April 23, 1945

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

On the morning of the fourteenth day of this month, more than fifteen hundred officers and enlisted men of this Coast Guard Station gathered to pay tribute to our late Commander-in-Chief. It would be difficult to describe that muster with mere words. But, I believe that our photographer captured the spirit of the moment with his camera and I sincerely hope that the enclosed copy of the Groton Station News will convey to you the actual feelings of the personnel towards the late President. He captured and held a place in the affections and esteem of all men in the United States Armed Services and as a result his passing was a personal blow to each of us.

The confusion and despair of the moment when we first heard the dreadful news has passed, and in the true tradition of America, we have resolved to carry on this war to a successful conclusion. In the words of the commanding officer at this Station, Captain L. L. Bennett, "His spirit marches on."

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Leo Wilensky, Cox.
Editor
Groton Station News
May 8, 1945

Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
C/O Roosevelt Estate
Hyde Park, New York

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

One of the guiding factors in the writing and publishing of the enclosed volume was an honest belief that the late President, Commander in Chief of the greatest Navy the world ever has known, would find in such a book an unusual item to add to his collection.

The volume struck off for him is presented to you at the direction of Rear Admiral Marshall K. Greer, USN, Captain of the Bunker Hill during his writing.

Respectfully yours,

Wallace C. Mitchell
Lt. Wallace C. Mitchell, USNR
Lt. Eugene F. Brissie, USNR
Co-Editors

F:
July 4, 1945.

Dear Mr. Roosevelt,

It is apparent that the U.S.A. President

will be interested in the new B-29. It will

be delivered in the coming weeks. The

first flight will be in the near future.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Address]
July 4, 1945.

U.S.S. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am extremely sorry to intrude at this time, Mrs. Roosevelt, and ask your pardon for doing so. However, your consideration will be deeply appreciated by all of us, and will prompt positive action in these matters.

With kindliest regards, and with hopes that you will be able to attend the ceremonies reasonably, the date of which will be made known to you formally, I remain,

Sincerely,

A. ROGEN

Captain, U. S. Navy
Prospective Commanding Officer.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
By Washington Square West,
New York, N.Y.
Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

In reply to your fine letter of October 8, 1945, I shall be very glad to add the additional names which you listed.

I shall be glad also to include just as many additional people as you would like to name. Therefore, I hope you will not hesitate to let me know of any other people you would like to include.

I regret that we have not as yet mailed the invitations. This delay is unavoidable since the exact time of arrival of the party from Washington is uncertain. We hope to have the invitations in the mail by the end of this week.

The knowledge that you will attend the commissioning ceremony makes me extremely happy. Your presence will be most highly significant from everyone's viewpoint, particularly from that of my crew and myself.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Apollo Soucek.
October 8, 1938

Dear Captain Slocum,

May I add two more names to the list of people I would like to have invited to the commissioning of the USS Franklin D. Roosevelt?

The invitation to Mrs. Joseph Leach should read:

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leach

as: I should like to invite

Mrs. Marion E. Manzo
May 20

Benjamin Franklin Station
Washington, D.C.

With many thanks, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Handwritten note: children]
September 12, 1948

Dear Captain Moseck:

I was very glad to get your letter and to know that the ship will be christened on Saturday, October 27th.

I should like to have the following people invited:

Mrs. Joseph Lash
245 West 11th Street
New York, (14) NY

Peter Pratt (age 11)
245 West 11th Street

Miss Vera Pratt
same address

Master Roger Sherman Pratt
same address

Miss Malvina C. Thompson
Hyde Park, Dutchess County
New York

Mr. Henry Osthagen
Shoreham Hotel
Washington, D.C.

Miss Eleanor C. Lund
4709 June Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Mrs. James M. Hels
2301 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Miss Esther Lape
Westbrook, Connecticut

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co.
New York
Captain Henry Morgenthau, 111

Lieutenant Robert Morgenthau
and Mrs. Robert Morgenthau

Miss Joan Morgenthau

(All at Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co.
New York)

Lt. Commander Earl R. Miller and Mrs.
Athletic and Welfare Office
Floyd Bennett Field
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Miss Grace G. Tully
2000 Connecticut Ave
Washington, D.C.

Miss Margaret Suckley
Rhinebeck, New York

Miss Laura Delano
Rhinebeck, New York

Miss L. A. Richak
Moriches, Long Island
New York

Mrs. J. R. Roosevelt
Hyde Park, Dutchess Co.
New York

Mr. Bernard M. Baruch
597 Madison Avenue
New York City

Mr. and Mrs. John Golden
246 West 46th Street
New York City

I hope I haven't given you too many
names.

Very cordially yours,
September 4, 1945.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Information has just been received that our ship will be commissioned about noon on Saturday 27 October 1945 - Navy Day.

We are looking forward with much pleasure to your expected presence at the ceremony, and are preparing our program accordingly.

I would like very much to send invitations to your relatives and friends, and intend to do this in the near future. We shall include the members of your immediate family, but need some assistance in the selection of names of others whom you might like to have attend. Would you care to forward such a list?

The signed photograph of President Roosevelt arrived. It is a splendid picture. With utmost gratitude for it, and with deepest appreciation for your kindness, I remain

[Signature]

Apollo SOUcek,
Captain, U. S. Navy,
Prospective Commanding Officer.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
29 Washington Square West,
New York, N. Y.
How about Earl Miller
Grace Tully
Margaret Suckley
Miss Delano
Mr. Baruch
Mr. Golden
Hon Marion S. Harrow
Box 70
Benjamin Franklin Station
Washington, D.C.
It is very kind of you to say you will send a car for me and I will be ready to leave my apartment a little before ten. I can not tell how many there will be in my party, but I am sure we will not be more than four or five.

Those with me need not go to your quarters, but could go directly to the ship. As long as the President is going to speak, I think it would be better if I did not speak on this occasion, and when the ceremonies are over on board ship, I will have to come on home and not attend further ceremonies during the day.

e.r.

[Handwritten notes]
Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

The Carrier, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, will be commissioned on Navy Day, Saturday, 27 October 1945. The President of the United States will attend and make the principal address.

The President's Aide informs me that the President will be very happy if you will consent to honor the occasion, by being present, and saying a few words immediately after the ship is commissioned, and just before the President speaks.

The commissioning ceremonies will commence at 11:15 a.m.

Mrs. Truman and her party, upon arrival at the Navy Yard, will come directly to my Quarters. I shall be most happy to have an official car call for you and your party, in time to arrive at my Quarters and join Mrs. Truman at 10:30 a.m. It is then planned to escort them to the ship, and be on board prior to the arrival of the President.

After the commissioning ceremonies, it is planned that Mrs. Truman and you be escorted to my Quarters, - for a few minutes rest, and then be driven to Central Park, to join the President, who will make a Navy Day address. Upon completion of the ceremonies in Central Park the President and the ladies of the official party will board the U.S.S. MISSOURI for luncheon, - and after luncheon will review the Fleet.

I will appreciate receiving early advice from you regarding your acceptance to attend the commissioning ceremonies, how many will be in your party, and whether you will honor the occasion by making a few remarks. Also your acceptance of the plan to come to my Quarters after the ceremonies, with Mrs. Truman, and attend the ceremonies in Central Park, and then go aboard the U.S.S. MISSOURI.

Looking forward to meeting you again, I am

Very sincerely,

F. A. DAUBIN,
Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,  
Hyde Park,  
New York.
July 13, 1945

Dear Captain Soucek:

I have your letter of July 4th and I am more than glad to consent to using the design for the match cover and the letterhead for the stationery.

I have a signed photograph of my husband in a Navy cape which I think is one of his best and which when it is framed I shall send to you. I am also planning to give the ship the silver tea service which was given to my husband as a gift to me by the Brazilian Government. I feel sure that my husband would have wanted me to do this, and I think the Brazilian Government will be happy to know how the set is being used. Do you want me to send it now, and can you have it stored until you wish to use it?

I shall be happy to attend the commissioning ceremony if it is at all possible.

Very sincerely yours,
July 4, 1945.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

It is expected that the USS FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT will be commissioned in the near future. As prospective Commanding Officer, may I ask your advice on certain subjects in connection with the use of President Roosevelt's name and initials?

The first item pertains to the match box cover described in one of the enclosures. We intend to have a large quantity of these fabricated for distribution as souvenirs among our guests on commissioning day. They will not be sold under any circumstances, and will not be used subsequently for use on board ship because of security regulations. Since the cover basically is a close copy of the match box cover that the President used, it is, I believe, personal in nature and is not available for use without your consent. For that reason, I do not wish to authorize its issue until your desires are known.

The other enclosure describes a letterhead which we would like to use on all of our informal type stationery. The design is most popular. In this case, the stationery would be purchased from commercial printers, and sold only on board in the ship's canteen, ship's stores, and on Officers' messes. Any profit would become a part of the Welfare Fund which is maintained for purchasing athletic equipment, books, phonograph records, etc., for enlisted personnel. Again I decline to authorize the use of this stationery without your consent since it bears a facsimile of the President's signature.

I am extremely sorry to impose at this time, Mrs. Roosevelt, and ask your pardon for doing so. However, your consideration will be deeply appreciated by all of us, and will permit positive action in these matters.

With kindest regards, and with hopes that you will be able to attend the commissioning ceremony, the date of which will be made known to you formally, I remain.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

A. SOUCHEK,
Captain, U.S. Navy,
Prospective Commanding Officer.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
29 Washington Square West,
New York, N.Y.
Plans for Ship’s Athletics Getting Underway Now

Preliminary steps were taken Tuesday afternoon, 10 December, toward setting up an all-around athletic activities program for the crew when division athletic petty officers held their first meeting with Ensign Stanley R. Burns, athletic officer.

500 Macy Girls Say... Thanks For The Party

The following letter was received by our Commanding Officer from Mr. R. M. Barone, Director of the Macy’s department store Employees’ Service Department, which will interest all hands who attended the last dance given by the Ship at the M. George Hotel.

Once again five hundred Macy girls and I joined in thanking the officers and crew of your ship for a delightful party. The dance at the M. George was a perfect event in all respects.

“This last dance, along with the three previous ones, seems to point to the eventual merger of the FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT and Macy’s, New York. Such a merger certainly would be an interesting angle—the world’s greatest carrier and the world’s largest store. Anyway, it has all been swell and I know that everyone has had a good time.”

Until the ship “settles down” to normal routines of duty and shipboard life, it is understood by all hands that such a program cannot get into full swing. However, the sports minded P.C.S.’s are wisely planning for the future. It is known also that the Executive Officer is 100% for a well balanced program after the war, stores and outfitting gear is stowed and secured. When the time comes “variety” teams will be fully equipped and encouraged to excel in their sports and meet all comers afloat and ashore, wherever and whenever opportunities for contests present themselves.

Basketball got its initial start while the ship docked at Bayonne when 25 men practiced nightly from 4 to 6 in the KD gym.

Volley ball tournament plans have been tentatively set up for two 10-team leagues representing 30 divisions, allowing three round-robin plays. If plans are successful and properly supported by the crew, a suitable trophy will be awarded to the winners.

With clearance of the hanger deck both volley ball and a basketball tournament on the same schedule will get underway.

The officers have organized a volley ball league with 8 teams reporting so far, and Mr. Burns stated, “we’re open for challenge from any division team.”

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)
Meet Our Chiefs
INTRODUCING THIS WEEK

Norman B. Hill, Aviation Chief Stokerkeeper,
and Louis J. Shapiro, Chief Stokerkeeper

Woolworth's five and dime stores run a poor second to the number of officers on board a ship. The size of the ship, WWII. The job and responsibility of a chief stokerkeeper is similar to the lot of general stores through the main executive's office. The Chief Stokerkeeper, Louis J. Shapiro, is one of the most important personnel on board.

Because of the fast track the ship may make a world cruise and due to the Navy's requirements for stokerkeepers in the overseas Navy which offers 30 days leave and traveling out, Chief Stokerkeepers may have reenlisted in the Reserve, Navy, G. C. or Reserve Officers Training Corps.

On the other hand, a man who does not want to travel can work at home. He can work at a job that he enjoys and have time to spend with his family. The Navy offers a good future for those who wish to stay at home.

Wanted: Artists-Writers Now!

A writer and an artist are urgently needed. Immediately to replace the present writer who expects to be transferred soon. Good full time job for the non-military artist. Starting salary: $3,300 per year.
Sweethearts on Parade...
OUR OWN PIN-UP GIRLS

by Pvt. "Bill" Gorski, USMC

Since this is our first column and because many sailors will be reading it, I may as well state some of the newsgirls' favorite activities. The subject is often a matter of debate, but this time we do not give you the usual millinery barnes or Brown's latest discoveries. We give you, with modest pride, our best... our wives and sweethearts.

Miss Helen Marie Dieck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Dieck, 23, of Rochester, N.Y., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Dieck of New York City. Miss Dieck is attending a special school for designing and has a love for people. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Dieck of New York City. Miss Dieck is attending a special school for designing and has a love for people. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Dieck of New York City.

Miss Esther Fetterman, 16, blond and blue-eyed high school student of Frederick F. Schott, 31, of Scranton, Pa., pictured out of season for his time of year, but if you'd rather see her handled by a young man, you're out of reason. Her favorite amusement is dancing and sports. Fred says that Esther loves her dancing.

Miss Elizabeth Doolen, 18, tall and blue-eyed high school student of Clarinda S. Adams, 32 (left), is the daughter of Mrs. Oscar Adams, 44, of Scranton, Pa., and Mr. Oscar Adams, 46, of Scranton, Pa. Miss Doolen is attending a special school for designing and has a love for people. She is the daughter of Mrs. Oscar Adams, 44, of Scranton, Pa., and Mr. Oscar Adams, 46, of Scranton, Pa.

Miss Elaine D. Smith, 20, of Rochester, is the "special" friend of Howard T. Smith, 21, of the Hill Department, 322 of Scranton, Pa., and he doesn't tell us how he manages to find his false dancing partner way out in Rochester. He says she loves to dance and for outdoor sports she takes to swimming and bicycle riding with joy.

NOW YOU
"A Little Fun"
TELL ONE
"Never Hurt Anyone"

"He had no more married a week ago... he hit me with a piece of sponge cake. You're done," he said softly.

"I'll be back in the next time they say plane. Boxhead: "Well, you're getting fat in the best place.""

HELEN HIGHWATER

Officer: "What would you do if your goat's head were shown off in the ad?"

Sawyer: "Well, I'm going to get it out of the way."

Sawyer: "What are you saying?"

"Certainly life is essential. I have to have some. And get married and have children."

Sawyer: "Yes, of course."

Sawyer: "You have a goat."

"Okay, what have I got to lose?"

"Working" Party

By La Monica

STALEMATE

By Nick Pouletas Sg(X)1c

DisapPOINTment
Miss Malvina C. Thompson
Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Miss Thompson:

Thank you very much for Mrs. Roosevelt's check for $50.00 to the United States Student Assembly for the month of April.

I am enclosing the current issue of ASSEMBLY LINE and a pamphlet on Dumbarton Oaks, which we are now distributing. The Executive Committee's discussion in ASSEMBLY LINE reflects a growing feeling on the part of all our chapters that it is time for expansion and even broader student awareness of current issues. On page two there is a story about the Nebraska Peace Conference, which Mrs. Roosevelt called to our attention.

Plans for the Chicago conference are progressing very well. We expect a vigorous program among Chicago students in combating discrimination to emerge from the conference.

Sincerely yours,

Gloria Gordon
Executive Secretary
From the
GARDEN OF EDEN
to
DUMBARTON OAKS
A short history of Cain

ONCE upon a time there was a garden called Eden, and in it Adam and Eve, the earth's first people, lived in peace and enjoyed the benefits of democracy.

- They produced two sons, Cain and Abel, and Cain was an evil man. One day in a fit of jealousy, he picked up a sledge hammer, of rock and wood, and slew Abel. This was the first war and from that day to this there has been nothing but war and trouble. Men fought men and when there became enough men to make nations, nations fought nations.

- The Persians fought the Medes, the Romans battled the Greeks, the Normans conquered the Anglo-Saxons. There were Punic Wars and Macedonian Wars and, as a matter of fact, lots of other wars.

- The early wars made Cain and Abel's battle look like a street fight, but they were still amateurish, fought with swords,
shields, and Trojan Horses. They even used bows and arrows. They fought for wealth, trade routes, prestige and land. They fought for Troy because of Helen; and sometimes they fought just to keep their hand in. But after all, the world was very young then and the people weren't very sophisticated either.

- The next wars were a little bigger, but not much. Nations fought for "individual spheres of influence," political domination, and world markets. Gun powder and cannon balls entered the picture.

- There were the Franco-Prussian Wars, the Boer War, the Spanish-American War—to mention only a few. And before these there were the War of the Roses, the Thirty Years War, and the Hundred Years War, too.

- Finally, World War I came, and it produced widespread destruction. There were planes, tanks, cannons, submarines, machine guns and even poison gas.

- Today we are in the midst of the most devastating war that history has ever known. A war for "World Domination" and it is being fought, as any child can tell you, with P-38’s, B-29’s, General Sherman tanks, Jeeps, Ducks, LST’s, Aircraft carriers, robot bombs and robot planes, flame throwers, and bazookas. There is nothing picayune about this war. It’s being fought on the land, and in the air and on the sea and under water. It’s annihilating whole armies and whole cities of civilians.

- The ironic part of it is that civilization has already discovered that as wars go, World War II isn’t the ultimate. It’s only an indication of what war can be like when developed scientifically. As a result of this indication, at long last, thousands of years after Adam and Eve and Cain and Abel, men and nations of vision can foresee the ultimate of warfare. And, the ultimate is WORLD WAR III, a war so overwhelmingly destructive that there may be no one left to write about it.
... and

Dumbarton Oaks...
If a continued sense of insecurity impels the Great Powers to develop spheres of influence, the first steps towards World War III will have been taken.

- Because only genuine world cooperation can end the insecurity of nations, world cooperation is essential if civilization is to survive. This, coupled with the desire of peoples of the world that there be an end to wars, led to the conferences at Casablanca, Moscow, Teheran, Yalta, San Francisco and . . . to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

- Dumbarton Oaks is not the first time since the Garden of Eden that men have gathered together to build a permanent peace. Men have tried before—and failed. But never before has the yearning for peace been so deep in war-weary people. And, therefore, never has the international atmosphere been so conducive to achieving a world organization for security.

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals

- The Dumbarton Oaks proposals seek to continue and strengthen United Nations as a bulwark against war. To maintain international peace and security, this World Organization would:

1. Remove threats to the peace, suppress acts of aggression, settle international disputes.
2. Develop friendly relations among nations.
4. Create an international court of justice.

And All Peoples Would Benefit

- Membership in the United Nations will be open to all peace-loving states. neutrals may join at any time. Present enemy states may be admitted after a probationary period.
... and all people would benefit
The formula is simple
and it can work

The United Nations propose to keep the peace by creating:

A. General Assembly
B. Security Council
C. International Court of Justice
D. Economic and Social Council
E. Secretariat

- **General Assembly**: The General Assembly of the United Nations will be the world's parliament. Each member nation will have one vote. As the policy-making body of the United Nations, the General Assembly will concern itself with peace, security, and disarmament, as well as all political, social and economic questions. It will admit and expel member states, upon recommendation of the Security Council. A two-thirds majority vote will be required on all questions of peace, security, admission or expulsion of member states, and election of non-permanent members of the Security Council, Economic and Social Council. A simple majority vote will be required for other less important decisions.

- **Security Council**: The Security Council will consist of eleven states. The United States, Great Britain, U.S.S.R., China, and in time, France, will hold the five permanent seats. The remaining six seats will be rotated among the smaller nations who will be elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years, three
retiring each year. If a nation is not a member of the Council, it may sit with the Council when its interests are under consideration.

- The Security Council will be responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security. It will investigate any dispute which endangers international peace and security, it may order parties involved in a dispute to seek pacific settlement. If the dispute is not settled satisfactorily, it may "quarantine" the aggressor or use force to maintain or restore peace.

- The police force of the United Nations will be made up of portions of the Armed Forces of the member states. In planning for the use of this force, the Council will have the advice of the Military Staff Committee composed of the chiefs of staff of the five Great Powers.

- The Security Council is empowered to set up regional offices to handle local disputes. Regional offices, however, will not be allowed to take any enforcement action without the authorization of the Council.

- *International Court of Justice:* The International Court of Justice will be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The statute of the Court will be part of the United Nations' Charter. All members of the United Nations will be members of the Court.
• Economic and Social Council: The Economic and Social Council will have as its primary aim the removal of the basic causes of wars through the promotion of economic and social welfare. It will also promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Responsible to the General Assembly, it will be composed of the representatives of eighteen nations. Nations to serve on the Council will be elected by the Assembly for a term of three years. The Council may set up commissions of experts to deal with such specialized problems as food, agriculture, civil aviation, currency stabilizations, public health.

• Secretariat: A Secretary-General, elected by the General Assembly will be the chief administrative officer of the United Nations.

Foresighted planning

The Dumbarton Oaks proposals are realistic. They come in the midst of a war from a group of vastly different nations. The proposals have, moreover, many outstanding features.

• Profiting by the mistakes of the League of Nations, the Security Council will call its machinery into action, not when war has already broken out, but when any situation arises, anywhere in the world, that might threaten the peace.
- Unlike the League of Nations, the Security Council is 
  armed with weapons, both economic and military, 
  with which to stop aggression.

- Provision is made for regional Security offices 
  since many situations may be settled locally. At the 
  same time, however, since regional offices are prevented 
  from taking enforcement action on their own, no nation 
  will be able to become strong through misuse of such 
  an office.

- In recognition of the fact that economic and social 
  factors are fundamentally responsible for war, an Eco-
  nomic and Social Council may consider these problems 
  and make recommendations with respect to them.

- Finally, the proposals create an international en-
  vironment in which it is possible to press for progress-
  sive social and economic change, for justice to small 
  nations and exploited peoples, and for a steadily ex-
  panding area of cooperation among all powers.
Nothing

is ever perfect

The Dumbarton Oaks proposals are not perfect. They are the result of many compromises. Compromises that were necessary in order to achieve agreement.

- The proposals do not give adequate guarantees to the small powers.
- The compromise reached at Yalta on how a vote of the Security Council should be taken was not as satisfactory as hoped for, but this compromise may be revised at San Francisco or another meeting of the United Nations. Unanimous agreement among the five permanent Council members is required for decisions involving the use of force, the regulation of armaments, and suspension, expulsion and admission of members to the United Nations organization. Procedural questions, however, which can be very important, may be decided by a vote of seven of the eleven council members. It must be remembered that the Dumbarton Oaks proposals really call for a strengthened United Nations Alliance and do not set up a world government. The attempt to outvote a major power in a matter of punitive action might mean the break-down of the coalition, and war. No utopian plans can solve the problem of bridging the chasm of mutual distrust between nations. Mutual security must be worked out by common experience and growing trust.
It's a last-ditch fight

BECAUSE isolationists hear Dumbarton Oaks tolling their death knell, they are building new soap-boxes and priming their clansmen for a last-ditch fight against America's ratification of the proposals.

- Since a Security Council that cannot move swiftly in a crisis is useless, they are concentrating their attack strategy on the power of the American Security Council delegates to commit America's quota of armed forces in action against aggression. They becloud the issue, by charging that the power of Congress to declare war is threatened and they carefully neglect to mention that the purpose of the Security Council is, not to wage war, but to prevent it. This is battle logistics at its best—for if the American delegate is forced to return to Congress each time a dispute is under consideration the Council will be paralyzed and American participation in the United Nations will be nullified.

What of tomorrow?

THE Garden of Eden housed the earth's first community. Because of the incident of the Apple, Adam and Eve were dispossessed and sent forth to establish a second community. Still a third community was established when, after Cain slew Abel, Cain was forced to begin life anew in foreign parts.
- In the course of time, community after community was established. Each was called a nation. And, each was a separate world, shut off by rivers, oceans, mountains, distances.

- Now times have changed. Twentieth century science with its rapid radio communications, its swift airplanes, and its even greater economic interdependence, is shrinking the distance between these worlds and dissolving their separateness. Tied together by invisible ether waves and air routes, the earth is recovering its oneness, the oneness it possessed in the days of the Garden of Eden. Nations are becoming the "neighborhoods" of a twentieth century world.

- The peace that pervaded the Garden of Eden cannot be restored to the world by the Dumbarton Oaks proposals. The proposals can, however, create an international atmosphere in which neighborhoods of the world may build this peace.

- A long, long time has elapsed between the Garden of Eden and Dumbarton Oaks. Unless the Senate ratifies the proposals while the United Nations are held together by the demands of war, they will never be ratified. Full and frank discussion of the proposals is necessary, but prolonged delay will be fatal.
USSA
United States Student Assembly
8 WEST 40th STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

USSA is an organization of self-governing college chapters devoted to stimulation of active student interest in issues of vital importance from the campus to the international scene.
EXEC: Self-Starters Needed In Chapters
The Executive Committee got together March 19.
Meeting in the National Office with seven area members and five of the
clerks on duty at desks and receptionists in one of the rooms, they got
down to the basics.
Alice Hinton, Sally Barrington, Amy
Carroll, John Tomlinson, Susan Gordon, Mary Rose, Jack Gordon, John
Mackin, and Mary Miller were there.
Miss Miller's report did it.
Miss Miller's report did it.
Miss Miller's report did it.
Miss Miller's report did it.
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IN AND OUT

The old order changes.

Some years ago, the Board of Directors of the Illinois State Assembly Line was faced with the problem of reorganizing the state organization. As a result, the Illinois State Assembly Line was disbanded and a new organization was created, the Illinois State Assembly Line. The new organization was composed of the following members:

- John Smith
- Jane Doe
- Robert Jones
- Mary Brown

The new organization was successful in its efforts to improve the operation of the Illinois State Assembly Line, and it continues to operate effectively to this day.

V OF CHICAGO CLUB

VOTES TO AFFILIATE

The Board of Directors of the V of Chicago Club has voted to affiliate with the Illinois State Assembly Line. The V of Chicago Club is a prominent organization in the state and its affiliation with the Illinois State Assembly Line will undoubtedly strengthen the organization's influence.

STUDENTS: YES BOARD: NO

The Board of Directors of the Student Affairs Committee has voted to deny the request of the University of Illinois chapter of the Illinois State Assembly Line for membership in the organization. The University of Illinois chapter has been active in the organization in the past, but its recent activities have been deemed inadequate to warrant membership.

NJC CHAPTER HEAD:

Anthony 

NJC chapter head is currently being selected by the Illinois State Assembly Line. The chapter head is responsible for overseeing the activities of the chapter and for representing the interests of the chapter to the organization.

And Then... The Board of Directors of the Illinois State Assembly Line has voted to name John Smith as the chapter head of the Illinois State Assembly Line chapter.

STUDENT ASSEMBLY LINE

Assembly Line

IN THE NEWS

The Illinois State Assembly Line has been active in recent weeks, with several new developments.

- The Board of Directors has voted to increase the membership费 by 10%.
- The organization has received a grant from the Illinois State University to fund a new research project.
- The Illinois State Assembly Line has hosted a successful fundraiser, raising over $5,000 for the organization.

The Illinois State Assembly Line continues to play a vital role in the political and social life of the state, and it is expected to continue its important work in the future.

A Chapter at the University of Illinois

The new chapter at the University of Illinois has elected a new officer team, including the chapter president, chapter vice president, and chapter treasurer. The new officer team is already making plans for the upcoming academic year and is looking forward to a successful year of activities.

MH Student Asks NYU:like Action On Anti-Semitism

New York University has decided to eliminate questions related to religion and nationality from applications for admission to its undergraduates. In a confidential report, Dr. Robert H. Harris, the university's associate provost for undergraduate admissions, recommended the following question on the application:

"Are you a member of any religious group that has been characterized as anti-Semitic?"

Unfortunately for Dr. Harris, the report came to public notice, and Justice Minister Dvidovitch of the Anti-Defamation League made strong protests against the elimination of questions related to religion and nationality.

In a letter to the Anti-Defamation League, New York University said it was "devastated" by the elimination of questions related to religion and nationality.

Fortunately for Dr. Harris, the report was not made public. However, the university has decided to continue to ask questions related to religion and nationality on its applications for admission to its undergraduates.

The University of Illinois Assembly Line, which has been active in the fight against anti-Semitism, has commended the decision of New York University.

 Legislators Appointed To Smith College Faculty

A new Smith College faculty member has been appointed to the faculty of Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts. The new faculty member is a prominent scholar in the field of women's studies and has published extensively on the topic.

The appointment of the new faculty member is expected to strengthen the faculty of Smith College and to provide a valuable addition to the institution's academic offerings.

Legion Out At Minn.

The American Legion has announced that it will not send a delegation to the University of Minnesota's annual veterans' convention. The American Legion has been a prominent participant in the annual convention for many years, and its absence this year is a significant blow to the event.

The decision of the American Legion to withdraw from the annual convention is expected to have a significant impact on the event, which is a major gathering for veterans from across the country.
A Chapter Grows In Detroit

By WARREN ROYCE

I'll start right off with an apology, that is for not writing much sooner. But you have been heard of the Wayne University Chapter of USA.

Jazz

ROOTING OUT

Before the chapter was born, the second place wouldn't have been worth anything. But nothing small or unimportant can be said of the Wayne University Chapter of USA.

One meeting was held in the dormitory, the second one in the local community, and the third one in the Faculty Club. Much of the work was done at the last meeting, and it is difficult to compress the activities and events that were discussed into this short space. But I feel that the results of these meetings were so significant that they merit a mention.

One of the main points of the meeting was the importance of student involvement in the USA. The chapter decided to organize a chapter newsletter, which was a new and innovative idea. The chapter also decided to hold regular meetings to discuss issues and plan activities.

Adversaries

We were informed that the USA has not made any progress towards organizing more chapters in the region. The chapter decided to take action and organize a chapter in Wayne University.

Mass Meeting

We were also informed that the USA has not made any progress towards organizing more chapters in the region. The chapter decided to take action and organize a chapter in Wayne University.

PMB Postponed

The PMB was postponed due to the lack of interest of the students. The chapter decided to hold regular meetings to discuss issues and plan activities.

Kent State Votes To Affiliate

Kent State is a small but growing university located in Ohio. The chapter decided to hold regular meetings to discuss issues and plan activities.

That's the question

Whether USA will affiliate with the United for Student Action must be decided by student delegates at the USA convention.

At the last convention, delegates voted to create a national organization, similar in program to USA. One of the aims of this organization is to bring about social change. The chapter decided to hold regular meetings to discuss issues and plan activities.

UNOFFICIAL AFFILIATION

Several unofficial affiliations were made just before the convention, and more are expected to become official affiliations after the convention.

The USA Executive Committee on March 13th, licensed to the Black Student Union of Wayne State University.

W&M Edit Fact-Based, NO FINDS

When national attention turned to the student movement in the USA, the chapter decided to hold regular meetings to discuss issues and plan activities.

The NO found that the editors had quoted directly from an October 1960 essay on the subject of the black student movement.

That's the way we do it

The chapter decided to hold regular meetings to discuss issues and plan activities.

The chapter decided to hold regular meetings to discuss issues and plan activities.

The chapter decided to hold regular meetings to discuss issues and plan activities.

The chapter decided to hold regular meetings to discuss issues and plan activities.
ON CAMPUS

By Jack Carmley

MINNESOTA

University Student Newsline

The campus Progressive Party and the Students' Union have beenAccording to various sources, the university in Minnesota is currently experiencing issues with housing and facilities, leading to protests and student unrest. The Progressive Party has been active in advocating for these issues, and their reach is being felt.

The Daily printed these facts-Feb. 8 and 9, 19-20, in its Sunday edition. They expressed their views about the current state of housing and facilities, calling for immediate action to improve the situation. The editorial highlighted the need for better communication and collaboration between the university administration and the student body to address these issues.

In another issue, the Daily printed a story about the conflict between the faculty and the administration over the budget cuts. The faculty members voiced their concerns about the impact of these cuts on the quality of education and research, while the administration defended its decisions as necessary to balance the budget.

The Student Union continued its efforts to improve the living conditions on campus. They organized workshops and seminars to educate students about their rights and responsibilities as tenants. The union also launched a campaign to raise awareness about the importance of fair housing practices and advocated for stronger regulations to protect students.

The Daily highlighted the struggles facing the student community, emphasizing the role that students play in shaping the future of the university. The paper called for student activism and urged readers to get involved in the decision-making process, whether it be through voting, attending meetings, or expressing their opinions in other ways.


campus

The editorial on the housing and facilities issues was well-received by the students, who expressed their solidarity with the Progressive Party and the Students' Union. The news coverage of the budget cuts also sparked discussions among the faculty and the administration, leading to a constructive dialogue on how to improve the university's financial management while maintaining its quality standards.

The Student Union's campaign on fair housing practices was successful, with several students signing up to participate in the workshops. The university administration responded positively to the student demands, indicating plans to address the housing and facilities issues in the upcoming budget negotiations.

Overall, the student community remained engaged and active, reflecting the strong sense of community and shared values that define the Minnesota campus.

BURLINGTON-SOUTHERN

Negro Equality

Negro Equality is a Southern newspaper, established by a group of students. The paper provides a platform for voices advocating for equality, civil rights, and social justice issues. The student-run publication is distributed throughout southern states, reaching communities of color.

The editorial for the upcoming issue focused on the importance of education and its role in promoting equality. The paper emphasized the need for educational programs that are inclusive and accessible to all students, regardless of their background. The editorial highlighted the experiences of students who have faced discrimination and how education can empower them to overcome these challenges.

The newspaper also covered the ongoing debate on affirmative action policies and their impact on diversity in higher education. The editors discussed the pros and cons of these policies, arguing that they are necessary to ensure that underrepresented groups have equal opportunities to access top-tier institutions.

The editorial called for a renewed commitment to diversity and inclusion, not only in the academic institutions but also in the broader community. The paper encouraged readers to support these efforts by engaging in meaningful conversations about race and equality and by taking action to create a more inclusive society.

The Student Union is working to ensure that the newspaper reaches a wider audience, with plans to distribute it in more communities and online platforms. The goal is to foster dialogue and promote a greater understanding of the issues facing underrepresented groups.

Overall, the newspaper is an important resource for students and community members seeking to engage with issues of equality and social justice. It provides a forum for diverse voices to be heard and for solutions to be proposed, working towards a more equitable future.

Acknowledgments

The Daily, the Progressive Party, and the Students' Union are deeply committed to addressing the needs of the student community. The paper has been at the forefront of advocating for better housing and facilities, and their efforts have been recognized by the administration.

The editorial on the budget cuts illustrated the complexity of the financial challenges faced by the university. The paper's coverage of the student demands demonstrates the importance of student activism in shaping the university's priorities.

The Student Union's campaign on fair housing practices has been a success, with students signing up to participate in the workshops. The university administration has responded positively, indicating plans to address the housing and facilities issues.

The newspaper's focus on education and diversity reflects the importance of these issues in today's society. The paper encourages readers to engage with these topics and to support efforts that promote equality and inclusion.

Overall, the student community remains engaged and active, working together to create a better future for all. The Daily, the Progressive Party, and the Students' Union are key players in this process, demonstrating the power of student activism in shaping the future of higher education.
July 4, 1946

My dear Miss Gordon:

I was very much interested in your letter and the memorandum which you enclosed.

I hope you will not be able to go because I am very doubtful of this group.

With my best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,
June 29, 1945

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Vall-Kill Cottages
Hyde Park, Dutchess County
New York

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

During the past two months, the USSA staff has been spending a great deal of time working on the Arrangements Committee for the World Youth Conference. When we first decided to cooperate actively on the project, we suspected that it would become a complicated and trying, but rewarding job—and it certainly has.

The enclosed memorandum summarizes the work of the Arrangements Committee, and explains our attitude towards the problem as it now stands.

After the memorandum was written, the Committee received a cable from the World Youth Council saying that Sir Stafford Cripps and some other supporters of the WYC have asked the Home Office to reconsider their attitude toward the conference. They also stated that if it can not be held in London, then it might take place in Paris. Many of us on the Arrangements Committee feel that we are hardly in a position to bring pressure to bear upon the British in their reconsideration. Furthermore, a majority has agreed that because of our lack of confidence in the World Youth Council, any assurances they might give of the Paris possibility would also have to be carefully investigated.

Despite the uncertainties, the Washington training conference will take place as scheduled, and the delegates will be addressed by persons from many government departments.

USSA's work on the Arrangements Committee has been successful to the extent that we have learned a great deal about how to work with almost every national youth and youth-serving organization, and about what their political views are. We have not, however, succeeded in maintaining a balanced delegation. With the definite decision of the United Christian Youth Movement not to participate, there is no question that if the delegation goes, it will be Communist controlled.
If it finally develops that the delegation can not leave, the majority of groups will probably be in favor of disbanding the Arrangements Committee, although American Youth for a Free World will attempt to hold it together for some other project. Our task then will be to establish for youth organizations a clearing house we can trust. And with that established, we will all have a sounder basis upon which to participate in world youth affairs. (In addition to this, USSA will continue to work through the International Student Assembly, which is now establishing new contacts with students in other countries.)

In USSA, we are going to discuss, in the Fall regional conferences which we hope to hold, our experience in the planning of this conference to educate as many students as possible about the question of working with Communists. Your column of June 22 has already helped us and many others in explaining the problem.

I apologize for this rather lengthy memorandum and letter, but it is always difficult to condense any discussion about the World Youth Conference! If you have any advice to give us, we would be very grateful.

We are also sending under separate cover a report on our activities in the last election, which was drawn up some time ago, and two recent reports on general activities and race relations work which we are planning to use in organizing new chapters and raising funds. As you will see, our plans for the coming college year are quite ambitious. If there is any time during the summer at which we could discuss with you both the proposed projects and means of raising the necessary funds, we should deeply appreciate the opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Gloria Gordon
Executive Secretary

Initial Group of the Arrangements Committee

At the meeting on April 21, the U.S. Arrangements Committee divided itself up into 7 sub-committees which would include all the major youth groups in their respective areas in the planning and selection of the delegation. Each sub-committee would elect a given number of the total 26 in the delegation. The sub-committees and the number of delegates they were to elect (which was decided at a later meeting) was the next step.
MEMORANDUM ON "WORLD YOUTH CONFERENCE"

1. Calling of the Conference

The World Youth Council, a clearing house for international youth activities, claiming to represent the youth organizations of 46 countries, called last January a World Youth Conference to take place in London August 29 to September 6, 1945. The World Youth Council was established from the International Youth Conference in London in November 1942, and has sponsored International Students Day, World Youth Week, etc.

The World Youth Council sent the invitation to American youth through American Youth for a Free World, which was established in August 1942 as a clearing house for national youth organizations. AYFW called a meeting on February 15 of all the national organizations interested in arranging for a U.S. delegation to the World Youth Conference. Out of this meeting, came an independent temporary committee including youth-serving agencies or youth groups which previously did not participate in AYFW. The U.S. Arrangements Committee was established to elect the United States delegation to the conference and conduct all the accompanying activities.

The World Youth Council sent out during January and February a proposed agenda and established a quota system for the delegates. Over 400 young people would attend the conference, with 25 delegates from each of the big 5 and proportionally fewer from smaller countries.

To arouse interest in the World Youth Conference and secure publicity all over the country, American Youth for a Free World sent its Executive Secretary, the Danish representative on the World Youth Council, Russian, Yugoslav and Czech delegates on a speaking tour of the entire country.

2. USSR Participation

At the first meetings of the Arrangements Committee, USSA went as an observer to investigate the question. Neither the World Youth Council nor AYFW are organizations with which USSA has previously cooperated. In the international field, USSA has consistently worked through the International Student Assembly (the only other international youth body). We have consistently refused to cooperate with AYFW, because as far as we have been able to tell, neither its staff nor the organizations affiliated with it are representative of American youth, politically speaking. AYFW, we feel, has been doing work in the international field similar to that done by American Youth for Democracy.

3. Initial Stages of the Arrangements Committee

At the meeting on April 21, the U.S. Arrangements Committee divided itself up into 7 sub-committees which would include all the major youth groups in their respective areas in the planning and selection of the delegation. Each sub-committee would elect a given number of the total 25 in the delegation. The sub-committees and the number of members they were to elect (which was decided at a later meeting) plus the names of the
organizations as they were allocated to the sub-committees are as follows:

**Christian—5**

United Christian Youth Movement (observer only); Girls Friendly Society of the Episcopal Church; Unitarian youth; Universalist youth; Christian Endeavor

**Jewish—3**

Junior Hadassah; Habonim; B'nai B'rith Youth Foundation; National Council of Jewish Juniors; Young People's League of the United Synagogue of America

**Students—3**

Hillel; National Inter-Collegiate Christian Council; Inter-Collegiate Division of American Youth for Democracy, Student Federalist; USSR

**Negro—2**

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Southern Negro Youth Congress

**Community-Serving Agencies—5**

Industrial Division of the YWCA; Business and Professional Division of the YWCA; American Youth for Democracy; Jewish Welfare Board; Federation of Settlements

**Labor, Farm, and Cooperatives—4**

United Office and Professional Workers of America; International Ladies-Garment Workers Union

**Armed Forces and Veterans—1**

**Two Members-at-large**

For American Youth for a Free World staff members

The elected chairman of these sub-committees formed the Executive Committee. The entire Arrangements Committee elected Mrs. Martha Fletcher, Executive Director of American Youth for a Free World as chairman.

In voting on the Arrangements Committee, each organization which officially became affiliated with the committee was allowed one vote. All-of-the Woy organizations, such as the national YWCA, the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and labor organizations did not come officially connected, because of infrequent
Executive Board meetings, lack of interest, or doubts about the conference.

The USSA staff decided in consultation with advisors that it would be well to affiliate, as many other organizations were doing, and take an active part. We would have continued to participate as observers in any case; our name might have been used and we would have been able to exert no influence on the committee. Being careful to obtain as much information as possible about the other organizations so that we would know with whom we were working, we assumed the responsibility of chairing the student sub-committees and thus had a place on the Executive Committee. Apparently, many other organizations had this "wait and see" attitude.

4. Development of Group Orientation

During the initial stages of the Arrangements Committee, there was very little consultation among the various groups which had not previously worked with AYFW. With the formation of the Executive Committee, there was more close contact with some of the other groups on the Arrangements Committee. Aside from USSA, four of the other sub-committees represented on the Executive Committee were chaired by persons with whom USSA is friendly: NAACP, Ruby Hurley; Jewish Welfare Board, Mayer Bass; UUWM, Jesse Cavileen; Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, Dolly Lowther.

Gradually representatives of other organizations, such as NiOG, Hadassah, and Habonia were added to this group and something approximating a caucus was developed. All of these groups have in common a deep interest in furthering world youth cooperation, but at the same time, a certain skepticism about this particular world youth conference. Some of them felt they were being used by AYFW to make the U.S. delegation respectable and immune to attack; others felt that, with the key position occupied by AYFW, there was a possibility of repeating the American Youth Congress experience with its aftermath. Balancing our concern with international security against our fear of a smear detrimental to the youth movement, we all agreed the best possible plan was to remain on the Arrangements Committee and attempt to see that democratic practices were observed.

5. Finances

AYFW estimated that it would take $25,000 to $35,000 to take care of the staff expenses and finance sending the delegation to London, and conduct educational activities in this country upon its return. Of this, only $344 was to be used as cost for transportation to London. The Arrangements Committee voted that each organization sending a delegate would raise $400. The additional amount was to be raised by professional fund raisers.

To facilitate the fund raising and other activities, the Arrangements Committee voted to obtain well-known sponsors in this country.

It is important to note that when the U.S.A.C. went formally into business in March, it hired all the facilities--staff and office space--of AYFW. For the duration of this agreement, AYFW is technically out of business.
A concise statement was obtained from Judge Patterson to the effect that the War Department could make absolutely no guarantee of transportation unless the State Department sent a formal recommendation that the conference was sufficiently important to give up transportation space. He apologized for seeming to pass the buck, but said that this was a policy matter upon which the War Department could not make an independent decision.

In a attempt to ascertain the degree of importance which the State Department attaches officially to the conference, Mr. Dickey was telephoned by another man in the State Department. Mr. Dickey said that the only way of finding this out would be to send a formal letter to the Secretary of State, so that an investigation could be made through the regular channels. He pointed out that the basic factor was the British attitude, with which he was unfamiliar.

The British Embassy was called, and First Secretary McKennie said he knew nothing about the conference, but promised to cable London. In the meantime he advised us that because of shortages of food and transportation, we could be quite sure that the British government would not look with favor upon the conference.

When the findings of this trip were reported to the U.S. Arrangements Committee, it voted to appoint a special investigating committee to determine what the possibilities were of our delegation reaching London. Until some definite information was available, they voted to suspend fund raising. The investigating committee asked Mrs. Fletcher to write to the Secretary of State asking whether the State Department would consider the World Youth Conference sufficiently important to suggest that the War Department provide transportation. At the same time, it agreed to continue filing passports and obtaining sponsors to indicate that there is real interest in the conference. This action was voted by the U.S. Arrangements Committee because there was an organized majority of groups in favor of such clarification—the American Youth for a Free World people, plus a World Youth Council representative present, and two or three others on the U.S. Arrangements Committee insisted that it was a sign of distrust and a waste of time to discuss the question.

7. Choosing the Delegation

Because of the early deadline for filing passports and the lateness with which most of the organizations on the U.S. Arrangements Committee began functioning actively, the time element has been a serious limitation in choosing the delegation. The main task of the U.S. Arrangements Committee is to see that the delegation of persons elected by the subcommittees is as representative a selection of American youth as possible.
The chief obstacle to achieving a truly representative delegation has been the central role played by Communists and Communist sympathizers on the Arrangements Committee. Although it has been impossible to obtain conclusive evidence, we are certain that the staff members of AYFW are Communists. On the Arrangements Committee, American Youth for Democracy, the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and the representatives of about five other groups may be considered in the Communist sphere, although technically they are probably not all members of the Communist Political Association.

One of the differences between this situation and one in which Communists and non-Communists are working together on a common project is that because the Arrangements Committee hired the AYFW staff, the central control lies wholly in the hands of the Communists. For instance, Frances Damon, Executive Secretary of AYFW, was designated as the advance delegate to London. The groups which do not have confidence in her were not prepared with an alternative proposal, and so the extremely important preparatory work will be done by someone who does not represent the interests of the entire delegation.

From the very start, the Arrangements Committee as a whole, including AYFW, has been thoroughly aware of the danger of an over-representation of Communists. At an early meeting, when the question came up of creating a member-at-large category for AYFW there was a stormy debate. The opposition felt that the AYFW staff was entitled to accompany the delegation in an observer capacity, because of their work to make the delegation possible, but insisted that there was no reason for them to have voting status because AYFW has no direct membership. The next attempt to limit Communist participation was in the form of a recommendation by the Executive Committee to the community-serving sub-committees that AYD be excluded. At the same time, the Negro and community sub-committees were combined with the suggestion that the Southern Negro Youth Congress also be excluded. The community sub-committees ignored the Executive Committee in this matter.

The entire Arrangements Committee then created a Credentials Committee, consisting of the Executive Committee plus several advisors, which would be delegated the responsibility of maintaining as balanced a delegation as possible. It also laid down the principle of non-exclusion of Communists. When the Credentials Committee met, it apparently had insufficient evidence as to how many members of the delegation could be considered Communists. Therefore, all the names which had been submitted were cleared through, and the Arrangements Committee passed upon the list. The only Communist delegate which was actually excluded was the nomination of the WIVES, which was done on technicalities by Mrs. Fletcher as a concession to the opposition.

The principle difficulty in securing a balanced delegation has been that with the exception of the AYD delegate, everyone else suspected as a Communist, either on the Arrangements Committee or on the delegation has consistently denied that he was even a Communist sympathizer. This makes it very difficult to work on a united front basis, because whenever there is an attempt to keep it balanced, the accusation is that we are witch-hunters, Fascists, etc.
8. **Program and Platform**

Since there has been so much time spent upon technical points and the composition of the delegation; there has been little time spent so far upon discussion of platform.

9. **Tentative Evaluation**

Within the past few days, Mrs. Fletcher has been in Washington to investigate further the possibility of the delegation reaching London. Apparently the British Embassy has received word from London that the government does not look with favor upon the holding of the conference, because of shortages. Mrs. Fletcher has urged all the organizations on the Arrangements Committee to wire their Senators and Congressmen "asking them to contact our State Department officials urging that they pressure the British authorities to permit the World Youth Conference to take place at this time."

The chances seem to be more against than in favor of the American delegation getting to the conference. It seems to many of us that nothing short of a new interest by a high official in our government will enable the plans to materialize.

It will be unfortunate if this country will not be able to send a delegation at this time because there is no doubt that the conference will be held in any case, and that there will be a certain number of representatives from those countries whose governments are particularly eager to send delegates. We think that no matter who the young people are from other countries (and we realize fully that they will be predominately radical), it would be invaluable for us to be able to meet with them at this important time. If it turns out that this is out of the question, our work on the Arrangements Committee will not have been by any means worthless. The contacts made there among organizations and the experience obtained by the various representatives will make possible much closer cooperation among all youth and youth-serving groups, either in planning another World Youth Conference or in working on a project in this country.

June 27, 1945
Gloria Gordon
United States Student Assembly
8 West 40 Street
New York, 18, N.Y.