restored to the legal owners. If this is not possible, just compensation should be made. If the victims have left no heirs, their property or compensation thereof should be transferred to Jewish representative organizations to rehabilitate the surviving Jews and Jewish institutions.

6...The right of free emigration and immigration should be guaranteed unequivocally.

7...The right of all national groups in all countries to develop their

own national culture and language should be proclaimed and guaranteed.

8...The Jews should be assured of the right to organize autonomous bodies for the purpose of administering their national-cultural affairs. These autonomous bodies are to be accorded legal status.

9...The Jewish communities and the Jewish civic organizations should have the right to establish Jewish schools of all types and grades, which are to be recognized on an equal basis with corresponding government schools. State funds for cultural and educational purposes should also be granted to these Jewish schools.

10..The White Paper, restricting Jewish immigration to Palestine, should be abrogated at once.

11..The right of free Jewish immigration, land purchase, and colonization in Palestine should be guaranteed.

12..The rights of the national groups in all lands should be put under the protection of the United Nations World organization.

13..A special agency endowed with executive power, should be organized to safeguard the rights of the national groups in all countries.

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Adolph Held', with a long, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

Adolph Held, Chairman

May 8, 1945.

My dear Mrs. Huff:

I acknowledge receipt of your recent letter to the United Nations Conference requesting that certain documents be sent to Lieutenant Carl Newell Huff.

Because of the day-to-day pressure of the work of the Conference and the desirability of conserving both manpower and paper, it has been decided that printed material will not be made available for distribution outside the current needs of the Conference.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCROSKY

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Mrs. Norman Huff,
1635 Bedford Road,
San Marino, California.

AS
IS:IOCU:Thompson:NS

NORMAN HUFF

MANUFACTURERS AGENT

841 DUCOMMUN STREET

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

TELEPHONE MUTUAL 7115

MAY, 7 1945

Public Relations Dept.
International Conference,,
San Francisco,

Dear Sirs: I understand literature or

bulletins are being distributed as the
International Conference proceeds. Would like
very much to have, if possible, these sent to—

Lt. Carl Newell Huff,
Com. U.S.S. LST 761,
FPO San Francisco,
Cal.

If there is a charge please advise me.

Thank you.

Sincerely -

Mrs. Norman Huff.
1635 Bedford Rd.,
San Marino,
Calif.

May 8, 1945.

My dear Mr. Hoo:

It was very kind of you to send me by your letter of April 20, 1945 the telegraphic message of encouragement to the United Nations Conference from Mr. Chu Chia-hua, President of the Chinese League of Nations Union, Chungking.

I should greatly appreciate it if you would permit me to avail of your good offices in sending the following message to Mr. Chu:

"It is with deep appreciation that I acknowledge your message on behalf of the Chinese League of Nations Union expressing interest in the formulation of an international organization to maintain peace and justice, and in the success of the important work that has been undertaken by the United Nations Conference on International Organization now in session in San Francisco."

Reproductions of your letter are being made and copies are being distributed to the delegations of all governments now represented at San Francisco.

I am, with best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

~~Alger Hiss~~

Alger Hiss
Secretary General

His Excellency
Victor Chi-Tsai Hoo,
Secretary General, Chinese Delegation,
United Nations Conference on
International Organization.

IS:IOCU:Thompson:NS

CHINESE DELEGATION
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

MAY 3 1945

April 30, 1945.

My dear Mr. Hiss:

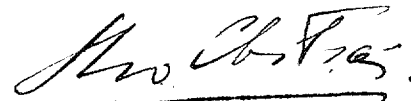
I beg to forward to you the following telegraphic message, dated April 25, 1945, addressed by the Chinese League of Nations Union, Chungking, to the United Nations Conference on International Organization:

"On the eve of victory which is achieved at the cost of great sacrifices, we wish the Conference every success in the discussion and formation, in the same spirit as the League of Nations, of a new effective peace-maintaining international organization in order to guard against aggression and to guarantee lasting world peace and justice.

Chu Chia-hua
President, Chinese League
of Nations Union."

I am, my dear Mr. Hiss,

Very sincerely yours,



Victor Chi-Tsai Hoo,
Secretary-General

Mr. Alger Hiss
Secretary General
United Nations Conference
on International Organization

May 8, 1945.

My dear Miss Hazen:

Your letter of May 3, 1945, enclosing a copy of Mr. Ely Culbertson's booklet, "Our Fight for Total Peace," has been brought to our attention. Mr. Culbertson has also communicated with this office in regard to the same matter and we have asked him to submit to us fifty copies of this pamphlet so that it may be distributed to the various Delegations.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky.

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Miss Lucinda Hazen, Secretary,
Fight for Total Peace, Inc.,
16A East Sixty-second Street,
New York, New York.

IS:IOCU:IMStone:NS

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

San Francisco, May 5, 1945.

Retype

My Dear Miss Hazen:

Your letter of May third enclosing a copy of Mr. Ely Culbertson's booklet, "Our Fight for Total Peace", has been brought to our attention. Mr. Culbertson has also communicated with this office in regard to the same matter and we have asked him to submit to us fifty copies of this pamphlet so that it may be distributed to the various Delegations.

Sincerely yours
~~Very truly yours,~~

For TTT signature

Alger Hiss
Alger Hiss
Secretary General
United Nations Conference
on International Organization

Miss Lucinda Hazen, Secretary,
Fight for Total Peace, Inc.,
16A East 62nd Street,
New York City.

10

May 7, 1945

My dear Mr. Hornberger:

Your letter of April 29, 1945, enclosing two copies of your song, entitled "The Bells of Peace," releasing the song to the United Nations Conference on International Organization for use during the Conference, has been referred to me.

I wish to thank you for your courtesy in submitting the song and for your interest in the Conference. If an occasion arises in which it is felt appropriate to use this patriotic song, you may be assured that it will be referred to the appropriate officials for consideration.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Mr. A. W. Hornberger,

732 Lincoln Street,

Milton, Pennsylvania.

IS:JCU:BLITNER:MK

Veterans MAY 5 1945

Milton, Penna.
April 29, 1945.

Bedg

ack 5/15
[Signature]

Edward R. Stettinrus, Jr.,
Chairman of San Francisco Conference,
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find two copies of the patriotic song entitled "The Bells of Peace", of which I am the composer and writer. I am releasing the song to you for use during the conference, in the hope that it will help in your efforts to secure lasting peace. The reason for the two copies is one for the piano and one for the singer.

I would be pleased to have a comment from you concerning the song.

Yours very truly,

A. W. Hornberger.

732 Lincoln St. Sa
Milton

THE BELLS OF PEACE

WORDS AND MUSIC BY
A. W. HORNBERGER

VERSE

There are mil-lions of our boys a-cross the sea to fight the bat-tle ^{FREE-DOM}
There is Hit-ler Mus-so-lin-i--and there's To-jo they've ^{Lost} THE BATTLE now ^{OV-ER}

there --- and they're going to win that bat-tle ^{to} ov-er there and---re-
there --- and ---the time has come van-ish from the earth. like- the

turn --to there na-tive homes ^{some} day and ring the bells of peace and
dew -- on the-- grass in--the-morn. and boys--or -land sea ^{AND} air---will

sing -the-nation-al an-them and wave the flag ^{free-dom} out --- the
ring --the bells of peace--and wave the flag ^{free-dom} out--- the ^{WORLD}

PED. PED. PED. PED. PED.

COPYRIGHT DEC. 1. 1943

Chorus

Let us---sing the nation-al -them, let us ring the bells of peace let us

ring--ring--ring the bells of peace and pray to god for a

SOFTLY

pp.

last-ing peace and good will thru-out -- the world

f

PED

T. T. McCrosky

May 7, 1945.

My dear Mr. Hoffman:

Thank you for your letter of April 16, 1945, inquiring whether the United Nations Conference on World Organization intends to take action on the question of opium monopolies.

The primary purpose of the San Francisco Conference is to formulate a charter for an international organization to maintain peace and security. The Conference will devote its energies and its labors exclusively to the single problem of setting up such an organization and therefore it is not anticipated that the specific problem you mention will be discussed at this time.

When the proposed International Organization is established, consideration will be given to the possibility of incorporating existing agencies and conventions for the control of opium within the framework of the Organization.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Mr. H. A. Hoffman,
990 East Fourteenth Street,
San Leandro, California.

IS:IOCU:BITTNER:IG

990 East Fourteenth Street
San Leandro, California, April 16, 1945

Opium monopolies,
Since the primary purpose
of this conf. is
the type of question you
suggest will not be
discussed

ack 4/30/45
JLB

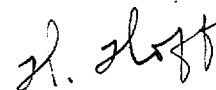
The Division of Public Liaison,
American Delegation,
United Nations Conference
San Francisco, California

Gentlemen:-

Having been a resident for more than twenty years in the Far East, I naturally wonder if the forthcoming Conference intends to take any action on the question of the European nations' opium monopolies that were operated against subject peoples before the present war began. I know that the United States had and enforced anti-opium laws in the Philippine Islands similar to those existing and being enforced here, but I also know of the evil that deliberately was created and maintained by and through the opium monopolies maintained by Great Britain, France, Holland, Portugal and Russia in their Far Eastern possessions, colonies, protectorates, etc.

Having closely observed the sinister effect of opium addiction upon the subjects and citizens of these nations, and having little or no illusion about the motives (political and fiscal) for the practice, I wonder if and wish that freedom from that social injustice be or become one of the subjects treated at the Conference.

Respectfully,



H. A. HOFFMANN.

Littleton, Mass.

May 6, 1945

~~File~~
with previous

Mr. T. T. McCroskey,
Information Officer,
The United Nations Conference on International Organization,
San Francisco, Cal.

My dear Mr. McCroskey,

Thank you for troubling to acknowledge receipt of the copies of my song, *Patria Mundi*.

It has long been my belief that a world government cannot function without a world patriotism, as living and spontaneous as that which supports national governments the world over. As patriotic songs are close to the heart of the folk-lore of patriotism, *Patria Mundi* was my attempt to contribute to it.

The song has been sung a good many times by schools and churches. The martial hymn tune to which it was written was composed by a native of my own home village of Shirley, Mass., — Oliver Holden, the famous old Boston musician who composed a march for the welcome of George Washington on his triumphant return to Boston after the Revolution.

Very sincerely yours,

Shirley Lawrence Houde
(Mrs. Wm. H. Houde, Littleton, Mass.)

April 28, 1945.

My dear Miss Houde:

The receipt is acknowledged of the copies of the song "Patria Mundi" which you addressed to the Committee in Charge of Ceremonies, San Francisco World Conference.

Permit me to thank you for your interest in the Conference and for your courtesy in submitting the song.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky
T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Miss Shirley Lawton Houde,
Littleton, Massachussets.

JMS
IS:IOCU:BITTNER:IG

Patria Mundi

Briskly

To the tune CORONATION
by Oliver Holden 1793



Earth Mother, we, thy children, owe
Proud nations loyalty.

Repeat: On none of these may we bestow
That love we owe to thee.

Each man some spot that gave him birth,
Wild hill or builded town,
Must cherish,—knowing these, O Earth,
The jewels in thy crown.

Each loves some land his forebears trod,
With storied flag unfurled.

Who would adore ancestral sod
Must honor all the World.

Eternal Earth, assume thy might,
Sound forth thy bugle call,
Bind us together in thy light,
Thy sons and daughters all!

S. L. H.

*ack-4-28-45
S.L.H.*

Patria Mundi

Briskly

To the tune CORONATION
by Oliver Holden 1793



Earth Mother, we, thy children, owe
Proud nations loyalty.

Repeat: On none of these may we bestow
That love we owe to thee.

Each man some spot that gave him birth,
Wild hill or builded town,
Must cherish,—knowing these, O Earth,
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Each loves some land his forebears trod,
With storied flag unfurled.
Who would adore ancestral sod
Must honor all the World.

Eternal Earth, assume thy might,
Sound forth thy bugle call,
Bind us together in thy light,
Thy sons and daughters all!

S. L. H.

Hausammann Albert
Losverkäufer
Müllerstr. 65
Zürich 4
Schweiz

Hausammann

Zürich den 6. Mai 1945

JUN 19 1945

An die

Konferenz von San Francisco

Sehr geehrte Herren:

Laut meiner Eingabe mit Poststempel v. 2. April 45.
beantrage ich beifügend, dass alles was nicht ohne lange aus-
einandersetzung behandelt werden kann an den Weltgerichtshof
überwiesen wird.

Logisch treten Schwierigkeiten auf um zu einem Friedens-
abschluss zu kommen schon weil noch nie so Internationales
Gericht bestanden hat, wo staatliche Gegensätze geregelt wurden.

Sollte dieses göttliche Werk in Scherben zerfallen
so würde ich den fatalen Ursprung bei den Ehen suchen .

Ein unaufrichtiges Zusammenleben führt die Menschheit
zum grössten Misstrauen. Bei allen Verbrechen glauben die Menschen
mit dem nicht erwischt sei alles in Ordnung. Ich glaube doch
das Naturgesetz geht hier seinen Weg. Auch das Geld wird von gro-
sem Einfluss sein. Die Natur kann natürlich nicht diese schuldigen
Personen einzeln erfassen und strafen. Ich will hier nichts be-
haupten da ich ja keine höhere Schulen genossen habe.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung & freundschaftlichem

Gruss an alle die an diesem Werk aufbauen
helfen

Albert Hausammann

ALB. HAUSAMMANN

Losvertrieb

Müllerstr. 65 ZÜRICH,

Postfach VIII 17060

Wie kann die Menschheit v. Staats-

haushalt einen Frieden erwarten wenn Sie im Privaten einen
durcheinander unterstützt & zudeckt? . Der Sieg dem Frieden.

May 5, 1945

My dear Miss Hayes:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of April 23, 1945.

Your interest in the important work of the United Nations Conference on International Organization and the spiritual devotion which prompted the sentiments you expressed are appreciated. We are particularly grateful to have your expression of interest because we are aware that the success of any system of international organization must depend upon the continuing interest and assistance of the youth of all the peace-loving countries throughout the world.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Miss Joyce Hayes,

227-16 116th Avenue,

St. Albans 11, New York.

IS:IOCU:HTTNER:MK

227-16 116 Avenue
St. Albans, N. Y.
April 23, 1945

No reply

ack 5/4/45

Gentlemen:

In your hands lie the fate of the future generation. We the youth sincerely hope that you will settle this present world controversy in a Christian like manner.

Please keep in mind Christ's quotation "What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and suffer the loss of one's soul"

Sincerely,

Foyce Hayes -

May 5, 1945.

My dear Miss Hyde:

I have received the suggestions submitted in your letter of April 15, 1945 to the World Conference at San Francisco and wish to express to you my appreciation of your courtesy in making known your views.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

T. T. McCrosky

Miss Mary Traslow Hyde,
E-43, Hudson View Gardens,
Pinehurst Avenue and 183rd Street,
New York, New York.

IS:IOCU:ETChase:NS

E-43, HUDSON VIEW GARDENS
PINEHURST AVENUE AND 183RD STREET
NEW YORK

MAY 3 1945

The World Conference
San Francisco
California

April 15, 1945

Gentlemen,

As I am not able to be present at the meeting I would like to express some opinions that are very important in my estimation.

I want so much to have perfect peace with the nations and the whole world. I understand that this especial discussion is held to bring out that purpose. I am hoping that the peace table this time will end all wars.

War doesn't really pay in the end. What does one gain by it? Only hardship, suffering and the upset moral conditions of the people. Of course, there are few exceptions. There are many real heroes the ones who are handicapped after the war. They are very brave about it too. I have seen incidents concerning that. We, America, are not to blame for wars.

We should have had the World Conference after the World War I.

I pray and hope with all my good faith that everyone concerned will be frank and sincere in every way.

Yours very truly,

Mary Towlow Hyde

May 4, 1945

My dear Dr. Huth:

Your letter of April 27, 1945, to the Honorable Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., has been referred to me for reply.

While there is no provision for the display of banners in the assembly room of the Conference as you suggest, nevertheless I can assure you that those participating in the Conference are constantly aware of their supreme responsibility, at this Conference and afterwards, to see to it that the present great tragedy never again falls upon the world.

We appreciate your interest in the important work of the United Nations Conference on International Organization and thank you for your courtesy in bringing your views to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Dr. Edward A. Huth, Chairman,
Department of Sociology,
University of Dayton,
Dayton 9, Ohio.

IS:IOCU:BITNER:MK

UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DIVISION OF ARTS
DAYTON 9, OHIO

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

ack 5/4/45
JEB

April 27, 1945

Hon. Edward R. Stettinius
Secretary of State
War Memorial Opera House
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In order that the delegates at the United Nations conference may be constantly reminded of the grave responsibility, which rests upon them, I suggest that a large banner be displayed in a conspicuous place in the assembly hall, bearing the slogan:

"We can live together in peace, or,
We can die together in World War III."

I trust that you will give my suggestion careful consideration. As a veteran of World War I, and a student of diplomatic history, I am fully aware that there are only two alternatives for the future of civilization, world peace or world conflict. The delegates to the conference have it in their power to shape the future course of international relations.

Respectfully yours,

Edward A. Huth

Dr. Edward A. Huth
Chairman, Department of Sociology

EAH:mb

May 3, 1945.

My dear Mr. Hickey:

I acknowledge receipt of the clipping from The Cincinnati Enquirer commenting on the possible use by the San Francisco Conference of Cincinnati's proportional representation system of voting.

Thank you for making this clipping available to the Conference.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Mr. Sylvester Hickey,
7 East Fifth Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

IS:IOCU:Baker:NS

Law Office of
Sylvester Hickey

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER
TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1945

PR May End Wars!

Cincinnati's highly controversial proportional representation system of voting has been advocated as a possible alternative for settling disagreements among the many Allied delegations attending the San Francisco Conference.

Benefits of the PR method of voting on differences that may arise at the conference were alluded to yesterday by Sylvester Hickey, Cincinnati attorney, when he addressed members of the Association of the Cincinnati Club.

"The feasibility of the PR system arising as a compromise at the sessions exists because it could afford the smaller nations a method of grouping together if they were so minded," Hickey remarked. "It would not involve voting proportional to the populations of the participating nations, as is claimed, but in event of a voting deadlock, which seems to be possible in the smaller nations as a compromise,

Cincinnati, Ohio
7 East 37th Street

Case 5/2/45
(Baker)

May 2, 1945.

My dear Mrs. Hilts:

I wish to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of April 22, 1945, expressing your hopes and prayers for the success of the United Nations Conference now meeting in San Francisco. The manifestation of your spiritual devotion and your courtesy in writing are deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Mrs. Esther Hilts,
224 South Bozeman Street,
Bozeman, Montana.

147
MS
IS:IOCU:ETChase:NS

May 1, 1945.

My dear Miss Hall:

I acknowledge the receipt of your poem forwarded to the San Francisco Peace Conference under date of April 26, 1945.

Please be assured that the sentiments expressed therein and the spiritual devotion which prompted its composition are appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Miss Viola M. Hall,
Alba, Missouri.

IS:IOCU:Baker:NS

ack. 4/26/45
Cahoon

Alba, Mo.

April 26, 1945-

To All Whom it may Concern:

Come ye all of every nation.
All for others live and do,
Be more Christ-Like in your living
And to all be Kind and True.
If we love each one his neighbor
Then all wars and strife will cease
We will then all live together
Having harmony and Peace.

Lets forget our selfish motives
Lets forget our feuds and strife,
We'll not stoop to conquer others
God is Love and Truth and Life.
Side by side we'll stand together
March with flag of Love unfurled.
We'll forgive each one his errors
Thus bring Peace throuth the world.
Viola M. Hall.

May 2, 1945

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Hill:

The spirit of Christian devotion which prompted your card of April 22, 1945, is appreciated, and I thank you for this evidence of your interest in the important work of the Conference.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. B. Hill,
Lapeer, Michigan.


IS:JCS:THOMPSON:MK

May 1, 1945.

My dear Mr. Harber:

Your letter of April 25, 1945, together with the resolution adopted by The Conference of Jewish Organizations at a mass meeting on April 23, 1945, has been referred to me.

The primary purpose of this Conference is to formulate a charter for an international organization to maintain peace and security. It will devote its energies and its labors exclusively to the single problem of setting up such an organization and therefore it is not anticipated that the specific problem embodied in your resolution will be discussed here.

It is anticipated that certain questions of the nature raised in your letter would come before the projected United Nations Organization for consideration when it is established.

The good wishes of your organization as expressed in the petition are appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky.

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Mr. Samuel Harber,
President, The Conference of Jewish
Organizations of North Hudson and Hoboken,
3400 New York Avenue,
Union City, New Jersey.

The Conference of Jewish Organizations
of
North Hudson and Hoboken

NORTH HUDSON JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
3400 NEW YORK AVENUE . UNION CITY, N. J.
UNION 3-0600

April 25th, 1945

San Francisco Conference
Attention: Secretariat
San Francisco, California

Gentlemen:

As part of a great movement in America to support the demands of world Jewry for representation and consideration of Jewish problems we conducted a Mass Meeting in our community on April 23rd, 1945, the results of which Mass Meeting is embodied in the enclosed resolution to which there is annexed other features of importance.

We take the liberty of remitting same to your Conference for favorable consideration.

May we add that our organization comprises an area of six municipalities known as North Hudson and the city of Hoboken in Hudson County, New Jersey, representing some fifty organizations with a Jewish population of about fifteen thousand.

A considerable portion of non-Jews in this vicinity are in sympathy and support of our demands. Similar and considerable sentiment prevails throughout America.

We are affiliated as a member of the American Jewish Conference of America and under their direction and instructions we are forwarding the above to you. We hope that same will receive serious attention.

Respectfully yours,

THE CONFERENCE OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS
OF
NORTH HUDSON AND HOBOKEN


Samuel Harber, president

sh/rm

WHEREAS, the Conference of the United Nations is to assemble in San Francisco, California, April 25, 1945, to lay the foundations for a lasting peace and the reconstruction of civilization in war ravaged and devastated lands,

We, the people of the several municipalities of North Hudson and Hoboken, New Jersey, assembled at a mass meeting of nearly 2500 persons in the presence of notable guests and speakers do hereby resolve and pray;

1. That the Conference of the United Nations be blessed with tranquility and order amidst good tidings;

2. That the spirit of truth and justice prevail amongst all their deliberations;

3. That amongst the patterns for a just and lasting peace, they embody in the preamble of the new charter of human freedom, an international bill of rights as contained in the American Bill of Rights and the unwritten customs and traditions of the best in every cultured, democratic society;

4. That full civil and political rights in Europe and elsewhere be restored to every individual and people and that all discriminatory laws and practices be abrogated;

5. That all property confiscated by the Germans from the Jews and other peoples be returned to the original owners;

6. That all people be helped as speedily as possible to be resettled and rehabilitated in their homes and lands;

7. That the doors of Palestine be opened at once to the hundreds of thousands of Jewish homeless, stateless and wanderers and that they be aided to get there as speedily as possible, and,

8. That the mandate for Palestine agreed to by the

fifty-two nations of the world after the last war be reincorporated into a new mandates commission of any new international conference or league expressly and unequivocally, declaring and guaranteeing the immediate reconstitution of Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth and facilitating the immediate establishment of a Jewish majority justly and legally with full respect to other minority rights as expressed in the Balfour declaration.

9. That full and complete retribution be accorded to war criminals and full and complete justice be done to all the victims of Nazism and Fascism.

~~We~~ do hereby certify that at a general mass meeting held under the auspices of the Conference of Jewish Organizations of North Hudson and Hoboken in New Jersey on Monday, April 23, 1945, at the Jewish Community Center, the annexed Resolution was duly adopted,unanimously.

CONFERENCE OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

By *Samuel Harber*
Samuel Harber, President

Dated: April 23rd, 1945

Ask Voice for Jewry's Security Parley, Palestine as Homeland

Resolutions carrying 9 distinctive points were passed last night at a mass meeting of North Hudson and Hoboken Jewry under sponsorship of Conference of Jewish Organizations of both municipalities at Jewish Community Center, 3400 New York av., Union City, asking that due recognition be given Jews of war-torn Europe at the San Francisco peace meeting. Copies were forwarded to the coast city.

More than 2,000 persons of all nationalities crowded the center's auditorium and heard the constant urge that the doors of Palestine be opened to the suffering "wanderers" abroad. Speakers represented all faiths.

Samuel Haber, head of the North Hudson-Hoboken conference, presided and near the start of the program a silent tribute was paid to the memory the President Roosevelt, whose draped portrait adorned the wall in the rear of the dias. Beside it was that of President Harry S. Truman.

There was singing of national anthem and "Hatikva" and "El Morachamim" for the late president. Speakers included:

Meyer Pesin, keynoter, who is

editor and chairman of Goodwill Commission of New Jersey; Mayor Harry J. Thourof, Union City; Rev. George R. F. Tamke, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, Union City, representing the Protestant faith; Mayor Paul F. Cullum, North Bergen; Federal Judge Thomas Meaney, and Rev. Karl M. Chwordosky, educator and lecturer.

Resolutions were read by Mayor John G. Meister, Weehawken.

Challenge to World

"The cause of Palestine today challenges the course of the whole Christian world," declared Rev. Mr. Chwordosky, "and especially that of America. The test of the post-war world will be the measure of justice done to small nations and minority peoples.

"Among these, Jewry has primary position upon the heart of the world. The Jews were the first victims of aggression and must be among the first to receive the compassion due them. The victims of Nazi terror, the world at large realizes, must be soothed and helped as every other oppressed peoples."

(Turn to Page 5, Column 1)

Voice for Jews

(Continued from Page 1)

Judge Meaney, who talked briefly, said in part:

"I am not concerned only with the right of Jews to enter Palestine, but also with the spurt of toleration in America. Even more important, to my way of thinking, is that in America there can be no line of demarkation between Jews, Gentiles and Catholics. Nor should there be any other distinguishing group, for the basic thing is that we're all Americans."

Entitled to Palestine

In opening the meeting, Haber explained that it had been called for the purpose of obtaining support for Jewry of the world. "Jews are rightfully entitled to the land of Palestine," he said, "and no earthly power should be permitted to keep it from them. Our country, the United States, has always stood in the front lines to champion our cause. There is plenty of room in Palestine for our people and the immigration gates should be lifted to permit of their entrance. They should be permitted to make their homes there—in the country that rightfully is their own. Jews were the first victims of Hitlerism. They have been tortured unmercifully. This must cease. The peoples of the world are with us, and that is evident."

"This is our opportunity, and we should not let it pass. Our people in Europe are destitute, dying and starving. We cry out to the world for help, and we must be considered at the San Francisco conference."

Asks Voice for Jews.

Pesin said in part:

"We are here to plead a cause on the eve of one of the greatest gatherings in history. Every people will be heard at San Francisco, save one, the Jews. We ask to be heard. The Jews have never pleaded for themselves, they have pleaded symbolically for all sufferers. Now, however, we plead for children who have not learned to smile and whispering, subjected men and women. What is our claim? We say until the nations assembled that the Jews are pleading to them to restore the property that has been stolen from them, and reconstruct and rehabilitate their lives."

Mrs. Vincent Perez to Head Union City P. T. A. Unit
Mrs. Vincent Perez was nominated for president of Washington Jefferson P. T. A., to succeed Mrs. William Hobler, at a meeting yesterday afternoon in Washington School, Union City.
Other nominees include Mrs. Elwood Schwartz, first vice president; Mrs. John DeLaRoche, second vice president; Miss Mary

that support be given. The question of Palestine is already decided in minds of all fair-minded people."

Rev. Mr. Tamke declared that "when minorities shall received justice then there shall be justice for all men. I believe in the Jews' effort for a homeland."

Telegrams regretting inability to attend the meeting were from Representative Edward J. Hart, former Gov. A. Harry Moore, U. S. Senator H. Alexander Smith and Mayor Vincent J. Murphy of Newark.

The Resolutions

"Whereas, the conference of the United Nations to assemble in San Francisco, Cal., Apr. 25, 1945, to lay the foundation for a lasting peace and the reconstruction of civilization in war-ravaged and devastated lands,

"We, the people of the several municipalities of North Hudson and Hoboken, N. J., assembled at a mass meeting of nearly 2,500 persons in the presence of notable guests and speakers do hereby resolve and pray:

"1. That the conference of the United Nations be blessed with tranquility and order amidst good tidings;

"2. That the spirit of truth and justice prevail amongst all their deliberations;

"3. That amongst the patterns for a just and lasting peace, they embody in the preamble of the new charter of human freedom, an international bill of rights as contained in the American Bill of Rights and the unwritten customs and traditions of the best in every cultured, democratic society;

Ask Restore Civil Rights

"4. That full civil and political rights in Europe and elsewhere be restored to every individual and people and that all discriminatory laws and practices and people and that discriminatory laws and practices be abrogated;

"5. That a property confiscated by the Germans from the Jews and other peoples be returned to the original owners;

"6. That all people be helped as speedily as possible to be resettled and rehabilitated in their homes and lands;

"7. That the doors of Palestine be opened at once to the hundreds of thousands of Jewish homeless stateless and wanderers and that they be aided to get there as speedily as possible, and;

"8. That the mandate for Palestine agreed to by the 52 nations of the world after the last war be re-incorporated into a new mandates commission of any new international conference or league expressly and unequivocally, declaring and guaranteeing the immediate reconstitution of Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth and facilitating the immediate establishment of a Jewish majority justly and legally with full respect to other minority rights as expressed in the Balfour declaration.

"9. That full and complete retribution be accorded the war criminals and full and complete justice be done to all victims of Nazism and Fascism."

Resolution Asks Aid for Jews as 2,000 Meet Here

Embodying nine salient points, most of which dealt with relief for the oppressed Jews of Europe, an audience of 2,000 persons, at a mass meeting in Union City last night, adopted a resolution which will be forwarded to the San Francisco Conference of the United States for consideration.

The resolution was unanimously approved after a battery of prominent speakers discussed the Jewish problem from all angles and convinced the big crowd that common decency requires recognition of the plight of the Jews and demands that they are given free and unrestricted immigration into Palestine.

Staged under the auspices of North Hudson and Hoboken Jewry, the mass meeting, held in the Jewish Community Center, 3400 New York avenue, featured such speakers as U. S. District Court Judge Thomas F. Meany, Mayor Besin, chairman of the New Jersey Goodwill Commission, and Dr. Karl M. Chwordocky, Brooklyn minister and nationally known educator and lecturer.

MAYORS PLEDGE SUPPORT TO MOVE

North Hudson mayors also appeared on the program to pledge their support of the movement, as did Rev. George E. F. Tanke, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, Union City.

Telegrams and letters, promising aid in the cause, came from Congressman Edward J. Hart and former Governor A. Harry Moore.

Presided over by Samuel Harber, well known North Hudson lawyer and Jewish leader, the mass meeting was one of the greatest and most enthusiastic demonstrations ever put on by the Jewish people of the northern end of the county.

The resolution asked:

1. That the conference of the United Nations be blessed with tranquility and order amidst good tidings.
2. That the spirit of truth and justice prevail amongst all deliberations.
3. That amongst the patterns for a just and lasting peace the conference embody in the preamble of the new charter of human freedom, an international bill of rights as contained in the American Bill of Rights and the unwritten customs and traditions of the best in every cultured democratic society.
4. That full civil and political rights in Europe and elsewhere be restored to every individual and people and that all discriminatory laws and practices be abrogated.
5. That all property confiscated by the Germans from the Jews and other peoples be returned to the original owners.
6. That all people be helped as speedily as possible to be resettled and rehabilitated in their homes and lands.
7. That the doors of Palestine be opened at once to the hundreds of thousands of Jewish homeless, stateless and wanderers, and that they be aided to get there as speedily as possible.
8. That the mandate for Palestine agreed to by the 52 nations of the world after the last war be reincorporated into a new mandates commission of any new international conference or league expressly and unequivocally declaring and guaranteeing the immediate reconstitution of Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth, and facilitating the immediate establishment of a Jewish majority justly and legally with full respect to other minority rights as expressed in the Balfour Declaration.
9. That full and complete restitu-

be added to get more as security as possible.

8. That the mandate for Palestine agreed to by the 52 nations of the world after the last war be reincorporated into a new mandates commission of any new international conference or league expressly and unequivocally declaring and guaranteeing the immediate reconstitution of Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth, and facilitating the immediate establishment of a Jewish majority justly and legally with full respect to other minority rights as expressed in the Balfour Declaration.

9. That full and complete retribution be accorded to war criminals and full and complete justice be done to all the victims of Nazism and Fascism.

Dr. Chwadowsky summed up the feeling of the big gathering at the meeting when he said that the cause of Palestine today challenges the whole Christian world and especially that of America.

"The test of the post war world," he asserted, "will be the measure of justice done to the small nations and minority peoples. Among these Jewry has a primary claim upon the heart and conscience of the world."

JEWS THE FIRST

AGGRESSIVE VICTIMS

"The Jews have been the first victims of aggression. They must be among the first to receive not only the compassion due the victims of Nazi terror, but also the justice due them and every other oppressed peoples."

He echoed the sentiments of Dr. Tanke who said that "until those who are considered minorities receive justice there is no justice."

Other speakers were Mayors Harry J. Thouron, Union City; John C. Meister, Weehawken, and Paul R.

Demand That Plight of Jews Be Recognized at Conference; Hold Big Mass Meeting Tonight

A demand that the plight of the Jews in Europe be recognized and dealt with at the San Francisco Conference will be made at a mass meeting to be held tonight at the North Hudson Jewish Community Center, 3400 New York avenue, Union City.

The public is invited to attend the demonstration which will be under the auspices of the Conference of Jewish Organizations of North Hudson and Hoboken.

Members of the clergy, public officials and others will address the meeting. Samuel Harber, well-known North Hudson lawyer, will act as chairman.

Speakers will include Samuel Pesin, chairman of the New Jersey Goodwill Commission; Rev. George R. F. Tamke, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, and Rev. Clarence A. Heavey, pastor of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, both Union City; Dr. Karl M. Chwordosky, New York clergyman, educator, and lecturer.

Also Mayors Harry Thoutrot, of Union City; John J. White, of West New York; John G. Mcister, of Weehawken, and Paul F. Cullum, of North Bergen; former Hudson County Prosecutor John Drewen; U. S. District Court Judge Thomas F. Meany, and Congressman Edward J. Hart.

The demonstration will ask:

1—That the Jews be heard at the San Francisco United Nations Conference, April 25, to present the case for a people who have suffered 5,000,000 dead and who were the first victims of Nazism.

2—That the gates of Palestine be

WILL SPEAK



Dr. Karl M. Chwordosky

opened to the survivors of European Jewry who have no other haven.

3—That Palestine be reconstituted as a Jewish Commonwealth, in accord with the mighty pledge of the Jewish people to the Jewish people.

and wore pink tulle and carried

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

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United Nations and Palestine

Hudson Dispatch has often called attention to the injustice, yes, treachery, of the infamous White Paper that crushed the hopes of the Zionist Movement for the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. The dead hand of Neville Chamberlain closed the doors to unrestricted immigration to Palestine as of Apr. 1, 1944. British censorship has veiled most of the news from Palestine ever since.

Lord Balfour offered Palestine as a homeland for Jews after the British drove out the Turkish conquerors in 1917, and later the League of Nations mandated it to Britain. Jewish leaders in many countries accepted the Balfour Treaty in good faith and Palestine was developed agriculturally, industrially and commercially until today nearly 600,000 Jews live there compared with about 1,000,000 Arabs and some 125,000 Christians. Thirty thousand Jewish soldiers went from there into Allied armies. The Chamberlain White Paper had the effect of halting this development for it provided that no more Jewish immigration should be allowed after Apr. 1, 1944, without the consent of the Arab commissioners.

From time to time it appeared that Congress would pass a resolution asking Britain to revise or revoke the White Paper, but all promises of such action have failed of results.

Now the only hope for opening Palestine to further development as a Jewish state and as a haven for pauperized, ill, and even starving Jews of Europe who have been driven from their homes during the war, seems to be in the proposed United Nations League that is to be formed at the San Francisco conference beginning Wednesday.

In an effort to gain recognition for Palestine and for the problem of the Jewish refugees of Europe at the conference mass meetings have been held in many parts of the country under auspices of Jewish leaders.

Such a meeting will be held tonight at Jewish Community Center, Union City, to gain public support for this recognition, which seems to us only a matter of simple justice.

Rally In North Hudson

(Continued from page 1)

Samuel Harber will preside. Among the speakers who are scheduled to appear are: Mayor



MAYOR HARRY THOUROT

Harry Thourot of Union City, Mayor John White of West New York, Mayor John J. Meister of Weehawken, Mayor Paul Cullum of North Bergen, Mayor Bernard McFeely, of Hoboken, Mayor Johnson, Guttenberg, Mayor John Kane, Secaucus, Rev. George Tampke of St. John's Lutheran Church, Union City, Rev. C. A. Heavy, of St. Augustine's Church, Union City, Judge Thomas Meaney, Hon. John Drewen, Mayor Vincent Murphy of Newark and Meyer Pesin, editor of **The Jewish Standard**.

NO. HUDSON RALLY MONDAY NIGHT TO ATTRACT MANY

To Urge Hearing For
Our People At San
Francisco Conference

North Hudson and Hoboken
Jewry will gather Monday eve-
ning, at 8:30 p.m., at the North



SAMUEL HARBER

Hudson Center, 34th St. and
New York Ave., Union City for
the purpose of urging recogni-
tion and hearing at the San
Francisco Conference of all the
critical problems confronting
Jewry. Prominent speakers will
address the meeting.

(Continued on page 3)

...ated in Boston under the imprimatur of Archbishop Cushing, who gave such glowing lip service to proposed anti-discrimination legislation.

THIS AND THAT . . .

We're told that Jewish boys in the U. S. Army make it a practice to attend, en masse, services in synagogues in liberated Germany. They do this to manifest their solidarity with the Jews whom Hitler has driven out of their German Vaterland . . . Our friend Danton Walker claims that Mexico will be ready to receive 300,000 European refugees when the war is over. Mr. Walker is misinformed. . . . The ex-Mufti of Jerusalem, who collaborated so closely with Hitler, is said to have reached Mecca, and reportedly will be given an important post by King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia.

TAPS . . .

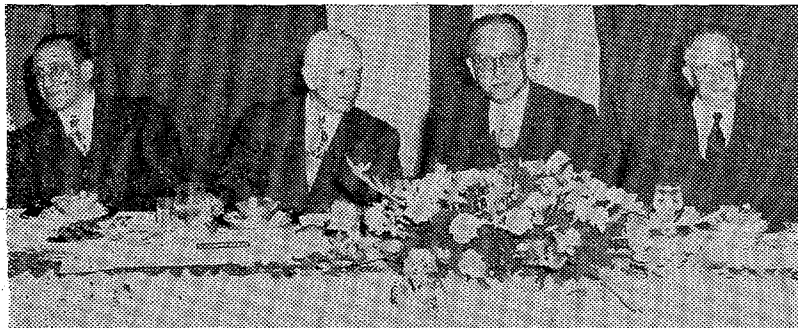
If Major General Maurice Rose, who was killed by his Nazi captors, had known Yiddish, he might still be alive. . . . When the German corporal shouted Stramm stehen—"stand at attention", he thought he was being ordered to disarm, and reached for his pistol—a gesture that cost him his life. . . . Win-

(Continued on page 3)

ORGANIZATION HEADS TO HOLD CONFERENCE ON APPEAL DRIVE

Emanuel Weitz, 1944 Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal has invited all representatives of local organizations to meet with him in the board room of the Center on Monday night at 7:30. Letters have been sent to all organizations. In the event anyone has been overlooked they are asked to attend without fail.

COMMUNITY PAYS HONOR TO HARRY G



Victor Ruskin, Harry Hirshfield, Ben Schlossberg, Mark A. Sullivan, Harr

A capacity assemblage of Jews and Christians gathered in the Gertrude Hirsch Auditorium of the Center on Tuesday evening and participated in rendering a well earned tribute to Harry Goldowsky, veteran leader and builder of the Jewish community, on his 75th birthday, for some 55 years of service to his people. (A full page story of Mr. Goldowsky's life appeared in last week's issue.)

The principal speaker was

Hon. Mark A. Sullivan, chairman Jersey City War Fund Campaign Committee, who said of the guest of honor "Jersey City long will remember Harry Goldowsky as the builder of monuments of steel and concrete. But they will treasure his memory longer for his efforts in building religion, culture, and charity."

Other speakers, Joseph Gross, president of the Hebrew Home for Orphans and Aged of Hud-



Franklin D. Roosevelt said;

"I know how long and ardently The Jewish People have worked and prayed for the establishment of Palestine as a Free and Democratic Jewish Commonwealth. I am convinced that The American People give their support to this aim."

MASS MEETING TONITE

8:30 P. M. at the
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
34th Street and New York Ave., Union City,

Under the auspices of
Conference of Jewish Organizations of North Hudson and Hoboken

WE ASK

- 1 That the Jews be heard at the San Francisco United Nations Conference April 25, to present the case for a people who have suffered 5,000,000 dead and who were the first victims of Nazism.
- 2 That the gates of Palestine be opened to the survivors of European Jewry who have no other haven.
- 3 That Palestine be reconstituted as a Jewish Commonwealth, in accord with the mighty pledge of Great Britain endorsed by 52 nations of the world and re-affirmed by every President of the United States since its promulgation.

SPEAKERS:

Dr. KARL M. CHWORDOSKY
Prominent Educator, Lecturer and Clergyman of United States

Hon. PAUL CULLUM
Mayor of North Bergen

Hon. JOHN DREWEN
Prominent Citizen of Hudson County

Hon. EDW. J. HART
Congressman

Reverend C. A. HEAVEY
of St. Augustine's Church

Hon. THOMAS MEANY
U. S. District Court Judge

Hon. JOHN G. MEISTER
Mayor of Weehawken

MEYER PESIN
Editor and Chairman of Goodwill Commission of New Jersey

Reverend GEORGE R. F. TAMKE
Pastor of St. John's Church, Union City

Hon. HARRY THOUROT
Mayor of Union City

Hon. JOHN J. WHITE
Mayor of West New York

ADMISSION FREE
Everyone Welcome!

MONSTER MASS - MEETING

of North Hudson and Hoboken Jewry

Time: - Monday, April 23rd, 1945 at 8:30 P. M.

**Place: - JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER of North Hudson
34th Street and New York Ave., Union City, N. J.**

PURPOSE:—To obtain public endorsement of the following:

1. That unfortunate Jews throughout Europe be immediately rescued and permitted to migrate to Palestine.
2. That free and unrestricted Jewish immigration into Palestine and the speedy reconstitution of Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth.
3. To urge recognition and hearing at the San Francisco Conference of all the critical problems confronting Jewry.

S P E A K E R S :

MEYER PESIN

Editor and Chairman of Goodwill Commission of New Jersey.

Reverend GEORGE R. F. TAMKE

Pastor of St. Johns Church, Union City

Reverend C. A. HEAVEY

of St. Augustine's Church

Dr. KARL M. CHWORDOSKY

Prominent Educator, Lecturer and Clergyman of United States

Hon. HARRY THOROUT

Mayor of Union City

Hon. JOHN J. WHITE

Mayor of West New York

Hon. JOHN G. MEISTER

Mayor of Weehawken

Hon. PAUL CULLUM

Mayor of North Bergen

Hon. JOHN DREWEN

Prominent Citizen of Hudson County

Hon. THOMAS MEANY

U. S. District Court Judge

OTHER SPEAKERS

expected to attend,

Hon. EDW. J. HART.

Bring your families and friends, Jews and non-Jews.

It is urgent you attend. Duty demands your co-operation.

You must not fail this cause.

NO SOLICITATION OF FUNDS

**THE CONFERENCE OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS
of North Hudson and Hoboken**

R E S O L U T I O N

Resolution adopted by our
Organization in behalf of
world Jewry

Dated: April 23rd, 1945

XXXXXXXXXX
HARRIS X FREEMAN
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX

May 1, 1945.

My dear Mrs. Homewood:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of April 26, 1945.

The spiritual devotion which prompted your writing is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCROSKY

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Mrs. Minnie Homewood,
262 Cooper Street, S.W.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

MS
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April 30, 1945.

My dear Mr. Hotfelder:

I acknowledge with appreciation your letter addressed to the Peace Conference.

It is gratifying to have this expression of your interest in the success of the Conference.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Mr. Joseph Hotfelder,
6253 Rosebury Street,
St. Louis 5, Wisconsin.

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6253 Rosalind
St. Louis, Mo.

APR 27 1945

Dear Conference,
Dear Frances,
Carif.

Dear Delegate -

We hope this very
near conference will take
place with you at the Peace Table.

Please consider the
peace proposal of the Catholic
Protestant and Jewish faiths.

We want to keep peace forever
not alone ourselves but for the
whole world.

Most sincerely,
Joseph H. H. H.

4/28/45
C. H. H.

Added at
St. Louis

April 30, 1945.

My dear Mr. Hargett:

Thank you for your letter of April 22, 1945, on behalf of the congregation of the Fourth Avenue Methodist Church of Louisville, Kentucky, suggesting that the sessions of the United Nations Conference on International Organization be opened by prayer.

The spirit of Christian devotion which prompted the suggestion of your group is fully appreciated. However, since the Conference includes persons of many faiths from all parts of the world, I believe you will understand that it would be difficult to arrange formal religious ceremonies acceptable to all. You have no doubt read in the press that at the request of the temporary President of the Conference one minute of silent meditation was observed at the opening session.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

The Reverend I. M. Hargett,
Fourth Avenue Methodist Church,
Louisville, Kentucky.

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Fourth Avenue Methodist Church
Louisville 3, Kentucky *4th and 27th Louisville 3, Ky*

IRA MASON HARGETT, PASTOR
EDWARD L. TULLIS, ASSOCIATE PASTOR
MILDRED C. MITCHELL, PARISH VISITOR
H. SIGURD HUMPHREYS, MINISTER OF MUSIC
HELEN WYLIE, CHURCH SECRETARY

April 22, 1945

The Honorable Edward R. Stettinius
Secretary of State
c/o San Francisco Conference
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Stettinius:

The assembled congregation of the Fourth Avenue Methodist Church of Louisville, the largest Methodist Church in Kentucky, sends greetings and best wishes.

We beg leave to take a moment of your valuable time to urge you, as chairman of the San Francisco Conference, to open that momentous Conference with prayer to Almighty God, the Creator and Preserver of us all, for his aid and blessing upon your undertaking.

We would remind you of that first Federal Convention which met in Independence Hall in Philadelphia in 1787. For four weeks they deliberated but made no progress and were about to break up in defeat and despair. Then the venerable and wise Benjamin Franklin arose and addressed the chairman, George Washington, and among other things said:

"If a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without the notice of Almighty God, is it likely that an empire can rise without his aid?"

Then he moved that they invite a clergyman to come each morning and open the Conference with prayer. It was done. From that moment they made progress until they produced that immortal document, the American Constitution, which has been the admiration and the wonder of the wise and the great of all nations.

We can think of nothing quite so necessary and indispensable as to have the blessing of God upon your Conference which will make decisions that will affect the peace and security of the world and the well-being of the earth's two billion people for the next hundred years. God is a gentleman and will not force himself and his will upon you, but if you seek his aid he will bless your deliberations and help to bring them to the successful conclusion for which the American people pray and hope.

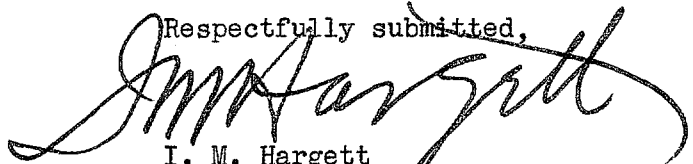
It would seem to us that the most important thing for our nation at this crucial period in world affairs is to try to keep our decisions and commitments in line with the will of God, our Heavenly Father.

**Fourth Avenue Methodist Church
Louisville 3, Kentucky**

IRA MASON HARGETT, PASTOR
EDWARD L. TULLIS, ASSOCIATE PASTOR
MILDRED C. MITCHELL, PARISH VISITOR
H. SIGURD HUMPHREYS, MINISTER OF MUSIC
HELEN WYLIE, CHURCH SECRETARY

You remember another great American, William Penn, said:
"We shall be governed by God or be ruled by tyrants."

Respectfully submitted,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'I. M. Hargett', written over the typed name and address.

I. M. Hargett
Pastor Fourth Avenue Methodist Church
Louisville, Kentucky

April 30, 1945.

My dear Doctor Hardy:

Thank you for the several copies of your pamphlet on "The Church of Salvation," containing your "Daily Prayer" and your articles on "The War, and the New World".

Your spiritual devotion which prompted your making these pamphlets available is fully appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky.

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Dr. A. T. Hardy,

2143 Seventh Avenue,

New York 27, New York.

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APR 28 1945

DR. A. T. HARDY

Shepherd Superior

THE CHURCH OF SALVATION

In Offical Dress

Daily Prayer

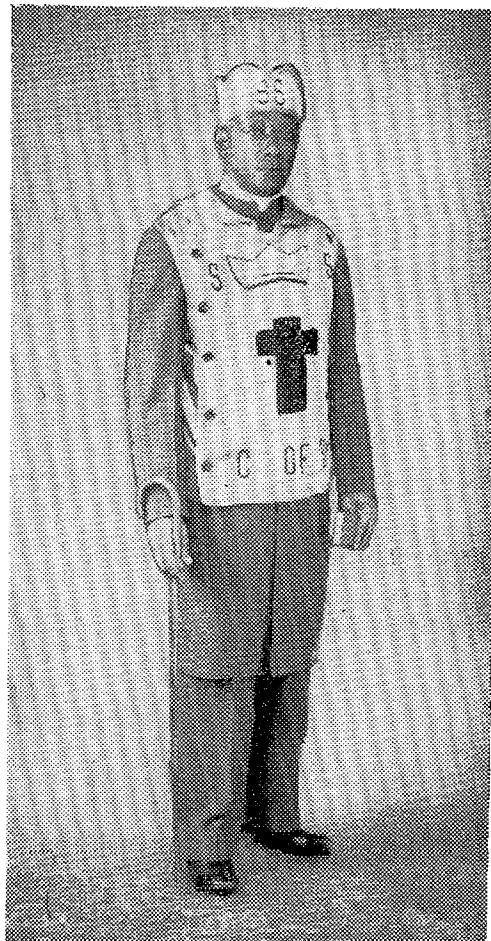
The War, and the New World

In the year of our Lord A. D .1945

DAILY PRAYER

O God, prepare my heart to do Thy will, save me from evil; prosper my way and ventures and help me to be a friend to man, in the name of Thy son Jesus Christ and for His sake, I ask it all. Amen.

In year of our Lord A. D. 1945



DR. A. T. HARDY, Shepherd Superior
THE CHURCH OF SALVATION

In Official Costume :: Daily Prayer
The War and the New World

THE WAR

Q. What caused this war?

A. Sin and unrighteousness.

Q. What will prolong this war?

A. Selfishness and unpatriotism.

Q. What will end this war soon?

A. Buy war bonds, prayer, and obedient to God's plan.

THE NEW WORLD

The world of people today stands as a man with a telescope lifted to his eyes gazing into the paradisaical region beholding something. To some this something looks like one thing; to others it looks like another; but to me it looks like a new world. I am thoroughly convinced that it IS a new world.

But it is not enough just to say I see a new world, for there are many other worlds all of which are new to this world in which we live. But neither of those are the new world that I have reference to. The new world of which I speak is the new world that shall come to take the place of this old world in which we now live, and concerning which I wish to make three remarks. First: Where is this new world now? Second: When will it come to us? And third: What is its contents?

I shall answer the three questions above, but before doing so, let me say a word about the old world in which we now live. As we look out upon her with her magnificent splendor, her modernistic beauty and wonder, her minute connections and sublime culture, we might wonder what more could we expect in a world. Yes, there is much more we can expect.

The term New World always sounds far away, but it is not necessarily so in this case. The New World of which I speak is in the early morning of tomorrow, and will come to us just as soon as we make room for it. But remember, the New World is coming to take the place of this old world in which we now live. Therefore, this old world must be done away with before the new world can make its final arrival. Does this mean destruction and extermination of all the material contents of this old world? Oh, no! No world is made new through the renovation or destruction of its material contents. A world is made new through a total change in the hearts and minds of the people who inhabit it.

Therefore, in order to make room for the new world, we must put away the evil and unrighteous contents of our hearts and minds, so that our conscience may be serenaded with the will and pleasure of God, and thus Good Will toward men.

This coming New World is destined to be a world of total abundance. Sunshine, Peace, Happiness and Joy for all men. The peace of the new world is a given peace, and will come through the converted and renewed hearts and minds of the people who shall inhabit it. Ladies and Gentlemen, the New World is ready now. Are You?

Your Spiritual Problems Analyzed Free

2143 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

UNiversity 4-5071

A
MILLION
DOLLAR
VALUE



DR. A. T. HARDY

Shepherd Superior

THE CHURCH OF SALVATION

In Offical Dress

Daily Prayer

The War, and the New World



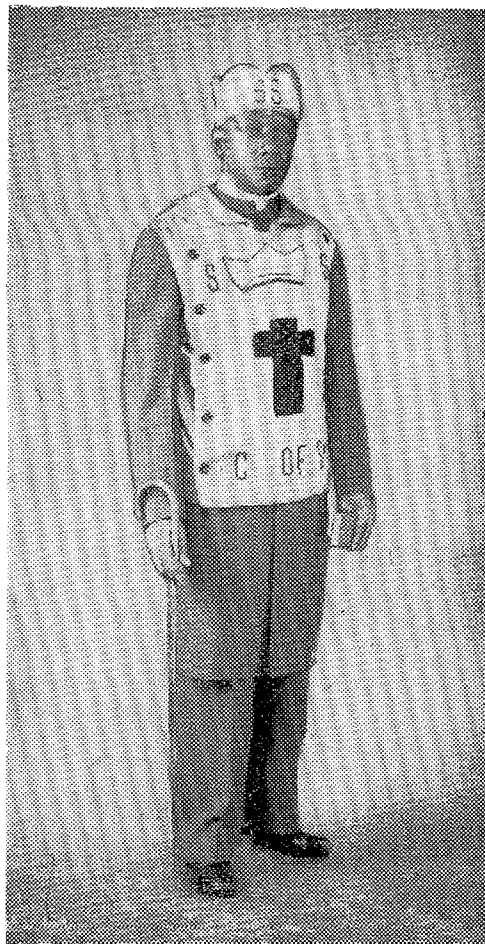
In the year of our Lord A. D .1945



DAILY PRAYER

O God, prepare my heart to do Thy will, save me from evil; prosper my way and ventures and help me to be a friend to man, in the name of Thy son Jesus Christ and for His sake, I ask it all. Amen.

In year of our Lord A. D. 1945



DR. A. T. HARDY, Shepherd Superior
THE CHURCH OF SALVATION
In Official Costume :: Daily Prayer
The War and the New World

THE WAR

Q. What caused this war?

A. Sin and unrighteousness.

Q. What will prolong this war?

A. Selfishness and unpatrioticness.

Q. What will end this war soon?

A. Buy war bonds, prayer, and obedient to God's plan.

THE NEW WORLD

The world of people today stands as a man with a telescope lifted to his eyes gazing into the paradisaical region beholding something. To some this something looks like one thing; to others it looks like another; but to me it looks like a new world. I am thoroughly convinced that it IS a new world.

But it is not enough just to say I see a new world, for there are many other worlds all of which are new to this world in which we live. But neither of those are the new world that I have reference to. The new world of which I speak is the new world that shall come to take the place of this old world in which we now live, and concerning which I wish to make three remarks. First: Where is this new world now? Second: When will it come to us? And third: What is its contents?

I shall answer the three questions above, but before doing so, let me say a word about the old world in which we now live. As we look out upon her with her magnificent splendor, her modernistic beauty and wonder, her minute connections and sublime culture, we might wonder what more could we expect in a world. Yes, there is much more we can expect.

The term New World always sounds far away, but it is not necessarily so in this case. The New World of which I speak is in the early morning of tomorrow, and will come to us just as soon as we make room for it. But remember, the New World is coming to take the place of this old world in which we now live. Therefore, this old world must be done away with before the new world can make its final arrival. Does this mean destruction and extermination of all the material contents of this old world? Oh, no! No world is made new through the renovation or destruction of its material contents. A world is made new through a total change in the hearts and minds of the people who inhabit it.

Therefore, in order to make room for the new world, we must put away the evil and unrighteous contents of our hearts and minds, so that our conscience may be serenaded with the will and pleasure of God, and thus Good Will toward men.

This coming New World is destined to be a world of total abundance. Sunshine, Peace, Happiness and Joy for all men. The peace of the new world is a given peace, and will come through the converted and renewed hearts and minds of the people who shall inhabit it. Ladies and Gentlemen, the New World is ready now. Are You?

Your Spiritual Problems Analyzed Free

2143 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

UNiversity 4-5071

A
MILLION
DOLLAR
VALUE

San Francisco, California,
April 30, 1945.

My dear Mr. Hall:

With reference to your letter of April 1,
the address of the Philippine Resident Com-
missioner at Washington is as follows:

Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo,
Resident Commissioner of the
Commonwealth of the Philippines,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

General Romulo is Chairman of the Delegation
of the Philippine Commonwealth to the United
Nations Conference on International Organization
and may be reached in care of the Conference
Headquarters, Veterans Building.

Sincerely yours,

Alger Hiss
Secretary General

Mr. John M. Hall,
Office of Public Relations Officer,
Regular Veterans Association,
San Francisco Post No. 15,
311 War Memorial Building,
San Francisco, California.

Alw
Secr:DBEddy:jil

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

April 27, 1945

Please answer this, Dr. Kelchner.

4/30 ack PC 4/11



*Philippine
Consul*

SAN FRANCISCO POST NO. 15

Regular Veterans Association

311 WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING



Office of Public
Relations Officer,
April 1, 1945.

RECEIVED

94 APR 4 1945
COLL. INT. REV.
1st DIST. CAL.

The State Department,
100 McAllister Street,
San Francisco, California.

Gentlemen:

I shall be pleased to have the name and address of the Philippine
Resident Commissioner in Washington, D.C.

Very truly yours,

John M. Hall
John M. Hall

*4/30/45
Ack: Jil
DBE: Jil*

April 28, 1945.

My dear Mrs. Harris:

I am pleased to acknowledge the receipt of the letter dated April 22, 1945, signed by you and other teachers and members of the United Presbyterian Church Juniors of Kansas City, Kansas.

The spirit of Christian devotion which prompted your letter is fully appreciated. The success of any system of international organization must depend upon the continuing interest and assistance of the youth of all the peace-loving countries throughout the world. For this reason, I am particularly pleased to know of the deep interest of your group in this very important Conference to establish an international organization to maintain peace and security.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Mrs. J. B. Harris,
1924 North 30th Street,
Kansas City, Kansas.

Sec:Bittner

Kansas City, Kansas
April 22, 1945

APR 27 1945

Ack
4/28

United Nations Conference
San Francisco, California

Sirs:

We are only a small group of girls and boys from ten to twelve years of age, but we feel that the decisions that you make in the Peace Conference about to open will greatly affect the lives of boys and girls of our age all over the world.

We have been taught, and honestly believe, that only God can give you wisdom to make the right decisions in this great conference, and we would like you to know that those of us who have signed our names to this letter have prayed for you gentlemen, and are pledging ourselves to pray for you each day during this Conference that the wisdom of God may be given to you.

With deepest sincerity, we are

Respectfully yours,

Juniors
United Presbyterian Church
11th and Grandview
Kansas City, Kansas

United Nations Conference

Lake Wright
Gretchen Cressler
Mary Lee Stephen
Gloria Berryman
Joann Percival
Ruth Jane Barber
Janiece Pine
Jean Edwards.
Lois Trapp
Carol Pine
Elizabeth Ann Stephen
Shirley Ann Fisher
Shirley Mae Edwards.

Billy Campbell
Joe Driver
David Self
Gerry Gindenter
Lorie Johnson
Ronald Smith
Paul Barber
Tommy Tyler
Freddie Ball
Jesse W. Driver

Teachers -

Mrs. L. E. Sanders
Mrs. Sidney Ball
Miss Highten Cunningham
Mrs. James B. Harris

April 27, 1945.

My dear Mr. Hicks:

Your letter of April 21, 1945, addressed to the Chairman and Committees of the San Francisco Peace Conference, has been referred to me.

The primary purpose of the United Nations Conference is to draft a charter for an international organization to maintain peace and security, and specific questions such as those raised in your letter will not be considered at this meeting.

The clippings forwarded with your letter are returned herewith, as requested.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky
T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Enclosures:

1. Clippings.

Mr. Turner Hicks,

500 West Eighth Street,

Vancouver, Washington.

Sec:Baker:NS

1

4-21-45

do the Delegation, the committee, and Chairman
of the House conference of conferees. Just
Confession: motivated. I am find 3 objects
suggesting loose terms within of them and
impose sitting loose, or outside every strict
parties; or let the allied prisoners of war
the Greek and Boy that are doing
the fighting with the loose terms, and
make it favorable by death, if they
don't close all corner, and undergo work
long with and lower, or if they are caught
my and kind of war conference, with
the loose terms to last 1000 years,
with a 1000 year renounce, for the next
one million years in that term
will not work, or let the British
into the loose terms if you don't make
the loose terms strong and long lasting
they will come with you or make of trouble
even or later, I said the day the
armies was signed we would have
to wait them again some day and
you see it happened. I must have kept
500 W-8 #11 November in a thick head number 71768

April 27, 1945.

My dear Miss Heller:

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in which you make certain suggestions with reference to India's freedom and the Palestine question.

The primary purpose of the United Nations Conference is to draft a charter for an international organization to maintain peace and security, and it is not intended that specific issues such as those referred to in your letter will be considered at San Francisco. I am confident you will agree that it is best not to risk diverting the attention of the conference from this one principal purpose.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Miss Charlotte Heller,
96 Throop Avenue,
Brooklyn 6, New York.

ms
Sec: Bittner

96 Throop Ave
Bklyn 6, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

I, an ordinary citizen wish to have my say (via the written word) at the conference too.

What I and millions like me would like to see brought up at The San Francisco Conference is questions like The India's freedom from England and the Palestine question on Jews.

I just realized that both questions relate to England. Not saying things against our ally it seems to me that since India has ~~some~~ much starvation belonging to England, I think the thing to try is having an independent ~~Eng~~ India, and see how that works. It cannot be worse ~~r may be so much better.~~

Then again I think The question of Palestine's White Paper, really England's on Palestine should be discussed. ~~That~~ Jews need a home - all Jews.

would love to see this world become one of peace and for the people - as Franklin Delano Roosevelt wished.

Those two questions are mighty important. The bringing up and solving for the peoples concerned would be a real step for freedom of all people.

Sincerely

(Miss) Charlotte Heller

April 27, 1945.

My dear Miss Borlang:

I am pleased to acknowledge the receipt of the poem that you and the pupils of Union Valley School submitted with your letter of April 20 to be read at the opening of the United Nations Conference.

It is deeply regretted that it was not possible to follow your suggestion with reference to reading the poem at the opening of the conference, but we want you and the other pupils of the Union Valley School to know that we deeply appreciate your thoughtful interest in this very important conference to establish an international organization to maintain peace and security. The success of any system of international organization must depend upon the continuing interest and assistance of the youth of all the peace-loving countries throughout the world.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary General:

T. T. McCrosky

T. T. McCrosky
Information Officer

Miss Iva Borlang,
Buford, North Dakota.

Sec:Bittner

Buford, North Dakota
April 20, 1945

Chairman
International Peace Conference
San Francisco
California
Dear Sir

We the pupils of Union Valley one room school, wish you to open the San Francisco conference with the following poem. Which we think fits the occasion.

CH

"May naught mar the joy of our fellowships here. May none remain lonely and hungry of heart among us. Let none go hence without the joy of new friendships. Give us more capacity for love and a richer consciousness of being loved.

Overcome our coldness and reserve, that we may throw ajar the gates of our heart and keep open house this day."

By Walter Rauschenbusch.

Yours Truly
Iva Borlaug
Buford, North Dakota

#1
ack and
thank for interest

224 So Bozeman
Bozeman Mont
April 22, 1945

General Assembly of Nations
San Francisco Calif.

ack 5.1.45
gc

Dear Friends:-

As a Christian
thinking person, my prayers
are with every Delegate at
the Conference, that with
Gods help and our faith
in Him we may come to
a better understanding with
all Nations Friend and Foe.
That we may have a lasting
peace with Freedom and
Justice for all mankind.
That we may have a Heaven
on Earth such as our Lord
Jesus Christ would want.

Sincerely
Mrs Esther Kille

April 26. 1945

APR 28 1945

San Francisco Conference
The Little

Think on your way

don't forget to invite your
friend and min with you to
dine at the table of peace

When war will cease

Please ask him to come and
see with the men from

he is the head end of the Radio
don't have a head what

could you get the Radio
to do John 12:32

end of the Bible up to

will show all men unto

me than you I am praying

my mind tomorrow