

FRANKL - FRAZ

years, his Government has approved the citation of awards to four or five of our Admirals in charge of the defence of the Netherlands West Indies.

With best wishes, in which my wife joins,

Sincerely yours,

*Lynn W. Franklin*

Enclosures:  
Wireless Bulletin  
Press Release  
Plans

*FRANKLIN*  
*This is looking fine*  
*This is looking fine*

THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
From Consul General Lynn W. Franklin,  
"Fall Hill", Fredericksburg, Va.  
RFD#1 August 29, 1946.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

Thank you for your letter to my wife of June 20, 1946, about the tribute of the Curacao Government to our beloved Late President.

During our present vacation, I have spent some time in the Department of State in connection with this matter. There are inclosed copies of a wireless bulletin and a press release.

Governor Kasteel of Curacao is to receive, I understand, the Order of Freedom with Silver Palms from our Government. He has proven himself to be a loyal friend, and an outstanding admirer of you and your husband. I know you will be happy to know that the above recognition has been approved.

During the last few

FORM 100000



# DEPARTMENT OF STATE WIRELESS BULLETIN



Prepared for and distributed to the Foreign Service by OIC's  
International Press and Publications Division

No. 197

August 17, 1946.

*Deane Lee Page 4*

Clayton Sworn in as Under Secretary.

STATE DEPT. William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, was sworn in today as Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs by Chief Justice Vinson. Acting Secretary of State Acheson was present.

The new post of Under Secretary was established by Congress recently in recognition of growing importance of economic functions by the Department in the foreign field.

Soviet Aid Asked on Mongolia Bid.

UNITED NATIONS. The Membership Committee of the United Nations Security Council yesterday decided to enlist the aid of the Soviet Government in obtaining necessary information from the Mongolian People's Republic regarding her application for United Nations membership.

United Nations Secretary General Lie was asked to request Russia to intercede, as only nation having diplomatic relations with Mongolia, since no reply to the committee's cables has been received from that country.

In the discussion on Albania, the committee agreed that most of the replies by the Albanian representative would give the Security Council sufficient data on which to act on the membership application. Several delegates however regarded the Albanian statements as vague or inconclusive. The committee deferred consideration on sections of the Albanian statement which concerned border incidents and alleged detention of Greek citizens in Albanian concentration camps.

India to Receive More United States Grain.

AGRICULTURE DEPT. Export of grains and grain products for direct human consumption totaling 1,057,000 long tons and including 234,000 tons for India is planned for September, the Agriculture Department announced today.

India tonnage represents the largest monthly shipment to a single country during the present world food crisis. It compares with 80,000 tons programmed for India in August and 69,000 in July. The increase is urgently needed in face of threatening food crisis during October and November as India's new rice crop will not become available until November. Department officials pointed out that even large quantity of grain from the United States may not be sufficient to maintain the present low ration in India, and that in any case additional supplies will be needed from other countries.

September total also includes 234,500 tons for UNRRA countries, 113,500 for United Kingdom and 78,000 for the British zone in Germany. Allocation for Britain is necessary to complete replacement of bread grains previously diverted from Britain to famine countries in accordance with agreement reached last April.

Control of World Oil Urged.

FOREIGN POLICY  
ON N.B.C.

Worldwide organization under United Nations to control development of world's oil resources and guard against international friction was urged by United States Government petroleum experts in nationwide broadcast tonight.

Speaking on NBC series "Our Foreign Policy" were John A. Loftus, chief of State Department's Petroleum Division, Charles B. Rayner, State Department advisor on petroleum policy, and Colonel G. H. Vogel, executive officer of Army-Navy Petroleum Board.

Participants pointed out that Anglo-American Oil Agreement was a start toward international oil cooperation, but emphasized that agreement provided only good statement of principles with no real authority. These principles should be extended to as many governments as are willing to accept them, they agreed, and should be implemented in such way as to assure orderly production and distribution of world's oil in future.

Reasons for great importance of oil in international affairs were outlined by speakers. Loftus explained that by very nature of oil industry, it is big business ... (Also) oil is of great strategic importance in machine age. It's important not only in wartime, but in peacetime, too. Oil is essential to modern industry, when you get situation like that, there's bound to be suspicion, intrigue, power politics."

Mr. Rayner added that another problem was "distribution of oil resources on earth's surface. Oil is concentrated in a few areas -- and they happen to be some of least populated, least industrialized regions in the world ... Nations that need oil tend to rush in to fill the vacuum."

Mr. Loftus emphasized oil "will continue to be a point of friction and conflict until nations can get together and work out some fair way of keeping disputes to minimum, and some orderly way of developing world's oil resources."

Vital interest of United States in promoting world oil agreement was underlined by Mr. Loftus, who stated that "it's safe to say that by twenty years from now, we shall have to import close to half the oil we consume -- unless some large new oil fields are discovered, and we can't count on that." Colonel Vogel agreed, asserting that "there's no doubt we shall have to import more and more oil as time goes on."

Turning to American oil policy, speakers discussed the danger that other nations may get the idea the United States Government is closely tied up with private oil interests. Mr. Loftus said "it's obviously a matter of our national interest to promote oil production in many parts of the world. And so we have tried to encourage American capital to help develop oil resources in both the new world and old. But at the same time, we are trying to live up to the liberal principles expressed in the Anglo-American Agreement -- that is, to make sure that governments and peoples of the oil countries get their share of the benefits."

"That's the only way we shall ever get the economic and political stability that is needed for development of the world's oil resources," Mr. Rayner added.

As to the United States Government's position on the question whether we had "vested interest" in preservation of existing government's in oil areas, Mr. Rayner stated that "existence of unified government in Arabia is important to our oil interests. But our policy is not to try to influence the nature of that government -- to do so would be unwarranted invasion of the rights of a sovereign state."

Giving an example of United States policy of discouraging development of oil monopolies, Mr. Loftus said recently "single American company sought concession from the government of Paraguay to explore and develop oil resources throughout that country. Our Government opposed such a nationwide monopoly. We asked the company to restrict its activities to a much smaller area, so as to leave room for competitive companies, American or otherwise, to come in. The company agreed to this, and also agreed to reduce the area progressively as its operations continued."

Regarding Russian oil policy in eastern Europe, speakers pointed out that Russia has great potential oil resources but that during the war the Russians had not been able to keep production high, especially in main oil producing area of Baku. Russia's need therefore was for immediate oil supplies. Mr. Rayner said that in Hungary the Red Army had taken over the oil fields because of dissatisfaction with the rate of production. The United States was trying to get the matter straightened out, and to get the fields returned to the American company owning them. In Rumania, Russia has removed some American equipment as war booty, and have been taking half of their Rumanian reparations in oil. The Russians have control of Anglo-American fields in their zone in Austria, where all Austrian oil is located. These fields were confiscated by Germans, and Russians claim some of them as reparations.

Mr. Loftus said "our interest in recovery of oil rights in Austria goes beyond the question of whether oil companies will operate there again. It's a question of ethics, and of Austrian independence. the Austrian legislature recently voted to nationalize the oil industry. We had no objection to that ... It was the Russians, oddly enough, who objected to nationalization, because they had already taken possession of the oil fields ... Our uniform policy is not to oppose nationalization, but to insist on fair compensation."

In describing the Anglo-American agreement as a first step toward worldwide agreement, Mr. Rayner said "it sets forth certain principles that our two nations agree to. They include non-discrimination -- the open-door policy -- in development of new oil resources; non-interference with each other's present concessions; and the principle that oil production must contribute to economic advancement -- the standard of living -- of people in oil-producing countries ...

"It establishes a forum in which representatives of two countries can examine their problems and recommend policies for approval by their government and action by private oil companies."

Mr. Rayner added that he expected agreement to be approved at the next session of Congress.

Mr. Loftus emphasized that "objectives of the Anglo-American oil agreement need to be implemented and strengthened on world-wide basis."

Taking up the question of what kind of organization would be necessary to put them into effect, Mr. Rayner said "some sort of world-wide committee or authority under United Nations might be the answer. It should represent consuming as well as producing nations. Its first duty would be to study international oil trade, and to be prepared to advise governments and oil companies on types of arrangements that are most beneficial to all parties."

Mr. Loftus added "it might review terms of oil concessions and contracts, and suggest revisions. It might serve as sort of appeals board or arbitral tribunal, where nations, and oil companies, too, that feel they have been subjected to discrimination could come to seek a hearing and perhaps an adjustment." He said that it was his personal view that "world oil organization, if and when formed, might be established directly under United Nations Economic and Social Council."

Mr. Rayner said in conclusion: "We believe that in the near future a general international policy should be developed for the oil industry. Monopolies should be discouraged, and the way should be opened for small oil companies as well as large ones to enter foreign field. The world's oil should be made available to all nations on equal terms, without discrimination, so there will be no more "have" and "have not" nations with respect to oil. And last but not least, there must be some assurance that all parties concerned in developing an oil field -- including the people of the country involved -- will get a fair share of the proceeds."

Ban on UNRRA Goods to China Continues.

UNRRA. Major General Lowell R. Rooks, acting director general of UNRRA, announced that embargo on shipment of UNRRA supplies to China, imposed July 10 because of clogged condition of Chinese ports, is still in effect.

Only food such as wheat, rice, flour, pulses and cereals were specifically exempted by the July order, and to this has been added small amounts of fertilizer, pesticides, fishing twine, sewing machines, needles and thread, on information that such items were vitally needed in China and would present no problem in distribution and use.

UNRRA's suspension of shipments coincided with passage by Congress and approval by the President on July 23 of the third deficiency appropriation act of Congress, which prohibited use of any funds for shipments of supplies to any receiving country until UNRRA director general had advised the State Department that the country in question had arranged for their prompt distribution.

Major General Rooks said he wanted "to emphasize that suspension of supply shipments, except for food and other items listed above, is designed to expedite clearance of clogged port facilities in China and to prevent further shipment of supplies until we are assured that arrangements have been made for their prompt distribution and use in accordance with UNRRA policy."

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Caracao Gift Honors Roosevelt.

STATE DEPT. The United States has accepted gift from territory of Curacao, Netherlands West Indies, of land, offices and residence for use of United States Consulate General there, State Department announced.

The building is to be dedicated as a memorial to United States armed forces who served in the Netherlands West Indies during the war and to late President Roosevelt. It will be called "Franklin Delano Roosevelt House."

When the United States forces were leaving Curacao in December 1945 Governor of Curacao Pieter Kasteel said in a letter that the people of Curacao wished "to express their gratitude by a gift that should be a memorial to the forces and at the same time, to their old commander-in-chief. These forces came to assist and to cooperate with us in defending those islands against possible attacks of the common enemy, and some of our American friends have offered their lives here in the fulfillment of this task, and remain here. They were inspired by a cause so ably led by the great man who was their president."

President Truman accepted the offer "as a memorial of perpetual friendship between the people of the Netherlands West Indies and the United States."

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Foreign Nurses to Train in the United States.

UNRRA. Over 100 graduate nurses from China, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland and Yugoslavia will come to New York City for specialized training under UNRRA program announced today. Another 40 nurses from Austria and Greece will receive similar training in England.

Under the plan, originally conceived by UNRRA Director General LaGuardia and endorsed by New York City officials, nurses will be housed, fed and given three months of experience in special services in New York City Department of Hospitals, followed by one month special course in methods of training.

Nurses will receive spending allowances, uniforms, essential clothing such as shoes, money to be spent for street clothing and funds for books and scientific equipment so desperately needed in their own countries.

First group of 10 Chinese nurses, to be followed by others, has already arrived in California and is enroute to New York, while 27 from Italy are expected to dock August 20 in New York, in the near future 19 nurses from Czechoslovakia, 20 from Yugoslavia and 20 from Poland will also arrive.

\* \* \*

Copra Agreement Signed With Netherlands Indies.

AGRICULTURE DEPT. United States has signed copra agreement with Netherlands Indies under which latter government has agreed to sell exportable surplus of copra from chief copra producing areas of islands to United States for one year beginning September 1, Agriculture Department announced yesterday.

Under this agreement Netherlands Indies estimated that minimum of 300,000 long tons of copra will be made available to world oil supply during next year.

Price of copra and conditions of agreement are similar to that signed with the Philippines August 8.

Under agreement Netherlands Government has agreed to use its best efforts to increase production, procurement and export of copra, and in return the United States has agreed to help obtain allocations and priorities for trade goods and needed equipment. United States will assist also in procuring technical personnel and supplies to help rehabilitate small boat building industry of the islands. Same transportation assistance which was important factor in rehabilitation of Philippine copra industry will be furnished also by the United States.

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MacArthur Urges Food Conservation.

FAMINE  
EMERGENCY  
COMMITTEE.

General Douglas MacArthur called upon American youth to continue its efforts in food production and conservation to help fight famine in many parts of the world.

President's Famine Emergency Committee issued General MacArthur's message with an outline of program set up by the Youth Food Conference held at the White House last month. This program urged American youth to organize youth food committees in every community and to aid in any way possible in increasing food production and conservation.

General MacArthur said "famine and its threats, inevitably curse of war's wake, today grip large sections of the earth's inhabitants. Amelioration of this widespread distress imposes responsibility for increased toil toward greater production and increased care toward greater conservation, both by those having food in abundance that they may have more to share and by those who are not so blessed." He expressed the hope that American youth would meet this challenge of peace as they met the challenge of war.

\* \* \*

Food Deliveries Total 4,500,000,000 Pounds.

AGRICULTURE DEPT. Food and agricultural products amounting to about 4,500,000,000 pounds were delivered by the Agriculture Department in June for domestic outlets and for foreign shipments, including UNRRA, Department announced today. Overall quantity exceeded May deliveries by approximately 2,500,000,000 pounds.

Deliveries for foreign shipments, other than for UNRRA, amounted to about 35 percent of June total, while 24 percent was delivered to UNRRA. Grain and grain products made up the largest deliveries of food and agricultural products in June both for UNRRA and other foreign shipments.

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(CONFIDENTIAL - FOR RELEASE 7:00 P.M., AUGUST 18.)

Foreign Students to Study in United States.

STATE DEPT. Total of 339 foreign students are scheduled to arrive in San Francisco in about a week to study in colleges and universities nationwide, State Department announced today. Students will arrive aboard SS Marine Lynx and Department delegation will be at the docks to welcome them.

The group includes 312 from India, 5 from Iran, 8 from Iraq and 14 from China.

Of Indian students 177 will be supported by fellowship grants from the Indian Government; 132 will be financed through private sources; 2 Indian nurses - wearers of Bronze Star for heroism -- will study on Mayo Clinic Fellowships, with only their transportation expenses being paid by the Department; and one Indian student will come on Department fellowship.

Indian Government expects to maintain approximately 2,000 government-supported students in American educational institutions within the next few years, in contrast to a small number of Indian students now in the United States.

Department also announced its representatives conferred with officials of over 100 American colleges and universities at Chicago from April 29 to May 2. Common problem was: "Shall we bring in foreign students?" It was overwhelmingly decided that as many foreign students as possible should be welcomed since these foreign students were taking graduate courses and would not come in such numbers as to interfere with largely undergraduate educational provisions for veterans. In some instances, colleges asked for more foreign students than the Department recommended and their quota was limited rather than extended.

(END CONFIDENTIAL - FOR RELEASE 7:00 P.M., AUGUST 18.)

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Pan American Airways to Fly Between United States and South Africa.

CIVIL  
AERONAUTICS  
BOARD.

United States Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday announced designation of Pan American Airways to fly an air route connecting United States with South Africa by way of Azores, Dakar, Monrovia, Accra and Leopoldville to Johannesburg and

Capetown.

Decision of the Board, which is the last of a series outlining air travel routes encircling the world and throughout Latin America, was approved by President Truman. The Azores route, with New York as United States terminal, provides for the first time direct air link between the United States and South Africa.

The board also amended an existing certificate of Pan American Airways authorizing airline to fly from Natal, in Brazil, to Johannesburg and Capetown by way of Ascension Island, midway between South America and South Africa in the south Atlantic.

The board explained that continuation of this wartime route had been based on considerations of national defense. It added that Ascension Island, a British possession, had been developed during the war at great expense by the United States and had proved its value as an alternate route to European, Mediterranean and Middle Eastern regions.

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LaFollette Defeat Analyzed.

EDITORIAL COMMENT. Defeat of Senator LaFollette in the Republican primary in Wisconsin was ascribed by many United States newspapers partly to his isolationist record. Nearly all editorials joined in lauding Senator LaFollette for his integrity, ability, political independence and progressivism on domestic issues during 21 years in the Senate.

New York Times: "... Chief element of his defeat was undoubtedly his isolationist record on which he chose to stand. It is an issue which has dogged his own and his father's footsteps through two great wars. It was an issue on which Judge McCarthy, ex-marine fresh from Pacific battlefields, framed his intensive attack. The Senator failed to answer or match it ...

"Yet not many hats will be thrown in the air to celebrate the Senator's defeat, despite his isolationism. There may be sober gratification that the trends in many states seem to show that isolation is dying cease, but among isolationist group Senator LaFollette was the best of the lot.

"No demagogue, an able and industrious Senator, he was unfortunate in inheriting his international position from his father, who was one of 'that little group of willful men' denounced by President Wilson in the first world war, without his father's fire but with his father's deep convictions, he remained consistent liberal on behalf of the underdog.

"His final work in the Senate ranks high in service to the nation, for he is the father of the reorganization act which should modernize our antiquated legislative procedure. His decision not to run as an Independent in November seems to show that he accepts his defeat without bitterness. Perhaps he too recognized it as the end of an era."

St. Louis Post Dispatch: "... Political currents in the Wisconsin primary were complex, but it may be inferred that what was formerly one of the most staunchly isolationist states of 48 has become at least tolerant of collective action to preserve peace ... More important in voting were facts that Senator LaFollette's Progressive Party had fallen apart, and that he lacked solid core of supporters in the Republican Party, to which he fled upon disintegration of his own ..."

New York Herald Tribune: "Passing of the LaFollette dynasty in Wisconsin ... is an occasion of mingled regret and grim satisfaction.

"Regret because Congress loses one of its ablest and most conscientious members, who inherited integrity and independence from his father ... Grim satisfaction ... particularly because LaFollette liberalism during war years was so strongly tinged with isolationism ...

"Like Senators Wheeler of Montana, and Shipstead of Minnesota, Senator LaFollette has learned that narrow isolationism no longer pays off at polls."

Washington Post: "Few men in the Senate - or in public life anywhere - have had higher reputation for ability and integrity ...

"Senator LaFollette's defeat would be easier for many of his admirers to take if it had been more closely tied to his record on foreign policy. Throughout critical years just prior to war he was one of the leading isolationists in the Senate ... But this was not basic issue in the Wisconsin primary. It was more of a fight between old guard party leadership and progressive wing for control of state organization."

St. Louis Globe Democrat: "His defeat cannot be ascribed entirely to his isolationist attitudes in the Senate, but they were contributory. And therein may be seen further proof of the collapse of isolationism in the middle west, following by only a few weeks its repudiation in Minnesota primary."

FOREIGN SERVICE NEWS DIGEST  
(FYI, not for publication)

WEEKLY OPINION  
SUMMARY BY FL.

(Weekly survey American public opinion on international topics prepared by Public Attitudes Branch, Department's Public Liaison Division.)

**CHINA** - Marshall-Stuart statement has evoked much gloomy comment, but no increased demand for abandonment of present policy. Many observers fear total U.S. diplomatic withdrawal would create vacuum into which Russian influence could move, consider China a "challenge to our best statesmanship." Others argue China is our responsibility because U.S. concessions at Yalta brought about China's present chaos. Gen. Marshall praised anew for his patient efforts.

Chiang's V-J Day anniversary declaration applauded by but few commentators who felt it should strengthen position of his government among non-totalitarian states and give new impetus to mediation work of Marshall. A steady current of criticism of Chiang and government has continued. Several editorialists impatiently advocate withdrawal of all U.S. support and military supplies until Kuomintang fulfills its promises. An equally small number urge more, rather than less, support for Chiang.

While most commentators approve presence in China of U.S. Marines, a speedy end of military "intervention" called for by many labor groups, veterans' organizations and individuals in letters to Department.

**PARIS CONFERENCE** -- Week's grist press and radio comment continued to view Conference in terms of struggle between Russia and West. Even general debate on Italian and Balkan treaties discussed primarily in these terms rather than as to content of treaties. Byrnes' strong reply to "abuse" heaped on U.S. generally treated as pointing up fundamental conflict at Paris. Support for U.S. position as stated by Byrnes remains firm.

Italian Premier's appearance and following discussion evoked sympathetic support for Italy. Most comment Italy's terms harder than those for Balkans, some alleging Russians are "protecting their own" while America and Britain renege on wartime promises to give Italy a break. Some influential commentators now say CEI's compromise on Trieste was unjust or unworkable and suggest new approach. Bulgaria's demands on Greece generally dismissed as brazen attempt former enemy to browbeat brave victim Nazi aggression.

Little comment on what Conference will finally produce but general views are usually gloomy.

**PALESTINE** -- Lively discussion follows reports President is considering modified federation proposal. Rumors that Jewish province may receive more autonomy and territory have encouraged observers to restate their support for federation principle. But "liberals" are outraged by halt on illegal immigration into Palestine and renew their denunciations of British policy.

Majority of American public is sympathetic to Jewish aspirations in Palestine and some commentators have joined Jewish leaders in particularly deploring further delay in admitting 100,000 Jewish refugees. But opinion polls show sympathy does not go so far as to include sending U.S. troops to Palestine to "help England keep order." A few commentators and editorials advocate U.S. acceptance of more refugees as proposed by Truman. Several scattered newspapers suggest UN take over Palestine problems.

Observers increasingly discuss Russian pressure on Britain in Near East and Russian support of Arab opposition to Palestine proposals.

**DARDANELLES** -- Observers predict another crisis between western powers and Russia as a result of blunt Russian proposal to Turkey for regulation of Dardanelles by Black Sea powers only, and for joint Russo-Turkish defense of the straits. While a few acknowledge valid Russian interest in the waterway, most deny that riparian states should possess monopoly. Skeptically eyeing establishment of Russian bases in "sovereign" Turkey, they insist that any revision of the Montreux Convention should be based upon the U.S. proposals. Several suggest internationalization as best solution.

FAO -- Plan for establishment of World Food Board aimed at preventing food shortages and surpluses has had mixed reception. Number of editors favor plan as step in direction of assuring all peoples the food they need. But almost an equal number (including Wall Street Journal and Journal of Commerce) very skeptical of any plan to create an "ever-normal granary." This group objects to further governmental interference in a "free market," and views FAO proposals as inconsistent with U.S. policies for promoting freer world trade.

DOMESTIC NEWS. Economic Stabilizer Steelman declares "this is no time for labor to demand wage increases without corresponding gains in production" or "for businessmen to charge all the traffic will bear;" urges "volume production" as national motto for next few months. Says healthy U.S. Merchant Marine must be developed by private enterprise rather than by Government. Argentine Ambassador lays wreaths on tombs of George Washington and Argentine National hero San Martin. Interstate Commerce Commissioner Claude R. Porter, 74, dies following cerebral hemorrhage.

Vandenberg leaving soon for Paris urges "same square deal for Russia which we ask of her;" says eastern Communism and western democracy should not differ in their desire for peace; terms U.S. offer to outlaw atomic bombs "greatest evidence of international goodwill in human history."

Interior Secretary Krug arrives safely in Alaska after being reported on missing plane.

Large parts of St. Louis flooded by nine to twelve inches of rain; two dead, 1,000 homeless, damage in millions.

U.S. to send India 224,000 tons of grain in September. \* Renovation of new UN quarters at Lake Success almost complete; two council chambers, four conference rooms ready August 26; elaborate news, radio and television aids installed.

CPA permits two cent hike on bottled beer sold over bar; price ceilings on used cars, white sidewall tires and electric fuses also upped.

Ex-Sen. Gillette back from Palestine says Arabs show no evidence of hostility toward Jews but anti-Semitism is increasing among soldiers; charges British are setting up permanent military establishments and that Trans-Jordan troops are being brought in "as mercenaries"

GOP charges administration is hiding true extent of war-contract scandals; promises "full story" if Republican Congress is elected. Hannegan pledges Democrats will "hold line against reaction;" attacks GOP "old-fashioned conservatism;" charges Republicans blocked postwar program which people wanted.

House Military Committee backs Army plan to double force in Alaska with airborne division of 21,000 men; say Alaska must be adequately armed to repel any possible invader.

Red Cross rushing 15 tons of supplies to quake-stricken Dominican Republic.

One hundred seventy-two billion cigarettes produced in half year new record.

Clayton sworn in as Under Secretary. \* Polish Envoy Longback from Poland to preside over Security Council.

Truman relaxes on Chesapeake cruise in warm, pleasant weather.

Yesterday's Baseball -- Red Sox 4 Yanks 1, Tigers 3 Chicago Sox 1, Phils 4 Dodgers 2, Reds 3 Cubs 2, Pirates 3 Browns 0.

\* Please see press item in publishable section of Bulletin.

**FOREIGN NEWS.** Stuttgart -- Nearly half million refugees from eastern Europe said by public welfare officials to have filtered illegally into U.S. zone since end of war.

Jerusalem -- General Post Office evacuated today after receipt of anonymous phone call warning building had been mined.

Calcutta -- Pitched battle between Moslems and Hindus. Casualties estimated at 250 killed and 1,600 injured. British and Indian troops clearing streets.

Tehran -- Russians reported without confirmation to have massed 15 to 25 divisions along Iranian frontier.

Haifa -- Thousands of Jews protest deportation of refugees to Cyprus.

Cyprus -- Work starts on second camp to increase to 10,000 accommodations for Jews seized trying to enter Palestine. More than 1,200 Jews already in camp.

Tokyo -- 115 mph typhoon damages Iwo Jima installations, heads for Japan.

Vatican City -- Pope receives delegation of U.S. agriculture experts.

Paris -- Mrs. Claude Pepper says Molotov expects Peace Conference to last long time but is optimistic about outcome; tells her he will urge postponement of UN Assembly until end of year.

Lisbon -- Eight U.S. warships led by carrier F.D. Roosevelt arrive on goodwill visit.

Seoul -- Seven Koreans killed in liberation day riots in southwest Korea. Seoul quiet.

Peking -- Government forces assault Communist-held villages around Peiping; all-out Communist attacks on Tatung in Shansi province reported.

Berlin -- McNamoy says German Communists and Social Unity Party seeking to establish Socialist state.

London -- Archbishop of Canterbury sails Monday for Canada, U.S.

Tokyo -- Government dissolves committee for investigating causes of war.

Mexico City -- Eisenhower receives Order of Aztec Eagle and Military Medal of Honor, leaves tomorrow for U.S.

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Austria and Iran Allowed to Present Views on Peace Treaties.

**PEACE CONFERENCE.** Conference winds up third week after voting to allow Austria and Iran to present views on peace treaties. Vote on Austria was 15 to 6, with Russia strongly objecting, supported by White Russia, Ukraine, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Vote on Iran was unanimous when Soviet proposal that Iran be given same right to be heard by Conference as was extended to Albania, Mexico, Cuba and Egypt was supported by China and the United States. In opposing Austrian request to be heard, Vishinsky denounced Austria as "accomplice" and "one of staunchest allies" of Germany. Ben Cohen of U.S. recalled that Moscow Declaration of 1943 recognized Austria as first victim of Nazism and said it should be treated as liberated country when war ended. Canada renewed appeal to Big Four to get together to see if "something couldn't be done to accelerate our deliberations." Conference adjourned until Monday morning.

Secretary Byrnes reported to have requested Lt. General Clay to come to Paris from Berlin for general discussion of German question. Discussion to be entirely outside scope of Peace Conference.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

AUGUST 15, 1946  
No. 571

Mr. Frederick Larkin, Chief of the Division of Foreign Buildings Operations of the Department of State, met with Mr. Ing. Grootte, Director of Public Works of Curacao, Netherlands West Indies, in The Hague last week and discussed the site, plans and specifications of the new residence and offices of the Consulate General at Curacao.

The Government of the Netherlands West Indies, on October 31, 1945, offered the United States a gift of land, offices and residence to be used by the American Consulate General at Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands West Indies. The site of land was selected by Mr. Larkin when he was in Curacao last spring and his office is now preparing plans and specifications for the buildings.

It is the desire of the Dutch people in the West Indies to have this gift serve in some small way as a memorial to the perpetual friendship between the Dutch and American people and is in appreciation for United States assistance during the war.

The Secretary of State accepted the offer of Governor Pieter Kasteel on December 4, 1945, and President Truman sent a special letter of acceptance and appreciation on April 13, 1946.

Following are the texts of letters from the Governor of Curacao to Consul General Lynn W. Franklin and from President Truman to the Governor of Curacao:

"October 31, 1945

"Dear Mr. Franklin:

"Now that the Forces of the American Army, Navy and Air are leaving the Territory of Curacao, the Staten of Curacao wish to express the feelings of our people towards the great Republic which has helped our Kingdom in general and this part of the Kingdom especially.

"These forces came to assist and to cooperate with us in defending these islands against possible attacks of the common enemy, and some of our American friends have offered their lives here in the fulfilment of this task, and remain here. They were inspired by the cause so ably led by the great man who was their President and whose descent from the ancestors of our own country made us feel especially close to him.

"These thoughts have moved the Staten of Curacao to express their gratitude by a gift that should be a memorial to the Forces and, at the same time, to their old Commander-in-Chief.

"The Staten of Curacao have asked me to initiate in a special budget a sum great enough to purchase a site and to build a house thereon that would bear the name 'President Franklin Delano Roosevelt House'. It is intended that the House and land upon which it is to be built, shall be transferred to the People of the United States of America, and that their Government should use it in its permanent Foreign Service as may seem fit to it.

"I am

"I am glad to transfer to you this offer of the Staten of Curacao, and I shall be happy to execute their wishes as soon as possible, as the Royal Netherlands Government agrees heartily with this project.

"I should be glad if you would kindly transmit this offer to your Government, and inform us whether or not your Government can accept it.

"I should also be glad if your Government might assist in the execution of this plan by sending detailed specifications of the building required and personnel to interpret them.

"I remain, dear Sir,

"Yours sincerely,

(Signed) "P. KASTEEL"

- - -

"April 13, 1946

"My dear Governor Kasteel:

"The Secretary of State has informed me of the receipt of a despatch from the American Consul General at Curacao reporting that it is the desire of the Netherlands West Indies Government to give to the United States of America a site and building for the use of the American Consulate at Curacao to be dedicated as a memorial to the armed forces of the United States who served in the Netherlands West Indies during the war.

"It is a great pleasure to accept the gift, in the name of the United States of America, as a memorial of perpetual friendship between the peoples of the Netherlands West Indies and the United States, and I wish to express to you the appreciation of my fellow-countrymen, as well as my own appreciation, of your Government's generous offer.

"I am, my dear Governor,

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) "HARRY S. TRUMAN"

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FOR THE PRESS

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

AUGUST 15, 1946  
No. 571

Mr. Frederick Larkin, Chief of the Division of Foreign Buildings Operations of the Department of State, met with Mr. Ing. Groot, Director of Public Works of Curacao, Netherlands West Indies, in The Hague last week and discussed the site, plans and specifications of the new residence and offices of the Consulate General at Curacao.

The Government of the Netherlands West Indies, on October 31, 1945, offered the United States a gift of land, offices and residence to be used by the American Consulate General at Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands West Indies. The site of land was selected by Mr. Larkin when he was in Curacao last spring and his office is now preparing plans and specifications for the buildings.

It is the desire of the Dutch people in the West Indies to have this gift serve in some small way as a memorial to the perpetual friendship between the Dutch and American people and is in appreciation for United States assistance during the war.

The Secretary of State accepted the offer of Governor Pieter Kasteel on December 4, 1945, and President Truman sent a special letter of acceptance and appreciation on April 13, 1946.

Following are the texts of letters from the Governor of Curacao to Consul General Lynn W. Franklin and from President Truman to the Governor of Curacao:

"October 31, 1945

"Dear Mr. Franklin:

"Now that the Forces of the American Army, Navy and Air are leaving the Territory of Curacao, the Staten of Curacao wish to express the feelings of our people towards the great Republic which has helped our Kingdom in general and this part of the Kingdom especially.

"These forces came to assist and to cooperate with us in defending these islands against possible attacks of the common enemy, and some of our American friends have offered their lives here in the fulfilment of this task, and remain here. They were inspired by the cause so ably led by the great man who was their President and whose descent from the ancestors of our own country made us feel especially close to him.

"These thoughts have moved the Staten of Curacao to express their gratitude by a gift that should be a memorial to the Forces and, at the same time, to their old Commander-in-Chief.

"The Staten of Curacao have asked me to initiate in a special budget a sum great enough to purchase a site and to build a house thereon that would bear the name 'President Franklin Delano Roosevelt House'. It is intended that the House and land upon which it is to be built, shall be transferred to the People of the United States of America, and that their Government should use it in its permanent Foreign Service as may seem fit to it.

"I am

offer of the Staten  
execute their wishes as  
Netherlands Government agrees  
by transmit this offer  
or not your Govern-  
might assist  
specifica-  
interpret them.

"I am glad to transfer to you this offer of the Staten of Curacao, and I shall be happy to execute their wishes as soon as possible, as the Royal Netherlands Government agrees heartily with this project.

"I should be glad if you would kindly transmit this offer to your Government, and inform us whether or not your Government can accept it.

"I should also be glad if your Government might assist in the execution of this plan by sending detailed specifications of the building required and personnel to interpret them.

"I remain, dear Sir,

"Yours sincerely,

(Signed) "P. KASTEEL"

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"April 13, 1946

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"I am, my dear Governor,

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) "HARRY S. TRUMAN"

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