

*A Divine Command
Regarding the
Transformation of
The World Order*

By Louis C. Gentile

Kenosha, Wisconsin



To the reader of this Plan, consider its merits only on the basis of whether it would prevent future world war and bring the human race to a better relation with one another.

And not to who would be the benefited or the loser, or how much of a job it would be to do it, it can be done for much less than fighting the next war.

To whom it may concern: If you find merits for consideration in this plan, write to our State Department or to your Congressman and Senator to have our Government sponsor it.



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PREAMBLE:

What became of civilization—the horror of war-suffering humanity all over this world—and when it is all over, what? The same old story? I hope not. But in God only can we trust.

He gives to the world this Plan in words and music so that the whole world would play, sing and have an understanding for a permanent peace.

God made this world for what is known as five continents. Let us have it that way. Only five nations, with the freedom of seas and equal opportunity of commerce, each to be unarmed, except to maintain a small militia. Possessing unity, the Universe will have peace; divided, it will ever face deceit, greed and destruction.

God gave the New World to the Caucasian race for the crowded populations of Europe to spread out in: South America, North America—each to be one nation — Europe, North and West Africa, all to be one nation—South Africa for the black race, Asia for the yellow race. Let them all have unity and observe the Godly way of Life.

CONCEPTION:

On the morning of November 1, 1944, at 2:20 o'clock A. M., while I was sleeping, a voice awakened me, saying: "You are chosen as an Apostle of Peace to write a Plan, the preamble to be in words and music.

"The World to be only five nations: South and North America, each to be one nation; Europe, North and West Africa, all to be one nation; South Africa for the black race; and Asia for the yellow race. Three nations for the Caucasian race, two for the colored races.

"I set up the Christian Religion in Rome, the place for future world peace in North America.

"When your plan is complete, go to the Veterans' organizations and the War Mothers. They will help you, for they know the horrors of war.

Go to Congressman Smith, of Racine (Wisconsin). He will work for the Plan.

"The United States of America to have domination over Italy and its colonies, and to have all the bases that she now holds or will occupy, until this Plan is put into operation.

"The world to have one Universal Language, based chiefly on the Italian, that God's Will, It Shall be Done."

While all this was being said, there was a Visitation of God in the form of a statue, Its lips moving as a live person.

On the morning of November 23rd, at 5 o'clock A. M., while I was sleeping, a Voice said: "You have not started on your mission. Are you afraid? This is the Will of God. None of My Apostles were Kings; the Blessed Mother is your Guide."

On November 23rd, 1944, I wrote this Plan, and on December 27th, 1944, I went to Congressman Smith.

On the morning of December 29th, 1944, at 5 o'clock A. M., a Vision of a Woman appeared and said: "I am the Immaculate Conception, your guide. You feel confused as to how you would set up the organization to proceed with the Plan for future world peace. The United States of America Government will call all nations to a conference to work out with them this Plan. When the Plan is approved, a temporary organization, composed of all the present nations, will establish the five nations' boundaries and their temporary governments and the first World Congress, Senate, and the Court, according to your Plan, will be started.

"State all that has been said to you as part of the Plan. As soon as this is done, the world struggle will end."

PLAN:

The five nations to be a democracy, chiefly on the pattern of the United States of America Constitution; each to be divided into one hun-

dred states, each free to elect their national and state officials. Each state to have one representative and one alternate to a World Congress. Also one representative and one alternate to a World Senate. Only the World Congress and Senate would have an army to police the world and to preclude any nation from building implements of war, except upon sanction of the World Congress and Senate for the World Army.

Each nation to furnish the same number of officers and enlisted men to be stationed the world over, on land and on sea, to protect all alike, according to the International Law.

The World Congress and Senate would appoint a Commander-in-Chief and a Vice-Commander-in-Chief for the World Army from the personnel of the World Army.

On the request of the Government of any nation to the World Congress and Senate, the World Army would take over that nation for the period of the emergency. The World Congress and Senate would enforce the policy whereby each nation would be free from outside interference in its election of national and state officials; would have the supervision of all international airways and harbors, collecting from all outgoing and incoming international commerce so that 75% of the costs of maintaining the World Army and the expenses involved in all other international affairs would be paid therefrom; 25% to be paid by each nation.

A World Bank: the capital to be furnished from the five nations; the World Congress and Senate through this bank would regulate the currency so that all of the five nations would have a fair and just standard of living.

The World Congress and Senate would set up the World Army, Bank, the Universal Language and effect the re-locating of the black race and the yellow race to their respective nations, and establish a permanent seat for the World Government, somewhere in North America.

The World Court. Each nation would send five justices. The duty of this court would be to approve all acts of the World Congress and Senate, mindful of the international constitution, and to take final jurisdiction in all matters concerning international law.

Language. Each nation may retain its present language or languages; but the entire world to have one universal language, based chiefly on the Italian, presuming because of its kindred relation to music, understood universally. Basically, the universal language would be restricted to the use of the most simple words.

AN APPEAL:

My Brothers in God, in considering future world peace, do not forget The Ten Commandments.

United, the World will prosper in peace; divided, will have the horrors of wars again and again.

The United States of America, as a nation, is a shining example of the benefits of unity. Had it lacked unity, it could very well have been the bloodiest battlefield of the world.

I beg of the Human Race to think of this Plan very sincerely, putting all selfish thoughts aside. We are not going to stay on in this world forever.

My only son has been killed over the Ploesti oil fields, in Rumania. He died May 5, 1944, while serving with the U. S. Army Air Forces. If he were living, I would not desire him to be even a King of any nation under the present or past conditions of universal deceit and greed.

I appeal especially to the members of the colored races who are born or have been living where peoples of the Caucasian race are in the majority. Although by law you possess the same rights, are you able to exercise them? You would be much better off with members of your own race making up one free nation, with equal opportunity in the United World.

Let me truly state the firm belief that I have in this Plan.

First: That it has been given to the world by the Will of God. Because I have had a very limited education, I could not so write and arrange this Plan.

Second: I further believe that the Will of God has been towards this for many years. The forefathers of the United States of America got their successful ideas in forming this union by God being with them to show the world what could be accomplished by unity. God stated to me that the place for future world peace is to be North America.

Third: That this horrible war and destruction of the world is to bring the human race to a realization of our sins. Now, therefore, the need of a total world unity to escape the recurrence; and that all the transformation of the world order is to be done at one time by mediation of all the nations.

God's warning: It was to be expected, before the great punishment of God would come; that our Lord and Saviour, through his Church would give some striking warnings. Did he do so? Indeed he did.

His representatives on earth, the different Popes, have given to the world a number of special Encyclicals, warning the world of the dangers of the false teachings which would lead to modern Paganism, with its sad consequences for families, societies and for nations.

They demanded Reconstruction of Social Order that Capitalism must give to the laboring classes a just, Christian deal.

They reminded the world of the Sanctity and the Dignity of Matrimony, of the purpose and need of Christian Homes which are the foundation and the pillars of a healthy, strong nation.

They condemned immorality in picture shows and in literature which undermines not only the morals of youth but forced the curse of Heaven

upon nations. The Church of Christ warned not only the world, she also offered sure remedies to overcome the evils of the world.

In 1823, the mystic Catherine Emmerich, in one of her ecstasies, got a warning for the world.

"I hear that Lucifer shall be set free for some time, fifty or sixty years before the year two thousand after Christ."

Stop, think, do a little figuring, and . . . then you will also do some serious thinking.

Twenty-five years later, in 1848 Karl Marx began to poison human society with satanic, Godless principles out of which grew Communism, Hitlerism and all other Devilisms which rebel against God and try to undermine and destroy Christianity. What fools they are! Have they never heard of the Divine Promise and guarantee of our Lord, that even the gates of hell will not prevail against His Church? Does two thousand years of history not teach them that no earthly power can destroy a Divine Institution?

In 1858, our Lord sent His beloved Mother, the Refuge of sinners, the help of Christians, from Heaven upon earth to warn the world.

But the proud world ignored all warnings. They acted as the people did in the days of Noah's warning; they did not want to hear penance talk, they wanted to live their own lives, they ate, drank and danced, having good times until the sudden flood made an end to their Godless lives.

Fourth: Why five nations? Why did I get the inspiration of one hundred states to each nation, and one representative to the World Congress and one representative to the World Senate? This would give the human race in every part of the world a democratic representation in the world's affairs by a person of their choice.

Fifth: I am not an expert on world affairs, but the taxation of all outgoing and incoming International Commerce would satisfy the cost of maintaining the world's arms and all other interna-

tional expense. A just portion would be paid by each nation according to their outgoing and incoming commerce.

Sixth: Why this universal language, as stated to me in this vision? How could an army stationed all over the world, control its activities, if there was not a common ability to understand and to be understood. That in itself will bring humanity more closely together and so to live in peace with themselves and the creator of life. The former peace treaties were made with self-interest and greed, as it was in the peace treaty of Versailles, concluding the last world war which was to end all wars.

Wake up, America. Do not let it happen again. We have been mobilized for a total war; now let's organize ourselves for total peace. Now is the time to do some serious thinking. Most of us are affected by the world struggle, especially those of us that have received the grim message from the war department.

The future world peace plan is in the making for good or evil. If based on God, love and laws, it will last forever, but if based on selfishness and greed all of the sacrifices of winning the second World war is in vain.

Abraham Lincoln: "United we stand, divided we fall. How true it is. If the human race continues to allow each group to have an army at their disposal there will be no world peace. Do something for the future peace of the world. Write to our State Department, Washington, D. C., in your own way or in support of this God given plan.

O, God of love, make wars throughout the world to cease. Let righteousness and justice reign.

Fellow Christians, let us, too, remember The Lord's Prayer.

Sincerely yours in God.

Louis C. Gentile

REHEARSAL OF FINAL SIGNING CEREMONY

Suggested Procedure

A rehearsal of the final ceremony of signing the Charter will be held at 2:30 p.m. in the Opera House, Monday, May 28. All those participating are asked to be in their places at 2:15 p.m.

Forty-eight people will occupy the first rows of delegates' seats in the orchestra, and when called will come to the stage to sign dummy documents. The forty-eight delegates will comprise approximately one third of the number of actual delegates expected to sign the Charter. Other persons will be on hand to represent the officers of the meeting.

The following procedure will be followed in the signing ceremony at the rehearsal:

1. Liaison officers will act as ushers for their respective delegates and will have the duty of getting their delegates ready to come to the stage promptly when the name of the country is called.

2. The delegates will mount the stage by way of the stairs on the right, facing the stage. The ushers will guide them to Mr. Stettinius who will greet the chairman of the delegation and present him to the President of the United States. The chairman of the delegation will be asked to present to the President and Mr. Stettinius each other delegate accompanying him.

3. The delegates should then proceed to the signing table where they should sign in the order established by each delegation. Three documents will be signed by each delegate: the final Charter of the Organization, the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and the resolution establishing an interim commission. A monitor will be on hand at each document to assist the delegates in signing in the correct place.

4. While the delegates are signing, the liaison officer should proceed to the other side of the stage and wait for the delegates to complete their signing. He will then lead them down the steps on the left side (facing the stage) and lead them to their seats.

5. When the Chairman calls the name of one country, the usher for the next country should be at the side of his delegates and ask them to get ready. While the preceding delegates are signing, the liaison officer should ask the members of the next delegation to rise and accompany him to the front of the orchestra at the foot of the stairs going to the stage. As the preceding delegation descends from the stage after completing its signing, the Chairman will call on the next delegation which will immediately mount the steps to the stage. In the meantime, the liaison officer for the third delegation will be getting his delegates ready to come to the front of the orchestra. Liaison officers will, of course, use their judgment in allowing sufficient time for delegates sitting in the center of rows or at the far side of the orchestra to come to the foot of the stairs at the right hand side of the stage.

6. Each liaison officer should have a list showing the persons for each delegation under his care who are going to sign the Charter. At the rehearsal, since the countries are called in alphabetical order, the liaison officer will go to the people sitting in the seats for his delegation and inform them how many persons should come with him to the stage. This will make it possible to include groups of delegates of varying size in the signing rehearsal, since it is not practicable to inform all the "stand-ins" exactly which delegates they are to represent at the rehearsal.

7. While not actively engaged in ushering their respective delegations, the liaison officers will take their places in seats which Mr. Warren Kelchner will assign to them.

8. Mr. Kelchner will serve as chief usher and will stand on the stage during the ceremony to facilitate the movement of delegates through the receiving line and to the signing table.

There are

(Review of documentary films shown at Conference Theater)

PLACE Projection Room, C. R. Skinner Mfg. Company, 294 Turk
Street (cor. Leavenworth)

TIME Tuesday, June 12th, starting at 9:00 p.m.

PLEASE NOTIFY MARY LOSEY, IN. 3300, X - 160, IF YOU PLAN
TO ATTEND, AS SEATING CAPACITY IS LIMITED.

The following films have been selected from over one hundred subjects shown during the past six weeks at the Conference Theater at the request of member nations of UNCIO. In view of the fact that the bulk of the films shown were from the major film producing countries and that many smaller nations had only one or two films to choose from it has been necessary to select from the larger collections of the U.S., U.K., France and Russia.

The program is representative - not all-inclusive. It is intended simply to give an impression of the range and trends, as well as the variety, of the documentary film among the United Nations as they have developed during the war years.

9:00 p.m. I. Experimental color cartoon films produced by Walt Disney Studios for the Office of Inter-American Affairs to try out the efficacy of the medium in certain mass education projects such as health education and literacy.

THE HUMAN BODY - very simple exposition of the fundamentals of maintenance of health.

READING FILM #1 - This film uses the same general concepts as THE HUMAN BODY and at the same time attempts to arouse interest in learning to read and write.

9:20 p.m. II. Three examples of documentary film production of the British Ministry of Information intended for wide overseas distribution in addition to United Kingdom distribution.

V.1. - Dramatic account of the destruction and tragedy brought to England by the robot bomb.

LESSONS FROM THE AIR - How the BBC is bringing into classrooms all over England cultural and educational experiences which could never before have been communicated.

NAPLES IS A BATTLEFIELD - The job of reconstruction in Europe which the war leaves behind it and how this job is being tackled in Naples specifically.

9:55 p.m. III. Films of the Soviet Union showing several types of documentary subjects produced during the war years.

LENINGRAD MUSIC HALL - Folk Dance Sequence only.

STRUGGLE FOR LIFE - Natural history subject.

MAIDENEK - Report on the concentration camp and murder factory in Poland.

10:30 p.m. IV. Types of American films made for overseas distribution, for the armed services or for civilian information.

TWO WAY STREET - Animated pictograph type of cartoon used to explain more or less abstract ideas in the bi-monthly Army-Navy Screen Magazine shown to G-I's all over the world.

A BETTER TOMORROW - One of a series of films for overseas distribution on "The American Scene".

THE BATTLE OF SAN PIETRO - Shows what it cost in men and materials to capture San Pietro. This type of film is intended for civilian distribution in the U.S. to support the war effort.

11:15 p.m. V. Canadian Films.

DOLLAR DANCE - New type of color animation used as a short trailer with newsreels or other regular theatrical subjects.

NOW THE PEACE - News, editorial documentary produced for theatrical distribution in all English-speaking countries. It is one of a monthly series.

11:30 p.m. VI. French films made outside France during the occupation and since the liberation.

NEWS MAGAZINE #1 - Being produced monthly
under the Ministry of Information.

THE NEXT TIME WE SEE PARIS - Made of pre-war
scenes of Paris cut to familiar French songs.

or

LIBERATION OF PARIS - Film shot by the Under-
ground before and during the period of
liberation.

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

June 15, 1945

Wright

PREPARATION OF FINAL TRAVEL VOUCHER

To assist the members of the American Delegation and International Secretariat in the preparation of final expense accounts, there is attached a specimen travel voucher, together with travel voucher forms which should be completed, upon return to his or her destination, to include the entire period of temporary duty in San Francisco. The original and one copy should be forwarded to the following address:

Department of State,
Division of Budget and Finance,
Room 458, Walker-Johnson Building,
Washington, D. C.

Claim for any official expense incurred of \$1.00 or over, other than taxi fares, should be supported by receipts and the official necessity therefore shown on the voucher. Absences from your temporary duty station should be stated in your final travel voucher showing the dates and hours of departure from and return thereto.

The payment of all final travel vouchers will be effected as soon as possible after the records of the Finance Office have been returned to and received by the Department of State in Washington. As every effort will be made to expedite settlement of your account, it will be appreciated if you will refrain from making telephone inquiries concerning its status.

William D. Wright
Administrative Secretary

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

June 14, 1945

MEMORANDUM

To: Members of Delegations and International
Secretariat

From: The Administrative Secretary

Subject: Discontinuance of Conference Telephone Service

It is important that telephone service for the various Conference activities be discontinued when it is no longer needed.

It would be appreciated, therefore, if steps were taken to assure that the Communications Officer is asked to arrange for the discontinuance of telephone service as soon as this information is known.

The Communications Officer, Winfield A. Coffin, Barracks J, Civic Center, can be called on International 3300, Extension 220.

Archivist

Lucio

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

June 8, 1945

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Delegations and the International
Secretariat

FROM: Administrative Secretary

SUBJECT: Designation of Acting Finance Officer

During the indefinite absence of the Finance Officer, Mr. Louis L. Widmer, Assistant Finance Officer, has been designated Acting Finance Officer.

Mr. Walter Fairman has been designated Acting Assistant Finance Officer.

France Journal

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CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS
98 O'FARRELL STREET - TEL. SUTTER 1618

THE SITUATION IN NORTH AFRICA

PRESS DISPATCHES have for several days been reporting disorders in North Africa, chiefly in the province of Constantine.

It is difficult at this time to know how much credence should be given to these dispatches, but it is certain that the situation in North Africa, especially from the economic point of view, has for some time been preoccupying the French Government.

Since July 1943, the Committee of National Liberation has been drawing the Allies' attention to the seriousness of the economic problems in North Africa. This situation is essentially the result of the intense war effort which North Africa was called upon to furnish, because of the simple fact that from November 1942 to the summer of 1944, the territories of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia constituted the springboard for the military campaign of the United Nations in southern Europe.

Because great modern armies were gathered on this territory which was not prepared for them, railroads had to be employed for military needs and could not serve essential civilian requirements.

Because the ports, the roads and automobile transportation had to be given over to the reception and disposition of army matériel needed by the Allied Command for the European campaign, all economic activities were stopped to make way for military activities.

Because France wanted to place at the disposal of the Allies the experience of her trained military personnel and her workers in Morocco, in Algeria, in Tunisia, thus making it possible to organize the first rate Army which played a decisive role in the Italian campaign as well as in the campaign of France, the economy of these countries was thrown out of balance.

At least partially to remedy this situation, the Allies would have had to furnish North Africa with all the goods she lacked as a result of the intensity of the war effort.

In 1943, the French Committee of National Liberation informed London and Washington of the necessity of shipping in vast supplies of food and textiles, raw materials and manufactured articles (spare parts for agricultural machinery and transportation, especially). The requests became more insistent as the resources of the territory were exhausted and as the wear on tools and means of transportation increased.

In the summer of 1943, the French Provisional Government told the Allies that if energetic measures on this matter were not taken, trouble might arise.

The requirements of the war effort in general prevented the Combined Boards and the competent Allied authorities from delivering goods to North Africa, even bare necessities.

With respect to cottons which are indispensable to the North African natives for clothing, a program was approved by the competent American authorities but it could be carried out to only a very limited degree and therefore, the French authorities were unable to furnish any of the articles of prime necessity that the inhabitants of the three territories demanded.

One thing, however, was essential. If there were to be incidents in North Africa, they could not occur when the Allies were engaged in a decisive battle in Europe, and when all their supplies and their means of transportation in North Africa were vitally needed. Despite the partial state of famine which has been reigning in those territories for many months, the French Government managed to achieve this task.

Henceforth, at the level of world interests, the situation in North Africa is losing its importance, but we must hope that the difficulties which might increase, owing to the suffering of the peoples, will lead competent Allied authorities to do their utmost to supply North Africa and to help her recover, if not prosperity, at least stability.

FLASHES FROM FRANCE

PLEVEN ON AMERICAN AID TO FRANCE

Interviewed by the press on May 14, René Plevén said that the first thing he wanted to do is to express his admiration for the total war effort of the United States: If the United States aids France, it is not through any desire to see the country in misery, but rather to help it reach a state when it can do without such assistance and to enable it later to help in its turn the other countries of Western Europe to recover. This holds for the textile, chemical, and even metallurgical industries whose unused production potential is waiting only to be primed. Improvement of coal production is the number one problem facing France and Europe before the coming winter. Further suffering must be prevented. The Allies have already started work again in the mines of the Saar.

M. Plevén told American specialists that France will not relax her war effort: she expects to participate, to the greatest possible extent, in the campaign against Japan. It is on French soil and in French courts that the new assembling of American forces to be transported to the Pacific will take place. M. Plevén emphasized the fact that thousands of Frenchmen had volunteered for the reconquest of Indo-China.

VOTERS APPROVE RESISTANCE PROGRAM, SAYS SAILLANT

Speaking at a radio broadcast last night, Louis Saillant, President of the National Resistance Council, pointed out that although the National Resistance Council had participated only indirectly in the electoral campaign, its program appears to have been favorably received by the majority of men and women voters. "We can say," he stated, "that, although we may not yet be working within the broad framework of democracy—and we should not delay its establishment any longer—we have, nevertheless, recovered our electoral freedom." After recalling the spirit and activity of the Resistance, which has, during the winter months, been somewhat criticized and attacked even in Government circles, Mr. Saillant said, "The Resistance has not recovered its self-confidence. It is appealing to the country to judge its future action. The country has replied that the National Resistance Council program should be rapidly and totally enforced.

"If it be its institutions that are criticized, they should be changed and new ones established. If it be its men, they should be replaced. In such a manner," Mr. Saillant concluded, "I express the universal will, since I feel convinced that we are serving France if we respect her will."

PETAIN QUESTIONED

In the course of the latest questioning of Marshal Pétain, conducted by Mr. Bouchardon, Chairman of the Investigation Committee of the Court of Justice, Marshal Pétain gave additional details on the relations of his government with Spain and ap-

peared to have been unfavorably impressed with Franco. Pétain also discussed at length his relations with Laval, and seemed to lay upon him the entire blame for the greatest grievances brought against himself. "Why did you call Laval to serve in your government if you did not trust him?" asked Mr. Bouchardon. "I had hopes that he would reform," replied Pétain. Despite the length of the questioning, Pétain remained lucid, remembered names and dates and refuted everything.

ALGERIAN TRAITORS TO BE PUNISHED

The Constantine incidents are discussed at length in the Algiers democratic press which suggests that rebellion had been fostered by anti-democratic elements attempting to undermine the Government's program to liberate Algeria and Fascism. *Alger Républicain* writes, "By provoking rebellion, the Algerian feudal classes hoped both to destroy the work begun in Algeria by the new French Government and to deprive the country of its democratic freedom. Bloodshed will, however, offset the importance of social justice and the union of races which the Republic hopes to achieve." The Socialist weekly, *Fraternité*, believes that those responsible for fomenting such disturbances should be exposed. "It is quite evident that certain anti-French elements have been working secretly among the Moslem masses."

The Communist weekly, *Liberté*, exclaims, "All traitors in the Algerian Popular Party as well as their masters should be thrown into jail: high Vichy officials and colonial magnates." Under the headline, "Fake Nationalist Criminals and Servants of Fascism," Amar Ouzegane, in *Liberté*, writes, "The Algerian Popular Party leaders have just cast aside their mask of fake Moslems and fake Nationalists, yet not one of them led demonstrations to discredit the democratic movements."

THE BIG THREE AND FRANCE

In *La Nation*, of May 16, 1945, Pierre Bernus echoed the rumor of a Churchill, Truman, Stalin and possibly de Gaulle meeting to discuss plans for the occupation of Germany, the restoration of a balance in Central Europe and the war in the Far East. "The right for France to be represented at a Conference of this sort is so obvious and self-evident that it seems useless to stress the point. If we want to avoid further risks, our attitude toward Germany must be consistent, and the leaders of the Allied powers must agree on an overall and common program which so far does not seem to exist. Whatever we may do, there will be discrepancies between the administrations of the various zones of occupation, but at least we should reach an agreement on the general treatment of Germany."

The author, furthermore, stressed the danger of the survival of Wehrmacht circles and reviewed the questions of Poland, Austria and Yugoslavia upon which the three great powers must agree if they want to avoid further complications.

PROFILE

Maurice Dejean

WHILE AT THE Veterans' Building at San Francisco a Charter is being formulated forever to prevent the return of a Hitler to the international scene, the newspapers are filled with articles on Germany. At last the veil has been drawn aside for the general public and the Great Unknown that was Germany, is revealed in its true form in the reports on Nazi torture and murder camps.

If you were to eat your breakfast at the St. Francis Hotel, you would perhaps see a man with the gray delegate's button on the lapel of his jacket, avidly reading the articles dealing with Germany. Nothing to be astonished at. It is Maurice Dejean, one of the greatest French specialists on German questions, the man for whom reparations, military control, the new economic organization of vanquished Germany are no mystery.

For a long time, he studied the dossiers on these questions, and drew up the terms of French participation in the control of the Reich. Mr. Maurice Dejean speaks German with a facility common to all Frenchmen who take the trouble to study a foreign language. This diplomat who began his career in 1926, was in a position, as a member of the French Embassy in Berlin, to see the Nazi movement develop. Head of the Embassy press service, he was one of those very few men who had made a study of Hitlerite journalism techniques. An indefatigable worker, he pored over all the provincial newspapers and even read school-books in which the Nazi doctrine was displayed with even greater impudence than in the Berlin press.

He did not doubt for one moment that the war was the end sought by the Nazis. The Ambassador, Mr. Coulondre, relied on the precise, well-founded judgment of this collaborator who, though only 40 years old in 1939, had already had considerable experience.

When war finally did break out, he returned to Paris as chef du cabinet diplomatique of Edouard Daladier. He retained this post in the Reynaud Government and it was at Bordeaux that he witnessed the end of the last act of the French military tragedy.

This energetic man, this patriot above all, refused to admit the triumph of barbarism. It should be said that it is in the tradition of the Dejean family to serve the State. It has carefully preserved letters addressed by Napoleon to one of the forebears of Maurice Dejean who was a General in the Imperial Army, and it is in honor of the Emperor that the descendant of the General was named Maurice-Napoleon-Dejean.

This descendant is now in San Francisco as French



Maurice Dejean

as seen by Derso and Kelen

Alternate Delegate. A good republican, he is imbued with a sense of the grandeur of the State, through tradition as well as education. And when the caricature of the State was set up at Vichy he felt he had been given no choice. From Bordeaux he managed to reach Morocco and Tangiers. Arriving in London at the beginning of 1941, he was at last at the end of his journey. It was to Fighting France, to General de Gaulle, that he devoted his diplomatic experience. Until September 1941, he was head of the political services of the Free French Forces. The military movement launched by de Gaulle broadened and deepened. The true France had interests to defend, agreements to sign, and representatives to accredit to foreign countries. Without actually bearing the title, Maurice Dejean was in fact Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Free French Government. When the French National Committee was formed in London, he was appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

He was to negotiate several agreements with the British and the Americans and both could not help being struck with his spirit of cooperation. His greatest and fondest hope was to see all the bases of the Empire used by the Allies as much as might be necessary. Was it not the best way to have France participate in the common Allied military effort? The military aspect took precedence over the diplo-

(Continued on next page)

matic. This explains in part the reason for his many friends among the Anglo-Saxons and the respect with which his calm but firm words are heeded.

In the month of August 1943, he became Delegate of the French National Committee with the Governments in Exile in London.

The hour of the liberation of Paris was at last at hand. Mr. Dejean returned to Paris where he became Director General of Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry, which would correspond here to the Assistant Secretary of State in charge of the Political Division. He was present at all diplomatic negotiations and accompanied General de Gaulle to Moscow where France renewed her traditional ties with Russia.

In Paris, people sometimes use the figure of a team when speaking of Georges Bidault, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Maurice Dejean, Director General of Political Affairs. Indeed, Mr. Bidault was active in the internal Resistance while Mr. Dejean represented the external Resistance.

Installed on the third floor of Carlton House, in London, in a room almost entirely filled by a table on which records were piled high, and over which hung a map of the world, Maurice Dejean worked in absolute faith that France would regain her rightful place as a great power.

It is at San Francisco that he is seeing this spiritual certainty take the form of reality.

René Lavigne.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

Albert Mousset in *L'Epoque* establishes a temporary summary of the Conference: "In the absence of the 'big-shots,' one can presume that the Conference is making no startling decisions, and now is the time to stop and consider what has been done. Lord Halifax sounded an optimistic note when he said, 'Everything can eventually be improved and brought to perfection.' It is true that the great powers have yet to agree on the function of regional pacts within the framework of collective security and on the organization of the trusteeship. There are as many plans for security as there are powers represented at the Conference, and as to trusteeship, there has been no agreement even between the British and Americans. All debates on security

center around four questions: Who are the arbitrators? What powers are subject to arbitration? What are the objectives of arbitration? What methods of execution are at the disposal of the arbitrators? None of these questions has as yet been answered in a definitive manner. There are still only principles and definitions on the agenda, and this is regrettable. But one is not surprised. The League of Nations discussed the frontiers and status of a world already set. In San Francisco delegates are working on a world whose physical boundaries have not yet been defined. The Conference reminds one of a meeting of architects who are debating the proper methods of preserving a monument which does not yet exist, not even in design."

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THE FRENCH PRESS AND INFORMATION SERVICE

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REMARKS ON GEORGES BIDAULT'S ADDRESS

M. GEORGES BIDAULT has just presented France's position with respect to the problem of collective security and outlined the improvements on and modifications of the Dumbarton Oaks plan which the French Government hopes to see adopted in order to render it more truly effective.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs did not mention the political problems to which the Conference has been devoting itself during this first week of its work; these problems, moreover, are for the most part the sequel of those taken up at Teheran, Yalta and at the other meetings in which France did not participate.

Those who regret France's absence at these meetings are becoming more and more numerous, for France by reason of her geographical position, her history, and by her affinities should be the link between the Slavic world and the Anglo-Saxon world. It is noteworthy, indeed, that it was France who before the last World War, succeeded in bringing about a rapprochement between Russia and Great Britain and who thus laid the foundations of the coalition which was destined a few years later to save Europe and the world.

Be that as it may, the French Government, not having been a party to the Big Three conferences nor to the contacts which prepared and implemented it, does not have all the information which would enable it usefully and effectively to fulfill its traditional role of conciliator and to suggest formulas capable of satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the interested countries.

Moreover, M. Bidault made a perceptible effort

to draw the attention of all the Allied Delegations to the essential problem of collective security.

The San Francisco Conference is being held for a specific purpose: to improve, to complete, to perfect and to have adopted by all the United Nations the plan for a pact designed to ensure the security of all. Listening to M. Bidault, one understood that as soon as this primary task of the Conference can be taken up, the French Delegation will drop the reserve it has kept until now. It will take a more active part in the work of the Conference and will, by means of practical and constructive suggestions, offer an essential contribution to the success that everyone awaits.

France's position on this matter is indeed that of a great power conscious of its responsibilities. At San Francisco, where more than half the European nations are absent from the Conference, and where the organization of the world is being debated, the voice of France cannot fail to have particular significance. Once again, France has appeared as a power who feels she is big enough to know that authority should be given those who have the responsibilities and who is by tradition too close to both the middle-sized and small powers not to understand and meet their legitimate feelings.

Such is the meaning of the memorandum published last March by the French Government. Such is the meaning of the address delivered by Georges Bidault. Such cannot fail to be the direction to which the San Francisco Conference must commit itself in order to accomplish useful and effective work.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE

The names of all candidates winning election for the city of Paris are not yet known. But according to the latest information received from the Ministry of Information (cable dateline; 12 a. m., San Francisco time, May 1) the results already show that out of 90 seats the Communists have won 27; the Popular Republican Movement, 13; the Socialists, 11; the right wing Republicans, 9; the Resist-

ance, 7; the Radical-Socialists, 6; the Republican Federation, 4; and the Democratic Alliance, 1.

According to the French Press Agency, the salient features of the election are the following:

Voting was favorable for the Socialists in Lille, Roubaix, Maubeuge and Cambrai. In Valenciennes and Tourcoing, the Communists scored, and in the Pas-de-Calais, a mining district, the Communists

gained over the Socialists, especially in the towns of Courrieres, Billy and Montigny. Sallaumines and Avon remained Communists. However, a Socialist majority prevailed in Lievin. Hazebrouck voted for the Resistance, leaning toward the Popular Republicans. Douai cast its votes in favor of the Republicans.

Further, according to the A. F. P., the tendency of elections in the south of France showed a staggering majority for the joint Socialist-Communist tickets. Marseilles elected Francois Billoux, Communist, and Istres, Felix Gouin, Socialist.

Nimes, Grand Combe, Ales, Le Vigan voted for the moderates. In Var, Frejus, Ollioules, Bandol and Draguignan voted Socialist. In Toulon, a first ballot showed the Socialists out-distanced by the moderates, second ballot next Sunday. In the Vaucluse, the situation is less clear, the Radicals are losing but are still in the lead. In Basses-Alpes, the progressive elements of the Resistance, often Communist and Socialist, predominate.

PARIS PRESS COMMENTS . . .

Le Figaro (M. Gabriel Robinet) stresses the disparity in attitude between Paris and the provinces as follows: "What is most striking is the difference in trend between Paris and the departments. Throughout the country as a whole, the voting would not seem to give a clear indication of the trend of the nation. In many cities, joint voting lists, carrying a cross section of all political trends, were adopted. In Paris, the Communists seem clearly to be profiting by single ballot voting and by the unfortunate scattering of moderate votes. The Popular Republican Movement is picking up a great many votes. Though the Resistance lists are gaining in several regions, it seems unlikely that they will carry the six Paris voting districts. Suburban districts are in general maintaining their prewar

political position. A not inconsiderable number of old names are appearing on ballots."

France-Soir notes that "France is voting left. The first election to be held since 1936 corroborates the 1936 returns which gave a clearly defined orientation to French politics. This is a useful indication to the Government."

Le Monde states that the "slightly artificial character of certain alliances of divergent trends or, conversely, certain disassociations of related groups baffle the voting public. It is too early to draw final conclusions. We know roughly that the fact that the left is leading in the cities is significant. The Resistance cannot consider itself beaten because all lists carried names of true Resistants. Before expressing a definite opinion we must await the returns of the rural districts." In addition, this newspaper points out that the General Confederation of Labor and the political parties of the left, Communists, Socialists, as well as the National Front and National Liberation Movement, Resistance groups all presented identical platforms; "Loyalty to General de Gaulle and to the National Resistance Council Program in a joint resolution to prosecute the war effort and production for the grandeur of the country." Moreover, "the triumphal election of Edouard Herriot in Lyon is symbolic both for France and for our Allies."

Ce-Soir (Fernand Fontenau): "France voted for the Republic and against Vichy and Fascism. These facts confront the Government with a trend which cannot be ignored. The Government must be aware that it has the nation behind it insofar as it is willing to attack the power of the trusts, to continue the task of purification, to restore public liberties and punish traitors. The voice of the nation must be heard."

Liberation-Soir (Jean Tixier): "The Provisional Government now knows the will of France, and the world has heard its voice: It cried, 'Long live the Republic!'"

MILITARY NEWS

INDO-CHINESE FRONT . . .

(A. F. P.) For the last two months, 25,000 French and Indo-Chinese soldiers have been blocking the advance of 100,000 Japanese soldiers upon whom they have inflicted heavy losses, Governor Delanglade stated last night. He recalled the heroic resistance of the Hanoi Citadel where the Indo-Chinese, who make up two-thirds of the French troops, showed a courage equal to that of the European forces. "We can never adequately praise the remarkable patriotism and courage of the Indo-Chinese troops," he concluded.

THE ATLANTIC FRONT . . .

(A. F. P.) A communique issued today at 11 a. m. by General de Larminat's Headquarters, states: "Our advance on Oleron Island is continuing and is encountering a weakening resistance. Commandos attacked enemy rear lines. The two

cities of Saint-Trojan and Chateau-Oleron have been liberated.

"In the region of La Rochelle, operations begun on April 30 are continuing with vigor and success."

PEACE RUMOURS . . .

L'Aurore (editorial): "This act of submission could not be considered by the Allies, for two reasons, the first of which in itself would be sufficient: Himmler is not qualified to sign a treaty. Moreover, the Allies must have judged it senseless to end a war on the eve of its conclusion, before the extermination of the very core of the armed nests of Pangermanism."

L'Aube (Maurice Schuman): "No armistice will be valid without France. No peace will be valid without the participation and the terms of France. Henceforth, aside from aid above all parties, this will be the common law of the nation."

PROFILE

Georges Bidault

In this column FRANCE JOURNAL will publish a series of profiles of members of the French Delegation to the United Conference on International Organization. The editorial staff wishes to thank those French journalists now in San Francisco who have been kind enough to assist us in the writing of these profiles.

Georges Bidault, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of the Republic and Chairman of the French Delegation to the San Francisco Conference, is a newcomer among the great figures of international politics. No one has seen him in the Councils of Statesmen. He has never figured in any cabinet. He has never even been a member of Parliament.

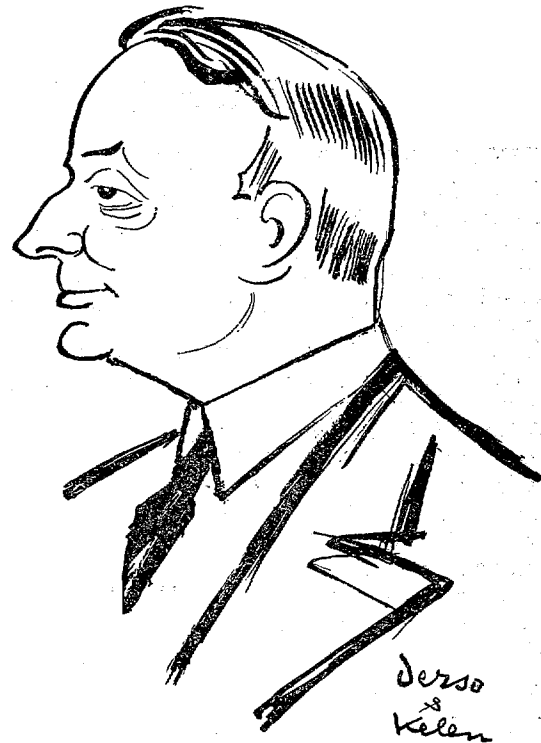
And yet for a long time now, his name has been familiar to all those who, throughout the world, have been following French politics. By his resoluteness of thought, by his acuteness of perception, by the eminent clarity of his style, he accomplished the feat of making felt beyond the frontiers of his own country an effective and continuous influence, solely by writing each day some hundred lines in a newspaper whose circulation was barely 20,000 copies.

This newspaper was called *L'Aube* (The Dawn). It was the official organ of the Catholic Democrats, a very active group in France. Georges Bidault wrote a daily editorial on foreign affairs and his articles were amply quoted in the press—quoted and very frequently translated into every language.

But if his name, his ideas, his talent were known, he himself was unknown to most Frenchmen. He led a quiet, modest and almost retired life, and his face was unfamiliar except to his students at the Lycee Louis le Grand, the foremost college in Paris. Though a militant Catholic and moreover a former President of the Catholic Youth Association, he taught history at the Lycee at a time when it was not usual in academic life to be partial to those educated in Jesuit schools, as was Georges Bidault. He was given this important post when still very young, so young in fact that, one day, one of his colleagues, taking him for a student, severely reminded him that students were forbidden to smoke in the corridors.

This Bourbonnais—for he was born in Moulins, a town near Vichy, 45 years ago—does not at first draw one's attention. To recognize the strong personality under which is hidden a deep, warm spirit, one must have the opportunity of knowing him more than just casually.

This ardor which inspired him to write so many moving articles—those written for example at the time of the Anschluss or at the time of the tragedy of Munich—was given full expression in the Resistance.



The French Minister of Foreign Affairs
as seen by Derso and Kelen

Mobilized, taken prisoner, liberated with his class, Georges Bidault soon became Chief of the National Resistance Council, which was made up of 17 members who, under constant threat of the Gestapo and daily risking imprisonment and death, secretly organized the battle against the invader.

From 1941 to 1944, Bidault lived the life of a hunted beast. He grew a mustache, slept wherever he was able to find lodging, exhausted himself by carrying out the most adventurous missions, fearing at every step that he might walk into a trap, escaping only by miracle the bloodhounds the Nazis set on his heels, but nevertheless finding a way to avoid ambushes and to make an invincible organization of the national movement which so effectively aided the complete success of Allied landings.

At San Francisco, we have not as yet heard much from M. Bidault. This is because he speaks only when he feels he has something to say. It is also because he has a very high idea of the service he can render France in setting-up the international organization from which the civilized world expects so much. Georges Bidault will reach a decision only when he has full knowledge of the facts and after having conscientiously weighed the pros and cons. He has set himself a rule never to express an opinion on questions concerning which he is not thoroughly and fully informed. But when the time comes, we shall see that this quiet professor knows full well what he wants. Neither ideas nor words nor acts intimidate him.

This is a man who will be spoken of frequently in the great Council of Nations.

Edouard Helsey

NEWS FROM INSIDE FRANCE

CABINET MEETING OF MAY 1...

Zones of Occupation in Germany—At a meeting of the cabinet at which General de Gaulle presided, the General brought up the question of zones of occupation in Germany and stressed the necessity of a rapid solution to this problem by the Allies in view of the possibility of a sudden end to hostilities.

The Elections—M. Adrien Tixier stated that the first results of the elections constituted a success for the Resistance.

Return of the Prisoners—M. Henri Frenay estimated that about 300,000 French prisoners have already been repatriated. He pointed out the difficulties encountered with the authorities on the question of sending French repatriation missions to camps located in zones controlled by the Allies. On the other hand, the absence of French authorities in these sectors creates a confused situation which slows operations.

MAY 1 CELEBRATION...

The main event of the day was a large anti-fascist manifestation held between the Place de la Bastille and the Place de la Nation. Many delegations were present, among which were the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, those political parties publishing *Le Populaire* and *L'Humanite* and delegations of various labor unions. Each delegation was headed by one of its members chosen from among those who were recently liberated

from German prison camps, and still clothed in their prisoners' garb. Those from the torture camps of Auschwitz, Ravensbruck and Buchenwald were lengthily cheered by the crowd. A large parade followed, with representatives from the Resistance movements, prisoners, deportees, veterans carrying their flags, volunteers from the Spanish Civil War, and many delegations of the labor unions of the Paris region and the provinces.

Various groups carried symbolic gallows from which effigies of Petain hung. The crowd cheered, shouting "Hang him!", "Death to all Traitors!"

Many Allied flags and various posters honoring the British, American and Red Armies were in evidence. There was no police force. The crowd was disciplined, despite the fact that the huge Place de la Bastille was jammed with demonstrators.

THE LEBANESE MINISTER IN PARIS...

Yesterday, Bey Daouk, Lebanese Minister to Paris, inaugurated a series of broadcasts in Arabic. He delivered an address in which he stressed the importance of these broadcasts which are but one example of intellectual cooperation between France and the Arab states. "Such broadcasts," he said, "will further mutual understanding and will strengthen the bonds between the French and Arab peoples. Remaining faithful to the truth, they will enable these peoples to profit from a spiritual collaboration and to tend toward a common ideal."

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France Journal

A Prayer

*You who confer at the crossroads
Of all human striving,
Memorable be your names.
Graven be your images
In the hearts of humankind,
In the living and the unborn.*

*Be exalted in your strength,
As with high nobility
You achieve enduring peace.
You are anointed with the obligation
To rise above nationalities
And their transient needs.
Yours the privilege of mind
To choose your destiny.*

*The godless join the faithful,
The cynical hold their questioning,
The laughter-loving extend their hands
To you, the shepherds of the world.*

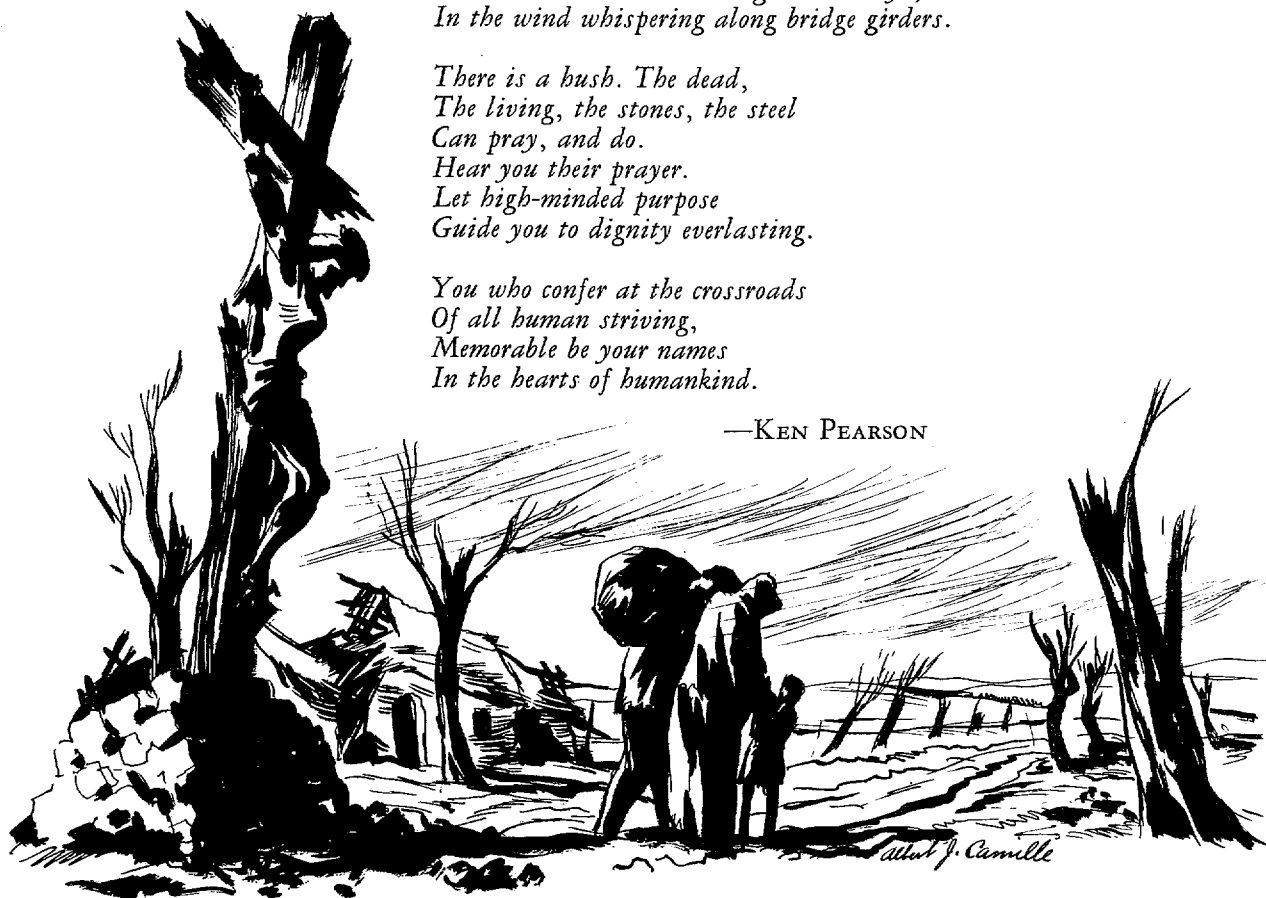
*The dead can pray, and do,
Prostrate in their graves,
With eyes that stare across the centuries.
And pray the living dead:
The wounded in their broken manhood,
The women gaunt in remembered horror,
The pitiful children . . .*

*The living pray, across continents
And here in this genial city
There is a hush
In the rumble along Market Street,
In the clatter of trolleys up hills,
In the cobblestones muttering down alleys,
In the wind whispering along bridge girders.*

*There is a hush. The dead,
The living, the stones, the steel
Can pray, and do.
Hear you their prayer.
Let high-minded purpose
Guide you to dignity everlasting.*

*You who confer at the crossroads
Of all human striving,
Memorable be your names
In the hearts of humankind.*

—KEN PEARSON



May 26, 1945

CONFERENCE BAGGAGE INSTRUCTIONS
OUTGOING

All baggage must have new special conference baggage checks completely filled out.

BAGGAGE TO BE CHECKED THROUGH TO DESTINATION

All through baggage to be checked on railroad tickets which will be handled by your hotel porter, in conjunction with Union Transfer Company. You may check your baggage through to hotel, residence, office or steamer dock and claim it at your destination.

Refer all questions on checked baggage to: Union Transfer Company
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Turn over to bell boys up to two hours before departure of your train. It will be put into your Pullman by Red Cap porters following delivery at station by U. S. Navy. Retain stub of your special baggage check and identify your hand baggage with Pullman porter on boarding the train to make certain it is on board.

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The United Nations Conference on International Organization

JOURNAL

NUMBER 30

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

MAY 29, 1945

ORDER OF THE DAY

May 29, 1945

Committee	Time	Room (Vet. Bldg.)
II/3	10:30 a.m.....	223
III/2	10:30 a.m.....	202
II/2/B	10:30 a.m.....	311
I/1/A	10:30 a.m.....	316
IV/1/D	10:30 a.m.....	308
(Opera H.)		
Advisory Committee of Jurists	3:00 p.m.....	418
(Vet. Bldg.)		
II/3/A	3:00 p.m.....	316
I/2	3:30 p.m.....	303
II/2	3:30 p.m.....	202
(Opera H.)		
Coordination Com.	5:30 p.m.....	418
(Vet. Bldg.)		
II/4	8:30 p.m.....	223
IV/1	8.30 p.m.....	202

These meetings will not be open
to the public.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

Committee I/2, on May 28, considered Chapters X (Secretariat) and XI (Amendment). Having already provided for the term of office and eligibility for reelection of the Secretary General, it approved for inclusion in the Charter the statement that "The Secretary General should be the chief administrative officer of the Organization." Other matters pertaining to Chapter X were referred to a subcommittee for study and recommendation to the Committee at its next meeting. The Committee began a general discussion of Chapter XI (Amendment), which is to be continued at its next meeting.

Committee II/1, at its meeting on May 28, read and approved the report of its rapporteur. Since the Committee has finished consideration of the parts of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals assigned

to it, the Committee adjourned until action by other technical committees has been taken on matters which may fall within its jurisdiction.

Committee II/2, on May 28, continued its discussion of Chapter V, Section B, paragraph 8, on the basis of the questions of principle formulated by Subcommittee A. Question 3, which gave the Assembly the right to discuss reports received from the Security Council, was affirmed without a negative voice being raised. Question 4, which asked whether the Assembly should be empowered either to approve or disapprove of the Security Council's report, was also affirmed, after interpretation which made clear that, as previously decided, the Assembly should not make recommendations on situations being dealt with by the Security Council. The fifth question was amended and affirmed in its amended form as follows:

"Subject to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Section, should the General Assembly be empowered to submit recommendations to the Security Council with a view to insuring the complete observance of the duties of the Security Council inherent in its responsibility to maintain international peace and security?"

The Committee then discussed the report submitted by its drafting subcommittee, on the redrafting of Chapter V, Section B, paragraph 1. The discussion was still in progress when the meeting adjourned.

Committee II/3, on May 28, received a fifth report of the drafting subcommittee. This report dealt further with the text of Chapter IX, Section A, paragraph 1, of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, proposed a new paragraph on the creation of new specialized organizations or agencies for insertion in Chapter IX, Section A, and reported a decision reached jointly with a subcommittee of Committee II/1 regarding Chapter V, Section B, paragraph 5, relating to budgetary arrangements. Discussion of the report was deferred in order that members of the Committee might have time to study it.

Doc. 647 (Eng.)

The Delegations of Brazil and China asked to have reported a declaration that a general conference be convened within the next few months for the purpose of establishing an international health organization. They declared their intention to consult with other delegations with a view to convening such a general conference. They proposed that full consideration be given to the relationship of an international health organization to other institutions, national and international, in the field of health. They recommended that the health organization be brought into relationship with the Economic and Social Council. The Committee voted unanimously to associate itself with the declaration.

There was a general discussion of the relation of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to the specialized organizations dealing with matters within the purview of the Council. Chapter IX, Section A, paragraph 2, and Section D, paragraph 2, of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals dealing with this question, were then referred to the drafting subcommittee.

There was a general discussion of Chapter IX, Section D, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, dealing with the organization and procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

Committee III/3, on May 28, continued debate on the amendment proposing that the special agreements provided for in Chapter VIII, Section B, paragraph 5, should be concluded between the members of the Organization and the Security Council, and not just among the member states. Final vote on the question was postponed at the request of one of the sponsoring governments.

Action was similarly postponed on an amendment to paragraph 5 providing for right of passage and for more precise definition of the content of the special agreements, and on other amendments dealing with related matters.

The Committee failed to approve an amendment to add an additional paragraph to Section B which would require any country refusing to settle a dispute by peaceful means and thereby causing enforcement action to be taken by the Council, to pay the costs of the enforcement measures.

Committee IV/1, on May 28, considered Article 36 of the Statute of the proposed International Court of Justice, which deals with the question of the Court's jurisdiction. The meeting was devoted to a discussion of whether Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International

Justice should be retained. Under this Article the Court had jurisdiction in cases brought before it by agreement of the parties to the dispute. It also contained a provision known as the "optional clause" which enabled states which desired to do so to agree among themselves to accept the jurisdiction of the Court on the petition of one party alone.

The other possible courses of action which were considered by the Committee involved the general question of making the principle of the optional clause binding upon all parties to the Statute. A number of delegations felt that such a step was necessary in order to advance the rule of law in international relations. Others felt that the continuance of the optional clause was to be preferred since it would decrease the possibility of reservations and would make the Statute conform more nearly to the needs of each individual state and conform more nearly to the realities of international relations.

At the end of the discussion a subcommittee was formed to attempt to reach an acceptable formula. Those appointed to serve on this subcommittee are: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Mexico, New Zealand, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Chairman (Arturo Garcia, Peru), and the Rapporteur (Nasrat Al-Farsy, Iraq).

DOCUMENTARY FILMS

On Tuesday, May 29, films of the United Nations will be shown at the Conference Theater at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel. The selection presents a cross section of the films made by various democratic nations and shown abroad during the years of war to interpret the life and culture of these countries.

The films to be shown include: *Maximum Effort* and *Return of the Fiji Battalion* from New Zealand; *Passage to Freedom* on the Norwegian Merchant Marine; *West Wind*, the story of a famous Canadian painter; and *Tapestries of France*, a pre-war film of an aspect of French cultural development.

The program will run continuously from 7 p. m. to midnight and is open to all persons accredited to the Conference.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

The list of documents issued May 26, 1945 is Document 638. The list issued May 27 is Document 644.

CHECK LIST FOR MEETING OF _____

WILL

DATE _____ TIME _____

1. Notice of date and time given to:

Secretary General's Office	Lundquist
Kelchner	Col. Means (Security)
McDermott (Press)	Fortini
Dennis (Radio)	Suro
Ade (Tickets)	Vincent
Lt. Hunt (Transportation)	Order of the Day

2. Program

Names of speakers
Languages of speeches
Length of speeches

To Press

To Radio

3. Advance texts for Meeting

Committee Report

Written

Transl.

To Press

To Radio

Speakers _____

4. Seating Arrangements

For Delegates

Diagram of Delegates' Seats

For Working Staff

5. Stage Arrangements

Seating plan

Diagram made

6. Officials' Entrance

Special Guides at Opera House Entrance assigned

Officials informed of time and method of entrance

7. Assignments in Opera House:

Floor Manager

Assistants on Floor

Assistant in Wings

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Francis
Miss

Mr. Chairman and Honorable Delegates of Allied and Associated Nations.

THE TRUE PURPOSE AND WELFARE OF THE (GARBLE) AND EVERLASTING PEACE OF THE WORLD ARE THE IMPELLING CAUSE OF THE ALLIED VICTORY. IT IS ALSO THE EFFECT. THIS IS ALSO THE MAIN OBJECT OF THIS ASSOCIATION. TO MAINTAIN THE FRUITS OF VICTORY AND TO LAY THE FOUNDATION FOR THE WELFARE OF PEACE ALL DEPEND UPON THE CONCRETE PLANS OF THIS HISTORY MAKING CONFERENCE. ALL MEMBERS OF THE RELIGIONS OF ALL CHINA SINCERELY AND FAITHFULLY EXTEND THEIR CONGRATULATIONS TO THE RESPECTIVE DELEGATES. WISH YOU ALL ENJOY GOOD HEALTH TO BRING COMPLETE SUCCESS FOR THE CONFERENCE.

SIGNED BY ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE ALL CHINA RELIGIONISTS FELLOWSHIP:

FENG YU-HSIANG
PEI CHUNG-HSI
PAUL YU-PIN
TAI HSU
CHEN WEN YUAN, AND ALL MEMBERS OF THE FELLOWSHIP

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ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Misc

TO: Members of the American Delegation
 Members of the International Secretariat

FROM: The Administrative Secretary

SUBJECT: Packing and Crating Facilities.

The following arrangements are in effect for all offices desiring to ship conference documents and other material:

1. Packing and crating facilities will be available at 460 McAllister Street, (Supply Center) for offices located in local hotels.
2. All requests for this service should be directed to the Property and Supply Officer, Barracks J, describing the material to be shipped and listing the name and address of the consignee.
3. Pick-up service will be provided if required.
4. Similar facilities will be established in the Veterans' Memorial Building, for offices located there with room designations to be made at a later date.

Before vacating your office at the close of the Conference, you are asked to remove all documents from desks, tables and filing cabinets and arrange for their disposal. During the "clean-up" period of the Conference, it will be impossible to continue existing security measures unless proper disposition is previously made for this material.

miss

TO: PERSONNEL OF FRENCH SECTION

FROM: J.P. de LOESCHNIGG, EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The complexity of the work handled by the French Section and the large number of documents that come in for processing at all hours makes it imperative that some form of reorganization take place in order to utilize the full capacity of everyone, avoid the repetition of embarrassing errors, and enable each member of these Sections to get the proper rest and time for relaxation.

Starting immediately, the following procedure will be strictly observed by all:

- 1- Documents coming from Central Control to the control clerk will be entered immediately on the Control Sheet.
- 2- The control clerk will bring the work not to the individual translator, but to the reviewer on duty, who will direct to which translator the document should go.
- 3- The translator either types draft of his translation himself, or dictates it to a stenographer or typist. If
 - (a) a translator types a draft himself, he hands his finished work to the head typist who, in turn, assigns it to one of the copyist to be put into final form;
 - (b) a translator has the habit of dictating his translation, he may:
 - i) dictate a draft of a translation; in which case he asks the head typist to assign someone to him;
 - ii) dictate immediately in final form, that is, directly onto a stencil; in this case also he asks the head typist to assign someone. (only reviewers are authorized to do this).
- 4- Every translation MUST bear the initials of a reviewer in order to be accepted by the head typist for production in final form.
- 5- All typists and copyists MUST follow typing instructions attached.

- 6- All typists or copyists MUST put their initials in pencil on the carbon copy of every stencil or typed sheet which they produce. They must also put in pencil their initials on the yellow part which is at the top of each stencil.
- 7- The work of all typists and copyists must be returned to the head typist, who either checks it herself or assigns someone to do so, alone or with the typist who has produced the work.
- 8- When the head typist is satisfied with the work, it is then given by her to the Control Clerk, who checks it out and returns it to Central Control. The head typist is responsible for seeing to it that the final copy is properly prepared as to heading, document number, pagination, clarity of stencil, job number, etc. (Consult also "Instructions to typists").
- 9- The following reviewers are hereby designated Officers-in-Charge of their respective Units: Messrs. Colsenet and Godet and Mme. Michelet. They will take charge of all activities of the Section during their turn of duty. Mr Sauvageot will be relief officer in charge for any of the preceeding.
- 10- The following persons are hereby designated head typists: Misses Jordan, Laurence and Lizotte.
- 11- Shifts for each week are affixed on wall in different parts of the office. Please be sure you know to which shift you are assigned and stick to it for the whole week.
- 12- Officers-in-charge are to check attendance of translators and head typists are to check attendance of typists, copyists and control clerks, who MUST get her OK before leaving.
- 13- Meal periods are of one hour's duration. There must be at least one translator and one typist on duty during meal times.
- 14- Sunday schedules will be established each week so as to give everyone as much time off as possible.
- 15- Permission to take time off for an excursion does not mean that anyone may take additional time off to rest from the fatigue of that excursion.

LINE 30

3

SUMMARY OF PROCEDURE
FOR TYPING OF FRENCH
STENCILS

RESTRICTED
Doc. 000 (FRENCH)
G/1
May 18, 1945

12 Comité 2 Règlements Pacifiques (This should be translated;
if it is not, see translator)

16 TEXT or TITLE starts here, thus leaving room for mast-
head above. On other pages, text starts at line 6. Lines
are single-spaced, double-spaced between paragraphs.

CHECK LIST AT THE START:

Clean type every time with type cleanser
Replace ribbon if weak
Make 1 carbon with the stencil
Use 1 or more "cushions" as needed
Follow edited text and guide sheet for form:
Capitals, indentations, underlining, etc.

FOR CORRECTIONS:

Spread fluid to cover thoroughly; use only THIN
fluid.
Hold stencil up to light to make sure new words
are legible.
Put "cushion" or sheet of paper under the stencil
before inking so stencil won't stick & tear, PLEASE.

LEFT MARGIN: follows the 30 mark at upper left of stencil.

RIGHT MARGIN: keeps as close to the 30 line on the right as
is convenient.

PARAGRAPHS: indented at 5 spaces.

UNDERLINING: Done lightly so as not to cut paper. One can
underline every other letter. Don't underline
spaces or punctuation.

AT THE END OF TYPING: Place your initials at bottom of carbon.
REMOVE ALL CARBONS & CUSHIONS. Read over your
work.

56 Last line (No hyphenating of last word on this line).

58 1770

-3-

Job No

page

This is a job # case only.
Doc # + symbol used on a later page
THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

SECRET

~~Doc. 385~~ (ENGLISH)

~~6/50~~

May 18, 1945

*Other copies
in*

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE SECRETARIAT TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE IN CHARGE OF
ADMINISTRATION AND TO THE FOUR COMMISSION PRESIDENTS

*"Organization"
Folder*

I. SUGGESTED TIME-TABLE

- A. It is suggested that the aim should be to secure the completion of the work of the Technical Committees by the end of the week beginning May 21.
- B. Commission meetings to approve drafts referred from the Technical Committees in the proposal stage should also be held in the course of that week, as may be thought desirable (the first such meeting--Commission IV--is scheduled Saturday, May 19).
- C. Commission meetings would continue into the week beginning May 28. The meetings of that week would presumably be concerned largely with the second phase of the Commissions' work, namely the approval of texts in Charter language reported from the Coordination Committee.
- D. It is hoped that the Conference can meet in plenary session by June 1 or 2 to receive and approve the reports of the Commissions, and that two such plenary sessions (perhaps held on the same day) might suffice to complete the work of the Conference.
- E. In order to facilitate the attainment of this time schedule, certain measures are suggested in II and III below. These involve an amplification of the procedures laid down in Document 243 (attached) and a suggested modification of the committee rules proposed in Document (EX-SEC/8) (attached).

II. PROCEDURE FOR PREPARING THE CHARTER

- A. The Coordination Committee should begin promptly its examination and redrafting in Charter language of those sections already approved by the Technical Committees.

- B. As and when proposals are adopted by the Technical Committees--even if these proposals form only part of a chapter or paragraph--they should be reported immediately to the Coordination Committee.
- C. Proposals adopted by a Technical Committee may also, in the discretion of the Commission President and Committee Chairman, be reported to the Commission of which the Committee forms a part.] When the Commission meets to consider such proposal, the Committee's Rapporteur should make it clear that the text is preliminary and subject to (1) coordination with texts adopted by other Technical Committees, and (2) redrafting into Charter language by the Coordination Committee. Should the Commission introduce changes in the Technical Committees' proposals, these changes should be reported forthwith to the Coordination Committee through the Secretariat.
- D. The Secretariat suggests that redrafted texts approved by the Coordination Committee, following such consultation with the officers of the Technical Committees as may be necessary, should be reported to the Commissions concerned by the Rapporteurs of the Technical Committees within which the texts originated.
- E. In order to limit the number of plenary meetings required to approve the Acts of the Conference, it would seem desirable that at those meetings (1) the Commission Rapporteurs should merely summarize such texts as had previously been read in full and approved in Commission meeting, and (2) there should be no discussion of or statements concerning the substance of the texts approved, full opportunity for statements having been afforded in the Commission Meetings. A ruling in this sense by the Steering Committee might be contemplated. (The Secretariat is studying appropriate procedures whereby the delegations can be afforded opportunity, if they so desire, to record concluding statements as to the accomplishments of the Conference without unduly retarding the close of the Conference.)
- F. The Acts of the Conference should be limited to the Charter, together with an Annex listing the initial Members of the Organization, an Annex containing the statute of the International Court, and an Annex establishing a Preparatory Commission with administrative powers to function during the interim period prior to the first meeting of the Assembly. This presupposes the avoidance of resolutions concerning the future policy of the Organization or matters not directly related to the Charter.

III. SUGGESTIONS FOR EXPEDITING THE WORK OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

- A. Wherever an uncertainty concerning the jurisdiction of different Committees arises, a solution should be worked out by the Presidents of the Commissions and the Chairmen of the Committees concerned, either directly or by the setting up of joint subcommittees.
- B. Some limit on the time allowed for speeches in Committees might be recommended. As regards debate on motions of procedure, suggestions have been made in Document (EX-SEC/8) referred to above. As regards debate on questions of substance, the following rules adopted by Committee II/4 (Trusteeship) may be cited as an example:

(1) A delegate may speak four times on any one question with a limit of 10 minutes for the first speech and 5 minutes on each subsequent occasion.

(2) When two delegates have spoken for a motion and no speaker wishes to take the opposite point of view, the Chairman will put the motion to a vote immediately.

(3) There will be a time limit of 2 hours for discussion of any one question.

The Secretariat suggests that, in order to conserve time, a delegation may, in lieu of an oral statement, file a written statement of its position for inclusion in the permanent archives and, where requested, for summarization in the Committee records.

- C. Where delegations have agreed to amalgamate amendments they should, so far as possible, arrange among themselves that only two speakers should speak in favor of the amalgamated text. The other delegations concerned would retain their right to file statements in the manner suggested in the preceding paragraph.
- D. The attention of all Committees might be called to the Rules of Procedure for conducting Committee Meetings suggested by the Secretariat (EX-SEC/8). The following rule with respect to motions for the closing of debate might be substituted for that given in paragraph 3 of "Rules for Discussion" in the above document:

Any member of the Committee may at any time move that the debate be closed. It shall be within the discretion of the Chairman to accept such a motion if he considers the question before the Committee has been sufficiently debated. A motion for the closure of a debate shall be put to the vote forthwith without discussion, and if the motion is carried, the previous question before the Committee shall then forthwith be put to the vote without further discussion.

- E. When a Committee has requested an interpretation of a given amendment and has adopted that interpretation, this interpretation should be set forth in the report of the Rapporteur.

*
* *

It is suggested by the Secretariat that if the Commission Presidents approve the above recommendations, they may wish to discuss them with the Chairmen of Committees within their respective Commissions.

STEERING COMMITTEE

CONFERENCE PROCEDURE ON DRAFTING FINAL CHARTER

(This document was approved by the Steering Committee at its Third Meeting, May 10, 1945)

1. Responsibility for preparing the final charter shall rest upon the Coordination Committee as an agent of the Executive Committee. In this connection, the Coordination Committee's main responsibilities, under the Executive Committee, shall be as follows:

a. To determine the general outline and type of charter to be drafted.

b. To examine the drafts received from the technical committees with a view to eliminating inconsistencies between them, in consultation if necessary with the committees concerned or by referring the matter to the Executive Committee.

c. To recommend to the Executive Committee the final draft of the Charter as a whole or in parts.

2. There shall also be established, under the Executive Committee, an Advisory Committee of Jurists, consisting of a small number (five or six members) which shall be responsible for reviewing the texts prepared by the Coordination Committee and eventually the whole text, from the point of view of terminology, in accordance with the procedure set forth in paragraph 5 below.

3. In the event of a disagreement between the Coordination Committee and the Advisory Committee of Jurists, there shall be a joint meeting of the two to resolve the difficulties, and if necessary consultation shall be had with the technical committees concerned. If such joint meeting fails to resolve such disagreements, then the matter shall be referred to the Executive Committee.

4. The technical committees of the Conference shall embody their decisions on points for which they are responsible in the form of drafts.

5. Subsequent procedure shall be as follows:

a. These drafts shall be submitted by the technical committees to the Executive Committee, which shall refer them to the Coordination Committee.

b. The Coordination Committee, after its review of the drafts, shall refer them to the Advisory Committee of Jurists, which shall, after its review, refer them back to the Coordination Committee for final review and submission to the Executive Committee.

c. The Executive Committee shall refer the drafts submitted to it by the Coordination Committee to the respective commissions, which, after having examined and approved them, will in turn submit them to a plenary session of the Conference.

6. This procedure does not prejudice the right of commissions at any stage to review the activities or recommendations of their respective technical committees.

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Delegations

FROM: The Secretariat

SUBJECT: Suggested Procedure for Conducting Committee Meetings

(The following rules of procedure relating to discussion, to motions, and to the appointment of subcommittees have been widely applied in connection with international conferences in the past. At the suggestion of several delegations these rules are brought to the attention of delegations by the Secretariat as an aid to the conduct of committee discussions.)

Rules for Discussion

1. The chairman may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

2. If, in the course of discussion, a member rises to a point of order, he shall be given the floor immediately and such point of order shall be immediately decided by the chairman. If exception is taken to the decision of the chairman, the point should be referred by the chairman to the Executive Committee. Pending a decision by the Executive Committee, the decision of the chairman shall stand.

3. On motions pertaining to procedural matters the chairman may limit the debate to two speakers for and two speakers against the motion. On motions to close debate permission to speak for or against the motion shall not be accorded to more than two speakers on each side with a time limit of 5 minutes for each speech.

4. The chairman may limit the time of speeches of the delegates at any point in the debate.

Motions

1. Any delegate may move motions, subject to Section II of the Conference Rules of Procedure; motions shall not be voted upon unless seconded.

2. A motion, other than privileged motions in paragraph 4 below, should be submitted in writing in one of the working languages of the Conference and handed in to the secretary of the committee before the motion is voted upon.

3. When a number of motions are before a meeting, the chairman shall determine the order in which they shall be discussed and put to the vote, subject to the following provisions:

- (a) If an amendment striking out or altering certain words in a proposal is moved, the meeting shall first vote on whether the words in question shall stand as part of the proposal. When an amendment is moved which adds to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first, and, if it is adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted on.

4. The following motions, in the order named, shall have precedence over all other motions:

- (a) A motion to adjourn the sitting;
- (b) A motion to close debate on a particular question;
- (c) A motion to postpone consideration of the question;
- (d) A motion to refer the matter to subcommittee.

Officers of Subcommittees

1. The chairman shall nominate chairmen, rapporteurs, and members of subcommittees or drafting committees as may be required, subject to the approval of a majority of the committee members present and voting.

NOTES FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, ASSISTANT
EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, SECRETARIES, AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

These notes are based upon a combination of a summary of the meeting of executive officers, secretaries, and assistant secretaries on May 5, 1945, decisions of the Steering Committee, and excerpts from the Rules of Procedure, which should be helpful to the Secretariat in expediting the work of the committees.

(1) Purpose of Meeting of May 5, 1945. Mr. Hiss advised that the purpose of the meeting was to clarify problems of procedure and operation which commissions and committees had encountered in their meetings.

(2) Parliamentarian. Mr. Hiss at the meeting of May 5, 1945, introduced Mr. Charles L. Watkins, Parliamentarian of the Secretariat, and advised that Mr. Watkins would be pleased to be of assistance to executive officers, secretaries, and assistant secretaries should they require it.

(3) Representatives of Intergovernmental Organizations. At the Steering Committee meeting of May 8, 1945, the recommendation of the Secretary General to leave to the discretion of commissions and committees the matter of inviting the representatives of the five intergovernmental organizations (League of Nations, Permanent Court of International Justice, International Labor Organization, United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, and United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) to attend meetings was approved without objection.

(4) Representatives of Non-governmental Organizations. At the Steering Committee meeting of May 10, 1945, the following resolution with respect to the attendance of representatives of non-governmental organizations at committee meetings was accepted:

"In the interests of speeding up the work of the Conference, the Steering Committee confirms the previous decision to limit attendance to the meetings of its committees on their own invitation to official inter-governmental organizations which have been invited to the Conference by the inviting powers."

(5) Voting. Rules of Procedure, Paragraph V, Document 177, ST/5, May 9, 1945, provides:

"1. Each delegation shall have one vote in each body of the Conference on which it is represented.

"2. Any question of procedure put to the vote shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the delegations present and voting. All other questions put to the vote shall be decided by two-thirds of the votes of the delegations present and voting.

"3. If there is a substantial degree of uncertainty prior to a vote on any given question as to whether that question is or is not one of procedure, the presiding officer of the body concerned shall submit the question to the Executive Committee, which shall decide.

"4. The Conference shall normally vote by a show of hands except that any delegation in any body of the Conference may request a roll call, which shall then be taken by countries in English alphabetical order."

Mr. Hiss, at the meeting of May 5, 1945, stressed the importance of unanimous agreement in committees and the desirability of avoiding votes on issues on which there is a substantial difference of opinion and in this connection recommended ironing out differences of opinion by negotiation outside of meetings.

(6) Press. At Mr. Hiss' invitation the executive officers of the four commissions reported at the meeting on May 5, 1945, on the press relations policy of their respective commissions and committees.

(a) Press statements of committee meetings.

(1) Reference is made to the Executive Secretary's memorandum on press statements of committee meetings (SEC/16, May 10, 1945).

(2) Mr. McDermott, Press Relations Officer, International Secretariat, at the meeting of May 5, 1945, stressed to those present that it is important to avoid connecting delegations to points of view through releases given to the press and advised that it is not recommended that the numerical results of votes taken in executive sessions be given to the press.

(3) Mr. McDermott requested 750 to 1,000 copies of unrestricted documents for press distribution and explained that prompt distribution of these documents is essential if they are to serve any useful purpose.

(7) Identification of Special Papers Distributed to Delegations by the Secretariat. Mr. Hiss, at the meeting of May 5, 1945, referred to a mimeographed copy of the Covenant of the League and to a document containing the Pact of Arab States, pointing out that these items carry no indication of how and why they were brought before the Conference. He emphasized the need for clarifying the purpose for which material of this sort is circulated as Conference documents. In response to a question, Mr. Hiss said that any documents submitted by a delegation which did not appear to concern directly the agenda of the Conference should be referred to him for attention.

(8) Communications from Non-participants in the Conference (Rules of Procedure, Paragraph III). Communications from governments, organizations, and individuals not participating in the Conference which are sent to the Secretariat will be distributed to the delegations only if, in the discretion of the Secretary General, they are relevant to the subject-matter of the Conference and if the facilities of the Secretariat are available to handle them without delay to official work.

(9) Submission and Allocation of Formal Proposals (Rules of Procedure, Paragraph II). Formal proposals which a delegation desires to submit to the Conference shall be deposited with, or forwarded to, the Secretary General, and shall be circulated to all delegations. All such proposals should be submitted before midnight, Friday, May 4, it being understood that drafting changes may be put forward at any time. Formal proposals received after Friday, May 4, can be accepted only upon authorization of the Executive Committee, before which body the Secretary General will lay them. The Secretary General will provisionally allocate all proposals submitted by the various delegations to the appropriate commissions and their committees.

At the Steering Committee meeting of May 10, 1945, the Secretary General stated that the May 4 deadline on new proposals should not apply to trusteeship material as no proposals on this subject had been received by that date.

(10) Verbatim Records. Verbatim records of committee meetings will be kept in English only as aids to the Secretariat and will neither be translated nor considered official. They may be shown to the committee chairmen, members,

secretaries, or rapporteurs as specifically requested, but no official use of them should be made as they are not necessarily accurate or complete; they are working papers and shall not be taken from the Veterans Building. Copies will be filed in the Executive Secretary's office after the committee secretaries have used them in writing up the minutes.

(11) Hours of Assembly (Rules of Procedure, Paragraph X). Plenary sessions of the Conference will normally convene at 10:30 a.m. or 3:30 p.m. Meetings of the commissions will normally take place at 10:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. For the technical committees there will be three sittings each day, at 10:30 a.m., 3:30 p.m., and 8:30 p.m. At each of these hours three committees will normally convene. If the work of technical committees, or their subcommittees, makes it essential for them to hold special meetings at hours differing from the established schedule, they should consult with the Office of the Executive Secretary.

(12) Coordination Among Committees. Mr. Hiss at the meeting on May 5, 1945, emphasized the need for coordination among committees and commissions, urging that there be continual vertical and horizontal coordination as between the commission and constituent committees on the one hand, and as between committees of different commissions on the other hand.

(13) Uniformity of Records and Minutes. It was generally accepted without discussion at the meeting of May 5, 1945, that the Secretariat is in agreement on uniformity of records and minutes of the various commissions and committees. These records and minutes should include decisions and trends of discussions but should not specifically attribute to delegates points of view and should not show the results in numbers of votes taken.

(14) Photographic Work. Mr. Hiss, at the meeting on May 5, 1945, commented on the interesting work being done by the Secretariat photographic staff in making a complete record of the Conference. He pointed out that these official photographers would visit committee meetings as well as public sessions. Mr. Wilson will be requested to inform the Secretariat where pictures of the Conference can be seen.

2000

Billing Period

Date Submitted _____

[illegible]

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

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Pvt. Alfred Lilienthal,
Advisory Committee,
Camp Pickett Convalescent Hospital, Virginia

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Director
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Miss Catherine Schaeffer,
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Rochester, New York

Mr. Benjamin H. Namm,
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Mr. William Hammond,
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16. CHURCH PEACE UNION
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Miss Dorothy McConnell,
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Miss Margaret E. Forsyth,
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17. CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
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718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Miss Molly Lynch,
718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer,
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

17. CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS (Cont'd.)

Mr. Lee Pressman, General Counsel,
718 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

18. COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

58 East 68th Street, New York, New York

Mr. Thomas K. Finletter, Director,
2 Rector Street, New York, New York

19. DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR

1423 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati 6, Ohio

Mr. Milton D. Cohn, National Commander,
1423 E. McMillan St., Cincinnati 6, Ohio

Mr. Vivian D. Corbley, National Adjutant,
1423 E. McMillan St., Cincinnati 6, Ohio

Mr. Abe L. Koolish, Secretary,
1423 E. McMillan St., Cincinnati 6, Ohio

Major Samuel J. Robinson,
Chairman, Military Affairs Committee,
221 No. LaSalle Street, 38th Floor, Chicago, Illinois

20. FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York

Dr. Walter Van Kirk, Secretary,
297 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York

Dr. O. Frederick Noldo,
Professor and Dean of Graduate School, Lutheran
Theological Seminary
7602 East Lane, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bishop James C. Baker,
125 East Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles 12, Calif.

21. FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION

22 East 38th Street, New York 16, New York

General Frank McCoy, President,
22 East 38th Street, New York, New York

21. FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION (Cont'd.)

Mrs. Vera M. Dean,
Research Director and Editor,
22 East 38th Street, New York, New York

Mr. William W. Lancaster,
Chairman, Board of Directors,
55 Wall Street, New York, New York

22. GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS
1734 "H" Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, President,
60 Roxbury Street, Keene, New Hampshire

Mrs. William Dick Sporborg,
Chairman, Dept. International Relations,
122 Trenor Drive, New Rochelle, New York

Mrs. Earl B. Shoesmith,
President of the California Federation
327 Woodland Park, San Leandro, Calif.

23. KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

Mr. Donald B. Rice, Immediate Past President,
Business Manager of Oakland Board of Education
1025 Second Avenue, Oakland, Calif.

Dean J. Hugh Jackson,
Dean of the School of Business Administration, Stanford Univ.
445 El Escarpado, Stanford University, Calif.

Mr. Harley Magee,
Managing Editor, The Kiwanis Magazine,
520 No. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Dr. Benjamin W. Black,
Alameda County Hospital, Oakland, California

24. LIONS INTERNATIONAL
332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Illinois

Mr. David A. Skeon, President,
1501 Walker Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

24. LIONS INTERNATIONAL (Cont'd.)

Mr. Melvin Jones,
Secretary-General, Lions International
352 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.

Mr. Fred W. Smith, Third Vice-President
President of California State Board of Education
P. O. Box 30, Ventura, California

25. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Walter White, Executive Secretary,
69 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director of Research,
69 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Vice-President,
1318 Vermont Ave., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

26. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS
14 West 49th Street, New York 20, New York

Mr. Robert M. Gaylord,
Chairman of the Board,
Rockford, Illinois

Mr. Hugh O'Connor, Staff Consultant,
Darien, Connecticut

Mr. William W. Cumberland, Economist,
120 Broadway, New York 5, New York

27. NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

Mr. Richard Pattee,
1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

Miss Elinor Falvey,
818 "B" Street, San Mateo, California

28. NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS
600 South Michigan Blvd., Chicago 5, Illinois

28. NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS (Cont'd.)

Mrs. William A. Hastings, President,
600 So. Michigan Blvd., Chicago 5, Ill.

Mrs. Florence Bingham,
Chairman, Post-War Planning Committee,
2005 Cowper Street, Palo Alto, California

Mr. J. J. Garland,
President, California P.T.A.,
1325 Middle Avenue, Menlo Park, California

29. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF FARMER COOPERATIVES
1731 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Homer L. Brinkley, President,
P. O. Drawer 877, Lake Charles, Louisiana

Mr. Earl W. Benjamin, Member Executive Committee,
11 Park Place, New York 7, New York

Mr. Charles Teague,
Member of Board and Executive Committee,
724 Santa Paula, California

30. NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
1201 - 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Mr. F. L. Schlagle, President,
Superintendent of Schools, Kansas City, Kansas

Mr. William Carr,
Associate Secretary, N.E.A.,
1201 - 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Mr. Ben E. Cherrington,
Chairman, International Relations Committee,
Chancellor of the University of Denver,
Denver, Colorado

Dr. Flaud Wooton, Associate,
Assistant Secretary, Educational Policies Commission,
Professor of Education, University of California,
Los Angeles, California

31. NATIONAL EXCHANGE CLUB
335 Superior Street, Toledo 4, Ohio

31. NATIONAL EXCHANGE CLUB (Cont'd.)

Mr. A. Brooks Berlin,
Past District Governor,
525 Standard Oil Building, San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. Ivan Branson,
President, Golden Gate Club,
380 Moncado Way, San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. Cyril Sinclair,
President, San Francisco Exchange Club,
343 Mills Tower Building, San Francisco, Calif.

32. NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

3501 East 46th Ave., Denver, Colorado

Mr. James G. Patton, President,
954 Bonnie Brae Blvd., Denver, Colorado

Mr. David Bazelon, Counsel,
231 So. LaSalle, Chicago, Illinois

Mrs. Lucille Beck, Educational Consultant,
1714 Stout Street, Denver 2, Colorado

33. NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMENS CLUBS, INC.
1819 Broadway, New York 23, New York

Miss Margaret A. Hickey, National President,
560 No. Skinker, St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Josephine Schain, Chairman, International Relations Committee,
3 Mitchell Place, New York, New York

Miss Clotilde Grunsky,
68 Post Street, San Francisco 4, Calif.

34. NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL

26 Beaver Street, New York 5, New York

Mr. Eugene P. Thomas, President,
26 Beaver Street, New York 5, New York

Mr. Henry F. Grady,
President, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce,
333 Pine Street, San Francisco, California

34. NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL (Cont'd.)

Mr. John Abbink, Director,
330 West 42nd Street, New York, New York

35. NATIONAL GRANGE

744 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Albert S. Goss, Master,
744 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. George Sehlmeier,
806 "K" Street, Sacramento, California

36. NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

16 East 41st Street, New York 17, New York

Mr. Robert W. Kenny, President,
Attorney General, State of California,
State Building, San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. Martin Popper,
National Executive Secretary,
16 East 41st Street, New York, New York

37. NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

726 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Mrs. Anne Hartwell Johnstone, Jr.,
3065 University Terrace, N. W., Washington 16, D. C.

Mrs. Kate Carla Nachtrieb,
111 Southampton Drive, Berkeley, Calif.

Mrs. Harold Hacke,
1359 - 20th Avenue, San Francisco 22, California

38. NATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE

8 West 40th Street, New York, New York

Mr. John Paul Jones, President,
201 - 80th Street, Brooklyn 9, New York

Miss Jane Evans, Director,
8 West 40th Street, New York, New York

38. NATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE (Cont'd.)

Mr. Richard Wood, Vice-President,
304 Arch Street, Philadelphia 6, Pa.

39. RAILWAY LABOR EXECUTIVES ASSOCIATION

10 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Charles J. MacGowan,
Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kansas

40. ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois

Mr. Richard H. Wells, President,
P. O. Box 1591, Pocatello, Idaho .

Mr. Walter D. Head, Past President,
20 Lloyd Road, Montclair, New Jersey

Mr. Allen D. Albert, Past President,
Director of the Sheldon Swope Art Gallery, Terre Haute, Ind.,
P. O. Box 295, Paris, Illinois

Mr. J. Raymond Tiffany, Past Director,
10 Crestmont Road, Montclair, New Jersey

Mr. Luther Hodges,
Chairman, Rotary Post War Committee,
82 Worth Street, New York, New York

Mr. Philip Lovejoy, Secretary,
Mr. Lester G. Struthers, Assistant General Secretary,
Mr. Cyrus P. Barnum, Assistant Secretary,
35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

41. VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

Broadway and 34th Street, Kansas City 2, Missouri

Mr. Louis E. Starr, Grand Vice Commander in Chief,
725 Failing Building, Portland, Oregon

Judge Frederick M. Miller, Aide-de-Camp,
State House, Des Moines, Iowa

Mr. Laurence Taggart
2919 Park Way, Bakersfield, Calif.

42. WOMEN'S ACTION COMMITTEE FOR VICTORY AND LASTING PEACE
1 East 57th Street, New York 22, New York

Miss Lillian M. Phillips, Chairman, Northern California,
1880 Jackson St., San Francisco, Calif.

Mrs. Fanny (Arthur) Brin, Vice President,
2566 W. Lake of the Isles Blvd. Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. June (George Fielding) Eliot,
National Radio Chairman,
150-1/2 East 38th Street, New York, New York

May 12, 1945.

Mr. Walsley:

Colonel Young informs me that departures of foreign aircraft from San Francisco, whether from Mills Field or Hamilton Field, must be cleared in advance with the Conference Transportation Office.

A standard form (obtainable from that Office) must be executed in duplicate, giving all the particulars, and must be endorsed by Watson, Miller, Young, or Peterson.

After endorsement, one copy is returned to the delegation concerned, and must be presented by the pilot of the plane to the Commanding Officer of the field from which departure will be made.

Donald B. Eddy
Special Assistant to
the Secretary General

Copies to:

Each liaison office
Colonel Young
IC - Mr. Willard

Secr:DBEddy:hcn

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

May 12, 1945

MEMORANDUM

To: All Members of the Delegations and the International Secretariat

From: Administrative Secretary

Subject: New Location of Supply Center

Effective Sunday, May 13, 1945, the Supply Center, formerly established in Room 447, Veterans' Memorial Building, will be located at 460 McAllister Street, across from the North side of the City Hall.

There will be no change in the requisitioning procedure as a result of this move. No delivery service for expendable items will be provided and pick up should be made from the new Center by the requisitioner as in the past.

1205
May 9, 1945

NOTICE TO CONFERENCE PERSONNEL

Under the more stringent security system now in effect, it will be necessary to be in possession of your conference pass in order to enter the restricted area and the Veterans Building. Except in unusual circumstances a person forgetting his pass will have to obtain it before he can enter.

All persons who do not have passes and who desire to enter the Veterans Building will be directed to the Registration Office in Barracks C, on Grove Street opposite the Civic Auditorium, where clearance to enter the area and to proceed to the Registration Office in the Veterans Building lobby will be granted in appropriate cases. At the latter office clearance will be given for entry into the first and basement floors. Persons desiring to proceed above the first floor will be furnished military escorts.

Only persons on official or necessary business will be given clearance for visits to the offices in the Veterans Building. In each case the permission of the office or individual visited will be obtained by the Registration Office prior to the granting of clearance.

Offices above the first floor may be visited only under military escort. The office or individual visited will be responsible for the visitor from the time he arrives under escort until the escort arrives to usher the visitor out. It is the responsibility of the person visited to call the Registration Office (International 3300, Extensions 110 and 111) when he is ready for his visitor to depart. It is essential that the full cooperation of the persons having offices in the building be given in order to maintain security. Without it, clearance of visitors will be impossible.

The Secretariat transmits the attached communication to the Secretaries General of all Delegations for their information.

An acknowledgment has already been forwarded to the sender.

J. C.

AMERICAN COUNCIL
INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

417 Market Street

Yukon 1570

SPECIAL SERVICES FOR DELEGATES, ADVISERS, PRESS AND RADIO:

INFORMATION ON THE PACIFIC

Library Facilities and Services

A library of approximately 4,000 volumes, special studies and periodicals is available for reference work on background problems in connection with -

Manchuria	Colonial Areas	Malaya
Pacific Islands	Australia	Soviet Asia
Japan	New Zealand	Philippines
China	Korea	Netherlands Indies

The library includes periodical material dealing with the Far East, and has, in addition, some League of Nations reports and studies which will be of assistance in connection with work on the Assembly and Security Council of Dumbarton Oaks.

The library has table space to take care of fifteen to twenty reference workers at once, and members of the Conference and press representatives are welcome. Starting April 25th, the library will be open from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. Mondays through Fridays, and from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. on Saturdays.

Miss Anne Burnett, librarian, can assist in the location of any special studies not in the IPR Library but available in other libraries in the Bay Region, and will be glad to give bibliographic and reference assistance.

Information and Assistance

The Office will maintain as accurate a file as possible of the addresses and telephone numbers of all delegates and technical advisers of countries in which the Institute has Councils: Great Britain, France, Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand, China, Philippines, Canada, Russia and the United States. We shall also attempt to keep in touch with official or unofficial visitors from India, Korea and Thailand.

Members of the Institute from other countries, press representatives and delegates are invited to visit the office and make use of its services. Miss Doris McKee is in charge of information and will be glad to be of assistance.

Services for the Press and Radio

The American Council will be glad to arrange for special sessions between press and radio representatives and some of the experts on the problems of the Pacific permanently located in the Bay Region area. In such sessions an effort would be made to provide the press with the factual, unbiased background material of assistance in interpreting the application of the day to day Conference discussions to the problems of the Far East. Such service will be instituted upon request to Raymond Dennett, Secretary, American Council, IPR.

MEMORANDUM

INTERPRETING AND TRANSLATING BUREAU

May 8, 1945

To: Executive Officers of Commissions, Working Secretaries
of Committees, and Officer of the Order of the Day

From: Guillermo A. Suro

Subject: Assignment of Interpreters

The following assignments of interpreters have been
made for meetings to be held on Wednesday, May 9, 1945:

Time	Body	Room (Veterans Building)	Interpreters
10:30 a.m.	Committee III/4	223	Mr. Mathieu Mr. Hernández Mr. Tatistcheff
10:30 a.m.	Committee IV/1	314	Mr. Herbert Mr. Chevalier Mr. Seín Mrs. Hecker
2:45 p.m.	Committee II/3	223	Mr. Hediger Mr. Rohen y Gálvez Mr. Bukovsky
2:15 p.m.)	Committee III/2/A	314	Mr. Herbert
2:45 p.m.)	Committee III/2	314	Mr. Kaminker Mr. Seín Mr. Tatistcheff
2:45 p.m.	Committee I/1	213	Mr. Confino Mr. Hernández
5:00 p.m.	Committee II/2	303	Mr. Hediger Mr. Rohen y Gálvez Mr. Bukovsky
5:00 p.m.	Committee III/3	223	Mr. Kaminker Mr. Hernández Mr. Tatistcheff
5:00 p.m.	Committee I/2	213	Mr. Confino Mr. Seín Mr. Prostov
8:30 p.m.	Committee II/1	213	Mr. Kaminker Mr. Chevalier Mr. Rohen y Gálvez Mr. Bukovsky
8:30 p.m.	Committee III/1	223	Mr. Mathieu Mr. Seín Mr. Tatistcheff

Yves Lacroix

Le 8 mai 1945

COMMISSION I: Dispositions Générales
Comité 1 Préambule, Buts et Principes

nommes 9 Etats: Paraguay, République Dominicaine, etc.
LISTE DES PAYS QUI ONT PRÉSENTÉ DES AMENDEMENTS
AUX CHAPITRES I ET II DES PROPOSITIONS DE DUMBARTON OAKS.

to Chapter 14 of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals

Les pays suivants ont remis, avant le 25 avril 1945, sur les Propositions de Dumbarton Oaks, des observations qui, directement ou indirectement, se rapportent au Chapitres Un et Deux des Propositions.

La liste a été établie dans l'ordre suivant lequel ces observations ont été reçues:

Uruguay	Doc. 2	G/7	(a)	Egypte	Doc. 2	G/7	(q)
Haïti	"	"	G/7 (b)	Costa Rica	"	"	G/7 (h)
Mexique	"	"	G/7 (c)	Paraguay	"	"	G/7 (l)
Vénézuéla	"	"	G/7 (d)	Pays-Bas	"	"	G/7 (j)
Brésil	"	"	G/7 (e)	Belgique	"	"	G/7 (k)
			et (e) (l)	Honduras	"	"	G/7 (m)
Guatémala	Doc. 2	G/7	(f)	France	"	"	G/7 (o)
			et (f) (l)	Equateur	"	"	G/7 (p)

Les Délégations ci-dessous ont remis, après le 25 avril 1945, des observations portant sur ces mêmes parties des propositions de Dumbarton Oaks: Chapitres I et II et/ou Préambule:

<u>Etat</u>	<u>No. du Doc.</u>
Libéria	G/14 (a)
Mexique	G/7 (c) (1)
Hollande	G/7 (j) (1) et (2)
Liban	G/14 (c)
Union Sud Africaine	G/14 (d)
	G/14 (d) (1)
Turquie	G/14 (e)
Panama	G/7 (g) (1) et (2)
Nouvelle-Zélande	G/14 (f)
Cuba	G/14 (g)
	G/14 (g) (1), (2), (3)
Brésil	G/7 (e) (1), (3) et (4)

<u>Etat</u>	<u>No. du Doc.</u>
Indes	G/14 (h)
Haiti	G/7 (b) (1)
Chine	Doc. 126
Norvège	G/7 (n) (1)
Belgique	G/7 (k) (1)
	G/7 (k) (2)
Grèce	G/14 (i)
Costa Rica	G/7 (h) (1)
Chili	G/7 (i) (1)
Egypte	G/7 (q) (1)
Philippines	G/14 (k)
Australie	G/14 (l)
Iran	G/14 (m)
Ethiopie	G/14 (n)
République Dominicaine	G/14 (o)
Bolivie	G/14 (r)
Colombie	G/14 (s)
Pérou	G/14 (u)
Brésil	
Mexique	Amendement Commun
République Dominicaine	G/25
Chili	
Colombie	
Costa Rica	
Equateur	Amendement Commun
Pérou	G/28
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	
Royaume-Uni	
Union des Républiques	
Soviétiques Socialistes	Amendement Commun
Chine	G/29

La liste ci-dessus comprend les documents qui ont été distribués jusqu'à la date du 8 mai. Un certain nombre d'autres documents intéressant les travaux du Comité I/1 pourront être distribués ultérieurement.

PROPOSED SCHEDULE OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The Secretariat proposes that meetings of the twelve technical committees be regularly scheduled according to the plan presented below. This plan provides for a meeting of each committee every two days, or three times each week. Each committee would, of course, be free to cancel a scheduled meeting or to hold such additional meetings as it may find necessary.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday

- 10:30 a.m. Committee I/1 - Preamble, Purposes, and Principles
 Committee II/2 - Political and Security Functions
 Committee III/2 - Peaceful Settlement
3:00 p.m. Committee III/3 - Enforcement Arrangements
 Committee II/3 - Economic and Social Cooperation
 Committee IV/1 - International Court of Justice

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday

- 10:30 a.m. Committee I/2 - Membership, Amendment, and Secretariat
 Committee II/4 - Trusteeship System
 Committee III/1 - Structure and Procedures
3:00 p.m. Committee IV/2 - Legal Problems
 Committee III/4 - Regional Arrangements
 Committee II/1 - Structure and Procedures

Mac

RESTRICTED

May 6, 1945

TO: Working Secretaries of the Conference,
Translation and Interpretation Staff,
Conference Reporting Group,
Presentation Officer,
Order of the Day Officer.

FROM: Mr. Carter L. Burgess,
Deputy Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: REVISED REGULATION ON THE NUMBER OF TYPED
COPIES REQUIRED TO SUBMIT MATERIAL FOR
PROCESSING AS CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS.

This refers to Section 4 of the Procedure Manual,
Annex IV, Paragraph C "Procedures".

Experience to date has indicated that the number of
typed copies of a document required by the processing
units depends on the nature of the document. One copy
is required for the English document, and one additional
copy for each additional language. If the job involves
the preparation of a chart or other material of this sort,
another typed copy is required so that the Presentation
Group can start work on it immediately.

Will you, therefore; -

- (1) delete the eight-copy requirement from
all copies of the Manual in your shop
and substitute this new regulation; and
- (2) inform all staff members concerned of
the revision.

Misc.

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

RESTRICTED
May 7, 1945

MEMORANDUM

TO: Secretaries General of Delegations, United
Nations Conference on International Organization

FROM: The Secretariat

SUBJECT: Statement of the Administrative Committee of the
World Trade Union Conference

There is attached herewith for the information of
the delegates a reproduction of a statement submitted
by the World Trade Union Conference.

The members of the Administrative Committee of the World Trade Union Conference address this statement to the four Chairmen of the United Nations Conference on International Organization for the purpose of formally presenting our request for official recognition by the United Nations Conference, in a consultative capacity.

The World Trade Union Conference which met in London from February 6 to 17, 1945 was attended by delegates representing 60 million workers from 48 trade union organizations of 35 countries. The Conference directed its Administrative Committee to make all necessary collective representations, on behalf of the world labor movement, to national governments and international agencies. It further charged the Administrative Committee with the task of insuring trade union representation at the coming peace conference and at all preparatory commissions and conferences. Our authority to make this request for official recognition is derived from these decisions. Further, our request is made pursuant to the specific decision of the London Conference that accredited representatives of the Trade Union Movement should be received into the councils of the San Francisco Conference in a consultative capacity.

The workers of the United Nations are of one mind and one heart with all peace-loving people that out of the sacrifices and the sufferings of this most terrible and destructive of wars there must emerge the structure of an enduring peace. They recognize that such a peace must be based upon the continued friendship and close collaboration of the governments and peoples of the United Nations which must be given practical expression in an international organization armed with all necessary power to halt aggression and prevent war. It is for this reason that the London Conference unanimously endorsed the broad principles of the Dumbarton Oaks Plan. It is for this reason that it looks to the United Nations Conference here in San Francisco to give practical effect to these principles. It is our purpose, in seeking official recognition at your Conference, to give our full and devoted support to the realization of that great objective.

We believe that the 60 million workers whom we represent must be given a voice in the determination of the historic issues which your Conference is called upon to decide. Their magnificent contribution to the victory which we are winning has been recognized and made the subject of high tribute by the governments of all the United Nations. Their sacrifices to win that victory have been enormous. Their tireless effort in the factories, mines,

and transport services, their heroism on the battlefield, their glorious struggles in the occupied lands, and their single-minded devotion to the cause for which we fight have made the triumph of that cause possible. Surely they have earned the right to a place in the councils whose decisions will determine whether their sufferings and sacrifices shall have been in vain.

The International Organization which your Conference is charged with establishing will serve the high purpose for which it is called into being only if it has the support of the great mass of the people. The World Trade Union Conference occupies a unique position as the representative of tens of millions of common men and women throughout the world. It can and it will charge itself with the task of mobilizing the workers of all lands to assure the success of the International Security Organization. But it can perform this vital task with full effectiveness only if it participates in the work of establishing that organization--only if it can assure the workers for whom it speaks that their representatives were consulted and their views effectively presented in the framing of the Charter.

We ask for representation in the United Nations Conference for a further and compelling reason. Organized labor will be charged with many serious and important tasks and will be called upon to assume grave responsibilities in the work of the International Security Organization. Its assistance will be essential in perfecting international cooperation in the economic sphere to remove the economic causes of war by assuring rising living standards, greater security, and a more abundant life for all peoples. Further, the assistance of organized labor will be vital to the work of the Security Council itself. For labor will be called upon to help enforce and to bear the major burden of economic sanctions which may be invoked against an aggressor nation. Without further elaboration of this point, we call your attention to a decision of the London Conference which, for these reasons among others, declared:

"Finally, this World Conference, having regard to the constitution, aims and functions of the new World Organization, considers it to be of vital importance that the Trade Union Movement shall be closely and continuously connected with its activities, and especially with the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. On behalf of the Trade Union Movement, this World Conference therefore urges that provision shall be made for effective Trade Union representation

in the Assembly of the International Organization and that qualified and responsible representatives of the Trade Union Movement shall be associated with both the Security Council and the Social and Economic Council."

We believe it of vital importance that our Administrative Committee be given full opportunity for the effective presentation to your Conference of its views on this most important question and for discussion, in the appropriate Commissions and Committees, of the methods by which the foregoing decisions can best be implemented--whether by amendment to the Charter itself, which now makes no provision for labor representation whatsoever, or by administrative action of the International Security Organization, when established.

The tens of millions of workers whom we represent would find it difficult, indeed, to understand the refusal of your Conference to give their representatives an official consultative status so that their views on these crucial questions might be effectively presented and fully explored. We ask for such representation, not only as an act of simple justice to the heroic working people of the United Nations, but because we are firmly convinced that the granting of our request would be of material assistance in assuring the realization of the great goal shared by all men of good will--a just and enduring peace for the peoples of the world.

For the Administrative Committee
of the World Trade Union Conference,

/s/ Sidney Hillman

/s/ Walter Citrine

/s/ Louis Saillant

/s/ M. Tarasov

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

May 7, 1945

To: Members of the United States Delegation
Members of the International Secretariat

From: Administrative Secretary

Subject: International Secretariat Message Center

Due to the fact that the volume of messages for transmission through the Signal Center is not up to the figure anticipated, it appears advisable to eliminate the International Secretariat Message Center operated by Captain de Beaulieu in Room 452 of the Veterans Memorial Building.

Effective as of May 7, 1945 the following arrangements apply in connection with the transmission of messages:

Outgoing Unclassified Traffic: Individuals authorized to send unclassified messages will route them through the Message Center, Room 205, Veterans Building, International 3300, Extension 41. The Message Center will assign serial numbers and deliver the messages to the Signal Center for transmission. The Message Center will operate from 8:00 A.M. to 10 P.M., Monday through Saturday.

Unclassified messages for transmission from 10 P.M. to 8:00 A.M. Monday through Friday and 10 P.M. Saturday to 8:00 A.M. Monday, will be routed through the Secretary's Watch Officer, Rooms 512-514, Fairmont Hotel.

Incoming Unclassified Traffic: The Signal Center in the Veterans Building will deliver all clear text messages to the Message Center for dispatch to the addressee.

If a message is received after 10:00 P.M. on weekdays or on Sunday and is of a routine nature, it may be held by the Signal Center for delivery at the opening of business the following working day. If the message is an "Urgent" or "Priority", it will be the responsibility of the Secretary's Watch Officer to contact the addressee and make delivery.

Classified Traffic: Until such a time as a material demand for classified service through the Veterans Signal Center develops, all classified service will be handled through the Fairmont Signal Center.

The Fairmont Signal Center will deliver all classified messages, and all unclassified messages to the Fairmont Message Center for dispatch between 8:00 a.m. and midnight, Monday through Saturday, and 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Sunday; at other times messages will be dispatched through the Secretary's Watch Officer, Rooms 512-514, Fairmont Hotel.

The names of the Secretary's Watch Officers are as follows: Mr. Vincent J. Monti, Mr. Alfred J. Willborn and Mr. Jack Gynn.

Charge to the account of

COPY

WESTERN UNION

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

WASHINGTON DC MAY 7 1945

DR W O LEWIS
BERKESLEY BAPTIST DIVINITY SCHOOL
BERKESLEY CALIFORNIA

SPONTANEOUSLY 83,788 BAPTISTS NOT INCLUDING ACTIONS TAKEN BY MANY BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS, MINISTERS' CONFERENCES, CHURCHES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, AND OTHER BODIES HAVE SIGNED AND SENT TO US PETITIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE PLEADING FOR THE INCORPORATION WITHIN WORLD ORGANIZATION CHARTER OF COMPLETE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM EVERYWHERE

RUFUS W WEAVER
CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY
JOINT CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS
REPRESENTING:
THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
THE NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION
THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION, INC.

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

San Francisco, May 12, 1945.

MEMORANDUM

Secretaries-General of all Delegations.
Secretary General.

On May 3 Georgia Lloyd, Director of the Campaign for World Government, accompanied by a group of ladies, called at the office of the International Secretary General and presented the following petition which was signed by more than 1600 persons:

"To the Delegates of the United and Associated Nations in San Francisco assembled:

"We, the undersigned people of the United States, believing as we do that just government rests on the consent of the governed, respectfully urge that you establish a world legislative body to which we can elect our own representatives.

"The sovereignty which belongs to us, the people, we now wish to re-divide, giving to a higher world level of government--which we continue to control through our representatives--the power to decide questions of world-wide concern.

"If democratic international machinery capable of resolving the economic and political problems which menace the general welfare of our ONE WORLD is not established in San Francisco, it will be a failure of the highest order."

PRESIDENT:
J. H. RUSHBROOKE, M. A., D. D., LL. D.
4, SOUTHAMPTON ROW
LONDON, W. C. 1.
PART PRESIDENT:
REV. GEO. W. TRUETT, D. D., LL. D.

GENERAL SECRETARY
WALTER O. LEWIS
TEMPORARY OFFICE
718 EIGHTH STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

HON. ASSOCIATE SECRETARIES:
REV. CLYTON D. GRAY, LL. D.
REV. LOUIE D. NEWTON, D. D.
TREASURERS:
MR. C. T. LE QUENNE, M. C.
HON. ALBERT MATTHEWS, LL. D.

PRESIDENT:
J. H. RUSHBROOKE, M. A., D. D., LL. D.
4, SOUTHAMPTON ROW
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TREASURERS:
MR. C. T. LE QUENNE, M. C.
HON. ALBERT MATTHEWS, LL. D.

San Francisco, May 8, 1945

Mr. Hiss, Secretary of the Conference,
General Smuts, chairman of the Committee on Preamble,
Delegates to the United Nations Conference on International Organization:

We have the honor to transmit to you and your associates a general petition, agreed upon by the Joint Conference Committee on Public Relations officially representing the Baptists of the United States.

Speaking for the 11,000,000 Baptists of this nation, and unofficially for all the Baptists of the world, we earnestly request your careful consideration of our united plea that the charter of the world security organization formulate the universal and inalienable human rights that ought never to be invaded by any government.

May we quote the words of United States Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, who in a recent address declared: "Freedom of religion is vital and essential to any world organization that shall endure and prosper."

We are happy to inform you that petitions such as are appended to this letter have been signed by more than 100,000 of our membership over the United States.

We ask your kind consideration of the accompanying communications, on behalf of the Joint Conference Committee on Public Relations, on behalf of the Baptist World Alliance, and on behalf of the Southern Baptist Committee on World Peace.

We ask your kind consideration of the whole problem of human rights and fundamental freedoms. With appreciation, and with expressions of sincere esteem, we are

Respectfully yours,

THE COMMITTEE OF BAPTISTS

Baptist World Alliance

To the Delegates of the United Nations
meeting in San Francisco, April 25, 1945.

Baptists everywhere are profoundly interested in the outcome of the San Francisco Conference.

At the Fifth World Congress of the Baptist World Alliance held in Berlin in 1934, in which the Baptists of 35 countries were represented, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"This Congress urges upon all its constituent bodies, by all possible means to induce the Governments of their respective countries to declare themselves ready to surrender whatever of their national sovereignty it may be necessary to surrender in order to establish an international authority for the maintenance of the peace of the world on the basis of equity and right."

And at the sixth World Congress of the Baptist World Alliance held in Atlanta, Georgia in 1939 attended by Baptists from 39 countries, the following resolution was adopted:

"In continuance of our consistent Baptist practice, we are imperatively constrained again to insist upon the full maintenance of absolute religious liberty for every man of every faith and of no faith."

On behalf of the Baptists of the world I venture to express the hope that the international organization which it is proposed to establish will appoint a commission on an international bill of rights which shall contain an article in favor of religious liberty. And it is also to be hoped that the new organization will set up a council or commission to examine any complaints that may come as to the failure of any nation

"If democratic international machinery capable of resolving the economic and political problems which menace the general welfare of our ONB WORLD is not established in San Francisco, it will remain for us to organize it in order to secure for ourselves and our children the blessings of peace, prosperity and freedom."

This is being sent to you for your information.

For the Secretary General:

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

IT CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS.

EET, N. W. - WASHINGTON I, D. C.

ON, Chairman
and Bldg., Washington
Secretary
g., Washington
Treasurer
Bldg.
D.
AND
by
see, New York

MEMBERSHIP

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C. E. Maddy
Pat Huff
L. D. Newton
B. M. Rankin
J. T. Watts
T. J. Watts
B. W. Weaver

File
Convention
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Press
E. H. Pruden
W. B. Lippard
E. F. Campbell

Representing
THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
THE NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION
THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION, INC.

To the Delegates of the United Nations
meeting in San Francisco, April 25, 1945

Gentlemen:

The report made by President Roosevelt to the Congress of the United States on the Yalta Conference declares that the peace must be "based on the sound and just principles of the Atlantic Charter—on the conception of the dignity of the human being—on the guarantee of toleration and freedom of religious worship."

As the chosen representatives of all the major Baptist bodies, having more than eleven million members, who by personal choice and voluntary application have become members of the more than 65,000 local churches within the United States, we endorse strongly the words of our great President, and we humbly petition you to appoint a Commission on an International Bill of Rights, in which shall be formulated the universal and inalienable human rights that ought never to be invaded by any government.

We look to you to forge a world in which religious persecution shall be forever proscribed. In this connection we respectfully call your attention to the effort toward this end made by President Wilson at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. There he sought the approval of a covenant for the League of Nations which he had prepared. Article VII of this document is as follows:

"Recognizing religious persecution and intolerance as fertile sources of war, the powers signatory hereby agree, and the League of Nations shall exact from all states seeking admission to it, the promise that they will make no law prohibiting or interfering with the free exercise of religion, and that they will in no way discriminate, either in law or

in fact, against those who practice any particular creed, religion, or belief, whose practices are not inconsistent with public order or public peace."

Respectfully submitted,

W. O. Lewis

W. O. Lewis

-2-

in fact, against those who practice any particular creed, religion, or belief, whose practices are not inconsistent with public order or public peace."

Knowing that you are committed to a World Organization founded upon the eternal principles of right, we pray that you give the most serious consideration to the principle illustrated in our national life which has promoted peace, good-will and fraternity among all religious groups, namely, the freedom of religion. We hold that religious liberty is the ultimate ground of all human liberties, and it preconditions the stability of democratic processes and institutions.

The political experiment, inaugurated by the adoption of the American Bill of Rights in 1791, as an essential feature of our Federal Constitution, has been so amply proved to be the wise course for a democratic people to adopt we are convinced that, in founding a World Organization, a like course should be followed by the United Nations. We believe that such a reaffirmation of these immortal rights of free men, sacred against all government, whether local or general, will safeguard as no other act the perpetuity of world peace.

With profound respect we subscribe our names as members of the Joint Conference Committee on Public Relations, representing the largest group of free churches in the United States.

E. Hilton Jackson
E. Hilton Jackson
Chairman

E. H. DeGroot, Jr.
E. H. DeGroot, Jr.
Corresponding Secretary

William B. Lippard
William B. Lippard
Recording Secretary

Rufus W. Weaver
Rufus W. Weaver
Chairman, Committee on
Religious Liberty

sincere esteem, we are

Respectfully yours,

THE COMMITTEE OF BAPTISTS

Walter O. Lewis
Walter O. Lewis, Chairman

William B. Lippard
William B. Lippard

J. M. Dawson
J. M. Dawson, Secretary

Committee on World Peace Southern Baptist Convention

J. M. DAWSON, CHAIRMAN
2800 WASHINGTON AVE., PHONE 2178
WACO, TEXAS

San Francisco, Calif.
May 8, 1945

Mr. Hiss, Secretary of the Conference
General Smuts, chairman of the Committee on Preamble,
and Delegates to the United Nations Conference on
International Order:

On behalf of 5,500,000 Southern Baptists in the United States, the largest single organized group of Baptists in the world, but closely co-operating with all other organizations of this faith, I am urging your earnest consideration of the appeals made by multiplied thousands of these my people through individually signed petitions for the provision of guarantees of full religious liberty for all peoples of the world.


A copy of these petitions accompanies this letter, together with representations by fellow Baptists in which Southern Baptists heartily concur.

Thanking you for your careful consideration,
I am

Most respectfully yours,

J. M. Dawson
J. M. Dawson, Chairman

Southern Baptist Convention
Committee on World Peace



The Secretariat transmits the attached communication to the Secretaries General of all Delegations for their information.

An acknowledgment has already been forwarded to the sender.

THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CONSUMER COOPERATIVES

CHICAGO 4, ILL.
343 S. DEARBORN STREET
WASHINGTON 7080

NEW YORK 11, N. Y.
167 WEST 18 STREET
CHICAGO 9-3390

WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
786 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
NATIONAL 8765



NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

WHEREAS, The benefits derived by the common people through cooperatives, and the desirability of an expansion of cooperative enterprise as a means of raising the standards of living, have become recognized by the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture; and

WHEREAS, The world-wide cooperative movement is the largest purely economic movement in the world, and is an important and growing factor in the world economy, with 143,060,953 family members in 43 countries of whom 63,935,295 are members of rural consumer, marketing and credit cooperatives, 59,514,157 are affiliated with urban consumer cooperatives, 10,879,638 are members of non-agricultural occupational cooperatives, 8,408,354 are members of cooperative housing associations, and 523,515 are organized in other types of cooperatives; and

WHEREAS, Plans are under way for postwar expansion of international cooperative trade which was already well developed before the war;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the United Nations Conference on International Organization establish an International Cooperative Office in the Economic and Social Council to collect and disseminate information about cooperatives of all types throughout the world, and to propose measures suitable for the promotion of free exchange of commodities and services among nations.

A PEOPLE'S PROGRAM FOR PROSPERITY AND PEACE

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE ALLIANCE COOPÉRATIVE INTERNATIONALE Internationaler Genossenschaftsbund.

KEY 7487.
ADDRESS:—
GENERALIA, PARL. LONDON.
INTERNATIONALIA, LONDON.

"Orchard House,"

14, Great Smith Street,

LONDON, S.W. 1

THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE presents to the Governments of Britain, of the United States of America, of the Soviet Union, of and of all the United Nations represented at the San Francisco Conference its earnest desire to be associated with the INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND SECURITY envisaged by the Dumbarton Oaks Conference and whose Charter is to be prepared at San Francisco.

The aim of the International Co-operative Alliance is to

THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CONSUMER COOPERATIVES

CHICAGO 4, ILL.
343 S. DEARBORN STREET
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NATIONAL 8765



NEW YORK 11, N. Y.
Hotel Drake Wiltshire,
San Francisco, Cal.,
May 13, 1945

Mr. Alger Hiss,
Secretary General,
United Nations Conference
on International Organization,
Veterans Building,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:

We have the honor to present to you herewith a proposal for the establishment of an International Cooperative Office within the framework of the Economic and Social Council of the International Organization of the United Nations.

We should like to mention that the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., affiliated with the International Cooperative Alliance, is a part of the world-wide cooperative movement which is the largest purely economic movement in the world. The Cooperative League of the U.S.A. is a growing factor in the world economy. It comprises 143,060,953 family members in 43 countries of whom 63,935,295 are members of rural consumer, marketing and credit cooperatives, 59,514,157 are affiliated with urban consumer cooperatives, 10,879,638 are members of non-agricultural occupational cooperatives, 8,408,354 are members of cooperative housing associations, and 523,515 are organized in other types of cooperatives.

We urge your personal and your official consideration of this proposal and that you transmit it to the delegates of the Government of the United States at the United Nations Conference and to the appropriate officials of the United Nations.

Very truly yours,

Howard A. Cowden, Secretary General

Howard A. Cowden, Secretary General

Howard A. Cowden, Secretary General

Howard A. Cowden, Secretary General

A PEOPLE'S PROGRAM FOR PROSPERITY AND PEACE

Since that date the importance of the International Co-operative Alliance has become appreciably greater, while during the present war the potentiality of Co-operative Organizations of all types as factors in the tasks of relief and rehabilitation as well as in post-war economic and social life has been emphatically recognized by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, by the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, by the last Conference of the International Labour Office, as well as by the Governments of a number of the United Nations.

Further, the historic Declarations made during the war by the Leaders of the Great Powers concerning the future basis of world peace support the claims of Co-operators that the application of the Fundamental Principles of the Voluntary Co-operative Movement offers an assurance of peace, mutual understanding and international collaboration.

The International Co-operative Alliance is, therefore, confident that the Governments of all the nations

THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CONSUMER COOPERATIVES

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786 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
NATIONAL 8765



NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

Hotel Drake Wiltshire,
San Francisco, Cal.,
May 13, 1945

Mr. Alger Hiss,
Secretary General,
United Nations Conference
on International Organization,
Veterans Building,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:

We have the honor of transmitting to you on behalf of the International Cooperative Alliance a copy of its memorandum recommending that appropriate steps be taken to provide for association of the world-wide cooperative movement with the new United Nations organization.

The International Cooperative Alliance, as you know, is the world federation of cooperatives and maintains permanent headquarters in London. Prior to the outbreak of the war the International Cooperative Alliance has associated with it more than 70 million family-members in 45 countries. This membership included the majority of all the cooperatives in the world and comprises the world's largest economic movement.

We suggest that the proposal of the International Cooperative Alliance be given your consideration, that the delegations of the United Nations be notified thereof, and that appropriate action be taken so that the International Cooperative Alliance be invited to participate in future meetings of the Economic and Social Council, in an advisory capacity.

Very truly yours,

Howard A. Cowden, Secretary General

Howard A. Cowden, Secretary General

Howard A. Cowden, Secretary General

Howard A. Cowden, Secretary General

A PEOPLE'S PROGRAM FOR PROSPERITY AND PEACE

Enclosure to letter of "Agudas Israel World Organization" of April 16, 1945

RESOLUTION ON PALESTINE POLICY

Accepted by the Third National Convention of the American Agudas Israel, Baltimore, August 21-25, 1943.

The third National Convention of the American Agudas Israel in Baltimore reminds of the decision of the Great Rabbinical Council of the Agudas Israel World Organization of 1937, running as follows:

1. The Rabbinical Council declares:

a. Our holy land has been granted to us from the master of the world by a sworn eternal covenant, in order to observe in this land the laws and prescriptions of the Torah and to live there a life in the spirit of the Torah. Thus, the Jewish people is forever linked to this land with all the fibres of her soul.

THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE presents to the Governments at Britain, of the United States of America, of the Soviet Union, of and of all the United Nations represented at the San Francisco Conference its earnest desire to be associated with the INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND SECURITY envisaged by the Dumbarton Oaks Conference and whose Charter is to be prepared at San Francisco.

The aims of the International Co-operative Alliance are economic, social and humanitarian in the fullest sense, and the whole of its activity for the past fifty years constitutes a campaign for economic and political reform.

With its affiliated National Federations in 35 countries, in which approximately 75 million co-operators are organized, the I.C.A. is by far the most powerful Voluntary International Organisation. It is the only national representative of the organized consumers of the world; it defends the interests, and is becoming more and more the central international organization, of the co-operatively organized producers of the world.

Moreover, as it represents the Co-operative Societies of all types, its members are drawn from every social and economic section of the world, as well as from every political party and religious denomination, and it claims to be the most representative Organisation of the People.

Its wide international character gives the Alliance an unique position in world affairs, and although, being a non-official organization, it could have representation within the League of Nations, the significance of its views in regard to international problems has always been recognized by the League. The Alliance received an invitation from the Council of the League to the International Economic Conference in 1927, and it participated consultative capacity in the Economic Consultative Committee which was subsequently formed.

Office, as well as by the Governments of a number of the United Nations.

Further, the historic Declarations made during the war by the Leaders of the Great Powers concerning the future basis of world peace support the claims of Co-operators that the application of the Fundamental Principles of the Voluntary Co-operative Movement offers an assurance of peace, mutual understanding and international collaboration.

The International Co-operative Alliance is, therefore, confident that the Governments of all the nations represented at the San Francisco Conference will recognize that the World Co-operative Movement has an outstanding contribution to bring to the solution of all international economic, social and humanitarian problems;

And that, as the representative of the World Co-operative Movement, the International Co-operative Alliance will be brought into effective relationship with the new World Organisation through participation in the deliberations of the Economic and Social Council and/or in any other way which the constitution of the Organisation may permit.

On behalf of THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE,

R.A. PALMER,

Acting President.

G.F. POLLEY,

Administrative Secretary.

10th April, 1945.

3543

ה"ב

התאחדות העולמית, אגודת ישראל
Agudas Israel World Organization
THE UNION OF UNIVERSALLY ORGANIZED ORTHODOX JEWRY
(WORLD-AGUDAH OF ORTHODOX JEWS INC.)

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE LONDON - BRANCH OFFICES JERUSALEM AND NEW YORK

April 16, 1945

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
3521 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 25, N. Y.

United Nations Conference on International Organization
c/o Secretary of State, Department of State
Chairman
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

The undersigned President of "AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZATION" begs to submit the following statement to the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco:

"Agudas Israel World Organization" represents orthodox Jewry all over the world: those Jews, who are steadfastly clinging to the religious traditions of Judaism - in contradistinction to religious Liberalism and secular Zionism - and who have been organized, since more than thirty years, in the framework of "Agudas Israel".

Before the war, we had national branch-organizations in twenty-two countries.

In this country, the "AGUDAS ISRAEL OF AMERICA, Inc.", with offices at 1123 Broadway, New York, under the presidency of Rabbi Eliezer WISNER of Cincinnati, is the national branch.

The Central Executive of "Agudas Israel World Organization" has its headquarters in London and Jerusalem.

I have come over from London to this country to represent here the interests of the World-Aguda.

We are informed, that the "Jewish Agency for Palestine" in London has proposed to the San Francisco Conference, to grant an official audience to its representatives for the event that matters concerning Palestine-

MONUMENT 2-3543

ה"ב

התאחדות העולמית, אגודת ישראל
Agudas Israel World Organization
THE UNION OF UNIVERSALLY ORGANIZED ORTHODOX JEWRY
(WORLD-AGUDAH OF ORTHODOX JEWS INC.)

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE LONDON - BRANCH OFFICES JERUSALEM AND NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
3521 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 25, N. Y.

Page 2
United Nations Conference on International Organization
April 16, 1945

We respectfully submit herewith to the Presidium of the Conference our urgent request

to grant such an audience eventually also to representatives of "AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZATION".

"Agudas Israel World Organization", representing orthodox Jewry all over the world, was not able, twenty-five years ago, to join the "Jewish Agency for Palestine", though non-Zionist orthodox Jews are deeply interested in the Holy Land and consider living in and rebuilding of Palestine as a divine commandment for Jews.

The reasons of our non-participation in the "Jewish Agency" for Palestine were of a purely religious nature and do not need any discussion in this connection.

The fact remains, that we are not represented by the "Jewish Agency" and that elementary justice therefore requires our separate representation in a crucial moment of Jewish relations to the Holy Land.

To outline our attitude towards Palestine and to show, that we have always insisted in our right of independently representing the Palestine-interests of religious Jewry, we enclose

a. copy of resolutions taken in 1937 and 1941 by the Great Rabbinical World-Council of "Agudas Israel" respectively by the National Convention of "Agudas Israel of America" in Baltimore (vide especially No. 12 of the Resolution).

b. copy of a resolution taken in 1944 by the National Convention of "Agudas Israel of Palestine".

We are convinced that the members of the United Nations

will be able to see the wisdom of the Great Rabbinical Council of the Agudas Israel World Organization of 1937, running as follows:

1. The Rabbinical Council declares:

a. Our holy Land has been granted to us from the master of the world by a sworn eternal covenant, in order to observe in this land the laws and prescriptions of the Torah and to live there a life in the spirit of the Torah. Thus, the Jewish people is forever linked to this land with all the fibres of her soul.

b. Having been expelled on account of our sins from our country, G-d has promised us by our holy prophets that He will release us again through the Messiah. The belief in this promise is one of the fundamental principles of the Jewish religion, obligatory for every Jewish person.

c. The right of the Jewish nation to our holy Land has therefore its basis in our holy Torah and in the guarantees given by the prophets as the envoys of G-d.

d. The existence of a Jewish state is possible only if the law of the Torah is acknowledged as the constitutional basis of the state, and the sovereignty of the Torah is dominating its administration.

e. A Jewish state that is not based on the foundations of the Torah would mean a denial of Jewish history and of the true essence of Jewish nationality and would destroy the basis of national life.

2. The Rabbinical Council declares in the spirit of Torah that neither negotiations nor decisions concerning the future of Eretz Israel, the inheritance of the whole of Israel, can be considered as legitimate, unless representatives, duly authorized by organized orthodox Jewry, take their part in these negotiations and decisions. Any negotiations without the cooperation of the representatives of orthodox Jewry are a challenge to justice and morality.

II. The National Convention of the American Agudas Israel in Baltimore, endorsing these decisions of the Great Rabbinical Council, declares their preparedness to consider in conference with other Jewish organizations the possibility of joint negotiations with the British Government about Eretz Israel. The Convention considers that the solution of the political Palestine-problem in pre-messianic times is dependent on these fundamental conditions:

- Up-building of the Jewish kibbutz in Eretz Israel on the basis of the Torah-law.
- Possibility of free Jewish immigration to Eretz Israel without any political restrictions as far as the economic capacity of the country allows it.
- Peaceful understanding and friendly cooperation with the Arab people.
- It is highly desirable to create the possibility of Jewish immigration to the Arab countries neighboring Palestine.

Enclosure to letter of "Agudas Israel World Organization" of April 16, 1945

DECLARATION OF AGUDAS ISRAEL CONCERNING THE FUTURE OF PALESTINE

Adopted by the Agudas Israel of Palestine, 1944

1. The claim of the Jewish People to Palestine has been established through our holy Torah, and the eternity of the Torah itself guarantees the eternity of our ties that link the Jewish People to Palestine. These ties will never be loosened and nobody had the power to prejudice or to cancel the claim of the Jewish People to Palestine.

2. The distress of the Jewish People unprecedented in the whole of its history and the catastrophe of European Jewry all over that continent have made, more than ever, Eretz Israel the center of rescue for the remnant of the Jewish People. The opening of the gates of Eretz Israel for free and unlimited immigration and the creation of a political order that will make possible the absorption of the persecuted Jewish masses facing extermination, is an absolute claim, in which Agudas Israel is united with all the other parts of the Jewish People.

3. Agudas Israel therefore claims, together with all the parts of the Jewish People, the definite cancellation of the White Paper, that endeavours to strangle Jewish immigration, Jewish settlement and the development of the National Home for the Jewish People in Eretz Israel.

4. Agudas Israel considers the White Paper as an open and clear negation of the Balfour Declaration and of the Mandate, in which the historical links of the Jewish People to Eretz Israel have been confirmed by the League of Nations and in which the Jewish People had been promised the possibility of building up its National Home in Palestine. The claims of the Jewish People in Eretz Israel have therefore received by the Mandate an international LEGAL character and any change within the Mandate to the detriment of the Jewish People is violating also the principle of international justice, for the sake of which the United Nations are fighting this war.

views in regard to international problems has always been recognized by the League. The Alliance received an invitation from the Council of the League to the International Economic Conference in 1927, and it participated consultative capacity in the Economic Consultative Committee which was subsequently formed.

10th April, 1945.

G.F. POLLEY,
Administrative Secretary.

3843

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הסתדרות העולמית, אגודת ישראל
Agudas Israel World Organization
THE UNION OF UNIVERSALLY ORGANIZED ORTHODOX JEWS
WORLD-AGUDAH OF ORTHODOX JEWS (IAGJ)

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE LONDON - BRANCH OFFICES: JERUSALEM AND NEW YORK

35401

April 16, 1945

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
2021 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 25, N. Y.

United Nations Conference on International Organization
c/o Secretary of State, Department of State
Chairman
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

The undersigned President of "AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZATION" begs to submit the following statement to the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco:

"Agudas Israel World Organization" represents orthodox Jewry all over the world; those Jews, who are steadfastly clinging to the religious traditions of Judaism - in contradistinction to religious Liberalism and secular Zionism - and who have been organized, since more than thirty years, in the framework of "Agudas Israel".

Before the war, we had national branch-organizations in twenty-two countries.

In this country, the "AGUDAS ISRAEL OF AMERICA, Inc.", with offices at 1123 Broadway, New York, under the presidency of Rabbi Eliezer LITVIN of Cincinnati, is the national branch.

The Central Executive of "Agudas Israel World Organization" has its headquarters in London and Jerusalem.

I have come over from London to this country to represent here the interests of the World-Aguda.

* * * * *

We are informed, that the "Jewish Agency for Palestine" in London has opposed to the San Francisco-Conference, to grant an official audience to its representatives for the event, that matters concerning Palestine should be brought on the agenda of the Conference and be discussed in San Francisco.

We are further informed, that the decision upon this proposal has in fact been made by the Conference itself.

MONUMENT 2-3543

7-2

הסתדרות העולמית, אגודת ישראל
Agudas Israel World Organization
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Page 2
United Nations Conference on International Organization
April 16, 1945

We respectfully submit herewith to the Presidium of the Conference our urgent request

to grant such an audience eventually also to representatives of "AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZATION".

"Agudas Israel World Organization", representing orthodox Jewry all over the world, was not able, twenty-five years ago, to join the "Jewish Agency for Palestine", though non-Zionist orthodox Jews are deeply interested in the Holy Land and consider living in and upbuilding of Palestine as a divine commandment for Jews.

The reasons of our non-participation in the "Jewish Agency" for Palestine were of a purely religious nature and do not need any discussion in this connection.

The fact remains, that we are not represented by the "Jewish Agency" and that elementary justice therefore requires our separate representation in a crucial moment of Jewish relations to the Holy Land.

To outline our attitude towards Palestine and to show, that we have always insisted in our right of independently representing the Palestine-interests of religious Jewry, we enclose

- copy of resolutions taken in 1937 and 1941 by the Great Rabbinical World-Council of "Agudas Israel", respectively by the National Convention of "Agudas Israel of America" in Baltimore (vide especially No. 12 of the Resolution).
- copy of a resolution taken in 1944 by the National Convention of "Agudas Israel of Palestine".

We are convinced that the leaders of the United Nations, united in the desire to re-establish justice and equality in international relations all over the world, will not deny such justice and equality to the people of the Bible and especially to orthodox Jews, who have never ceased to ardently long and to pray for the rebuilding of Zion and Jerusalem.

Looking forward to a favorable reply, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

JACOB ROSENHEIM
President
Agudas Israel World Organization

II. The National Convention of the American Agudas Israel in Baltimore, endorsing these decisions of the Great Rabbinical Council, declares their preparedness to consider in conference with other Jewish organizations the possibility of joint negotiations with the British Government about Erez Israel. The Convention considers that the solution of the political Palestine-problem in pre-messianic times is dependent on these fundamental conditions:

- Up-building of the Jewish "Erez" in Erez Israel on the basis of the Torah-law.
- Possibility of free Jewish immigration to Erez Israel without any political restrictions as far as the economic capacity of the country allows it.
- Peaceful understanding and friendly cooperation with the Arab people.
- It is highly desirable to create the possibility of Jewish immigration to the Arab countries neighboring Palestine.

Enclosure to letter of "Agudas Israel World Organization" of April 16, 1945

DECLARATION OF AGUDAS ISRAEL CONCERNING THE FUTURE OF PALESTINE

Adopted by the Agudas Israel of Palestine, 1944

1. The claim of the Jewish People to Palestine has been established through our holy Torah, and the eternity of the Torah itself guarantees the eternity of our ties that link the Jewish People to Palestine. These ties will never be loosened and nobody had the power to prejudice or to cancel the claim of the Jewish People to Palestine.

2. The distress of the Jewish People unprecedented in the whole of its history and the catastrophe of European Jewry all over that continent have made, more than ever, Erez Israel the center of rescue for the remnant of the Jewish People. The opening of the gates of Erez Israel for free and unlimited immigration and the creation of a political order that will make possible the absorption of the persecuted Jewish masses facing extermination, is an absolute claim, in which Agudas Israel is united with all the other parts of the Jewish People.

3. Agudas Israel therefore claims, together with all the parts of the Jewish People, the definite cancellation of the White Paper, that endeavours to strangle Jewish immigration, Jewish settlement and the development of the National Home for the Jewish People in Erez Israel.

4. Agudas Israel considers the White Paper as an open and clear negation of the Balfour Declaration and of the Mandate, in which the historical links of the Jewish People to Erez Israel have been confirmed by the League of Nations and in which the Jewish People had been promised the possibility of building up its National Home in Palestine. The claims of the Jewish People in Erez Israel have therefore received by the Mandate an international LEGAL character and any change within the Mandate to the detriment of the Jewish People is violating also the principle of international justice, for the sake of which the United Nations are fighting this war.

5. Agudas Israel demands the creation of a political order, which will enable the Jewish People with the assistance of the Mandatory Power to achieve the full realization of the Mandate without any limitations and without any change to the detriment of the Jewish people. The circumstances, which induced the League of Nations to grant the Jewish People the privileges of the Mandate are justified today to a far more higher degree, in view of the fate of the Jewish People in the Diaspora. The Jewish People cannot possibly renounce any of these rights granted by the Mandate.

6. Agudas Israel considers that in the Mandate the rights of the Arab People in Erez Israel are also safeguarded. The Jewish People desires true peace with the Arab People and is striving for an adequate solution of the Arab-Jewish question without any need to renounce the rights, granted to the Jewish People by the Mandate.

7. Agudas Israel demands, that, in deciding over the political future of Palestine, our Holy Torah, through which Israel has become a Holy Nation, be recognized as the constitution for the life of the Jewish People in Erez Israel, and that to the people of the Torah, loyal to the traditions of its ancestors, the full possibility be granted of a free communal development in its own spirit.

8. Agudas Israel approached all the parts of the Jewish People with the demand to create a united front for the presentation of the rights of the Jewish People concerning Erez Israel and in our opinion this declaration is fit for forming a political basis for such a united front.

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

Vice-Chairmen

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N. CHANIN
M. COHEN
I. FEINBERG
I. GEBINER
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I. L. GOLDMAN
I. GUSKIN
I. HOCHMAN
L. HOLLANDER
I. JESHURIN
I. KAPLAN
M. KUDISH
A. MILLER
I. MINKOFF
N. M. MINKOFF
I. NAGLER
I. S. POTORSKY
I. RIFKIN
I. ROBERTS
I. SCHLOSSBERG
I. SHORE
I. WEINBERG
M. WEINSTEIN
M. ZARITSKY
I. H. ZIMMERMAN

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

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.

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

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.

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

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



Adolph Held, Chairman

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JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE



Adolph Held, Chairman

MW

DELEGATIONS

FAIRMONT HOTEL

Czecho-Slovakia
Jugoslavia
Belgium
Union of South Africa
Saudi Arabia
U. S. A.
Norway

MARK HOPKINS

United Kingdom
India
Luxembourg
China
Lebanon
Syria
Liberia

ST. FRANCIS

U.S.S.R.
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Columbia
Costa Rica
Ecuador
Cuba
Mexico
Paraguay
Venezuela
Peru
Turkey
Egypt
Philippines
Iran
Haiti
Iraq
Nicaragua
France
Canada
Ethiopia

Nelson Rockefeller & Staff of 27

300 Offices for American Delegation

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE

Australia
El Salvador
New Zealand
Guatemala
Honduras
Uruguay
Greece
Panama
Dominican Republic

Staff for American
Delegation - 100

CLIFT HOTEL

United Kingdom-Staff
France " (Double)

PALACE

The Press
State Department Press

WHITCOMB

Netherlands
U.S. Secretariat (to Incr)

BELLEVUE

The Press

DRAKE WILTSHIRE

The Press

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

The Press

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

2-4-45
June 25, 1945
Time

TO: The Chairmen of all Delegations

FROM: The Secretary-General

SUBJECT: Signature of Final Conference Documents

It is contemplated that the signing of the final Conference documents shall have been completed before the closing plenary session on Tuesday afternoon, June 26. The ceremony will take place in the auditorium of the Veterans Building.

Chairmen of delegations and other delegates holding Full Powers to sign, whose names have been previously communicated to the Secretary-General, will be requested to affix their signatures to the documents at a scheduled hour, to be announced later. In view of the limited time available, a precise time-table will be required. The schedule will be communicated to the delegations at the earliest possible moment through the Special Assistants to the Secretary-General on Delegation Liaison. The cooperation of the delegations in maintaining this schedule is earnestly solicited.

The members of each delegation who have been designated to sign should proceed in a body to the Veterans Building in time to arrive there 15 to 30 minutes before the hour of signing. Upon entering the Building, the group will be escorted to an assembly room and briefed regarding the details of the signing ceremony. At the appointed time, the group will be escorted into the auditorium and each duly authorized member will sign in the pre-determined order.

Photographers and newsreel men will photograph the signing. A microphone will be available and a delegation spokesman may broadcast and record a brief statement at the time the photographs are being taken.

Upon conclusion of the ceremony of signature, each delegation will be escorted from the auditorium by a delegation liaison officer.

When the ceremony of signature at San Francisco shall have been completed, the documents will be deposited with the Department of State of the United States and they will be open for signature by delegation members possessing Full Powers who will not have signed at San Francisco.

JOURNAL

List of Delegates

NUMBER 53

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

JUNE 27, 1945

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

FINAL PLENARY SESSION

The final plenary session of the United Nations Conference on International Organization met at the Opera House on June 26, 1945, under the chairmanship of the President of the Conference, Mr. Stettinius.

The meeting was called to order at 3:30 p. m.

The Chairman asked that the delegates and guests stand for one minute in silent tribute to the men and women of the United Nations armed forces, living and dead, whose courage and sacrifice had made the Conference possible.

Mr. Stettinius briefly addressed the Conference and introduced the following chairmen of delegations who expressed their gratification at the successful conclusion of the work of the Conference and their confidence that the Charter would prove a great and effective instrument for the maintenance of future peace and security.

The Acting Chairman of the Delegation of China, the Honorable V. K. Wellington Koo

The Acting Chairman of the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Honorable A. A. Gromyko

The Acting Chairman of the Delegation of the United Kingdom, the Earl of Halifax

The Acting Chairman of the Delegation of France, the Honorable Joseph Paul-Boncour

The Chairman of the Delegation of Brazil, the Honorable Pedro Leao Velloso

The Chairman of the Delegation of Czechoslovakia, the Honorable Jan Masaryk

The Chairman of the Delegation of Mexico, the Honorable Ezequiel Padilla

The Chairman of the Delegation of Saudi Arabia, H. R. H. Amir Faisal Ibn Abdul Aziz

The Chairman of the Delegation of the Union of South Africa, Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts

A testimonial expressing the appreciation of all the delegations for the hospitality of the people of San Francisco and especially of the United Nations Conference Committee in planning and organizing the hospitality extended to the delegations was presented by Mr. Paul-Boncour and accepted by acclamation.

The Chairman then introduced the President of the United States of America, the Honorable Harry S. Truman, who, in a brief address, expressed on behalf of the people of the United States their thanks for the accomplishments of the Conference and, after reviewing the constructive work which had gone into the making of the Charter, emphasized the duty laid upon all countries of transforming into action the words which had been written in San Francisco.

The Chairman declared the United Nations Conference on International Organization adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

(Texts in English of the addresses delivered at the session were printed in the program distributed at the session; texts in English and French appear in the verbatim minutes, which will be issued as separate documents.)

NINTH PLENARY SESSION

The ninth and penultimate plenary session of the United Nations Conference on International Organization was held in the Opera House, June 25, 1945, at 9:30 p.m. Co-President Lord Halifax presided.

The plenary session considered and approved unanimously the reports submitted by Commissions I, II, III, and IV. On behalf of the Delegation of the Soviet Union, Ambassador Gromyko made of record an additional statement to the report of Commission I. The Soviet Delegation reaffirmed

its point of view regarding the commentary on withdrawal contained on page 5 of the report of Committee I/2 (Doc. 1154, June 22, 1945).

The plenary session also considered and gave its unanimous approval to the report of the Credentials Committee and to the recommendation of the Secretariat for the removal of Conference documents from the restricted category.

Dr. Guillermo Belt, Rapporteur of the Steering Committee, reported on the work of the Steering Committee and presented for approval by the plenary session the Committee's document on "Interim Arrangements Concluded by the Governments Represented at the United Nations Conference on International Organization".

Dr. Belt made special mention of the warm tributes which the Steering Committee had paid in its final session of June 23, 1945, to the Presidents of the Conference, to the Secretary-General, to Herbert Vere Evatt (Australia), and to the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He then delivered to the Chairman of the Steering Committee, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., a resolution signed by the fifty heads of delegations paying homage to his successful direction of the Committee and of the Conference.

There followed the final and historic item of business before the session: the standing and unanimous vote of approval of the Charter of the United Nations, including the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and the Agreement on Interim Arrangements.

The Secretary-General announced that it was expected that the signing of the Charter would begin at 9 o'clock the following morning, June 26. The Chairman announced that the final plenary session would be held at 3:30 p.m. on June 26, 1945.

The session adjourned at 11 p.m.

FIFTH MEETING OF COMMISSION I

Commission I, in its fifth and final meeting in the Auditorium of the Opera House, June 23, 1945, at 5 p.m., read and approved the Report of the Rapporteur, Mr. Delgado (Philippine Commonwealth), on the work of the Commission.

Mr. Delgado expressed the gratitude of the Philippine Delegation that one of its members had had the honor to be the Rapporteur of Commission I. He also paid warm tribute to the friendly spirit that had pervaded the Conference and to the generosity of the citizens of San Francisco and the Government of the United States.

In behalf of the Commission, the Delegate of Australia, Mr. Evatt, thanked the Rapporteur and the Chairman of the Commission for their effective contribution to the work of the Commission and the Conference. The deepest meaning of San Fran-

cisco, said Mr. Evatt, would rest upon the eternal memory of those who had died in this war and in the last. He saw in the Charter a great step forward and the possibilities that war and poverty would be banished from the world, if men of good-will would consolidate the victories of many peoples in the realization of the new international Organization. He expressed a feeling of deep personal loss and debt to two great pioneers of international accord and well-being: Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The Chairman consigned the Opera House to its original and more harmonious role of presenting great music rather than debates in many languages. He expressed the hope that the nations would find new solutions to their problems and that they would strengthen the spirit of confidence and collaboration among each other, for they were embarking on "a great experiment".

The meeting adjourned at 6:15 p.m.

LIST OF DELEGATES AND OFFICIALS OF THE CONFERENCE

The following change in the recently issued definitive edition of the booklet entitled *Delegates and Officials of the United Nations Conference on International Organization*, which has been reported to the office of the Conference Editor since publication, is listed so that all Conference personnel may correct their copies accordingly:

Costa Rica—p. 29, fourth line, the title of J. Rafael Oreamuno should read: "Former Minister of Costa Rica in Washington, Director of the Inter-American Development Commission, Washington"

LOS ANGELES TRANSPORTATION OFFICE

Effective June 23, the Transportation Office in Los Angeles will be located in Room 1344 of the Biltmore Hotel, telephone: TUCKER 4403. Mr. J. Val Muller will be in charge of this office.

This is the final issue of the *Journal*; no supplement is contemplated, since the concluding statements of delegations, submitted in accordance with Doc. 1042 of June 17, are included herein.

CONCLUDING STATEMENTS BY THE DELEGATIONS ¹

STATEMENT BY FRANCIS MICHAEL FORDE, LEADER OF THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION

We came to this Conference on the eve of victory in Europe; we leave with victory in Europe secured. We have worked together in confidence while new advances and new sacrifices in the Pacific heralded the certain doom of Japan. We have been constantly and properly reminded during these weeks, therefore, of the significance of our work and of our heavy responsibilities for the shape and the reality of the peace, the enduring qualities of which will depend upon our fashioning of this Charter.

At the outset we had as the basis of our work the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. I believe they have been greatly improved during the course of this Conference, and that where the need arises, the Charter will be still further improved as the years pass.

In my address at the opening session of this Conference, I said that the success of the Conference would be measured by the extent to which we satisfied these two criteria: that the Organization we built should give reasonable assurance of security from war and that it should hold out a prospect of adequate international action to secure social justice and economic advancement.

We have all accepted here in San Francisco the principle that there should be a Security Council of the United Nations, vested with wide executive power and authorized to act immediately on behalf of members of the Organization in meeting any threat of aggression.

We have all accepted the principle that for the purposes of enforcement action the greater powers must act in unison and therefore that these powers should be properly accorded special rights and responsibilities.

We have all accepted the principle that each member state has an obligation to contribute to enforcement action, provided, of course, that the contribution is within the terms of agreements accepted by each country according to its own constitutional processes, and that, in any particular case, the member is consulted as provided in the Charter.

The new Charter provisions take into account present-day realities. Amongst the hard facts of the twentieth century are the technological advances which have given nations a new capacity to make war against their neighbors suddenly, ruthlessly,

and overpoweringly; the contraction of distances; and the destruction of the old geographical immunities of our world by scientific advance. In drawing this Charter we have had to reckon with these facts and devise methods of harnessing enough power on the side of right to crush any power that can be brought to serve causes inimical to the aspirations of the peace-loving men and women of the world. On these broad principles we have agreed.

In drawing this Charter we have recognized that it must be flexible—that we must be able to undo later anything which proves unworkable or clumsy in new circumstances, or to readjust particular features of the Organization to the happier world which we believe a lasting peace will bring into being. That is the significance, despite the retention of the veto on constitutional amendment, of the modifications we have been able to introduce in the provisions for amendment.

The second criterion by which I suggested the Charter would be judged was whether it held out a prospect of effective international action to secure the social justice and economic advancement which are the indispensable bases of an enduring and fruitful peace.

In this regard, most important and significant work has been done here in San Francisco.

In the Charter's recital of the purposes and principles of the Organization; in the wide scope of the Assembly's work; in the addition of the important chapters on trusteeship; and above all in the purposes, pledge, functions, and powers of the Economic and Social Council—now a principal organ of the United Nations—I believe we in San Francisco have made a marked improvement in the Charter, by laying down a basis and providing machinery for what will undoubtedly become, in time, the more important side of the Organization's activities.

The Australian Delegation has participated keenly in all phases of the work of the Conference, and it is especially proud and happy to have played an active and, I believe, a useful and successful part in strengthening the creative and positive side of the Organization. It has supported whole-heartedly the proposed amendments of other delegations which seemed directed to that end, and we are grateful for the generous and untiring support others have given to many important proposals submitted by us and adopted by the Conference. We look forward with every confidence to a similar friendly cooperation when the time comes to work out concrete plans of action through this new Organization of the United Nations.

¹ The statements here printed were submitted by the delegations for publication in the Journal in accordance with Doc. 1042, June 17.

It now remains to secure the ratification of the national legislatures of the United Nations to this Charter.

In seeking that ratification we need not gloss over the difficulties that from time to time have beset us here in San Francisco. Such a Charter is necessarily based on compromise and on a balancing of one consideration against another.

In some of its important aspects, the Australian Delegation would have preferred to see further changes made to the original proposals than were in fact acceptable to others, and time may show that we were right. But we sign the present Charter as the best agreement that fifty nations of goodwill can now reach. It is on that ground that the Australian Delegation will fight for its ratification as hard as it has fought for its improvement.

The Conference may have seemed long, but no time is too long to spend in fashioning an enduring and workable framework of peace. The work has been arduous and exacting, but so must be our daily striving to maintain and strengthen peace in the years ahead.

STATEMENT BY VICTOR ANDRADE, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOLIVIAN DELEGATION

In my double capacity as Chairman of the Committee of the second Commission responsible for considering that chapter of the Charter which contains the political and security powers of the Assembly, and as Delegate of the Republic of Bolivia, I feel I should make some remarks about the spirit which animated the discussions, about the results obtained, and, lastly, about the high importance and significance, in my opinion, of some of the principles we have approved for submission for the consideration of the Conference in plenary session.

The strength of the future world Organization rests on perfect equilibrium between the functions of the Assembly and those of the Security Council. Neither of these two bodies should try to dominate the other nor trespass on the other's peculiar sphere of activities and responsibilities for the maintenance of future world peace, which is the essence and purpose of our work. At one time there seemed to be an idea that if the powers of one of these bodies were increased, the powers of the other would necessarily have to be diminished; and the rivalry produced by this friction might have sown the seeds of disharmony and despair.

However, if we view as a whole the results of our labors, two fundamental aspects appear: the Assembly, as the supreme representative body of the world, is to establish the principles on which world peace and the ideal of solidarity must rest; and, on the other hand, the Security Council is to act

in accordance with those principles and with the speed necessary to prevent any attempted breach of international peace and security. In other words, the former is a creative body and the latter an organ of action.

It would be of no avail, Gentlemen, to have translated into words the theory of an institution for guaranteeing the peace of the world, if men and nations do not place their noblest feelings at the service of that Organization and renounce any attempt to find in its deficiencies a loophole through which may filter in ambition, cupidity, and that mania for power which, throughout history, has periodically sought to attain the conquest of the world. Rather should they seek in the Charter the banishment of the afflictions of a world terrorized by war, and the steadfast purpose of ensuring a life free from fear for coming generations.

Thus, Gentlemen, the General Assembly will be the fortress where human aspirations are defended. It will not have armies at its disposal, it will not have cannon or prisons; it will instead have something which, though incorporeal, has, in the course of human history, shown itself to be stronger and more invincible than brute force: the power of thought.

The Delegation of Bolivia attributes special importance to the second part of paragraph 6, Section B, Chapter V, believing it to be the most honest and courageous application of the powers of the Assembly to confront the future fate of the world. Indeed the words "the investigation of any situation, regardless of origin, which may threaten world peace," covers in one phrase the potential development of the law and welfare of peoples. Weak countries feel equally or more acutely than strong countries the negative significance of insecurity and of unjust situations which, sooner or later, demand solution. They cannot and never will understand the limitations of international politics; they have faith in justice. Hence the principle, exhaustively discussed and approved here, opens broad possibilities of fruitful development for the future and will, in conjunction with other principles, promote a spirit of solidarity in the forging of the future international conscience, that great force which the leaders of the world have not yet succeeded in mobilizing effectively and collectively.

As the representative of a country which believes in justice and in the nobility of men when they are not limited by petty interests, we subscribe to the words used by the American Senator Vandenberg in his comprehensive interpretation of the idea contained in this amendment. These words were substantially as follows: "the phrase 'the peaceful adjustment of any situation regardless of origin' should not be interpreted to mean that the subject of the revision of treaties would be foreclosed to

the Assembly. If treaties should give rise to situations which the Assembly deemed likely to impair the general welfare and friendly relations between nations, it could make recommendations with respect to such situations."

Bolivia has always respected the treaties and pledges to which she has subscribed. If we favor their revision, it is because some countries had no alternative than to accept them, and because their enforcement would endanger peace. We believe that in drawing up the Charter we should make it possible to review any case of injustice whether deriving from a treaty or not. We repeat that the revision of treaties does not imply failure to fulfill them on the part of any of the parties thereto, but a rectification of untenable provisions contained therein; we also maintain that in order to correct such conditions, in no case should direct friendly settlement between the parties be excluded, since it is preferable to all other methods. The world Organization should intervene only in cases where the efforts to reach a friendly and equitable understanding have failed and have endangered the peaceful relations between the states.

In order that man may live in freedom from fear, he must have absolute certainty of security, of a security which is based not only on force but also on reason and justice and on the full conviction that peace thus assured will attain progress and happiness for future generations. A peace based solely on force would have a dramatic similarity to the peace which is endured in prisons; on the other hand, a peace which respects freedom and invigorates the peoples, coordinating their activities and cooperating in the realization of their hopes and desires, will be the peace for which the free peoples of the world hope, and for which millions of men and women have died.

It is with this trust, Honorable Delegates, that I shall return to my country to dispel the anxiety in which my people live at this moment. When the forces of Nazism seemed about to overrun the world, the Republic of Bolivia, small as it is, did not hesitate to unite its fate to that of the great powers placing all its strategic resources at the service of the sacred cause. In doing this my people were not guided by cold calculation, but rather by the deep conviction that they were enlisting their forces in a war against tyranny and in defense of justice. Now, Honorable Delegates, it is with that same faith that we take our place in the struggle to win the peace, certain that it will not be possible to deviate from the ideals of justice that have inspired the world in the greatest struggle of all times. And thus my people, hemmed in by the Andes mountains, look toward the future with faith in the world Organization, which some day will study the problems arising from Bolivia's mid-

continental situation and will recognize the right of that landlocked people to be linked to the rest of the world through having its own free access to the sea.

Honorable Delegates, we have placed our best ideas and our greatest energies at the service of the world's aspirations, in endeavoring to create, in the Assembly of nations, a forum which shall be the most objective expression of progress and human civilization.

I do not hesitate to say that the task assigned to us was most important and delicate, for in fulfilling it we had to harmonize the painful experience of the immediate past with the noble purpose of creating a world without hatred and rancor. It remains for the future to perfect this system and it remains for history to judge whether we have succeeded in interpreting the present.

STATEMENT BY HUGUES LE GALLAIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE LUXEMBOURG DELEGATION

The Luxembourg Delegation wishes to declare that, taking into consideration the present political situation of the world, it is entirely satisfied with the United Nations Charter in its present form. The reasons for this declaration are as simple as they are obvious: small nations want peace, small nations want the big nations to sit around a table and discuss their problems until they find a common ground of agreement, and small nations want to be able to bring their own problems before a Forum of the World or before a restricted council which has the power to act, according to the circumstances of each case, all of which this Charter should ensure and enable to do.

The Luxembourg Delegation considers that the United Nations Charter represents a considerable improvement as compared to the Covenant of the League of Nations, because the present Charter takes more fully into account the political realities of the world of today than the Covenant did for the world it faced twenty-five years ago.

Whilst admitting that from a theoretical point of view it is conceivable that a better document might have been written, the Luxembourg Delegation will support the United Nations Charter to the utmost and do whatever is in its power to obtain the ratification of same by the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies. The Luxembourg delegates are entirely confident that this ratification will take place because they know that their fellow countrymen are not only peace-loving, but also peoples who have severely suffered during this war and who are prepared to look the realities of life squarely in the face.

The Luxembourg Delegation believes that the chapter of the Charter on the Economic and Social Council will receive the whole-hearted support of their country and that the contents of same will be appreciated to the fullest extent by people who for thirty years have been among the leaders in the field of social advancement.

In conclusion, the Luxembourg delegates wish to express their sincere hope that the same spirit of cooperation as was shown during the San Francisco Conference will prevail among the representatives of the United Nations when they meet again. The instrument to maintain peace is there, but how it can be used will depend upon the good-will of men.

STATEMENT BY
ALEXANDER LOUDON, ACTING
CHAIRMAN OF THE NETHERLANDS
DELEGATION

The Netherlands Delegation started its work at this Conference moved by a spirit of sober optimism and great humility. Without optimism, without hope, without faith, no human task can be brought to a successful end. Humility is equally a prerequisite when fifty countries, differing greatly, not only in power but also in their constitutional, social, and economic systems, endeavor to lay down common rules for their future guidance in international relations. In an undertaking of such magnitude there are therefore always many *more* reasons, but not better ones, for disagreement than for agreement. For we all know where the consequence of disagreement must inevitably lead: to even graver conflicts in the future.

In a world where all countries have become neighbors, all countries large and small, must be good neighbors, if peace and security are to be maintained.

Here in San Francisco we have laid the foundation and prepared the machinery by which we hope that peaceful relations between nations will be maintained in the years to come. Will the machinery prove to be reliable and efficient? We cannot at the moment give a definite answer to that question. But I believe that we may say this. In its entirety we need not be ashamed of the work which has been accomplished.

It is undoubtedly true that many of us would have preferred a somewhat different Charter, containing, for instance, more liberal provisions with regard to the voting procedure in the Security Council. But I do not want to dwell at this time on what we believe to be imperfections in the instrument, and which we sincerely hope will be corrected in due course. Far more important than the machinery to maintain peace and security, is

the *will* of the United Nations to *use* that machinery for the good of the world. Nothing but that determination can support the Charter: without that determination the most perfect organization would be of no avail.

We believe that as a result of our labors, the United Nations are more determined today than ever before to maintain security, to stop aggression, to establish a better world with justice for all men and all nations.

Let us dedicate ourselves to the task that lies ahead of us, in the spirit of the Gettysburg Address: "It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced."

STATEMENT BY
WILHELM MUNTHE MORGENSTIERNE,
CHAIRMAN OF THE NORWEGIAN
DELEGATION

The signing this morning of the San Francisco Charter, on behalf of the Norwegian Government and people, was for the Norwegian Delegation a solemn and deeply gratifying task.

There is no doubt in our hearts that we have been privileged to take part in the moulding of a document which signifies an important and definite step forward in the history of mankind. We feel strongly that in this document are incorporated some of the deepest hopes and longings of millions upon millions of harassed and cruelly tried men and women all over the world.

We know that no people could or will rejoice more at the result reached here in San Francisco than will the Norwegian people. Through 5 long years they learned the bitter lessons of war and brutal Nazi domination. They will look fervently to the Charter, and to the spirit in which the Charter is lived up to, for protection for themselves and peace and justice-loving men and women everywhere against a repetition of an experience, the memory of which can never be wiped out.

We know that this Charter represents the composite views and aspirations of the fifty freedom and justice-loving nations whose representatives have been gathered here in San Francisco for the last nine weeks. We know that all have put their shoulders to the wheel and contributed generously of the best in their minds and hearts. This Charter, while not perfect, is, we believe, the best that together we can bring forth today.

Our task has required hard work and more weeks than most of us anticipated. But surely the world will not ask how long we were together here. Rather it will ask with what wisdom and imagination we built for the future. And do not let us

forget that the main reason for the time it took to complete our task has been the fact that we had the fullest freedom of speech and discussion. In subcommittees, committees, and commissions every article was thoroughly discussed—sometimes over and over again. To my mind this definitely lends strength to our work and to the Charter. No one who participated in this great Conference will ever be able to say that he did not have the fullest opportunity to present the views of his Government and people on any matter pertaining to the Charter.

One more word. This has not been a Conference of which it can truly be said that on one side there was a group of great powers and on the other a group of small and middle countries. In the course of our deliberations there were substantial differences of opinion on many subjects between the smaller countries. And on many occasions a number of smaller countries were in whole-hearted agreement with, and voted with, the great powers. It is not correct, therefore, as has been done occasionally, to speak about "the 45 small nations" as opposed to "the Big Five". Everyone at this Conference spoke and voted according to the sincere convictions of his delegation. This is another factor which gives strength and dignity to the task performed at San Francisco and to the Charter which today goes out to eagerly awaiting men and women all over the world.

STATEMENT BY
BRIGADIER GENERAL CARLOS P.
ROMULO, CHAIRMAN OF THE
PHILIPPINE DELEGATION

We have reached an agreement. That, to me, is the great achievement of this Conference. It is not that we have set down on paper certain terms of agreement. *They* are transient. They appear to be workable today. They may not be tomorrow, and

then we can again meet and agree to change them. But the fact of agreement—the fact that fifty nations, representing perhaps fifty basic divergences of self-interest, could for once distil from those divergences the purest essence of fundamental accord—that is permanent. That is *the* achievement.

And we of the smaller nations—to us this Conference has given something we have not known before: the conviction not only that our voice has been heard, but that it has been listened to. Thus, when our Philippine Delegation took the stand that, for dependent peoples, independence should be fixed as the goal, side by side with self-government, that stand was recognized; and because it was just, it was accepted. The great nations heard, and listened to, the voice of the little ones.

I have heard those who have guided this Conference say that all we now need is the sincerity to carry out the tasks we have set ourselves. This is true; but more important, I feel, is the fact that we have established a code of ethics for the world to come, which, because of the unassailability of its principles, will create a force of world public opinion so all-enveloping as to compel sincerity in the carrying out of those principles.

This, then, is our accomplishment: it is not an Atlantic Charter, nor a Pacific Charter; it is a World Charter; it is the Spiritual Bill of Rights; it will embrace and protect, at the same time that it liberates, the human spirit.

The Philippine Delegation submitted twenty-five amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. Of these, four were adopted in full in the new Charter and six were adopted in part or in principle.

The International Secretariat has been requested
to distribute the attached material to all delega-
tions.

DECLARATIONS

misc.

of the

**WORLD
TRADE
UNION
CONFERENCE**



*Held in London, England
February 5-17, 1945*

FOREWORD

Four Declarations on the War and the Peace and Postwar Settlements, made by the World Trade Union Conference, are here reprinted and published under the authority of its Administrative Committee.

The World Trade Union Conference was held in London, England, on the invitation of the British Trades Union Congress, from February 6th to 17th, 1945. It was attended by 135 delegates and 30 observers representing 40 national trade union organisations in the countries of the United Nations, together with 17 delegates and one observer representing 15 international trade union organisations, and 12 delegates and 9 observers from the trade union movement in eight neutral countries—a total of 204 fully accredited representatives of the internationally organised trade union movement with an aggregate membership of 60 million workers.

The World Trade Union Conference appointed its Administrative Committee to act as its agent until the World Conference itself is reconvened in Paris, France, in September, 1945. The Administrative Committee was vested with authority by the World Conference to make such collective representations as circumstances may necessitate to national governments and international agencies and organisations, and specifically (among other functions) as agent of the World Conference to seek trade union representation at the coming Peace Conferences and at all preparatory commissions and conferences.

In the exercise of this authority, the Administrative Committee of the World Trade Union Conference has been holding meetings at Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, during the month of April 1945, and has decided to bring to the attention of the Delegations assembled in San Francisco for the purpose of setting up an International Security Organisation, the Declarations made by the World Trade Union Conference on the problems of the war and postwar settlements.

In the course of its deliberations, the World Trade Union Conference gave prolonged and serious consideration to the following main subjects:

- (1) Furtherance of the War Effort of the United Nations; and trade union support for this effort;
- (2) Attitude of the trade unions to the impending Peace Settlement;
- (3) Problems of postwar economic and social reconstruction and immediate trade union demands; and
- (4) The call of the World Trade Union Conference to the

people of all lands for the creation of a new world of peace and social justice.

The official texts of these Declarations are here presented to the Delegations attending the San Francisco Conference.

The Administrative Committee of the World Trade Union Conference is convinced that the delegations to the San Francisco Conference will wish to give serious consideration to the declarations of the World Trade Union Conference, which reflect the aspirations of the world of labor for an effective organisation of collective security among the peoples of the United Nations and against all resort to aggression or oppression.

This aim of the World Trade Union Conference is the aim of the millions of organised workers. They are conscious of the great contribution which they have made to the armed struggle on all the fighting fronts, in industrial and agricultural production, and in the administrative war services. The members of the trade unions in the countries which were invaded and occupied by the enemy were the main organisers of underground resistance and, by their underground armed fight, gave invaluable support to the Allied armies in their most delicate operations. They cannot leave to others the exclusive responsibility of making and safeguarding the peace. Organised labor, with a deep sense of responsibility, feels strongly that it should participate in the organisation and maintenance of peace.

Each delegate to the San Francisco Conference will find labor's determination in these regards reflected in the following pages, which will also give him a precise idea of the needs and aspirations of millions of human beings organised in the labor movement throughout the whole world.

Administrative Committee of the World Trade Union Conference

United States.....	Philip Murray Sidney Hillman
United Kingdom.....	Sir Walter Citrine E. Edwards
France.....	Louis Saillant Benoit Frachon
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	V. Kuznetsov M. P. Tarasov
Latin-American Countries and CTAL ((Confederation of Latin- American Labor).....	Vicente Lombardo Toledano Angel Cofino
China.....	H. T. Liu
International Federation of Trade Unions.....	W. Schevenels
International Trade Secretariats.....	J. H. Oldenbroek

FURTHERANCE OF THE ALLIED WAR EFFORT

1. This historic conference meets at a moment which is witnessing the triumph of the armed forces of the United Nations in every theatre. In Europe we are witnessing the last convulsions of the Hitlerite regime under the hammerblows that are being struck against it. The mighty Red Army has launched one of the greatest and most sustained military offensives of all time, has struck into the heart of Germany and is now battering at the last defences that lie before Berlin. In the West, the Anglo-American armies have beaten back Rundstedt's counter-offensive and are launching a co-ordinated blow against the very heart of German industry.

2. The Allies are inexorably tightening the ring of fire and steel they have forged round the Wehrmacht. We hail the announcement that Prime Minister Churchill, Marshal Stalin and President Roosevelt have reached full agreement on the military measures required to finish off Germany. The Soviet blow from the East, augmented by the Anglo-American blow from the West, both carried forward with relentless determination, will be the decisive and final offensive which wrests unconditional surrender from the German state and ends the war in Europe.

3. In the Far East, the armed forces of the countries which are at war against Japan have stemmed the tide of repeated offensives of the Japanese on the mainland of China, are completing the liberation of the Philippines, and are clearing Burma of the Japs. They have re-opened the Burma Road, and, from sea and air, are carrying the war to the China coast and to the Japanese homeland itself. Final victory against Japan is assured. The war against her must be prosecuted with the same vigor by the nations at war with her as the war in Europe until unconditional surrender is wrested from her as well.

4. The dawn of the day of mankind's deliverance from the aggressors is already brightening the horizon. But every hour by which that dawn is delayed costs the lives of thousands of our finest young men in the Armed Forces and causes the degradation, mass torture and slaughter of hundreds of thousands of people in the occupied lands and of those people transported to enemy countries. The task before us is to finish off the enemy at the first moment that lies within the power of a united and determined people.

5. The people of each of the United Nations have made their contribution in blood and suffering to the common cause. Each

has written a new chapter in the history of human courage and love of freedom. The British, to-day and in the year when they stood alone against the rain of death from the skies; the Russians, who absorbed the full weight of Hitler's armies and drove them back across 2,000 miles of scorched and blackened land; the Chinese, who for eight long and terrible years, almost with their bare hands, have gallantly resisted the mechanised might of Japan; the people of the United States, who have wrought a miracle of production, equipped their own armed forces and furnished vital munitions and supplies to their Allies; French, Belgians, Norwegians, the Poles, the Danes, the Greeks, the Czechs, the Yugoslavs, the Dutch, the Italian partisans, the people of all of the occupied lands who carried on their heroic struggle against Gestapo terror and the collaborationist traitors and who have participated with such magnificent heroism in their own liberation; the people of the British Commonwealth, of Latin America and of the Colonial countries—all have performed their wartime tasks with energy, skill and devotion.

6. This list is long; each chapter is bright with glory. History will record that all have given to the fullest in accordance with the demands made upon them in the fight against Fascism. The workers of the United Nations have borne the main burden of the war against the enemy. They have given their lives in millions on the battlefield. Under the leadership of the Trade Unions, they have toiled tirelessly at their tasks in shop and factory to supply the front with all its needs, and, in the occupied lands, the workers have been in the forefront of the Resistance Movement to liberate themselves and their countrymen from the brute oppressors. The World Trade Union Conference hails the achievements of these heroic workers of the United Nations. We call upon them as victory approaches not for a moment to pause or slacken their efforts but to work with even greater energy and application, thus dedicating themselves to the single task of increasing production and combating every attempt to curtail the output of war material and armaments or to relax the all-out mobilization which speedy victory requires.

7. We salute the heroic armed forces of the United Nations whose courage and determination have won the undying gratitude of all freedom-loving people. On behalf of the sixty million workers whom we represent, we pledge that we shall work unceasingly to supply the armed forces of the United Nations with their needs until the day when the enemy lays down his arms in final defeat. We further pledge to fight for the protection of the rights of the men and women in the armed services and to safeguard their interests as they return to civil life.

8. To speed the day of victory, the World Trade Union Conference calls for all necessary assistance required to raise and fully equip armed forces in the liberated countries, so that they too may have the means to participate fully in carrying the war

to the enemy. We call also upon the people of the countries at war with Japan for the maximum possible assistance in the form of arms and munitions to the heroic Chinese people in furtherance of their struggle against the Japanese invader.

9. Full mobilization of the workers is inseparable from the defence of their vital economic needs. The Trade Unions must, therefore, fight to establish and maintain wage levels consistent with adequate living standards; equal pay for equal work without discrimination because of nationality, race or sex, or against minority groups; better housing and social insurance, the proper rationing of food supplies, and the strict enforcement of all collective agreements and Government orders and decrees for the protection of workers.

10. We call for the application of policies in liberated countries and territories which will mobilize the full support of their people in the war effort. These policies must include (a) the immediate establishment of the freedoms of speech, press, assembly, religion, political association, and the right to organize Labor Unions; (b) the formation of Governments which have the support of the people; and (c) the provision of foodstuffs, supplies and raw materials to meet the needs of the people and thus enable the full utilization of the manpower and productive facilities in these areas.

11. We call upon the Governments of our countries to reconsider economic and other relations with Franco Spain and Argentina and all other Fascist countries which, under the pretence of neutrality, are rendering aid and assistance to our enemies. We further call upon our Governments to take prompt and vigorous steps to prevent any neutral nations, such as Sweden and Switzerland, from continuing to supply Hitler's Germany with food and raw material, and to exact from them guarantees against giving refuge to war criminals.

12. The World Trade Union Conference recognises that the unity of the United Nations is the foundation for our victory in the war, and that the enemy is prolonging the struggle with the sole hope of splitting that unity and retrieving a "diplomatic" triumph from military defeat. We therefore pledge our every effort to preserve and strengthen this essential unity, and to conduct a determined struggle against these forces within our own lands which seek to weaken our unity and sow seeds of distrust and suspicion amongst us. The surest guarantee that the bonds which unite us will remain firmly forged is the unity of the workers of the United Nations. Meeting here in London on a basis of firm friendship and complete equality, we must act to strengthen that unity and to now give it such organizational form as will guarantee to the freedom-loving people of our nations the speediest possible victory in the war, and to establish a just and enduring peace which alone is worthy of the effort and sacrifice by which their liberation was achieved.

ATTITUDE OF THE TRADE UNIONS TOWARD PEACE SETTLEMENT

1. The millions of working people represented at this Conference by accredited Delegations from forty national Trade Union organizations in the United Nations and fifteen international Trade Union bodies, have maintained a steadfast purpose through the long struggle now drawing to its close.

2. In furtherance of that unflinching purpose, this World Conference has considered the tasks still waiting to be done by the armed forces and the working people of the United Nations to accomplish the complete destruction of German militarism and Fascist tyranny and also the measures to be taken for the establishment of a just and lasting peace.

3. This World Conference, having given consideration to the social and economic problems of the peace, deems it essential that responsible and qualified representatives of the Trade Union Movement shall be associated with the peace settlement in all its phases.

4. By a continuation of the close collaboration and decisive action of Governments and peoples which have brought the United Nations in sight of victory, this World Conference believes that the aims which the working people have held steadily in view will be achieved.

5. The people of the United Nations will not relax their efforts in this final stage of the fight against aggression. They will shrink from no sacrifice that is necessary to bring about the unconditional surrender and capitulation of the common enemy, realizing that any form of appeasement or compromise will be injurious to the cause of the freedom-loving nations by lulling them into a sense of false security and lessening their vigilance against the danger that aggression will be renewed.

6. In the confident hope that victory will bring permanent peace, this World Conference pays homage to all who have fought and suffered in the fight for freedom. The Trade Union Movement will hold in everlasting honor those who have fallen in battle, by land and sea and in the air, and those who have suffered martyrdom at the hands of a cruel enemy. The Conference pays its heartfelt tribute also to all who have served in the armed forces of the United Nations; in the Mercantile Marine; in the Resistance Movements in occupied countries; in the Civil Defense organization; in productive industry, and in the transport and distributive services. By their valor and

endurance, on the battlefields and in every form of war service, and by their heroic sacrifices, men and women alike have won the right to demand that the victory of the United Nations shall lead to the creation of a world organization capable of ensuring a stable and enduring peace. The war has been fought by the working people, and peace cannot be organized without their co-operation and effective participation in the counsels of the peace-making Governments.

7. This World Conference therefore welcomes the historic Declaration made by the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the President of the United States, and the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, following their Conference in the Crimea. In that Declaration this World Conference finds the assurance that the sacrifices and sufferings of the working people will not have been made in vain.

8. In full agreement with the inflexible determination expressed by the heads of the three Allied Powers at the Crimea Conference to destroy German militarism and Nazism, we do not doubt that the Occupying Authorities will take all necessary measures to disarm Germany and disband all her armed forces; break up for all time the German General Staff; remove or destroy all German military equipment; and eliminate or bring under Allied control all German industry that can be used for war purposes. But vital Trade Union interests are involved in the process of disarming and demilitarizing Germany.

9. We direct attention specifically to the fact that measures must be taken:—

- (i) to bring to justice all war criminals and those guilty of Nazi atrocities;
- (ii) to liquidate the whole Nazi system and to dissolve all Nazi organizations with the complete confiscation of their funds and property;
- (iii) to place under the control of the United Nations not only German heavy industry but the German transport system, the banking system, and land and property owned by German trusts and cartels, and by financial magnates and Junkers;
- (iv) for the utilization within the limits imposed by effective demilitarization of German industrial and all other resources for the rehabilitation of all countries the Germans have devastated and plundered; and
- (v) for the setting up of machinery to secure the full compensation from Germany for the damage it has caused to the Allied countries, with priority to those that have suffered most.

In the Allied occupation and control of Germany, the countries

that have been directly injured by German invasion and occupation and have effectively opposed the occupation should have representation.

10. On all these matters we consider it essential that the voice of the Trade Unions shall be heard and heeded by the Occupying Authorities.

11. Further, we consider that the Trade Union Movement should be consulted about the arrangements to be made to secure, by the use of German materials and German manpower, the restoration by Germany of all that has been destroyed in countries against which she has waged war. In the view of this World Conference, the employment of German labor, if used in restoration work, must be placed under international supervision with Trade Union participation in the determination of labor standards in a way that will not reduce the standards of other workers. Such labor must not be allowed to degenerate into slave labor.

12. Connected with such necessary organization of the German workers is the task of liquidating completely and irrevocably the German "labor front" and establishing under international Trade Union supervision a democratic Trade Union Movement in Germany as speedily as possible during the period of occupation.

13. This World Conference insists that Trade Union funds and property taken from the workers by the Nazis must be recovered and placed at the disposal of the Trade Unions of those countries from which the funds and property were taken, to be used in rebuilding free and democratic Trade Union organizations.

14. Concerned with the stern punishment of all war criminals, high and low, this World Conference believes that Trade Union help and counsel will be necessary to ensure, without the spirit of vengeance, that none of the guilty shall escape due punishment. No right of asylum shall be invoked for the protection of war criminals.

15. Moreover, this World Conference is convinced that the Trade Union Movement can render indispensable assistance in the reconstruction of the whole system of education in Germany, whereby the young generation of Germans will be purged of the infection of militarism and Nazism, and a radically different educational programme, with revised text books, can be brought into operation, and all teachers and lecturers who have supported Nazism shall be expelled from German schools and universities.

16. The Trade Union Movement likewise seeks the opportunity to assist in the organization and conduct of anti-Fascist propaganda, in the cleansing of Fascism from German literature and in the arts, and in the use of German theatres, cinemas, radio and press, for the inculcation of democratic ideals and of racial and religious equality which have been derided and set at naught in the Fascist ideology.

17. From the Crimea Conference have come binding guarantees that the Allied Governments will forthwith enter upon the task of establishing a general international organization to maintain peace and security.

18. This World Conference rejoices in the declared purpose of the Allied Governments to give effect to the principles of the Atlantic Charter, by recognizing and defending the right of all peoples to choose the form of Government under which they will live. The resolve of the Allied Governments to secure the restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to the peoples who have seen their democratic institutions ruthlessly uprooted, and jointly to assist the people in every liberated country to create the conditions in which stable and representative Governments, resting upon the free consent of the people, can come into existence, will have the support of the Trade Union Movement.

19. This World Conference unanimously acclaims the decision of the three Allied Governments to summon a Conference of United Nations at San Francisco to prepare the Charter of an international organization in accordance with the general principles formulated at Dumbarton Oaks. We fully endorse their decision to bring the Government of China and the Provisional Government of France into association with them in this great enterprise.

20. The Trade Union Movement will look to the San Francisco Conference to set the seal of final agreement upon the policy which the leaders of the three Great Powers have consistently pursued since they framed the Atlantic Charter, and reaffirmed and amplified at the Moscow and Teheran Conferences, in which their unity of purpose was strengthened. In those historic meetings, the desire of the peoples of all countries, great or small, for collaboration and active participation on the part of their Governments in the sacred task of ridding the world of tyranny, slavery, oppression, and racial and religious intolerance, found expression; and this World Conference is profoundly convinced that with the coming of peace the freedom-loving peoples over all the earth will give their support and countenance only to those Governments that will co-operate in framing and maintaining the Charter.

21. This World Conference, indeed, considers it to be the duty of the Governments of the United Nations to deny recognition to States whose political and economic systems are opposed to the principles embodied in the Declarations made at the Atlantic meeting and the Conferences of Moscow and Teheran. The struggle for the uprooting of militarism and Fascism, which has involved the working people in uncountable sacrifices, is an integral part of their struggle for a stable and lasting peace, and of their fight to remove the last vestiges of militarism and Fascism,

and to exterminate all covert and overt "fifth column" influences in all countries.

22. This World Conference urges most strongly the speedy establishment of the Dumbarton Oaks plan for the constitution of a general Assembly of all peace-loving nations, with equal rights. Only when such an Assembly is in being can such questions as general disarmament, regulation of armaments, and other essentials of security be adequately dealt with.

23. Among these essentials this World Conference attaches supreme importance to removal of the economic causes of war. The Trade Union Movement cannot forget that one of the basic causes of war is the scramble for markets by monopolizing interests.

24. This World Conference therefore considers it to be one of the earliest obligations of the Assembly presently to be established to investigate and put a term to the activities of international cartels and monopolies which militate against the public interest under whatever guise they may function.

25. In the view of this World Conference, it is likewise necessary to bring to an end the system of colonies, dependencies and subject countries as spheres of economic exploitation, and to facilitate immediately the development of free Trade Unions in those countries. In the coming peace, the foundations must be laid with all possible speed, and in accordance with Article 3 of the Atlantic Charter, of a world order in which non-self-governing communities and nations can attain the status of free nations that will enable them to govern themselves and to develop their own institutions of free citizenship.

26. This World Conference is of opinion too that after the war, thorough-going remedies must be found, through international action, for the wrongs inflicted on the Jewish people. Their protection against oppression, discrimination and spoliation in any country must be the responsibility of the new International Authority. The Jewish people must be enabled to continue the rebuilding of Palestine as their National Home, so successfully begun by immigration, agricultural resettlement and industrial development; respecting the legitimate interests of other national groups and giving equality of rights and opportunities to all its inhabitants.

27. This World Conference has taken note of the fact that the plan of world organization outlined at Dumbarton Oaks includes the setting-up of a Security Council vested with power to maintain peace; that it is proposed to appoint permanent representatives of Ministerial status and experience at the headquarters of the International Organization; and that a Military Staff Committee is also to be established composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the States with permanent members, to advise and assist the

Security Council on all questions relating to its military requirements and for the strategic direction of armed forces placed at its disposal. This World Conference welcomes this as evidence of the determination of the three Allied Governments to enforce peace and maintain security.

28. This World Conference is especially hopeful that the proposal in the Dumbarton Oaks plan to set up an Economic and Social Council to make recommendations on international economic, social and other humanitarian problems, will be implemented as speedily as possible. The Trade Union Movement has a particular obligation to assist the development of this organ of the new international body, and demands representation in all its stages.

29. This World Conference urges the use of this instrument for the initiation of great schemes of international economic reconstruction, embodying the principles of public control and administration, and applying them particularly to the great river systems in which the interests of many nations are inextricably involved.

30. Finally, this World Conference, having regard to the constitution, aims and functions of the new World Organization considers it to be of vital importance that the Trade Union Movement shall be closely and continuously connected with its activities, and especially with the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. On behalf of the Trade Union Movement, this World Conference therefore urges that provision shall be made for effective Trade Union representation in the Assembly of the International Organization and that qualified and responsible representatives of the Trade Union Movement shall be associated with both the Security Council and the Social and Economic Council.

31. This World Conference, in furtherance of this objective, resolves to seek from the three Allied Governments an undertaking that accredited representatives of the Trade Union Movement will be received into their councils at the forthcoming San Francisco Conference in an advisory and consultative capacity.

32. This World Conference recalls the Declaration made by the Deputy Prime Minister of Great Britain, in his address to the delegations here assembled, that the great machinery of consultation built up by the Trade Unions through many years has been a factor of vital importance in the winning of the war. This World Conference feels that such recognition of the assistance and advice made available by the Trade Union Movement in every phase of war activity, confirmed by similar statements from other Allied statesmen, warrants the expectation that this collaboration will continue as that United Nations turn to the task of carrying through the great change-over from war to peace,

and set their hands to the rebuilding of a world in ruins, and the renovation and renewal of the life of all mankind in freedom and security.

33. It is the view of the Trade Union Movements of those members of the United Nations which are at war with Japan that the principles outlined above, as applying to the peace settlement to be imposed on Germany, are equally applicable to Japan, and, in particular, that the Mikado shall not be allowed to escape his responsibility for the acts of Japanese militarism, that the Japanese Empire shall be replaced by a democratic republic and that the terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be rigidly applied in regard to those territories which Japan has seized in the course of her campaigns of aggression.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION AND IMMEDIATE TRADE UNION DEMANDS

1. Recent momentous events at both the Eastern and Western battlefronts have brought feelings of pride and joy at the great achievements of Allied land, sea and air power which has secured the liberation of many of those countries whose populations have so long been the direct victims of Nazi occupation and persecution.

2. The victorious advance of the armies of the United Nations has revealed to the world the scale of exploitation and devastation to which they have been subjected by the enemy. Without exception they have been stripped of their rolling stock, food supplies and other goods, accompanied by the wholesale deportation of skilled manpower.

3. Complete disruption of the economic and social life of the liberated countries necessitates the provision of immediate relief. Whilst we welcome the work already done by UNRRA in this direction, that organisation, because of the lack of adequate supplies and its narrowly restricted powers, has been unable to cater fully for the absolutely essential needs of the liberated peoples.

4. This World Trade Union Conference, therefore calls upon the Governments of the United Nations to do all within their power to provide relief on an increasing scale to the liberated countries and to those sections of populations of other countries which have been direct victims of Nazi persecution. UNRRA, which should operate in consultation with appropriate bona fide Trade Unions, should be endowed with more effective powers than it has at present in order to expedite relief where it is most urgently needed. We fully support the resolution adopted by UNRRA "that at no time shall relief and rehabilitation supplies be used as a political weapon, and no discrimination shall be made in the distribution of relief supplies because of race, creed or political belief."

5. Effective measures will also be necessary to ensure the planned repatriation of the populations of the liberated countries, numbering tens of millions, who have been deported or exiled on account of their trade union or anti-Fascist activities or for the purpose of supplementing Germany's man-power. The governments concerned should make adequate provision for their maintenance and reinstatement in industry.

6. In all countries, including Colonial territories, it is essential that the change-over from war to peace production is planned in such a way as to provide for the distribution in industry of the millions of demobilized servicemen, repatriated prisoners of war and workers forcibly driven into Germany.

7. This Conference demands that all governments establish an adequate measure of public control and direction with the participation of trade unions, to carry into effect this process of industrial reconversion. Sufficient control must also be exercised over prices so as to avoid inflation and a speculative profit boom such as occurred at the end of the last war.

8. Governments will have a special responsibility to all who spared neither their strength nor their lives in the struggle to secure victory over Fascism. Free medical aid and adequate sickness benefits should be granted to disabled servicemen and their dependents for the whole period of their disablement as well as free training to requalify them for industrial employment. Those who have been permanently disabled should be granted life benefits ensuring a normal life for them and their families.

9. The problems of permanent economic reconstruction must be faced in the same spirit as those of the transition period. The working classes have made untold sacrifices in the cause of human freedom during the present war. A post-war world must be created which will be worthy of all who have fought and toiled to save democracy and civilization from destruction.

10. In that world working people everywhere desire and are entitled to live in peace and security, without fear of unemployment and penury, and under conditions in keeping with their dignity as human beings. This World Trade Union Conference, therefore, asserts their right to be free of all forms of economic servitude and to earn by their labor an income adequate for their needs and requirements and commensurate with their skill and effort.

11. Governments must accept unreservedly the full responsibility for ensuring that in their countries and dependencies there are suitable jobs at adequate rates of pay for all able-bodied men and women who require them. They must take all steps necessary permanently to implement this responsibility, including the planning in the public interest of large scale investments. They must pursue appropriate financial and fiscal policies to ensure that the purchasing power of the workers, who constitute the main body of consumers, rises steadily with increasing productivity.

12. Work for welfare—which will be our common objective when normal peace conditions return—will mean the establishment of high standards of housing and nutrition such as will provide the material basis for the health and happiness of every citizen. In the years immediately following the end of hostilities

the speediest reconstruction of the homes destroyed during the war and the development of housing construction on a scale sufficient to provide ample living accommodation for all people must be a paramount aim of Government policy. Similarly, there must be established sufficient control over the prices and distribution of food, clothing and other goods in wide consumers' demand to ensure that the needs of the people are met, and to this end there must be trade union and public participation in all such controls. Furthermore, encouragement should be given to the development of producers' and consumers' co-operatives to assist in this task.

13. This Conference further emphasises that increasing production fully justifies, and indeed demands, the extension of the leisure hours of working people. Accordingly, it demands the speedy and universal introduction of a maximum working week of forty hours without loss of pay. This demand is made without prejudice to the claim for a shorter working week by trade unions in countries where economic and industrial development makes this possible and desirable. Every worker should be guaranteed an annual holiday or vacation at full pay of at least two weeks' duration with appropriate arrangements for casual workers. All public holidays should be paid for.

14. Social security is another essential foundation stone of every society. However well national economics may be organised there will always be some men and women who are unable to work. It is therefore essential that a single and comprehensive system of State social insurance should be established in every country and financed mainly by contributions from Governments and employers. This system of social insurance must guarantee a normal existence for all working people whenever they are unable to secure this by their own labor, as a result of unemployment, temporary or permanent loss of the capacity for work, old age, industrial accident, sickness and the like. Provision should also be made for comprehensive medical and rehabilitation services free for all who need them. The health and safety of workpeople must be properly safeguarded by legislation which also provides for adequate supervision to secure its enforcement. Preventative measures must be undertaken by the government to diminish sickness and fatal accidents to a minimum. Governments should provide sanatoria and rest-homes for workers without charge. They should provide adequate grants paid periodically to families who have lost their bread-winners and to orphans until their coming of age. The welfare of children must be one of the primary concerns of all Governments and therefore protected by the payment of family allowances and by the provision of kindergartens, nurseries and ample child welfare facilities. Finally, this Conference emphatically demands that there should be Trade Union participation in the control and management of all such social insurance and social welfare schemes.

15. In considering the problems of post-war reconstruction this Conference is acutely aware that in many countries, and their dependencies, the control of industry by private monopolies has become a menace to industrial expansion, the democratic way of life and to national security. It therefore calls upon Governments to take action appropriate to the political and economic conditions prevailing in their country, to safeguard the public against monopoly exploitation. This may take the form of legislation to prevent the formation of monopoly, to control and regulate it where it exists, or to eliminate it completely by the transference of the industries in question to public ownership.

16. This Conference is conscious of the fact that many of the above objects and demands require for their realisation the establishment of public bodies for the planning, direction or control of economic life. It insists that in all such bodies adequate provision should be made for the participation of Trade Unions as the guardians of the interests of working people.

17. Whilst all these objectives and demands will be pursued wholeheartedly by the trade union movements in each nation according to its degree of social and economic development, this Conference recognises that their full realisation ultimately depends upon the establishment of effective international co-operation both in the political and economic fields. We consider that the unanimity reached at the Crimea Conference is a happy augury for the future of international co-operation. Co-operation between Governments, however, to be effective and lasting will need to be based upon intimate and friendly co-operation between the peoples of different countries. This Conference therefore asserts that a strong Trade Union Movement in every country with close fraternal co-operation between them is indispensable for economic and social progress throughout the world. It is concerned to ensure that Trade Unions can be freely established in every country, and where necessary it will seek to secure a recognition of that right by bringing to bear all the power at the disposal of the World Trade Union Movement.

18. The paramount need for international co-operation in economic affairs for the purpose of minimizing the devastating effects of general trade depressions is universally acknowledged. This Conference therefore calls upon all Governments to co-operate for the purpose of establishing an international monetary system and institutions of international economic co-ordination capable of promoting a steady expansion of foreign trade; of regulating international trade and tariffs; of reaching international agreement to regulate the conditions and prices of staple commodities entering into international trade; of making long-term loans for the economic and industrial development of colonial territories and backward countries, conditional upon the observance of internationally agreed working conditions; and of promoting the

orderly migration, under adequate safeguards for all concerned, of people from country to country.

19. In conclusion this World Trade Union Conference which demonstrates so effectively the unity of organised Labour throughout the world proclaims the following charter of basic Trade Union and workers' rights the recognition of which it is determined to secure in all countries and their dependencies.

- (a) Workpeople shall be free to organise themselves in Trade Unions and to engage freely in all normal Trade Union activities, including that of collective bargaining.
- (b) Workpeople shall be free to establish co-operatives and any other mutual aid organizations.
- (c) There shall be freedom of speech, press, assembly, religion and political association.
- (d) Every form of political, economic or social discrimination based on race, creed, color or sex shall be eliminated, and in this sense equal pay for equal work shall be established. In cases where young people are doing adult work they shall receive the adult rate of pay.
- (e) There shall be equality of educational and vocational opportunities for all people.
- (f) There shall be suitable employment available at adequate rates of pay for all requiring work.
- (g) There shall be adequate protection in all the circumstances of life where this is required to guarantee social and economic security to every citizen.

THE WORLD TRADE UNION CONFERENCE CALLS TO ALL PEOPLES

From the World Trade Union Conference, which has concluded its immediate tasks in London, we address this message to the people of all lands who are of one mind in their hope and desire that a new world shall arise from the devastation and ruin wrought by the war. The Second World War has involved all nations in the gravest crisis of human history. In their long and terrible struggle against the aggressor Powers the United Nations have fought for freedom and their own way of life. They have successfully withstood the most dangerous assault ever made upon the foundations of democracy and free citizenship. They have resisted the most determined attempt ever made to lead mankind back into servitude and to impose upon the free nations a political system, an economic order, and an ideology which, had they achieved their purpose, would have given domination over all free peoples into the hands of those who have claimed by their armed might to exercise the rule of a self-styled "superior race," or to fulfill a so-called "historic destiny."

Our World Trade Union Conference brought together from the ends of the earth accredited representatives of organized millions who steadfastly opposed this Fascist tyranny, and at great cost have broken the Fascist aggression. We came together in our World Conference from many lands. We represented all races, colors, and creeds. We spoke to one another in different languages. But we were united upon the objectives which we, as workers, share with all freedom-loving peoples. Our deliberations in the World Conference enable us to declare, with emphasis, and without reservations, that the Trade Union Movement of the world is resolved to work with all like-minded peoples to achieve a complete and uncompromising victory over the Fascist Powers that sought to encompass the destruction of freedom and democracy; to establish a stable and enduring peace; and to promote in the economic sphere the international collaboration which will permit the rich resources of the earth to be utilized for the benefit of all its peoples, providing full employment, rising standards of life, and social security to the men and women of all nations.

To achieve these ennobling aims and purposes, our World Conference pledged the organized millions we represent to support the heroic armed forces of the United Nations in the battles still

to be fought to secure full and final victory. The Soviet blow from the East, reinforced by the Anglo-American blow from the West, and the liberating armies of France, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria, must become the decisive and speedy offensive which wrests unconditional surrender from the German State and ends the war against Germany.

In the East, final victory over Japan is also assured by the countries that are at war against her. These countries will prosecute their offensive with the same vigor until unconditional surrender is wrested from her as well.

In furtherance of the inflexible purpose of the United Nations to bring the war against Fascism to a triumphant conclusion, we call upon the organized workers represented in our Conference to spare no effort to supply the needs of the armed forces, confident that in their loyalty to the principles of freedom and democracy which have sustained them in all forms of war service, they will continue to make every necessary sacrifice to win the final victory which will bring permanent peace.

To speed this day of victory our World Conference called for all necessary assistance required to raise and fully equip armed forces in the liberated countries, and particularly France and Italy, so that they too may have the means to participate fully in waging war. Our Conference called also upon the people of the countries at war with Japan to give maximum assistance in the form of arms and munitions to the heroic Chinese people in furtherance of their struggle against the Japanese invader. We call for the application of policies in liberated countries and territories which will mobilize the full support of their people in the war effort. These policies must include (a) the immediate establishment of the freedoms of speech, press, assembly, religion, political association, and the right to organize labor unions; (b) the formation of Governments which have the support of the people; and (c) the provision of foodstuffs, supplies and raw materials to meet the needs of the people and thus enable the full utilization of the manpower and productive facilities in these areas.

Our Conference was in unanimous agreement with the declared resolve of the three Allied Powers at the Crimea Conference to destroy German militarism and Nazism, and to take all necessary measures to bring all war criminals and those guilty of Nazi atrocities to justice and stern punishment; to disarm Germany and disband all her armed forces; to break up for all time the German General Staff; to eliminate or destroy all German military equipment; and to bring under Allied control all German industry that can be used for war purposes. Our Conference likewise affirmed its agreement with the decision of the Crimea Conference to set up machinery, and to secure full compensation from Germany for the damage it has caused to the Allied coun-

tries, with priority to those that have suffered most.

The Trade Union Movements of those nations at war with Japan affirmed their view that the foregoing principles must likewise be applied to Japan, and in particular that the Mikado must be held responsible for the acts of Japanese militarism, that the Japanese Empire shall be replaced by a democratic regime and that the Cairo Declaration shall be rigidly applied to restore the territories which Japan has seized in the course of her campaign of aggression.

Our World Conference placed on record its profound conviction that the freedom-loving peoples of the earth should give their support and countenance only to those Governments, political parties and national institutions, which are pledged to wage war against Fascism in all its forms, until it is rooted out of the life of all countries.

Our World Conference declared its view that it is the duty of the Governments of the United Nations whose solidarity in war and peace provides the guarantee that a new system of order and law will be established throughout the world, to deny recognition to States whose political and economic system, as in Franco-Spain and the Argentine, are opposed to the principles for which the United Nations have made such grievous sacrifices and sustained such heavy burdens.

Our World Conference unanimously endorsed the Dumbarton Oaks plan for an effective international organization to prevent aggression, maintain security and enforce peace. Only under such a plan can the sovereign rights and self-government of peoples who have seen their democratic institutions ruthlessly uprooted, be safeguarded.

Our World Conference wholeheartedly welcomed the declared purpose of the Allied Governments to give effect to the principles of the Atlantic Charter and jointly to assist the peoples in every liberated country to create the conditions in which stable and representative Government, resting upon the free consent of the people, can come into existence.

Our World Conference, taking account of the economic and social problems that will confront all the nations when the war is won, considered the measures that must be taken to avert a post-war economic crisis which would place the world's peace again in jeopardy. The Conference therefore adopted a constructive programme for world economic co-operation to secure the industrial development of the undeveloped countries, for full utilization of the material resources of every nation with an effective organization of human labor whereby economic production will be carried on at maximum capacity, and full employment and rising standards of living made possible in all the lands.

Our World Conference emphasized the special responsibility

of Governments to all the men and women in the armed forces who have spared neither their strength nor their lives in the struggle to achieve victory. The Conference called for the provision of free medical aid and adequate sickness benefits for disabled ex-servicemen and their dependents for the whole period of their disablement, as well as free training to qualify them for industrial re-employment; with life benefits for the permanently disabled which will ensure a normal life for them and their families.

Our World Conference emphatically expressed the view that it is necessary to bring to an end the system of Colonies, Dependencies and subject countries as spheres of economic exploitation, and to facilitate immediately the development of free Trade Unions in these countries; thereby laying the foundations upon which, in accordance with Article III of the Atlantic Charter, non-self-governing communities and nations can attain the status of free nations and be enabled to govern themselves and develop their own institutions of free citizenship.

Our World Conference was unanimous also in resolving to fight for the establishment and effective implementation in all the countries of the world, including the Colonial and semi-Colonial countries, of a system of labor legislation to protect the worker in all trades and occupations. Freedom of association, with the fundamental collective rights which the people are entitled to exercise, and the opportunity for the Trade Unions and workers' organizations to develop freely, and effectively participate in the shaping and the direction of the economic policies of their respective countries, can be secured only in this way.

Upon the all-important task of promoting the organic unity of the International Trade Union Movement our World Conference has taken decisive action. It unanimously resolved to create a World Trade Union Organization including all the Trade Unions of free countries on a basis of equality, regardless of race, creed or political faith, excluding none and relegating none to a secondary place. We are calling into existence, as speedily as practical steps can be taken, a powerful international organ which unites all, and which can speak with authority in support of our declared objectives. We established a World Trade Union Conference Committee of 45 members representing all groups of delegates, and with headquarters in Paris. This Committee will reconvene the World Conference in September, 1945, to adopt a Constitution and set up the permanent organization. Meanwhile, it will act as the spokesman of the Conference for the implementation of its decisions. Through it the International Trade Union Movement will make its claim to a share in determining all questions of the peace and post-war settlements, and for representation at the Peace Conferences and all international commissions and agencies concerned with the peace settlement in

all its phases, beginning with the San Francisco Conference in April.

Our World Conference made this claim in the conviction that the peoples of the United Nations have a right to be heard in the making of the peace. Our claim is founded upon the conviction of the Trade Unions especially, that they have a constructive contribution to make in the rebuilding of the world. By a continuation of the close collaboration and decisive action by which the Governments and peoples of the United Nations have brought victory within their reach, our World Conference believes the new and onerous responsibilities which the future will bring, can be adequately met, and all difficulties successfully overcome.

The World Trade Union Conference pays tribute to all those who have fallen in defense of the cause of liberty represented by the struggle against Fascism. It renders homage to the glorious armies of the United Nations, to their guerilla fighters, to their resistance movements, and to the members of their Civilian Defense.

Organised Labor has made its full contribution both in the field of the armed struggle and in that of production by creating and sustaining the gigantic forces which have already brought Fascism to its knees and will tomorrow destroy it completely and forever. Our historic Conference, meeting in the midst of the armed struggle still raging, is itself a demonstration of the unity of the working class and evidence of the moral victory of the United Nations over the evil forces of Fascism. Organised Labour, with so great a part in winning the war, cannot leave to others—however well intentioned they may be—the sole responsibility of making the peace. The peace will be a good peace—an enduring peace—a peace worthy of the sacrifices by which it has been won—only if it reflects the deep resolve of the free peoples, their interests, their desires, and their needs. We therefore send forth from our World Conference this appeal to all the workers of the world, and to all men and women of good will to consecrate to the building of a better world the service and sacrifice they have given to the winning of the war.



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Via RCA

THE CHAIRMAN UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL
 SECURITY=SANFRANCISCO=

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN VOTERS REPRESENTING WOMEN IN
 MANY COUNTRIES MEETING IN LONDON APRIL 1945 BEGS YOU TO PRESENT
 AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE THEIR PLEA FOR ADOPTION AN
 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ACCEPTABLE TO THE ALLIED NATIONS
 PRESENTED AT SANFRANCISCO SUBJECT=

ENDMENT AT ANY LATER TIME SUCH AN ORGANIZATION IS ESSENTIAL
 AT THIS CRITICAL JUNCTURE AND WOMEN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WOULD
 COMMIT THEMSELVES TO ITS SUPPORT KNOWING IT WOULD BE BASED UPON
 INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE WITH FULL EQUALITY
 FOR MEN AND WOMEN WITHOUT WHICH THERE COULD BE NO
 ENDURING PEACE WE REALIZE THAT SUCH A PEACE CAN BE REACHED
 IN NO OTHER WAY AND THAT IT IS THE HOPE OF THE WORLD=

MARGERY CORBET-ASHBY PRESIDENT.

BIRCH GROVE
 HAYWARDS HEATH
 SURREY ENGLAND



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Via RCA
 1945 MAY 7 AM 8 38

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF JOURNALISTS
 OF ALLIED OR FREE COUNTRIES TO WHICH AFFILIATED NATIONAL
 ORGANIZATION OF JOURNALISTS OF AUSTRALIA BRAZIL BELGIUM
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA FRANCE GREECE NETHERLANDS NORWAY POLAND UNITED
 KINGDOM USSR YUGOSLAVIA URGES UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE IN
 FRAMING PREAMBLE TO CHARTER TO=

EMBODY THEREIN DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM
 OF NEWS AND VIEWS AS SOLE BASIS ON WHICH PRESS CAN PROPERLY
 SERVE PEOPLES OF FREE DEMOCRATIC NATIONS AND PROMOTE

INTERNATIONAL AMITY-

NO OTHER WAY AND THAT IT IS THE HOPE OF THE WORLD=

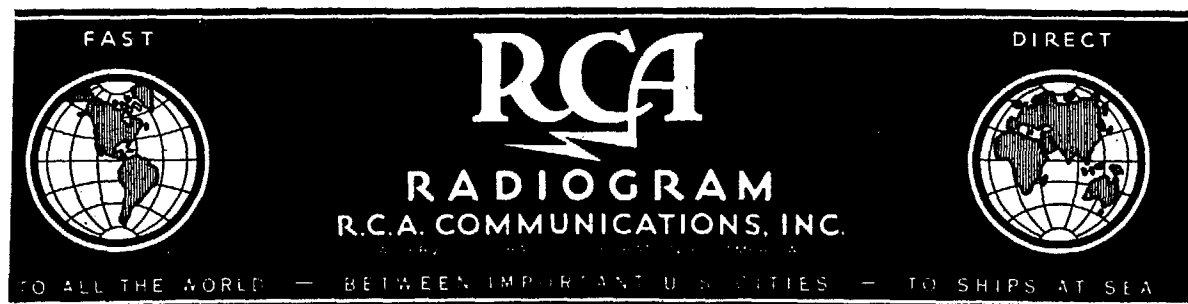
MARGERY CORBET-ASHBY PRESIDENT.

BIRCH GROVE
HAYWARDS HEATH
SUSSEX, ENGLAND

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Via RCA

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

SANFRANCISCO CALIF=

NORDIC PEACE UNION INCLUDING PEACE ORGANISATIONS IN SWEDEN
NORWAY DENMARK FINLAND WISHES EXPRESS TO CONFERENCE THEIR
WARMEST HOPES THAT CONFERENCE SUCCESS IN TAKING MEASURES
INDICATING NEW WAYS DEFINITELY LEADING AWAY FROM WAR VIOLENCE
OPPRESSION SECURING FUTURE FREEDOM TO ALL NATIONS PEACE TO
WHOLE WORLD=

JOHN AAHGREN E A LINDBLOM=

ophone: Garfield 4200

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EMBODY THEREIN DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM
OF NEWS AND VIEWS AS SOLE BASIS ON WHICH PRESS CAN PROPERLY
SERVE PEOPLES OF FREE DEMOCRATIC NATIONS AND PROMOTE
INTERNATIONAL AMITY=

SIGNED LEONARD A. BERRY SECRETARY IFJ.

Telephone: Garfield 4200

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CHINESE DELEGATION MAY 3 1945
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

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,

one: Garfield 4200

To secure prompt action on inquiries, this original RADIOGRAM should be presented at the office of R. C. A. COMMUNICATIONS, Inc. In telephone inquiries quote the number preceding the place of origin.

FAST



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DIRECT



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Via RCA

ITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

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DIC PEACE UNION INCLUDING PEACE ORGANISATIONS IN SWEDEN
WAY DENMARK FINLAND WISHES EXPRESS TO CONFERENCE THEIR
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ICATING NEW WAYS DEFINITELY LEADING AWAY FROM WAR VIOLENCE
RESSION SECURING FUTURE FREEDOM TO ALL NATIONS PEACE TO
LE WORLD=

JOHN AARGREN E A LINDBLOM=

one: Garfield 4200

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From 1150P-M-ED 27

CHINESE DELEGATION

MAY 3 1945

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

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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

MEMORANDUM

INTERPRETING AND TRANSLATING BUREAU

May 6, 1945

To: Executive Officers of Commissions, Working Secretaries
of Committees, and Officer of the Order of the Day

From: Guillermo A. Suro

Subject: Assignment of Interpreters

The following assignments of interpreters have been
made for meetings to be held on Monday, May 7, 1945:

Time	Body	Room (Veterans Building)	Interpreters
10:30 a.m.	Committee I/1	303	Mr. Confino Mr. Chevalier Mr. Hernández Mr. Prostov
10:30 a.m.	Committee II/2	223	Mr. Hediger Mr. Herbert Mr. Rohen y Gálvez Mr. Lifantieff-Lee
10:30 a.m.	Committee III/2	314	Mr. Mathieu Mr. Kaminker Mr. Seín Mr. Tatistcheff
3:00 p.m.	Committee III/3	223	Mr. Mathieu Mr. Kaminker Mr. Seín Mr. Tatistcheff
3:00 p.m.	Committee II/3	303	Mr. Hediger Mr. Confino Mr. Rohen y Gálvez Mr. Lifantieff-Lee
3:00 p.m.	Committee IV/1	314	Mr. Herbert Mr. Suro Mr. Chevalier Mr. Hernández Mrs. Hecker

It is the responsibility of the Working Secretaries to see
that Interpreters are supplied with the documents which they need
at the meetings.

77-6
May 4, 1945

Services to the Liaison Officers by the Cultural
Activities Office

Under the direction of Mr. Charles A. Thomson, Cultural Activities Officer, Mr. Charles J. Child and Mrs. Virginia Alexander of the Division of Cultural Cooperation in the United States Department of State, are available for consultation and assistance to delegates in planning visits to various educational and cultural institutions in and around San Francisco during the course of the Conference, as well as in other important cities for those who may wish to spend some time in this country after the close of the sessions.

The members of the staff of the Cultural Activities Office will have available catalogues listing the summer institutes and seminars at universities on international affairs, in various professional fields and in the languages and literatures of the many countries represented, for the use of those who may wish to attend such meetings as observers, or who may be willing to speak on topics in their professional fields to such groups. Information concerning the location of the headquarters offices of the various professional organizations in the United States, as well as their San Francisco members, may also be obtained in the Cultural Activities Office if any delegates or other representatives of foreign countries are interested in establishing professional contacts with persons in the United States in their respective fields.

United States Government Agencies

For those who may wish to observe government organization and administration, it is pointed out that San Francisco is the regional headquarters of the majority of Federal agencies operating outside of the National Capital. For example, regional or other field offices are maintained in this city by the Department of Labor; the Federal Security Agency; which includes the Social Security Board, the Unemployment Compensation Board, work with child welfare and health, and related activities; the National Housing Administration, which is concerned through the War Housing Agency with emergency housing projects; the United States Public Health Service, the Department of Agriculture with its experimental stations, its extension services and related activities.

Since public education in the United States is the primary responsibility of the State governments, California also offers the opportunity to observe the organization and administration of this important service in a typical one of the forty-eight states.

The many officials of all agencies in the San Francisco area would welcome the opportunity to conduct small groups of persons through the various agencies, and discuss with them problems of mutual interest. The staff of the Cultural Activities Office will be glad to supply necessary information and to put the delegates in touch with the appropriate persons in these agencies.

Post-Conference Trips

For those who may plan to spend some time in the United States after the close of the Conference, the members of the staff of the Cultural Activities Office will be available for consultation on planning suitable itineraries to include the points of most interest to the individual members of the delegation. Many universities, professional organizations and other groups have indicated their own desire to have persons who plan to stay in this country visit their organizations. Requests for lecturers at seminars and summer sessions have been received and the cultural activities staff is prepared to discuss these opportunities with interested persons and to transmit information to the organizations in order that they may extend individual invitations to the visitors.

It should be emphasized that the service offered must be a personalized one and the liaison secretaries are the central point of contact between the members of the foreign delegations and the cultural activities staff. In some cases the liaison secretaries may wish to take the initiative in bringing to the attention of certain visitors opportunities that may be available from time to time. For this purpose, a bulletin of specific activities available will be issued from time to time and distributed to the liaison secretaries by the cultural activities office. On the other hand, the liaison secretaries may call on the cultural activities staff for specialized suggestions of interesting excursions or professional contacts in individual instances.

Long-Term Contacts

The cultural activities group at the Conference are officers of the Department related to its cultural cooperation

program, and it is assumed that the liaison secretaries are for the most part familiar with this long-range program of the Department.

In connection with the current work of the cultural activities office and the liaison secretaries, it is hoped that the long-range objectives of this program may be considered so that officials of the division who are here at the Conference in various capacities may establish personal contacts with persons at the Conference who will be concerned with the cultural program in their own countries. As illustrations of these contacts, all present ministers of education, administrators and professors will be vitally important in the exchange of persons work involving the granting of fellowships and scholarships in American universities for foreign students, and similar opportunities for American students abroad as well as in arrangements for exchange of professors, library consultants, artists and musicians, and technical experts of all types.

Visitors who are also government administrative officials in the ministries of public health, labor and social welfare, and similar agencies concerned with problems of economic development and social welfare are also of interest in connection with the program of exchange of government technicians carried on under the Interdepartmental Committee on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation. While the work of this Committee is now restricted to the other American republics, legislation is now pending which will make it possible to initiate these exchanges with other countries. Conversations with these officials may reveal to the representatives of the Cultural Activities Office what type of exchanges are of specific importance to certain countries.

Since the liaison secretaries will be in close contact with the members of the delegations and staffs it is believed that they will be in the best position to ascertain personal interests of the visitors that are not always indicated by the biographical data sheets, especially where such interests lie in the fields important in the future program of cultural interchange.

The Cultural Activities Office is located in Room 126, Veterans Memorial Building, Telephone extensions 336 and 337, on International 3300.

May 4, 1945

TO: All Officials of the International Secretariat
FROM: The Secretary General
SUBJECT: Personnel Utilization and Budgetary Control

Budgetary considerations together with the continued necessity for conservation of manpower require that immediate steps be taken to insure maximum utilization of Secretariat personnel and also to limit expenditures for other than personal services.

These measures shall include the following:

1. No additional personnel are to be added to the Secretariat either by recruitment or by detail from Washington or elsewhere without the approval of the Comptroller.

2. A survey committee is hereby established under the general direction of the Deputy Secretary General to determine by organizational units minimum manpower requirements and to advise the Personnel Officer and the Comptroller with regard thereto. All officials of the Secretariat are to cooperate fully with members of this committee during the course of the survey.

The committee will be composed of the following personnel:

J. Carney Howell, Chairman
Warren Kelchner, Adviser
Virginia Brittingham
Millard Kenestrick
Ruth Ray
John Russell

3. Purchases, contractual arrangements or other commitments are to be made only after prior approval of the Comptroller. Members of the Secretariat who incur unauthorized obligations may be held personally responsible therefor.

*Job done by Dr. Mumford,
Assistant Information Officer*

Misc.

A. INFORMATION PAPERS FOR UNLIMITED DISTRIBUTION

1. List of the United Nations
2. United Nations Population and Area
3. Chronology of United Nations Co-operation
4. United Nations and Allied Conferences and Meetings
5. Atlantic Charter

B. INFORMATION PAPERS FOR LIMITED DISTRIBUTION (as per instructions)

I. OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS AND PAPERS

21. UNRRA
22. ILO - Declaration of Philadelphia
23. The ILO at Work
24. United Nations Today and Tomorrow
25. United Nations: Peoples and Countries
26. A Start Towards Freedom from Want (The U N Food and Agriculture Conference)
27. Helping the People to help Themselves (The story of UNRRA)
28. Money and the Postwar World (The story of the Monetary Conference)
29. UNIO Services

II. OFFICIAL NATIONAL DOCUMENTS AND PAPERS

41. State Department - Dumbarton Oaks Proposals
42. State Department Bulletin
43. Treasury Department. Bretton Woods

III. UNOFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND PAPERS

61. The Covenant of the League of Nations (League of Nations Association)
62. The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals a Comparison with the League of Nations Covenant (League of Nations)
63. Essential Facts (League of Nations Association)
64. Official Documents issued during the two World Wars (Woodrow Wilson Foundation)
65. A Just and Durable Peace
66. Pattern for Peace.

27 April 1945

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

SECRETARIES GENERAL

	<u>Hotel</u>	<u>Extension</u>
Australia J. Keith WALLER	Sir Francis Drake	1122
Belgium Roland LEBEAU	Fairmont	606
Bolivia Mario ARAOZ-LEVY	St. Francis	1228
Brazil Henrique de Souza GOMES	St. Francis	851
Canada R. Gordon ROBERTSON	St. Francis	644
Chile Mario RODRIGUEZ	St. Francis	959
China Chi-Tsai Victor HOO	Mark Hopkins	Mez. A
Columbia José Joaquín GORI	St. Francis	960
Costa Rica Fabio Fournier JIMÉNEZ	St. Francis	457
Cuba Guy Pérez CISNEROS	St. Francis	951
Czechoslovakia Bohus BENEŠ	Fairmont	259
Dominican Republic Porfirio HERRERA-BAEZ	Sir Francis Drake	1410
Ecuador José Luis Anderson RIVADENEIRA	St. Francis	1175
Egypt Hassein ROUCHDY	St. Francis	572
El Salvador Carlos LEIVA	Sir Francis Drake	1421-2

	<u>Hotel</u>	<u>Extension</u>
Ethiopia Atto PETROS	St. Francis	478
France Jacques FOUQUES DUPARC Roger SEYDOUX (Deputy)	St. Francis	1267-8 1246 Office Suite P
Greece Alexis S. LIATIS	Sir Francis Drake	1221
Guatemala Julio BONILLA González	Sir Francis Drake	2006
Haiti Louis GARDERE	St. Francis	1112
Honduras Jorge Fidel DURÓN	Sir Francis Drake	1518
India Captain T. Edward BROWNSDON	Mark Hopkins	232 or 111
Iran F. NABIL	St. Francis	210
Iraq Darwish HAIDARI	St. Francis	354
Lebanon Angela JURDAK (Miss)	Mark Hopkins	615
Liberia Nathan BARNES	Mark Hopkins	417
Luxembourg Alphonse ALS	Mark Hopkins	523
Mexico Alfonso GARCIA ROBLES	St. Francis	759
Netherlands B. J. SLINGENBERG	Whitcomb	707
New Zealand Bruce R. TURNER	Sir Francis Drake	1810
Nicaragua Marcel JOVER	St. Francis	551
Norway Nils A. JORGENSEN	Fairmont	455-7-9

	<u>Hotel</u>	<u>Extension</u>
Panama Mario de DIEGO	Sir Francis Drake	628
Paraguay Cesar Romeo ACOSTA	St. Francis	518
Peru Emilio A. GODOY	St. Francis	739
Philippine Commonwealth Jose S. IMPERIAL Erasmio R. CRUZ (Exec. Sec.)	St. Francis	1143
Saudi Arabia (Shaikh) Ibrahim SULEIMAN	Fairmont	606
Syria Sarib ZEINEDDINE	Mark Hopkins	307
Turkey Süreyya ANDERIMAN	St. Francis	385
Union of South Africa Theodore HEWITSON	Fairmont	603
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Kirill Vasihevich NOVIKOV	St. Francis (or Walnut 9494)	1009
United Kingdom Nevile BUTLER	Mark Hopkins	1003
United States of America Durward V. SANDIFER	Fairmont	556
Uruguay Vicente Mora RODRIGUEZ	Sir Francis Drake	1018
Venezuela Adolfo NASS	St. Francis	1128-9
Yugoslavia Stojan GAVRILOVIC Teodor GJURGJEVIC (Deputy)	Fairmont	304

71112
April 27, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO ALL CONFERENCE PERSONNEL

It is requested that all Conference personnel observe the following procedure relating to hotel accommodations. Failure to conform may result in personnel having to assume financial responsibility for rooms.

1. No change in room assignment should be made without prior clearance with the Space and Registration Office, Room 406, Veteran's Building, extension 56. Provisions have been made for the orderly handling of adjustments and consideration will be given to all requests. Hotels housing personnel have been instructed on this date to make no change in room assignments unless such change has been authorized.

2. Personal obligations, such as telephone charges, cleaning, laundry, etc. should be settled promptly by the individual concerned at the time the bill is rendered.

Every effort is being made by hotels and civic authorities to meet the housing needs of the Conference. Personnel should make every effort to cooperate with the hotels in meeting these problems.

WILLIAM D. WRIGHT
Administrative Secretary
The United Nations Conference
On International Organization

April 27, 1945

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