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# Argentina Joins War on Axis; Promises Full Aid to Allies

By ARNALDO CORTESI

By Wire to The New York Times

BUENOS AIRES, March 27—Argentina slipped quietly and unobtrusively, almost shyly, into a "state of war" with Japan and Germany by a decision of the Farrell Government, announced shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon. This step broke a tradition of peace that had continued uninterrupted for three-quarters of a century.

Even the declaration of war, however, did not shake the imperishable calm of Argentine citizens. There were no wild outbursts of patriotic fervor anywhere in Argentina after the Government's decision became known, and the Government did almost nothing to rouse the enthusiasm of the people. There was little, indeed, to show that today was any different from any other day, except that strong police guards were at all strategic points in the city of Buenos Aires, such as the United States and British Embassies and the offices of principal newspapers. Cars loaded with armed police, however, incessantly toured all main thoroughfares to forestall any hostile demonstration by Nationalists.

## Chivalry Precludes a "Stab"

Argentina's declaration of war is directed primarily against the Japanese Empire, on the grounds that it attacked the United States at Pearl Harbor. The declaration of war against Germany is a mere consequence of the state of war with Japan and is justified by the fact that Germany is Japan's ally. By this tortuous device Argentina was able to declare war against both Axis partners but at the same time avoid the appearance of jumping upon an already-defeated Germany.

It was apparently done to satisfy those Argentines—and they are a large majority—who felt that it would be unchivalrous for Argentina to declare war on a country that was already beaten to its knees by overwhelmingly powerful and well-armed foes.

The same decree that declares

Continued on Page 12, Column 4

fields. Gemunden and Wuerzburg, while fighter-bombers struck at rail traffic in the Frankfurt and Fulda areas. Road and rail transport, strong points and communications were attacked by fighter-bombers flying missions ahead of our ground forces in the battle areas south of Frankfurt. In the Heidelberg-Karlsruhe-Stuttgart triangle motor vehicles were hit. An armored vehicle plant at Plauen and a synthetic oil plant and refinery at Zeitz were attacked by a strong force of escorted heavy bombers. Railroad and water transport in widespread areas of Holland were attacked by fighter-bombers. South of Enschede a train of petrol tank cars was destroyed. Strong points southwest of Arnhem and other military objectives northwest of

hardment, the American division of the Eighth Army landed at Talisay five miles southwest of Cebu City. The enemy, caught off guard by the move, was able to offer only moderate opposition. Assault waves pushed quickly inland and advanced to within two and one-half miles of the city. Luzon. In the Fourteenth Corps sector the Eleventh Airborne Division from the south advanced three miles and is within a mile of Lipa key road and rail center of southern Batangas, while the First Cavalry Division from the north advanced three miles to seize Malvar airfield below Tanauan. In the Eleventh Corps sector the Sixth and Forty-third Divisions, rolling up the crumbling enemy defense along the Marikina watershed, captured New Bonoboso town and cleared all enemy resistance on Mounts Yabang and Caynayuman. In the First Corps sector the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second Divisions maintained strong pressure on the Balete Pass, and the enemy, in this critical corridor, is suffering growing losses in repeated ineffective charges and counterattacks. Our heavy bombers attacked the Legaspi area and port area, wrecking starting positions and destroying communication installations and supply dumps in the southern forces supply lines. In the Visayas, our medium bombers attacked enemy positions on Negros Island. In the Philippines, our fighters harassed enemy forces in the Luzon area.

Our attack planes carried out a low-level sweep over the Okayama area, bombing a power plant. Air patrols over the waters of the Pacific Ocean.

Reconnaissance bombers attacked shipping in the Macassar Strait, damaged a large freighter and four smaller cargo vessels off Batavia. Another plane bombed a large aircraft carrier at K. K. airfield on the northwest coast.

Reconnaissance planes at night harassed Kendari and Ambessa airbases and, by day, strafed and damaged two small coastal vessels in the Banggai Islands, to the east.

Our medium and attack bombers struck enemy positions in the Wewak sector.

Medium and fighter-bombers in

are striving to counteract this anti-national movement. It concluded.

LONDON, March 27. — The London Polish Government continues to sanction the semi-official Polish press here changes that the Warsaw authorities and the Russian police in Poland are continuing a policy of arrest and

## **'Must Keep Peace for Own Sakes,' Says Stettinius, Back From Mexico**

By LANSING WARREN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 10—Returning from the Crimea and Mexico City conferences, after a journey of 26,000 miles since Jan. 23, Secretary Stettinius said on arriving at Washington Airport today:

"From now on we Americans—(for our own sake)—must share in the responsibility of establishing and maintaining peace everywhere in the world.

"I do not for one moment underestimate the difficulties, nor should any American underestimate them."

The Secretary said the next step ahead was the United Nations conference in San Francisco, April 25, and "after that the task of making the new organization really work."

On the four-motored C-54 plane

with the Secretary of State were Mrs. Stettinius, Dr. Guillermo Belt Ramirez, Cuban Ambassador to the United States, and a score of members of the United States delegation to the Mexico City conference.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Inter-American Affairs; Senator Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Austin, and Representatives Luther A. Johnson and Edith Nourse Rogers, members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who were in the party, made statements praising the accomplishments at Mexico City.

The plane left Mexico City early

Continued on Page 25, Column 4

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## STETTINIUS BACK FROM TWO PARLEYS

Continued From Page 1

today with the conference delegates, and picking up the Secretary of State, his wife, and the Cuban Ambassador at Havana, reached Washington between showers just after 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Secretary Stettinius told correspondents that he returned from two notable Allied conferences with the conviction that "the United States should cooperate with its Allies to win the battle for establishment of peace and its maintenance in the future." He warned:

"How durable and secure the peace will be after victory will depend upon whether we can work together with the other United Nations even more closely and successfully than we have in this war. We have no other choice except economic disasters and another war far more terrible. From now on we Americans must share—for our own sake—in the responsibility of establishing and maintaining peace everywhere in the world."

The Secretary said his trip had given him two major assignments, to assist the President at the Crimea Conference and to head the

Mexico City delegation. In addition, he had performed missions in Moscow, Cairo, Liberia, Rio de Janeiro, Guatemala City and Havana. He continued:

"All the labors of this trip have been toward the same end—establishing the bases of a lasting peace in which Americans and other peoples can live in the assurance of greater security and freedom of wider opportunities. It is literally true today that we Americans are the neighbors—next-door neighbors—of every other people on the earth."

He declared his journey had shown that we can go to any other country, and the people of any other country can come to us, in a

few hours; thus, the rest of the world "is right next door."

Speaking of the meeting in San Francisco, Secretary Stettinius said:

"It will be a turning point in the history of the world and America." He said it looked upon the framing of the charter of the world organization to be accomplished there as "heavy and sacred duty" as the framing of the Constitutional Convention in 1787. He added:

"We have first to write the charter, and after that we shall have the task of making the new organization really work—the task of creating over the years those political, economic and social conditions essential to lasting peace."

DC-1 - Maxie Conf 2A

# The Texts of the Day's Commu

Continued From Page Two

continued to hold prepared strong points tenaciously and snipers were active.

(4) A small group of enemy aircraft approached Iwo Island in the early morning hours of March 9 but retired without attacking.

(5) Targets in the Palaus were bombed by fighters and torpedo aircraft of the Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing on March 8 and 9.

(6) Mitchells of the Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing strafed and bombed small craft and buildings at Kusaie and Ponape in the eastern Carolines on March 8.

(7) Army Liberators of the strategic Air Force, Pacific Ocean Areas, bombed the airfield on Chichi Jima in the Bonins on March 8.

calities of Baldau [Baldow], Dalwin, Schoeneck, Gross-Golmkau, Grenzdorf, Kobissau [Kobysewo], Miechutschin [Miechucino], Sierakowitz [Sierakowice], Wutzkow, Zewitz, Neuendorf, Landeckow, Vietzig, Zezenow, Gieseblitz and Schmolsin.

In the Stettin direction our troops captured the inhabited localities of Jaegerswell, Franzhausen, Buchholtz and Klebow.

During the fighting on March 10 troops of the First White Russian Front took prisoner over 2,000 German officers and men. In Hungary northeast of Lake Balaton, our troops were repelling attacks by large forces of enemy infantry and tanks striving to break through toward the Danube. At a cost of heavy losses, the enemy succeeded

## Astronomical Data Lost At Sea Are Irreplaceable

By The Associated Press.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 10—The Harvard Observatory reported today an irreplaceable loss of astronomical data due to the war at sea.

Twenty per cent of the year's photographic plates from the Observatory at Bloemfontein, South Africa, went down in the sinking of the steamship Robin Goodfellow last summer, the first such shipment risked in two years.

Prof. Harlow Shapley said in his annual report that the Bloemfontein Observatory maintained continuous photo coverage of the southern skies and that large quantities of plates had piled up at Bloemfontein awaiting transfer to Cambridge for analysis.

World-wide astronomical contacts were continued at Harvard despite the war.

an armored train was blown up and thirty Germans were killed. Our troops are continuing to repulse the enemy attacks in the Zenica-Busovaca area. During an attack on an enemy column on the Sarajevo-Kiseljak road ninety-six Germans and Ustasias were killed. Three trucks with gasoline, thirty-five truck horses with diverse material, four automatic weapons and a fairly large number of rifles were captured.







## CONFERENCES

### Good Will in the Americas

At Washington's airport Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, arriving, and Under Secretary Joseph C. Grew, welcoming him, beamed and embraced each other in almost Latin style. They felt they could congratulate themselves on the outcome of the Mexico Conference on War & Peace.

**Pay-Off.** When the Conference made its last formal bows and speeches, Stettinius, bubbling with confidence, had challenged reporters to find any serious failure in his first public international conference.

Both Stettinius and Nelson Rockefeller, with Mexico's Ezequiel Padilla and a small army of experts like Adolf Berle, Avra Warren, Oscar Cox, Leo Pasvolosky and Senator Warren Austin, won Latin praise.

The plain truth was it had been a good conference. The compromise way had paid off. There had been compromises on almost every major question between a powerful but reasonable U.S. and weak but sensitive Latin. Together they had agreed where they could, pushed aside for the future difficulties that defied agreement.

Thus the American nations would go to San Francisco united only on the general principle that world organization is a good thing. The fundamental difference of viewpoint between the big-power U.S. and the small-power Latin American nations was not resolved. But mutual consideration had been shown; no one had been pushed around.

**"Courteous or Honorable."** On Argentina the compromise was typical. Between the U.S. stand that Argentina should be ignored or castigated and the Latin demand that it be discussed and forgiven, a middle ground had been found. Said the resolution: it is too bad Argentina could not take part; it can still join up if it will "cooperate with the other American nations by identifying itself with the common policy . . . and by orienting its own policy until it achieves its incorporation into the United Nations as a signatory. . . . The final Act of the Conference is open to adhesion by the Argentine nation. . . ."

Of the resolution, even Argentina's Acting Foreign Minister, César Ameghino, purred: "A courteous and honorable formula" that permits Argentina to "go ahead in search of satisfactory solutions."



LIFE

RS IN THE U.S.

returned at war's end

Suddenly a 31-year-old lieutenant colonel, veteran of 80 months and ranking officer at the base, walked forward, lifted his heavy pistol and fired two shots. The screaming stopped.

Last week the Army, keeping all names secret, told the tragic story and its aftermath. A general court-martial of seven colonels had tried the officer on a charge of voluntary manslaughter. He had chosen not to testify for himself. His counsel had argued that he acted irrationally under great emotional strain, that medical testimony left a reasonable doubt whether the sergeant died from bullets or from burning.

Of the nature of mercy in military ethics, not a word was said.

For a half hour the court debated, then announced its verdict: since two-thirds had failed to vote for conviction, the officer stood acquitted.

### Cost Accounting

Army engineer detachments, 65% of them Negro troops, could stand by the Ledo-Burma Road and proudly watch the

## ARGENTINA PUTS OFF WAR ENTRY DECISION

By Cable to The New York Times.

BUENOS AIRES, March 23—

The problem of what Argentina should do to comply with the resolutions of the recent Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace in Mexico City and especially whether she should declare war on Germany or Japan or both as a preliminary to applying for membership among the United Nations, has not yet been solved. Its consideration has been deferred until next week.

The Cabinet met for two hours today, devoting itself exclusively to the international situation. Acting Foreign Minister Cesar Ameghino said, "Great progress has been made and the Ministers are agreed on all essential points." He added, however, "some aspects of the questions still remain to be solved and the Cabinet has not yet examined the invitation given to Argentina by the Mexico conference."

Another Cabinet council will be held at 10:30 Monday morning to continue the discussion, which has gone on more or less uninterruptedly since the Mexico conference closed March 8.

New difficulties for Argentina have arisen as a consequence of the attitude the Soviet Union is understood to have assumed or may assume. Certainly no love is lost between Russia and Argentina because of the strongly anti-Communist policy adopted by the present Government, and Russia, at war with Germany but not with Japan, naturally has no particular interest in seeing Argentina declare war only on Japan.

and were not worried because the was really no rush about the matter. Now, it is understood, a ship of relief supplies is on its way to Black Sea port and the mission will have some to work with when it gets there. Officials said that there was any significance in the appointment of a liaison to the negotiation post. Mr. Menshikov was selected simply because he was the deputy director now available for such work.

**Documents in Pidgin English**  
 Pidgin English is probably spoken as a language by more people than any other tongue with more than a few dialects in the Pacific Islands. It is often used in official documents, especially in New Guinea.

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Mexico Conf DC-1

# Key Nations Accept U. S. Plan For Americas' Defense Pact

By Flora Lewis

U.S. Post  
3-9-45

Mexico City, March 2 (AP).—United States stipulations which would permit United States adherence to hemisphere-wide guarantees against aggression without congressional ratification have been accepted by key South American nations, it was learned on highest authority tonight.

Brazil, Uruguay and Colombia, sponsors of the Declaration of Chapultepec which would pledge military force to assure existing frontiers against aggressors, have acquiesced in United States modifications.

The United States delegation has secured the approval of Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex.) it was learned today for a modified declaration of Chapultepec which would pledge force immediately against continental peace breakers during the war.

Latin American countries, who were ready to approve a permanent commitment on this point, appear certain to pass the U. S. version.

## Treaty Recommended

The new declaration states that the American republics consider any aggression in this hemisphere as an attack on the United Nations war effort and will impose military sanctions, if necessary, under their executive wartime powers. It also recommends negotiation of a treaty, which would then be submitted for ratification in the U. S. to make the guarantee lasting.

## Way Opened for Argentina

Approval of plans today to set up a new Pan American Union governing board on May 1 opened the way for Argentina to attend Latin meetings again whether or not the other American nations recognize that government.

A member of the Union, Argentina instructed her delegate not to go to any more meetings after her request for an inter-American conference to exclude her was rejected. Her delegate, however, was invited to Buenos Aires by new Argentine government and she will now change her mind and send a delegate, along with the other countries, since the representative would be accepted only for the

Union and not to Washington under the new system.

Although delegates thus far have settled various aspects of the Argentine case without mentioning it directly, it seems probable that some flat reference will be made on Argentina before the conference closes.

The conference also swept toward final agreement of the three other prime subjects under discussion.

1. Reorganization of the Pan American Union giving it political and economic powers as reported favorably by the commission on the inter-American system.

## Ambassador Delema Rejected

Several countries objected to the plan to bar ambassadors to Washington as delegates to the Pan American Union, but they were voted down. They can be expected to bring the matter up later, because many are incensed over what they say means "having two ambassadors in Washington."

2. Economic subcommittees agreed on three resolutions committing U. S. and Latin American plans to ease the inevitable break from war to peacetime business and help Latin America industrialize. It called for U. S. aid, the Latin states to open down against trade barriers and discrimination.

3. The commission on the war effort approved three resolutions providing for punishment of Axis war criminals who might speak into the hemisphere from Nazi magazines even to their racial rights.

## Move Against Subversive Acts

At the same time action was taken toward frustrating permanently any Axis attempt to get a foothold on the American continent by luring money or property here and then using it to finance subversive acts.

Deputy Foreign Economics Administration Director was warning Latin American nations that the Axis already have moved abroad to plant factories for the war machine, is required. The United Nations must not allow this and he said that we must make every effort to see that the neutral countries do likewise.

which they were shown and set the table and the chairs in the hall. The church was decorated with flowers and bunting. The service was held at 8:00 p.m. and was attended by a large number of people.

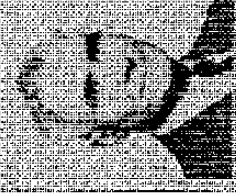
## Went First

of the conduct of the church. The church was the first of its kind in the city. It was founded by a group of people who were interested in the church and the community. The church was the first of its kind in the city. It was founded by a group of people who were interested in the church and the community.

The service was held at 8:00 p.m. and was attended by a large number of people. The church was the first of its kind in the city. It was founded by a group of people who were interested in the church and the community.

## Petworth Choir to Sing At Maude Lenton Rites

The Petworth Baptist Church will sing Maude Lenton's hymns at her funeral service. The church was the first of its kind in the city. It was founded by a group of people who were interested in the church and the community.



## CHURCH

### CLEVELAND PARK

The church was the first of its kind in the city. It was founded by a group of people who were interested in the church and the community.

### INGRAM MEMORIAL

The church was the first of its kind in the city. It was founded by a group of people who were interested in the church and the community.

### MOUNT PLEASANT

The church was the first of its kind in the city. It was founded by a group of people who were interested in the church and the community.

### THE KENNESAW

The church was the first of its kind in the city. It was founded by a group of people who were interested in the church and the community.

### CHEVY CHASE

The church was the first of its kind in the city. It was founded by a group of people who were interested in the church and the community.

DC-1 Mexico Conf

3-5-45 WDC Post

# Americas Move To Fill Blanks Left in Policy

Argentina, Oaks,  
Economic Charter  
Topics Still Open

## Religious Freedom Asked

SENATOR GEORGE calls for inclusion of Wilson's religious freedom clause in world organization Page 7.

## Yalta Formula Awaited

By Flora Lewis

Mexico, March 4 (AP)—The Inter-American Conference moved today to fill in the last remaining blanks in a new and mutual good neighbor policy—supported by the force of 20 nations.

The three important subjects on which delegates have yet to express their final views are Argentina, Dumbarton Oaks, and an economic charter for the Americas. Indications are that all three will be disposed of smoothly.

It now appears that the conference will come out with a statement on Argentina tomorrow, although there is a small possibility that official silence will be maintained on this subject.

The statement is expected to provide for eventual Argentine signature of the Mexico City resolutions. Several delegates have said informally, however, that they would not permit Argentina adherence until Buenos Aires gives proof it would be much more than an empty gesture.

One official said he would ask that the American Republics agree to consult together before a definite

See PAN, Page 1, Column 5.





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DC-1 Mexico Conf

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# PAN

From Page 1

invitation to sign the resolutions of the conference is given Argentina.

Sincere adoption of the principles and pledges laid down here, it is felt, would mean Argentina's return to the hemisphere family. They provided for the complete cooperation from within and without the continent that Buenos Aires has refused so far.

Little has been done on Dumbarton Oaks until now, because Secretary of State Stettinius hopes to be able to announce the Yalta formula for voting in the projected security council before open discussions are held.

Last word was that the announcement would come from Washington, London, Moscow, Paris and Chungking tomorrow, and Stettinius has scheduled an important speech before the committee on Dumbarton Oaks. French delay in agreeing fully to sponsor the United Nations conference in San Francisco has held up the announcement.

Fifteen of the Latin American countries here have turned in observations on the plan for a world security organization. However, there seems to be general agreement that it would be fruitless to do more than subscribe to the general principle of the peace plan here, since detailed changes can only be made at San Francisco.

A compilation of the Latin American views shows they would like the world organization to contain guarantees similar to the Act of Chapultepec. Several countries stated specifically that the peace agency should guarantee the territorial integrity and political independence of its members.

Clearance of the economic charter for the Americas is held up by debate over a formula for United States purchases of Latin American raw materials during the transition from war to peace.

Latin American countries had asked that the United States promise to keep on buying at current rates and prices for two years. A compromise was finally worked out whereby the United States agreed to purchase what it could and assure the Latin American countries adequate protection against economic collapse with Export-Import Bank loans and help in getting European and UNRRA markets.

to traffic in women and girls who  
 forced to practice prostitution.  
 However, that far beyond the  
 of commercial vice, all far  
 as other cities transporting in  
 of foreign countries, or in any  
 in the District of Columbia, an  
 for the purpose of prostitu  
 tution, or for any other immoral  
 purpose. It seems proper that Congress  
 paying the tax only fare of a girl  
 sold in prostitution, violated that  
 it is hard to see how the Supreme  
 is have done otherwise than to  
 decision by the Court of Appeals  
 such Act is inapplicable to trans  
 ferring girls freely within the  
 District nearly a year ago on the  
 article charging an alleged violation  
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 fine is a substantial gift to the  
 and the female offender who  
 to excuse a violation of the law  
 of running a husband. There  
 a very bad of bringing into dis  
 tinction that was put on the statute  
 urb institutionalized vice." Mr.  
 phy, in a dissenting opinion in  
 Heath case, expressed much the  
 He acknowledged, along with  
 that the Mann Act's prohibi  
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 District of Columbia." But he  
 the application of the act to trans  
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 purposes quite unrelated to white  
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 Finch Heath did was certainly  
 a white slavery, however immoral  
 may have been, but encouraged  
 but she did not compel it. Her  
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 Mann Act to require that Con  
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 tion the correction of this error be  
 therefore, to Congress, rather than  
 the Mann Act, should be  
 such a subject of local law.

APC Post  
3-2-45

# Pan-American Parley to Aid San Francisco

Mexico City, March 8. (AP).—Edward R. Stettinius, jr., United States Secretary of State, declared tonight that the Inter-American agreements just completed here will contribute much to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco.

He asserted also that "under the resolutions adopted here, no Axis leader, official or agent who is guilty of crimes against law and civilization in this war, will be able to escape punishment by finding refuge in this hemisphere."

Delegates to the conference signed a blueprint for a new era in this hemisphere tonight, then started home, preparing to extend their system for peace and prosperity to the rest of the world at San Francisco.

The 16-day meeting here closed with traditional pomp and ceremony, first in a plenary session in Mexico's gilt and marble Chamber of Deputies, then at beautiful Chapultepec Castle, where delegates signed the final act containing 59 resolutions.

At the close of the conference Stettinius in a statement summed up its accomplishments by listing six points of agreement which he described as "of outstanding significance."

## Achievements Listed

1. Reaffirmation of wartime collaboration in the common struggle against the Axis, together with measures to stamp out Nazism in this hemisphere and to deny refuge to Axis war criminals.

2. Indorsement by the 20 American republics which participated here of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, "as a basis of the charter for the world organization" which is expected to be created at San Francisco in the meeting starting April 25.

3. Provision in the act of Chapultepec for "machinery for united action by the American states in the face of aggression or the threat of aggression whether from within or without this hemisphere."

4. Adoption of "sweeping and specific measures toward strengthening and reorganizing the inter-American system and preparing it for whatever new responsibilities it

may assume within the world organization."

5. Rededication of the American nations "to American principles of humanity and to raising the standards of living of our peoples, so that all men and women in these republics may live decently in peace, in liberty and in security."

6. Adoption of a resolution calling upon Argentina "to unite with us in our common struggle against the aggressors and so to guide its policies that it may become eligible to sign the declaration by United Nations and adhere to the final act of this conference."

Stettinius emphasized throughout his statement that the actions here in Mexico City were entirely in line with the proposed security organization to be taken up at San Francisco.

## Stettinius Explains Points

Later in the evening Stettinius made a radio broadcast over Station XEW here and over the Co-

lumbia Broadcasting System in the United States summarizing the six points.

"In our agreements here, I believe we have given concrete expression to that spirit of the good neighbor which has long since found acceptance among all the peoples of the Americas," the Secretary said.

As he had done in the statement, he projected the work of this gathering forward to the next inter-American meeting scheduled to be held at Bogota in 1946. The conclusions reached here "foreshadow the more complete and perfect organization of the inter-American system" at Bogota, Stettinius said.



## More Meetings Planned

WDC POST  
3-2-45

# Inter-American Parley Acts To Strengthen Peace Powers

Mexico City, March 1 (P).—The inter-American conference today approved two measures in a resolution strengthening the inter-American system designed to give it the powers to keep the peace in this hemisphere.

The resolution piecing together separate proposals by the United States, Mexico and Paraguay is intended to give the inter-American system the responsibilities to function as an integral part of the International Security Organization.

The committee, passing upon the resolution, approved measures calling for:

1. Regular meetings every four years of the International Conference of American States to formulate general inter-American policy.

2. Annual meetings of the ministers of foreign affairs to compare in principle with the quarterly meetings of the "Big Three" foreign ministers.

The committee also approved measures to hold the next International Conference of American States in Bogota in 1946 and the foreign ministers meeting in 1947.

Other parts of the resolution which include provisions for revamping the make-up of the Pan American Union, designation of delegates to the union's governing board, and coordination of inter-American agencies will be taken up for consideration tomorrow.

The committee adjourned after discussing and voting upon only

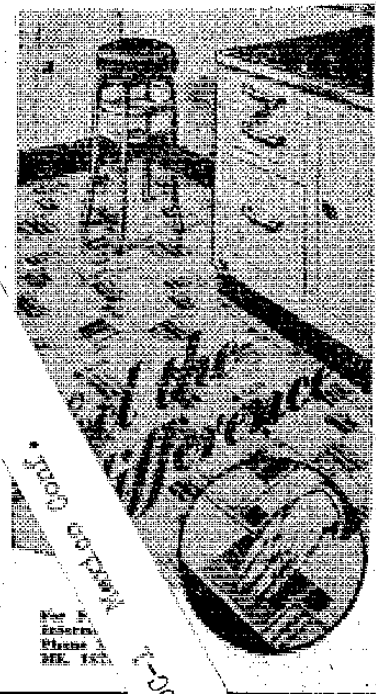
See PAN, Page 6, Column 3.

## ACROBAT'S SECRET?

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## PAN

### From Page 1

the first two articles of the resolution. The proposal must be further approved by the plenary session of the conference.

#### Keep Peace Formula

Meanwhile, Senator Tom Connally (D., Tex.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said today he believed the United States delegation to the Inter-American Conference here would be able to offer tomorrow a satisfactory formula for dealing with aggression in this hemisphere.

Connally spent the morning in consultations with other members

of the United States delegation on a formula which would provide for the use of American forces if necessary to put down any threat of aggression in the Americas.

The Texan is attempting to devise a method that would be acceptable, in his opinion, to Congress.

His decision is regarded here as extremely important since the rest of the conference delegations are looking toward United States support in their desire to employ collective action to guarantee their security.

As tentatively drafted before Connally's arrival, the formula provides for immediate action by the invocation of President Roosevelt's existing war powers to use force anywhere required by the war effort.

It also recommends treaty arrangements, within the framework of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, to take care of the postwar period.



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## Fortified Japs Yield to Yanks

Manila, March 1 (P).—Honorable surrender offered to trapped Japanese bore the first fruits of the campaign today when nearly 20 Japanese emerged with their hands up from the Finance Building, the last isolated enemy stronghold in the city.

Eight Japanese who crept out of the beautiful Finance Building this afternoon and gave themselves up said there still were several score inside the building and most of them wanted to surrender but didn't dare. By nightfall another dozen Japanese had slipped through the debris in ones and twos to surrender.

## Lehman's Nephew Among Liberated Yanks

Moscow, March 1 (U.P.).—Capt. Richard Rosbeck, nephew of former New York Governor Herbert H. Lehman, was among prisoners of war liberated from Ofag 64 and is now en route to Russia for repatriation, it was revealed today.

About 200 Americans already have arrived at Odessa and will be repatriated shortly.

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## MEXICO AND SAN FRANCISCO

When the Inter-American Conference was planned, neither the Yalta meeting nor its results could have been anticipated. Therefore it was not foreseen that the meeting in Mexico City would be followed so soon by the meeting in San Francisco. As it is, the deliberations of the delegates of the American republics are affected and to some extent overshadowed by the coming assembly of all the United Nations. The representatives of the United States, the one Power at the Pan-American conference which is a member of the Big Three, are working to head off any decision that would interfere with the freedom of action of the San Francisco meeting. This is a recognition that the two conferences—one intent on the security of this hemisphere, the other called to lay the foundations of a world security system—are closely related. Their juxtaposition serves the unexpected but perhaps highly useful purpose of underlining the problem of fitting a regional system into the over-all organization to be set up next month.

This is one of the central problems of the new world order, and while it may be premature to bring it to the fore in the present circumstances, as a prelude to San Francisco, it is interesting that the complex questions growing out of regional organizations within a general organization should first be posed in an American congress. It is even more interesting that as the delegates drawing up the Chapultepec Declaration ask how much authority they can retain in the settlement of their own disputes and how much they will grant to the projected international body, it is the United States which seeks to postpone decisions until the outlines of the larger structure are more clearly drawn.

Another significant feature of the discussions in Mexico is that the nations of the south are pressing for guarantees from the United States of their boundaries against aggression from any quarter and that this country holds back, on constitutional grounds, from assuming any but temporary commitments terminating with the wartime powers of the President. This reversal of the traditional roles of the fearful small nations and the "Colossus of the North" illustrates better than words how the realities of the war and the policy of the United States have changed the relationship between this country and Latin America. Surely it is on some such basis of confidence between the great Powers and their smaller neighbors that regional security will be built and integrated into the new structure of collective security.

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# STETTINIUS' AIDES LAUDED IN MEXICO

'New Team' Said to Have Won  
Most Objectives—Avoidance  
of Some Issues Deplored

By JAMES B. RESTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 4.—The State Department's new "team" has had its first real test at the Inter-American Conference and the general impression here is that it has done pretty well.

The burden of the work in the political field has fallen on three members of the new team: Nelson Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin-American Affairs; Avra Warren, director of the Office of American Republic Affairs, and Leo Pasvolisky, special assistant to Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. on international organization and security matters.

They have been greatly aided here by Adolf A. Berle Jr., a member of the old team and now United States Ambassador to Brazil, and by Senator Warren R. Austin, Republican of Vermont, who did more than any other member of the delegation to find the formula that enabled the conference to pass its most important document—the Act of Chapultpec.

Mr. Stettinius has left most of the detail work to these men and has not appeared often in the committee session, but he has been active behind the scenes in gaining the support of the Mexicans and others for policies that our delegation believes would promote the best interests of the hemisphere.

## Most Objectives Won

That the United States delegation has in general attained or is about to attain the objectives it sought, nobody doubts. There is some question, however, whether these objectives were the right ones.

The State Department favored a general guarantee of the territorial integrity and political independence of the American states, first, as a warning to Argentina and, second, as an extension of the American security system. It managed to get that guarantee despite intricate constitutional problems which were solved mainly by the experience and advice of Senator Austin and Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The State Department also wanted to avoid serious trouble on the Dumbarton Oaks security formula and on the Argentine question, and so far has managed to do that. It realizes that the Latin American nations had serious objections to the Dumbarton Oaks formula, and it wanted no trouble before the San Francisco meeting of the United Nations, so it devised the formula of having the Latin American countries merely express their general approval of the objectives of a security organization and pass on their objections to the San Francisco conference.

Similarly, the American delegation wanted to keep the Argentine question as quiet as possible, particularly until the general guarantee was passed, and has succeeded in this.

The point on which there is real divergence as to the success of the conference is this: Some observers here think that it was the purpose of the conference not to evade or even postpone the problem of finding general agreement with the Latin American countries on the question of the regulation to cover the world security organization.

This faction agrees that the State Department team attained its main objectives, but contends that the problem was not to evade issues but to define them and, if possible, solve them. Nobody contends that the conference has done this either on the Argentine question or on the most important re-

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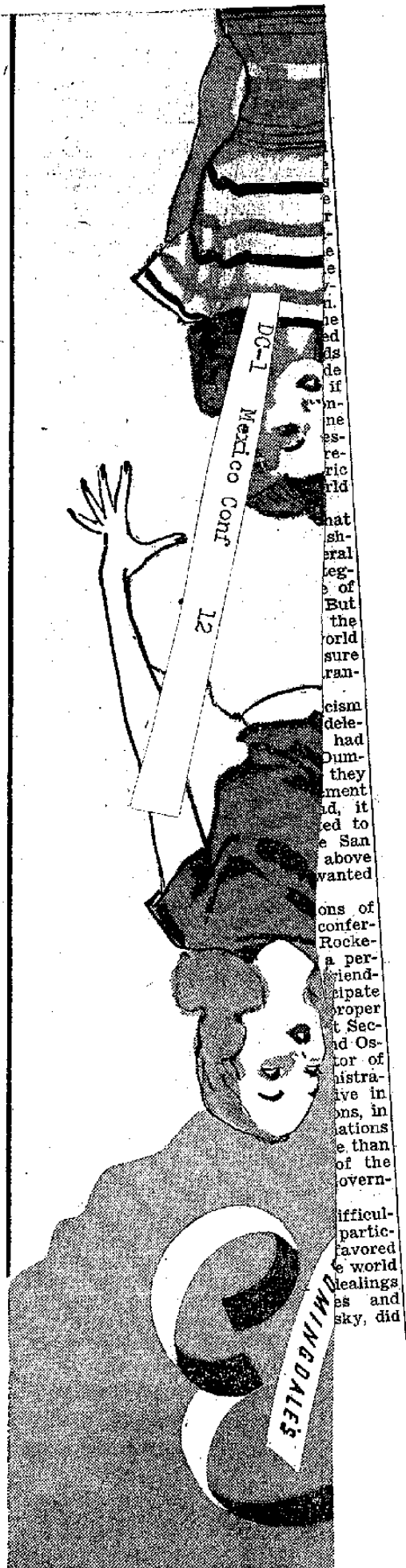
This faction agrees that the State Department team attained its main objectives, but contends that the problem was not to evade issues but to define them and, if possible, solve them. Nobody contends that the conference has done this either on the Argentine question or on the most important relations between the hemispheric security system and the world security system.

It is admitted officially here that the conference's main accomplishment was to negotiate a general guarantee of the territorial integrity and political independence of the States of this hemisphere. But it is also admitted that under the proposed regulations of the world security system it cannot be sure that the general American guarantees can be carried out.

In reply to this general criticism the leaders of the American delegation assert that if they had forced a conclusion about the Dumbarton Oaks question here they might not have reached agreement and that, even if they had, it would probably have amounted to a series of demands on the San Francisco conference. That, above all, they say, is what they wanted to avoid.

Putting aside the questions of what the objectives of the conference should have been, Mr. Rockefeller particularly has had a personal success. He has been friendly, patient and quick to anticipate crises and to get to the proper people about them. Assistant Secretary William L. Clayton and Oscar Cox, deputy administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, have also been effective in dealing with complex questions, in which the other American nations were inclined to ask for more than these two representatives of the executive branch of the Government had authority to give.

There have been some difficulties within the delegation, particularly between those who favored limiting the authority of the world security council in its dealings with hemispheric disputes and those who, like Mr. Pasvolsky, did not.



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# MEXICO TALKS HELD VITAL TO OAKS IDEA

U.S. Aims to Mesh Hemisphere  
Policies With Security Plan  
—Economic Aid a Factor

By JAMES H. RESTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 18—The Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace will not open until Wednesday but most of the delegates are here and many of the decisions that will be announced in the next few days are now being taken in a series of conferences in the capital.

In this respect the forthcoming conference is not unlike a political

Continued on Page 6, Column 3 Co

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 anti-aircraft fire was intense over-  
 both targets. Ships' anti-aircraft bat-  
 teries shot down two enemy planes.  
 (4) Army Liberators of the Strate-  
 gic Air Force bombed Marcus Island  
 on Feb. 16.  
 (5) Fighters of the Fourth Marine

## NEW POLITICAL PARTY IN JAPAN IS SPEEDED

Japan's Political Socialist Party, head of red Government Koiso, will be formation of a "within the n days," the Tok on Saturday in ed by the Federal Commission.

The broadcast, home and Asiatic IRAPS would sele two or three days" be made up of rep former members of the Japanese Diet, and the leaders of th district areas, to ha mation of the new po

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## MEXICO TALKS HELD VITAL TO OAKS IDEA

Continued From Page 1

convention at home. Preparation is at least two-thirds of the battle and what important decisions have not already been made are likely to be made within the next few days.

The two main political questions before the conference, for example, are what policy the American nations are to take regarding the proposed Dumbarton Oaks international security organization and what they are to do about the Argentine Government whose undemocratic actions at home and defiance of the United States abroad have virtually isolated her from the American community of nations.

There will be many different opinions expressed here about these two questions in the next fortnight

and Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican Foreign Secretary, will undoubtedly seize the opportunity to champion greater rights for the small nations in the proposed security organization.

But the leading delegates of the more powerful nations do not seem to have much doubt about what action will be taken when the talking stops. A general resolution in favor of an international security organization along the lines of the Dumbarton Oaks formula will be adopted and hopes will be expressed that the Argentines will adopt internal and external policies that will enable the other American nations to abandon their non-recognition policy of the Farrell regime.

It is not that there is unanimity among the American nations on these two questions—in fact there is nothing like unanimity—but the dominating fact here is that the United States must fit its Latin American policy into its world policy and not vice versa, and it has the power, which it is prepared to use in the economic field to gain the support of the other nations of the hemisphere.



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**T**HE months ahead hard going for many cars and trucks—but your nearby Studebaker alert as always to your station needs and alive to your obligations to his community.

Despite losses of men in armed services, Studebakers have never let up in their endeavors to give every help to anyone with a car operating problem.

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forces  
Japanese homeland.

### CURTAIN-RAISER IN MEXICO

A clumsy and mouth-filling phrase, hemispheric solidarity, is one definition of the object sought by the Inter-American Conference on War and Peace, called by the Pan American Union, which opens today at Mexico City. Actually, this is an effort by a group of diverse nations, speaking three major languages, governed by democratic forms but not always in democratic ways, to reach a common basis for action in matters that concern all or most of them. Because Argentina still pursues policies which estrange her from her neighbors the solidarity is not yet hemispheric. We may hope that if the decisions reached are reasonable it will become so.

The agenda can doubtless be divided into diplomatic and economic phases, but in essence the two are one. The United States of North America, as we have to call ourselves when we sit down with the United States of Brazil, will come out of this war with a large measure of economic and military security, making it a natural leader in the United Nations organization. The smaller nations to the southward of us need our support if they are to have the capital they need, build up their world trade on a fair basis and raise their living standards nearer to North American levels. It is to our interest, as well as in the interest of fair play, that this support be given. It must be given, however, without condescension, and with good faith on both sides.

Former Secretary of State Hull, with President Roosevelt's backing, set the example of neighborliness at former conferences. Secretary Stettinius, reaching Mexico City yesterday from Brazil on his way back from Yalta, may confidently be expected to carry on the same policy. It might be an unhealthy sign if no differences of opinion were expressed on secondary matters. Such conferences ought to raise the lid on any questions that are troubling any nation represented. They ought to remove friction before friction becomes serious. We are determined not to have war in this hemisphere. It is up to us to find means of conciliation, adjustment and agreement that will make war between any two nations of the Western Hemisphere unthinkable.

Mexico City is the New World's dress rehearsal for the drama that will open at San Francisco at the end of April. An example of harmony, goodwill and patience there will help set the stage for good results at the larger gathering.

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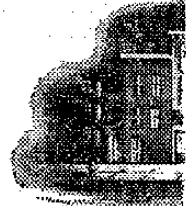
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## AMERICAN NATIONS SEEK COUNCIL POST

U. S. Fears Potential 'Lobbying  
Bloc' in World Security Body  
if Plan Is Adopted

By JAMES B. RESTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 22—A movement to use the power of the American nations to guarantee the Latin-American nations from one to three places on the proposed world security council is developing at the Chapultepec Conference.

This movement is not supported by the United States, which wants to see formed an effective regional organization compatible with the world organization and not an American hemisphere "lobby," which might use its power to force concessions from the nations of the other regions.

Nevertheless here, as at the International Air Conference in Chicago, there is a tendency among some of the delegates to put up broad claims that a certain number of places must be guaranteed to the American nations. While the idea of a certain fixed American representation among the non-permanent members of the council is not unsupported in Washington, the American delegates here would not like to see their colleagues go too far.

The Chilean delegation, for example, has proposed that the representatives under a security council be increased from eleven, as suggested in the Dumbarton Oaks draft charter, to fifteen, and that the additional four places be given to the Latin-American nations so that they "may have on the council a representation adequate to their number and importance."

Brazil placed before the conference a proposal that a "permanent place" be assigned to South America, without making clear whether

she was asking for one of the "permanent seats" on the council or for an assurance that a South American country would always have a non-permanent seat.

Costa Rica asked for assurance that the Latin-American nations should always be assured of one non-permanent place, Guatemala proposed "two or three non-permanent places," Venezuela asked for "at least three places," and most of the others are supporting one or the other of these proposals.

This particular problem is at the heart of the attempt that will be made here to strengthen the regional security system without jeopardizing the success of the plans to create a world organization at San Francisco in April.

The United States delegates here are conscious of the fear elsewhere in the world that the American nations might form a lobby and vote as a bloc in the conferences leading up to the security organization and again as a bloc after they enter the organization.

In fact, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Pedro Velloso Netto, was quoted here yesterday as having said that "the American nations should be grouped into one solid bloc to defend our consecrated political and juridical principles in the peace conference."

Senhor Velloso went on to suggest that the American nations could thus help to win the peace as well as the war. Other delegates feel, however, that any attempt of the American nations to "form a solid bloc" might in turn encourage the Russians, with their fourteen republics, to form another bloc and the British to devise an "Empire bloc."

Such a development, it was feared by some delegates here, would merely tend to create potentially antagonistic power groupings that would not be discussing issues on their merits but jockeying for power against one another. Thus, one of the principal tasks of the American delegation would be to keep positive regionalism, which can greatly strengthen a world security organization from degenerating into a negative "bloc" whose spheres of influence policy could greatly weaken it.

# **\$78,000,000 ASKED FOR CITY PLANNING**

**La Guardia, for Mayors, Puts  
Post-War Jobs to Senators,  
Cites His Billion 'Shelf'**

**By JOHN H. CRIDER**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—Mayor La Guardia of New York presented to the Senate Appropriations Committee today a bill of the United States Conference of Mayors for \$78,000,000 for post-war planning of public works in the Independent Offices Appropriation bill.

As president of the conference he submitted its statement contending that the \$5,000,000 allowed by the House in the bill would be a "useless and futile venture," which had better be omitted and warning of a post-war "un- less Congress appropriated adequate sum to help localities ready their public works plan."

After the executive session, La Guardia told correspondents that he had also informed the committee that New York City has "a shelf" of \$1,150,000,000 of emergency public works, "not including \$120,000,000 for housing," and what the city would receive in aid under the Federal highway program.

He said that 24.7 per cent of the plans for the "shelf" were completed and 23 per cent more than 50 per cent completed and that the total cost of the plans would be \$30,000,000.

The Mayor offered a formula to compute jobs, dividing the expenditure by 3,000 to determine those at a scene of construction and multiplying that figure by four to ascertain those engaged in production and supply. Apply this to the \$1,150,000,000 "shelf" would give 883,333 jobs in the first category and 1,533,332 in the second.

"Congress ought to lay down a five-year post-war program on taxes, production, social and labor policies and war surplus disposal," Mr. La Guardia said. "You can't do

THE THIRTY-FIRST PRES



May Austin Bonis, a White House D. Roosevelt's wreath at the base of

# PARLEY NEAR CRISIS ON SECURITY STEPS

U. S. Delegate Delays Vote on  
Committing Armed Force to  
Bar Hemisphere Aggression

STAND ON OAKS SHAPING

Washington Is Eager to Avoid  
Guarantee Before Meeting  
of United Nations

By JAMES B. RESTON

Special to The New York Times

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 27.—The Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace reached a critical stage on two fundamental political questions today: Whether to use combined force against any American state that violates the territorial integrity and political independence of another American state and whether to keep the proposed world security council from intervening in disputes that do not threaten the peace of other regions of the world.

On the first point there seems to be little doubt that this conference is going to declare (a) that the security and solidarity of the hemisphere will be threatened by any act of aggression by an American State as well as by a non-American State; (b) that an act of aggression against the territorial integrity of the state of the hemisphere shall be considered as an act of aggression against all of them; (c) that in the case of such an aggression the American States shall agree to "consult" with one another; (d) that they shall take "action" or "steps" against that aggressor whenever a majority of them agree to do so and (e) that that action or those "steps" shall be taken in harmony with the principles of the proposed world security organization.

Senate Ratification in Point

The point still undecided in the American delegation—and it is the United States delegation that is going to decide this issue—is whether the declaration should go all the way and specify the use of force to halt the aggressor or whether this last step, spelling out the use of force, should be stricken out or left so vague that the Administration would not be required to go to the Senate for ratification before the San Francisco conference in April.

The trend here now is to halt short of the all-out guarantee to use force. Members of the American delegation primarily concerned with the creation of the Dumbarton Oaks world security organization do not wish to take such specific action before the San Francisco Conference.

Furthermore, they do not wholly approve of strengthening the regional system to a point at which it would seem to limit the authority of the world security organization. Consequently, they merely want, in the event of an aggression by an American State in the hemisphere, to "consult" and either leave the "action" vague, or, if they are forced to decide it, to make it clear that they mean "action short of war."

This question of giving a general all-out guarantee came within an ace of being adopted this morning by the Inter-American organization committee but was prevented by an appeal from the Washington delegation for more time to study the document.

New Colombia Draft

When this committee convened a new draft of the Colombia boundary guarantee resolution was presented. This draft obligates the States that sign it "to defend by all means, including by arms, the territorial integrity and political independence of all and each one of them," provided a majority of them voted in favor of using force against an American aggressor.

The representatives of Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Honduras, Peru and Bolivia all spoke in favor of the resolution, which is now being called the Declaration of Chapultepec, and when the Cuban delegation spoke a second time, suggesting that it be approved by acclamation, the committee seemed inclined to act.

At this point, however, Senator Warren Austin, Republican, of Vermont, said that he had not even seen an English translation of the resolution and that while he favored the general objectives, he felt that the United States delegation should have a longer time to study it.

He also pointed out that Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign

Relations Committee, had not arrived, but would do so tomorrow morning. He therefore requested that the committee postpone discussion on the resolution until that time.

association. The campaign will begin tomorrow and extend to June 1. Funds will be used for the development of community work through local C. P. A. clubs, it was said.

## BELLOWS



## CABERNET

*by Inglenook*

The Cabernet grape of Bordeaux, transplanted to California, has long been reputed to produce the choicest of American red wines. Inglenook's Cabernet, grown in California's famous Napa Valley, is a testimonial to the ability of America to produce wine acceptable at any table. We heartily recommend it for general use.

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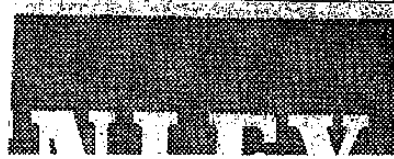
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## PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

The Chapultepec Conference has completed its work, and the results it achieved stamp it as perhaps the most successful meeting ever held by the representatives of the American Republics. Among the sixty resolutions unanimously adopted there are many which deal with questions of real and immediate importance. The American Republics (Argentina alone excepted) have reaffirmed their wartime collaboration in the common struggle against the Axis and devised ways of perfecting this collaboration. They have endorsed (again with the exception of Argentina) the proposals made at Dumbarton Oaks as a basis for the charter of the new world organization which will be established at the forthcoming San Francisco conference. They have developed, in the "Act of Chapultepec," additional machinery for united action to meet the threat of aggression arising from any source either within or without this hemisphere. They have offered Argentina herself a way to participate in this guarantee and an honorable alternative to her present policy of isolation. They have considered, and acted upon, a number of proposals which are intended to foster trade and to encourage economic progress in the post-war years. On the basis of this performance Secretary Stettinius is entitled to describe the conference as marking "an historical turning point in the development of inter-American cooperation for peace and security from aggression and for the advancement of the standards of living for all the American peoples."

If there is one achievement of the conference that stands out above the others in immediate importance it is the "Act of Chapultepec." By this act the Governments of the American Republics agree upon a wartime program of mutual assistance in the event of any threat of aggression from any source whatever, and they further agree to use their best efforts, when the war is over, to replace this temporary guarantee with permanent treaties designed to accomplish the same purpose. These treaties are to constitute a "regional arrangement" for preserving peace, within the meaning of Chapter VIII, Section C, of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals. And it is specifically provided that "this arrangement, and the pertinent activities and procedures, shall be consistent with the purposes and principles of the general international organization, when established."

The Act of Chapultepec thus constitutes a bridge from the old order to the new. The isolationism of earlier years is effectively ended; for the first time the material power of the United States, "the Colossus of the North," is warmly welcomed below the Rio Grande as a stabilizing force to help maintain peace. At the same time the Act of Chapultepec anticipates, and shapes itself to meet, the creation of a general organization of all peace-loving nations for the purpose of maintaining international law and order.

ogue. This gleaming promise is not fulfilled. The amorous son Julian, "languid, but inwardly as quick, as un-fire," legitimately steals the interest mother sees him in London, though he posed to be in New York. She discards with Stephanie, his brother's wife. On hard conflict, involving her two adored Swinnerton derives a succession of big scenes of which he handles directly, firmly. So far the shape is pointed and specific. Letitia's own family, a shrieking sister who squdges in feebleness and schemer of a brother, sheches into the comedy for which "A Man in Sunshin" by exciting our preferences.

Perhaps the idiom gets bookish romance. Plato, Dürer, Henry James, the adulterator who has this brother is bogus even conception of villainy, defects in character. she is proud that her speak, comes offering

The theme of the book probably gains from grotesques with whom it and for whom she has licity and family duty heart, certainly, is muddle in which she orders, and made a she gives it order. good," strong enough than herself, strong world full of pretence don't touch human one of sensuousness ennobled into wine.

Is it romantic? Well, no Foxy Grandp have written it. It sprawls a bit, in that a champion leaps and even overreaches the tennis court. The neat and nifty are times beaten by these extravagant ones. is much to be said for a generous, illumined novel that has emotion and brains and conscience commingled.

David J. Fant.	Right Rev. Edwin A.
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D U S S E R

# MEETING IN MEXICO ASKS OAKS CHANGES

Approves Security Objectives  
Generally but Suggests Own  
Methods in Sphere

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 5—The Inter-American Conference approved in general today the objectives of the Dumbarton Oaks world security proposals, but suggested to the other United Nations that the American republics be permitted to solve their own disputes in this hemisphere in accordance with their own methods and procedures.

In a resolution adopted by the world organization committee of the conference a few minutes after Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. had read to them the compromise voting procedure reached at the Big Three meeting at Yalta, the representatives of twenty American nations agreed that "the Dumbarton Oaks proposals constitute a basis for and a valuable contribution to the setting up of a general organization which permit the achievement of a just peaceful order. \* \* \*

The resolution added, however, that in the view of the conference, the Dumbarton Oaks proposals were "capable of certain improvement" and passed on to the rest of the United Nations and to the San Francisco conference a detailed list of the observations of delegates to the meeting here, including the following seven general suggestions, which were emphasized:

1. The world organization should strive more toward the ideals of universality.
2. The section in the Dumbarton Oaks proposal dealing with the principles and purposes of the world organization should be amplified and be made more specific.

## Would Specify Powers

3. The powers of the general assembly of the proposed world organization should be amplified and made more specific so that it could play a more effective part.
4. The jurisdiction and competence of the international tribunal

or court of justice should be extended.

5. An international agency specially charged with promoting intellectual and moral cooperation between nations should be created.

6. An "adequate representation" in the world security council should be given to Latin America.

7. It would be "preferable" to solve "controversies and questions of an inter-American character in accordance with inter-American method and procedures."

The delegates here stressed the last point more than any other. They have maintained that "under the Act of Chapultepec," passed Saturday, the American States

Argentina should be adherent to the Chapultepec Act of Chapultepec, the axis but in planning for the post-war transition and development of the economy of the hemisphere.

would be obligated to take action against any American or non-American State that committed an act of aggression against another American State but that under the Dumbarton Oaks regulations this action could not be taken unless it were approved by the world security council.

Consequently certain resolutions have been introduced here to prevent the world security council from interfering in inter-American disputes unless they threatened the peace of other regions of the world, but in the last analysis the conference decided that it should merely pass on a vague suggestion on this point to the San Francisco

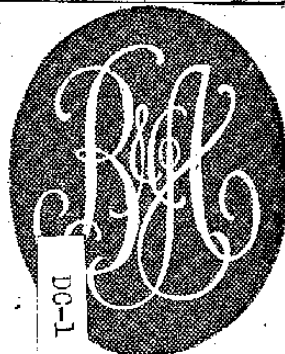
composed of about 185,000 men and is expanding a program to

conference and allow the connection between the regional and world security systems to be thrashed out there.

**Drivers Tamed by New Truck**  
BOISE, Idaho (AP)—The big tough truck driver of yore is gone, says George L. Norstrom of Portland, president of the Oregon Motor Transport Association. The modern driver, Mr. Norstrom predicts, is more likely to be the mild professional type, "probably a college graduate and maybe even a Shakespearean scholar." He credits the "new, luxurious" motor truck for the change.

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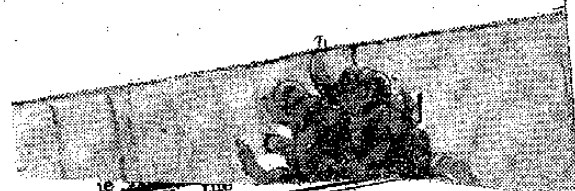
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THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1945.

## LATINS REBUFFED ON OAKS CRITICISM

Our Delegates at Mexico Will  
Not Back Their Views at  
San Francisco Parley

By Telephone to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 7.—The United States will not take responsibility for supporting the general Latin-American criticisms of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals at the San Francisco Conference, it was stated officially tonight.

As a result of ten days of dis-

cussions among the American states at the Inter-American Conference, the World Organization Committee of the Conference agreed on seven suggestions for the improvement of the Dumbarton Oaks scheme, and asked the United States Government to transmit these suggestions to the San Francisco Conference.

But, while the United States took part in these discussions, officials of the State Department are now making clear that they did not commit themselves to support even those suggestions on which all the Latin-American nations agreed.

Among these suggestions was one stating that the American Republics would prefer to solve "controversies and questions of an inter-American character in ac-

cordance with inter-American methods and procedures."

This was a point which caused considerable difference of opinion among the Washington delegation itself, and some of the delegates here pressed for a resolution that would make clear that the proposed World Security Council would not have jurisdiction over disputes in this hemisphere unless those disputes threatened the peace of other regions of the world.

However, our officials now emphasize that the United States was not only opposed to such a limitation on the authority of the security council in the Mexico City conference, but would not feel obligated by its participation in the conference here to support the Latin-American proposition.

This did not mean, our officials

said, that they would oppose settlement of purely regional disputes by regional machinery. They merely made clear that they wanted to go to San Francisco with a free hand and without any obligations to support the other American republics there.

### Letters for Greece Acceptable

Letters not exceeding one ounce in weight are acceptable for mailing to civilians in Greece, according to an announcement yesterday by Postmaster Albert Goldman of New York. Previously, the mail service to Greece was limited to non-illustrated postcards.

Scrap paper is precious—the armed forces urgently need it. Save yours. Keep it clean.

SAVO

# IRAN'S SHAH ASKS BACKING

Young Ruler Says War Role  
Merits Guarantee of Free  
Development of Nation

By C. L. SULZBERGER

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TEHERAN, Iran, March 7—  
Iran deserves complete and sym-  
pathetic recognition by the United  
Nations and especially by the  
great powers, for the part she has  
played in the second World War as

all foreign troops leave this coun-  
try it is best not to negotiate any  
new treaties on economic or com-  
mercial rights or concessions."

It may be recalled that last year  
American and Soviet inter-  
seeking to acquire con-  
cessions—

political that the  
these desires  
Iranian Cabinet.

## Hopes to Visit America

I expressed the opinion that the  
United States was interested, not  
only in the possible future develop-  
ment of oil concessions by private  
enterprise if and when the time  
came for this subject, to be raised  
again, but also in the conceivable  
acquisition of landing and base  
rights for international American  
commercial airways in peacetime.  
at the very least to



# U. S. Aims to Foil Opposition To Oaks Plan at Mexico

By Herbert E. Johnston  
Associate Editor of The Post

Mexico City, Feb. 22.—Uruguay's declaration of war on the Axis powers last night provides the first nation on this hemisphere except for Argentina with its card of admission to the San Francisco conference April 25.

Secretary Stettinius' main job now is to prevent any crystallization of objections toward the Dumbarton Oaks plan by American nations at this conference. He wants the positions to be kept fluid so that they may all be jelled in general give-and-take at San Francisco. Stettinius is the head of a committee of the Inter-American Conference engaged in exploring the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

## Faces Hard Task

The job that Stettinius has set himself will be difficult if the Latins lose faith in the United States as a postwar economic partner. Most negotiations here seem to be charged with objections to the preponderant place which the big powers would have in the new world organization. Brazil, Venezuela and Mexico even dislike the name of it—the United Nations. Chile wants to supply the standard which the Dumbarton plan makers left out for invoking sanctions against an erring state. It feels that coercive measures should be taken against states which are adjudged treaty breakers. These and a host of related suggestions will be discussed under Stettinius' aegis and the hope of the United States delegation is that all they will get is a preliminary airing.

## Economic Aid Sought

Aid for Stettinius' task will be forthcoming if the Latin Americans are assured of the United States economic help in tiding over the transition period from war to peace. This is a salient item on the inter-American agenda though the least spectacular. If the United States delegation, which is backed by a corps of economic advisers, is able to persuade the Latins they will not be left in the lurch after this war as they were after the last war, then there will not be the slightest difficulty in keeping the Dumbarton Oaks proposals from getting to the resolution stage. Furthermore, satisfactory guarantees would doubtless assure a non-approach with the United States at San Francisco.

All nations represented here at the opening session would like to see a truly united hemisphere at San Francisco. This will depend in part upon a declaration of war upon the Axis powers by Buenos Aires, in part upon whether other governments would feel that such a war declaration in itself entitled Argentina to recognition.

## Argentina in Back Seat

For the present Argentina has been relegated to "other business" to be considered at the end of the conference. There is lively satisfaction in the United States delegation today that Stettinius had no need to intervene yesterday when Paraguay mentioned Argentina as a candidate for specific place high on the conference agenda. It is wrong to suggest Paraguay had any Latin-American backing for its proposal, even Colombia, which a while back was in favor of consideration of Argentina, lent no support to Paraguay. There was general understanding that Paraguay, which is so situated that it is constantly under threat of a blockade by Argentina, acted under duress.

If there was at any time a tendency to compromise with Argentina either in the State Department or in Latin-American capitals, that tendency appears to have been arrested and Argentina now finds itself left to make the next move, with no indication here as yet as to how that move will be received.

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