

PSF: Subject File: United Nations

Box 188.

A Joint Declaration By

The United States of America

China

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

U.S.A.

U.K.

U.S.S.R.

China

3 Canada

1 Australia

16 New Zealand

21 South Africa

13 India

2 Belgium

Costa Rica

Cuba

Czechoslovakia

1 Dominican Republic

11 El Salvador

Egypt

Guatemala

Haiti

Honduras

14 Luxembourg

16 Netherlands

17 Nicaragua

18 Norway

19 Panama

20 Poland

21 Yugoslavia

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The Republic of Costa Rica
by *M. F. Fandi*
The Republic of Cuba
by *Amelio F. Concheo*
Czechoslovak Republic
by *V. S. Hrubec*
The Dominican Republic
by *J. M. S. M. S.*

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
by *J. P. P.*
The Kingdom of the Netherlands
signed on behalf of
the Govt of the Netherlands
by *Jan van der Stoep*
The Republic of Nicaragua
by *José De Bog*

The Republic of El Salvador
by *J. A. A.*
The Kingdom of Greece
by *Cimon G. Triantafyllidis*
The Republic of Guatemala
by *Enrique P. P.*

The Kingdom of Norway
by *M. M. M.*
The Republic of Panama
by *A. A. A.*
The Republic of Poland
by *Jacek Cichanowski*

La République d'Haïti
par *Fernand Denis*

The Union of South Africa
by *R. R. R.*

The Republic of Honduras
by *Julian R. R.*

The Kingdom of Yugoslavia
by *Coloman R. R.*

India by
L. S. S.

DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS:

A JOINT DECLARATION BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
CHINA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, COSTA RICA, CUBA,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR,
GREECE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, INDIA, JAPAN, LUXEMBOURG,
NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PANAMA,
POLAND, SOUTH AFRICA, YUGOSLAVIA.

The Governments signatory hereto,
Having subscribed to a common program of purposes
and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration of
the President of the United States of America and the
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland dated August 14, 1941, known as
the Atlantic Charter.

Being convinced that complete victory over their
enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence
and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and
justice in their own lands as well as in other lands,
and that they are now engaged in a common struggle
against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate
the world, DECLARE:

(1) Each Government pledges itself to employ its
full resources, military or economic, against those
members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with
which such government is at war.

43-98-2

(2) Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the Governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism.

Done at Washington
January First, 1942

The United States of America
by Franklin D. Roosevelt
The United Kingdom of Great Britain
& Northern Ireland
by Winston Churchill
on behalf of the Governments
of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics
Mikhail Litvinov
ambassador

National Government of the Republic of China
Ho Ying-ching
Minister for Foreign Affairs

The Commonwealth of Australia
by H. G. Menzies

The Kingdom of Belgium
by P. H. Spaak
Canada
by Laurin La Fontaine

JOINT DECLARATION BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
CHINA, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, COSTA RICA,
CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR,
GREECE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, NETHERLANDS,
NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PANAMA, POLAND,
SOUTH AFRICA, AND YUGOSLAVIA.

The Governments signatory hereto,

Having subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of Great Britain dated August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter,

Being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty,

independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice ^(not only in their own lands as will be in other lands) but everywhere, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces

seeking to subjugate the world, DECLARE:

~~Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the other Governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the common enemies or any of them.~~
(1) Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite ^{Axis} and its adherents with which such government is at war.

(2) Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the other Governments signatory hereto; and to continue war against, and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the common enemies or any of them.

FORWARDED TO THE DIRECTOR
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions *in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism* towards the defeat of members or adherents of the Tripartite Pact.

K

PSF: U.N.

HOLD FOR RELEASE

HOLD FOR RELEASE

HOLD FOR RELEASE

JANUARY 2, 1942

2139

CAUTION: Confidential until released.

NOTE: Release is automatic at 3:00 P.M., E.S.T. today.

STEPHEN FARLY
Secretary to the President

DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS:

A JOINT DECLARATION BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
CHINA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, COSTA RICA, CUBA,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR,
GREECE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, INDIA, LUXEMBOURG,
NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PANAMA,
POLAND, SOUTH AFRICA, YUGOSLAVIA.

The Governments signatory hereto,

Having subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter,

Being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world, DECLARE:

(1) Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which such government is at war.

(2) Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the Governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism.

Done at Washington

January First, 1942

The United States of America

by Franklin D. Roosevelt

The United Kingdom of Great Britain
& Northern Ireland

by Winston Churchill

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Done at Washington

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The United States of America

by Franklin D. Roosevelt

The United Kingdom of Great Britain
& Northern Ireland

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On behalf of the Government of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Maxim Litvinoff
Ambassador

National Government of the Republic
of China

Tse Vung Soong

Minister for Foreign
Affairs

The Commonwealth of Australia

by R. G. Casey

The Kingdom of Belgium

by C^{te} R.v.d. Straten

Canada

by Leighton McCarthy

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

by
Hugues Le Gallais

The Kingdom of the Netherlands

A. Loudon

Signed on behalf of the
Govt. of the Dominion
of New Zealand

by Frank Langstone

The Republic of Nicaragua

by Leon DeBayle

The Kingdom of Norway

by W. Munthe de Morgenstierne

The Republic Of Panama

by Jaen Guardia

The Republic of Poland

by Jan Ciechanowski

The Republic of Costa Rica

by Luis Fernandez

The Republic of Cuba

by Aurelio F. Conchoso

Czechoslovak Republic

by V. S. Hurban.

The Dominican Republic

by J. M. Troncoso

The Republic of El Salvador

by C. A. Alfaro

The Kingdom of Greece

by Cimon P. Diamantopoulos

The Republic of Guatemala

by:- Enrique Lopez-Herrarte

La Republique d'Haiti

par Fernand Dennis

The Republic of Honduras

by Julian R. Caceres

India

Girja Shankar Bajpai

The Union of South Africa

by Ralph W. Close

The Kingdom of Yugoslavia

by
Constantin A. Fotitch

PSF: United Nations

~~FDR~~ personal
filed
personal
4-42

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S CONVERSATION AT LUNCHEON WITH
G. G. T. AND S. I. R., NOVEMBER 13, 1942

The President related the conversation which he had had with Clark Eichelberger with respect to the League of Nations Association. He suggested the name be changed to "The United Nations Association" -- the implication being that it should not be restricted to the twenty-eight signatories but should be one which all nations could join.

The central idea involves a situation where there should be four policemen in the world -- the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China -- charged with the responsibility of keeping peace. The rest of the world would have to disarm and until disarmament was effected there would be no peace gathering.

Inspection would be arranged by the four policemen in all the countries to see that they did not begin to arm secretly as Germany did after the last war. As soon as any of the other nations was caught arming they would be threatened first with a quarantine and if the quarantine did not work they would be bombed. Russia would be charged with keeping the peace in Europe. The United States would be charged with keeping the peace in the Western Hemisphere, and the United States and China would be charged with keeping the peace in the Far East.

When the United Nations would be set up with the machinery for international policing the various — of it would be spread over the world instead of being concentrated in Geneva.

For example, the ILO would stay in Geneva; the international agricultural function in the United States; education in China, religion at the Taj Mahal, and health at the north of Panama City; economics and finance in Russia and art in Paris.

He suggested that Eichelberger try these various things in trial balloon without associating him with them.

THE UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 9, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY

As agreed in my conversation with you this afternoon, it gives me pleasure to send to you herewith six additional copies of the photograph of the United Nations Declaration.

E. Stettin

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
THE UNDER SECRETARY

6/10/44

For Miss Tully,

from

Margaret Siewers

(3084)

hms

PSF: U.N. Monetary conference from 4-44
ERS. M.
OK
407R.
Carbon initialed
and returned to State
6/17/44

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Italian observer at United Nations
Monetary and Financial Conference,
Breton Woods, New Hampshire.

The question of inviting Italy to send a representative in the capacity of an observer to the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference in Breton Woods, New Hampshire on July 1 has been raised. While Italy is not, of course, a United Nation, she might be considered a Nation associated with us in the conduct of the war. Other "observers" who have been invited to the Conference are the Danish Minister, a representative of the International Labor Organization, a representative of the Economic Section of the League of Nations, a representative of UNRRA and a representative of the Interim Food and Agricultural Commission.

Italy's financial problems are great and are of immediate concern to this Government. With the fall of Rome and the advent of a more representative liberal government, this is an auspicious moment to make a concrete gesture to the Italians indicative of our willingness to help them regain their independence and some degree of economic stability.

Consequently, it is recommended that we invite the Italian Government to send an observer to the Monetary and Financial Conference next month. If you approve I suggest that, prior to issuing the invitation to the Italians, we obtain the views of the other members of the Advisory Council for Italy: that is, the British, the Russians, the French, the Greeks and the Yugoslavs.



PSF: United Nations Temporary Com. folder
4-44

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 14, 1944.

Private

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. JAMES P. BYRNES:

I have your memorandum about Tobey. This is one of them things which in a cumulative capacity hurts the reputation of the House and the Senate. People as a whole, when they hear things like this, do not give a damn about custom, prestige or anything except capacity. Tobey certainly has not got the capacity.

If this were not an election year I would go ahead and offer the place to the best available Republican and let them make an issue out of it. I feel that I am spineless and almost weak-minded in yielding up the right of it, but I hereby do so for the sake of some wrong-headed thought of avoiding a party fight.

So go ahead and tell Fred and Morgenthau that I am a shellfish and hereby yield in this fool situation -- incidentally not for the first time.

I agree to the appointment of Tobey even though I still think that he is a moron and will do us no good.

F.D.R.

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 13, 1944

James F. Byrnes
Director

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JAMES F. BYRNES

Barkley is out of the city. However, I know that Vinson talked to him about the appointment of some Republican Senator other than Tobey. Barkley asked the assistance of White, requesting a second choice. White asked Danaher, a member of Banking and Currency. After consideration, he declined. Vandenberg declined.

White then submitted the matter to the Republican Steering Committee. They declined to name a Senator, taking the position that, under the custom, Tobey was entitled to their recommendation.

It is evident the Republicans believe it would hurt Tobey's chances for reelection if they suggested any other Senator, and they are prepared to make an issue of it.

My opinion is that in New Hampshire Tobey would be helped more by the unanimous support of his party than he would be hurt by not receiving the appointment. I do not believe you will get a Republican Senator to accept. If we got Barkley to personally request a Republican Senator to accept, and, after he had accepted, the Steering Committee got him to withdraw the acceptance, which probably would happen, it would make the matter a party issue. I do not believe it is worth it.

Again, Wright Patman wanted to be appointed from the House. I told him I knew that Morgenthau had taken the position that the appointment should be confined to the Chairman and the ranking Republican member of the Banking and Currency Committee of the two Houses. This satisfied Patman. If you passed over Tobey in the Senate, Patman will feel, in view of the fact that he fights the battles of the Administration, he should be appointed instead of the Chairman of his committee, Mr. Spence.

My thought is that it would be bad to start an international conference with a party fight.



J.F.B.

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

June 10, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE PRESIDENT

Judge Vinson called to say that it is customary to turn over to the Republicans the choice of one of their members on Boards, Commissions or Conferences. They followed the usual procedure in regard to the Monetary Conference and they recommended Senator Tobey, as he is the ranking minority member of the Banking and Currency Committee. Senator Barkley and Henry Morgenthau go along with this. Is this all right with you?

G. G. T.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*file
personal*

June 12, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. JAMES F. BYRNES

Will you telephone Barkley and say that this selection of Tobey is merely in accordance with courtesy and that I do not want to appoint Tobey? Will you ask him if he will speak to White "off the record" to find out who his second choice would be if he were in my place?

F. D. R.

P.S. Please return enclosed memo for my files.

Enclosure - memo from
Isht to President Fow
telephone conversation on
this subject with Judge
Vanson —

T-320

PSF: U.N. Monetary Conf folder

*file
Journal 4-44*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 15, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

I have not the slightest objection to putting Jesse Jones on the monetary delegation, but the delegation is already too big and I think it is best not to add to it in any way.

F.D.R.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 14, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I spoke with the Secretary of the Treasury this morning from Los Angeles and he said that the Secretary of State told Mr. Acheson he thought they ought to put Jesse Jones on as a delegate to the Monetary Conference. H.M. says as far as he is concerned it is O.K. but he spoke with Judge Vinson about it and Vinson brought up the matter of the difficulties in Texas right now and that some people might not understand your honoring Jesse Jones at this moment.

H.M. thought well enough of Judge Vinson's thought on the subject to pass it along to you.

GGT

PSF: *N. N. Monetary Conf. folder*
4-44

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

U. N.

June 22, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

The Secretary of the Treasury said that you and he had "kidded" a little the other day about your going to Bretton Hall for the Monetary Conference. He said, of course, they would be delighted to have you come up July first and open the conference or if you don't feel you can attend, would you be willing to send a message of welcome for the opening day.

GGT

↙ File Memo: The President suggested that State and Treasury prepare a letter of welcome.

GGT

PSF: *N. N. Monetary Conf. folder*
4-44

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file personal

June 29, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

The Secretary of the Treasury called to say he had appointed Judge Vinson second in command at Bretton Woods. He understands Dean Acheson was disappointed. The Secretary says he will have to be away from the conference from time to time and he is most anxious to have Judge Vinson in charge. The State Department is in favor of a foreigner -- I believe a Greek.

The Secretary of the Treasury just asks that if the question comes to you, will you back him up for Vinson?

GGT

PSF: U. N. Monetary Conference 4-44



File

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

June 29, 1944

Personal and ~~Confidential~~

My dear Mr. President:

This is my first gossipy letter on the Bretton Woods Conference.

The Australian delegate arrived in this country thoroughly sold on the principles of Bretton Woods. He went up to New York and was wined and dined by Mr. Tom Lamont and Mr. Winthrop Aldrich, who tried their best to unsell him on the Conference. When they found they were being unsuccessful, they told him the Conference would fail any way because it would never get the approval of Congress.

Yours sincerely,

H. M. Winthrop

The President,

The White House.



Franklin D. Roosevelt Library
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RHP 5-21-71

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PSF: UN Dec. folder
4-44

September 20, 1944

PROPOSALS
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
A GENERAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

There should be established an international organization under the title of The United Nations, the Charter of which should contain provisions necessary to give effect to the proposals which follow.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

Chapter I
PURPOSES

The purposes of the Organization should be:

1. To maintain international peace and security; and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means adjustment or settlement of international disputes which may lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international cooperation in the solution of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems; and
4. To afford a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the achievement of these common ends.

Chapter II

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DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

Chapter II

PRINCIPLES

In pursuit of the purposes mentioned in Chapter I the Organization and its members should act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states.

2. All members of the Organization undertake, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership in the Organization, to fulfill the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter.

3. All members of the Organization shall settle their disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered.

4. All members of the Organization shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the Organization.

5. All

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DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-75
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

5. All members of the Organization shall give every assistance to the Organization in any action undertaken by it in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

6. All members of the Organization shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which preventive or enforcement action is being undertaken by the Organization.

The Organization should ensure that states not members of the Organization act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Chapter III

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DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-78
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

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Chapter III

MEMBERSHIP

1. Membership of the Organization should be open to all peace-loving states.

Chapter IV

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DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

Chapter IV
PRINCIPAL ORGANS

1. The Organization should have as its principal organs:
 - a. A General Assembly;
 - b. A Security Council;
 - c. An international court of justice; and
 - d. A Secretariat.

2. The Organization should have such subsidiary agencies as may be found necessary.

Chapter V

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

Chapter V
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Section A
COMPOSITION

All members of the Organization should be members of the General Assembly and should have a number of representatives to be specified in the Charter.

Section B
FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

1. The General Assembly should have the right to consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; to discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any member or members of the Organization or by the Security Council; and to make recommendations with regard to any such principles or questions. Any such questions on which action is necessary should be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion. The General Assembly should not on its own initiative make recommendations on any matter relating to the maintenance

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

maintenance of international peace and security which is being dealt with by the Security Council.

2. The General Assembly should be empowered to admit new members to the Organization upon recommendation of the Security Council.

3. The General Assembly should, upon recommendation of the Security Council, be empowered to suspend from the exercise of any rights or privileges of membership any member of the Organization against which preventive or enforcement action shall have been taken by the Security Council. The exercise of the rights and privileges thus suspended may be restored by decision of the Security Council. The General Assembly should be empowered, upon recommendation of the Security Council, to expel from the Organization any member of the Organization which persistently violates the principles contained in the Charter.

4. The General Assembly should elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of the Economic and Social Council provided for in Chapter IX. It should be empowered to elect, upon recommendation of the Security Council, the Secretary-General of the Organization. It should perform such functions

in

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in relation to the election of the judges of the international court of justice as may be conferred upon it by the statute of the court.

5. The General Assembly should apportion the expenses among the members of the Organization and should be empowered to approve the budgets of the Organization.

6. The General Assembly should initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international cooperation in political, economic and social fields and of adjusting situations likely to impair the general welfare.

7. The General Assembly should make recommendations for the coordination of the policies of international economic, social, and other specialized agencies brought into relation with the Organization in accordance with agreements between such agencies and the Organization.

8. The General Assembly should receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council and reports from other bodies of the Organization.

Section C
VOTING

1. Each member of the Organization should have one vote in the General Assembly.

2. Important

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

2. Important decisions of the General Assembly, including recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security; election of members of the Security Council; election of members of the Economic and Social Council; admission of members, suspension of the exercise of the rights and privileges of members, and expulsion of members; and budgetary questions, should be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. On other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, the decisions of the General Assembly should be made by a simple majority vote.

Section D
PROCEDURE

1. The General Assembly should meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require.

2. The General Assembly should adopt its own rules of procedure and elect its President for each session.

3. The General Assembly should be empowered to set up such bodies and agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions.

Chapter VI

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

Chapter VI
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Section A
COMPOSITION

The Security Council should consist of one representative of each of eleven members of the Organization. Representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and, in due course, France, should have permanent seats. The General Assembly should elect six states to fill the non-permanent seats. These six states should be elected for a term of two years, three retiring each year. They should not be immediately eligible for re-election. In the first election of the non-permanent members three should be chosen by the General Assembly for one-year terms and three for two-year terms.

Section B
PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the Organization, members of the Organization
should

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

should by the Charter confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and should agree that in carrying out these duties under this responsibility it should act on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council should act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Organization.

3. The specific powers conferred on the Security Council in order to carry out these duties are laid down in Chapter VIII.

4. All members of the Organization should obligate themselves to accept the decisions of the Security Council and to carry them out in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

5. In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources for armaments, the Security Council, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to
in

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in Chapter VIII, Section B, paragraph 9, should have the responsibility for formulating plans for the establishment of a system of regulation of armaments for submission to the members of the Organization.

Section C
VOTING

(Note - The question of voting procedure in the Security Council is still under consideration.)

Section D
PROCEDURE

1. The Security Council should be so organized as to be able to function continuously and each state member of the Security Council should be permanently represented at the headquarters of the Organization. It may hold meetings at such other places as in its judgment may best facilitate its work. There should be periodic meetings at which each state member of the Security Council could if it so desired be represented by a member of the government or some other special representative.

2. The Security Council should be empowered to set up such bodies or agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions including regional sub-committees of the Military Staff Committee.

3. The

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

3. The Security Council should adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

4. Any member of the Organization should participate in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the Security Council considers that the interests of that member of the Organization are specially affected.

5. Any member of the Organization not having a seat on the Security Council and any state not a member of the Organization, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, should be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute.

Chapter VII

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DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-79
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

Chapter VII

AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

1. There should be an international court of justice which should constitute the principal judicial organ of the Organization.

2. The court should be constituted and should function in accordance with a statute which should be annexed to and be a part of the Charter of the Organization.

3. The statute of the court of international justice should be either (a) the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, continued in force with such modifications as may be desirable or (b) a new statute in the preparation of which the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice should be used as a basis.

4. All members of the Organization should ipso facto be parties to the statute of the international court of justice.

5. Conditions under which states not members of the Organization may become parties to the statute of the international court of justice should be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Chapter VIII

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DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 2 1972

Chapter VIII

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF
INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
INCLUDING PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION
OF AGGRESSION

Section A
PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

1. The Security Council should be empowered to investigate any dispute, or any situation which may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

2. Any state, whether member of the Organization or not, may bring any such dispute or situation to the attention of the General Assembly or of the Security Council.

3. The parties to any dispute the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security should obligate themselves, first of all, to seek a solution by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

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choice. The Security Council should call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

4. If, nevertheless, parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in paragraph 3 above fail to settle it by the means indicated in that paragraph, they should obligate themselves to refer it to the Security Council. The Security Council should in each case decide whether or not the continuance of the particular dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and, accordingly, whether the Security Council should take action under paragraph 5.

5. The Security Council should be empowered, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in paragraph 3 above, to recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

6. Justiciable disputes should normally be referred to the international court of justice. The Security Council should be empowered to refer to the court, for advice, legal questions connected with other disputes.

Section B

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-78

By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

Section B
DETERMINATION OF THREATS TO THE
PEACE OR ACTS OF AGGRESSION AND
ACTION WITH RESPECT THERETO

1. Should the Security Council deem that a failure to settle a dispute in accordance with procedures indicated in paragraph 3 of Section A, or in accordance with its recommendations made under paragraph 5 of Section A, constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security, it should take any measures necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Organization.

2. In general the Security Council should determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression and should make recommendations or decide upon the measures to be taken to maintain or restore peace and security.

3. The Security Council should be empowered to determine what diplomatic, economic, or other measures not involving the use of armed force should be employed to give effect to its decisions, and to call upon members of the Organization to apply such measures.

Such

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

Such measures may include complete or partial interruption of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication and the severance of diplomatic and economic relations.

4. Should the Security Council consider such measures to be inadequate, it should be empowered to take such action by air, naval or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade and other operations by air, sea or land forces of members of the Organization.

5. In order that all members of the Organization should contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, they should undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements concluded among themselves, armed forces, facilities and assistance necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. Such agreement or agreements should govern the numbers and types of forces and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided. The special agreement or agreements should be

negotiated

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-73

By R. H. Parks Date

MAY 30 1972

negotiated as soon as possible and should in each case be subject to approval by the Security Council and to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes.

6. In order to enable urgent military measures to be taken by the Organization there should be held immediately available by the members of the Organization national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action should be determined by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in paragraph 5 above.

7. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security should be taken by all the members of the Organization in cooperation or by some of them as the Security Council may determine. This undertaking should be carried out by the members of the Organization by their own action and through action of the appropriate specialized organizations and agencies of which they are members.

8. Plans for the application of armed force should be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in paragraph 9 below.

9. There should be established a Military Staff Committee the functions of which should be to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, to the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, to the regulation of armaments, and to possible disarmament. It should be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. The Committee should be composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any member of the Organization not permanently represented on the Committee should be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires that such a state should participate in its work. Questions of command of forces should be worked out subsequently.

10. The

10. The members of the Organization should join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

11. Any state, whether a member of the Organization or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of measures which have been decided upon by the Security Council should have the right to consult the Security Council in regard to a solution of those problems.

Section C
REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Nothing in the Charter should preclude the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the Organization. The Security Council should encourage settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies, either on the initiative of the states concerned

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

2. The Security Council should, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority, but no enforcement action should be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council.

3. The Security Council should at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Chapter IX

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DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

Chapter IX

ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL COOPERATION

Section A
PURPOSE AND
RELATIONSHIPS

1. With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, the Organization should facilitate solutions of international economic, social, and other humanitarian problems. Responsibility for the discharge of this function should be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in an Economic and Social Council.

2. The various specialized economic, social and other organizations and agencies would have responsibilities in their respective fields as defined in their statutes. Each such organization or agency should be brought into relationship with the Organization on terms to be determined by agreement between the Economic and Social Council and the appropriate authorities of
the

the specialized organization or agency, subject to approval by the General Assembly.

Section B
COMPOSITION
AND VOTING

The Economic and Social Council should consist of representatives of eighteen members of the Organization. The states to be represented for this purpose should be elected by the General Assembly for terms of three years. Each such state should have one representative, who should have one vote. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council should be taken by simple majority vote of those present and voting.

Section C
FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF
THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COUNCIL

1. The Economic and Social Council should be empowered:

- a. to carry out, within the scope of its functions, recommendations of the General Assembly;
- b. to make recommendations, on its own initiative,

with

with respect to international economic, social and other humanitarian matters;

- c. to receive and consider reports from the economic, social and other organizations or agencies brought into relationship with the Organization, and to coordinate their activities through consultations with, and recommendations to, such organizations or agencies;
- d. to examine the administrative budgets of such specialized organizations or agencies with a view to making recommendations to the organizations or agencies concerned;
- e. to enable the Secretary-General to provide information to the Security Council;
- f. to assist the Security Council upon its request; and
- g. to perform such other functions within the general scope of its competence as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Section 1

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

Section D
ORGANIZATION AND
PROCEDURE

1. The Economic and Social Council should set up an economic commission, a social commission, and such other commissions as may be required. These commissions should consist of experts. There should be a permanent staff which should constitute a part of the Secretariat of the Organization.

2. The Economic and Social Council should make suitable arrangements for representatives of the specialized organizations or agencies to participate without vote in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it.

3. The Economic and Social Council should adopt its own rules of procedure and the method of selecting its President.

Chapter 2.

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By E. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

Chapter X

THE SECRETARIAT

1. There should be a Secretariat comprising a Secretary-General and such staff as may be required. The Secretary-General should be the chief administrative officer of the Organization. He should be elected by the General Assembly, on recommendation of the Security Council, for such term and under such conditions as are specified in the Charter.

2. The Secretary-General should act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, and of the Economic and Social Council and should make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

3. The Secretary-General should have the right to bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten international peace and security.

Chapter XI

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DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

Chapter XI

TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Pending the coming into force of the special agreement or agreements referred to in Chapter VIII, Section B, paragraph 5, and in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, the states parties to that Declaration should consult with one another and as occasion arises with other members of the Organization with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. No provision of the Charter should preclude action taken or authorized in relation to enemy states as a result of the present war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

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By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

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THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

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September 21, 1944

MEMORANDUM

The President

The Secretary of State

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-73
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

In the conversations with the Russians and British we have reached agreement except as to:

1. Procedure of voting in the Security Council;
2. Determination of initial members;
3. Treatment of matters within the domestic jurisdiction of member states;
4. Provision for amendment of the Charter; and
5. If present efforts for agreement fail, promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The problem with which we are most concerned is whether a permanent member of the Council should vote on matters relating to a dispute to which it is a party and, in consequence of the unanimity rule, have the power of veto. The Soviets insist that they should have this right and that permanent members should have the power of veto on all questions, except procedural matters, including the question of whether a dispute may be considered in the Security Council. The British maintain that no state party to a dispute should be entitled to vote. In the

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document we presented on July 18 we stated that a special procedure for voting in such cases should be worked out. During the conversations we have, under instructions, taken a position similar to that of the British.

Confronted by the choice between continuing the conversations in the hope of getting an early compromise on this issue, which appears unlikely at the technical level, or of adjourning, the American group has considered, among other serious questions, the following:

1. Whether adjournment without agreement on this issue could be placed in such a light as to avoid unfortunate domestic repercussions and unfavorable international consequences, both military and political;
2. Whether the consequences of such adjournment would adversely affect present and future military cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union;
3. Whether such adjournment would make necessary a public statement by this Government of its position on the voting question;
4. Whether the ensuing public debate would make more difficult subsequent acceptance of a compromise formula by this Government;
5. Whether the repercussions of such debates in other countries would make more difficult subsequent agreement between their governments and ours;

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

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6. Whether the resulting delay would undermine public support for an international organization and jeopardize our participation through the building up of isolationist and other opposition here; and

7. Whether postponement of agreement, with opportunity for world debate, might in fact lead to a strengthened public support of a satisfactory compromise and to less difficulties with small states, or whether the need for a compromise might so dissatisfy the small states as to be injurious to the establishment of the proposed organization, and to our Inter-American relations.

Having in mind the foregoing consideration, the American group, on balance, suggests that, subject to agreement among the three powers:

1. The conversations with the Soviets and British should be adjourned;
2. At that time a communique should be issued stating that the draft proposals have been submitted to the Governments who in due course will make a statement.
3. Conversations with the Chinese should start promptly;
4. At the conclusion of the conversations with the Chinese, any additional points requiring consideration should be submitted to the Soviet Government;

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

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-4-

5. The proposals so agreed upon should thereafter be published as soon as possible and identic statements be made by the four Governments pointing out that these proposals cover most of the principal matters and that the Governments are continuing their consideration of remaining points; and

6. Since an acceptance of either extreme position on voting in the Council now appears highly improbable, an effort should be made at a higher level to reach agreement upon a compromise formula at the earliest moment, if possible before a public statement on the subject becomes necessary. Such a compromise might be along the lines of the formula projected on September 13, with possible improving amendments. Copy attached.

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

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COMPROMISE PROPOSAL

September 13, 1944.

C. VOTING

1. Each member of the Security Council should have one vote.

2. Decisions with respect to the following matters should be taken by _____ majority vote including the concurring votes of the permanent members of the Security Council:

a. All decisions coming under Section VIII-B, entitled "Determination of Threats to the Peace, Acts of Aggression, or any Breaches of the Peace, and Action with Respect Thereto", and under Section VIII-C, entitled "Regional Arrangements".

b. All matters relating to disarmament and regulation of armaments.

c. Recommendations to the General Assembly with regard to admission of new members, suspension and restoration of rights of membership, and expulsion of members.

d. Establishment by the Security Council of its subsidiary bodies or agencies.

3. Decisions under Section VIII-A, entitled "Pacific Settlement of Disputes", should be taken by

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

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_____ majority including the concurring votes of the permanent members of the council, but excluding the votes of such member or members of the council as are parties to the dispute.

4. All other decisions should be taken by _____ majority vote.

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THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 21, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: International Organization Document

I hand you herewith a copy of the tentative proposals as completed last night and wired last night to Moscow and London.

Changes, other than matters of verbiage, from the last draft (that of September 15) are as follows:

1. The paragraph under Chapter II. Principles, relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms has been eliminated. We have requested the Soviet and British Governments to send special messages to their Governments expressing our hope that this point can be included briefly somewhere in the document.
2. The second and third paragraphs under Chapter III. Membership, have been eliminated as agreement could not be reached at this time that those Latin-American nations which are associated with the United Nations but are not actual belligerents, should be among the initial members.
3. In Section A of Chapter VI. The Security Council, the bracketed provision establishing contribution of members as a qualification for election to the council has been omitted upon our insistence.

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-78
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

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-2-

4. All substantive points under Section C, Voting, of this same chapter have been eliminated in view of the proposed agreement to continue consideration of this subject.

5. At the end of Section A of Chapter VIII, the bracketed paragraph excluding matters within domestic jurisdiction has been eliminated due to inability to reach agreement.

6. In paragraph 5 of Section B of Chapter VIII, there has been eliminated the last remaining reference to the Russian proposal that smaller states should provide sites for bases.

7. In paragraph 6 of this same section our provision for immediate availability of national air force contingents has been accepted and the British alternative providing for future study of something akin to an international air force has been eliminated.

8. What was formerly Chapter XI. Amendments, has been eliminated due to inability to reach agreement.

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

UNRRA RECORD 4-44
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

PSF UN

PEM-582
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone.

London

Dated December 15, 1944

Rec'd 6:10 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington,

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

US URGENT

11116, December 15, 8 p.m.

I have been asked by Governor Lehman to transmit
to the President through the State Department the
following message:

"I refer again to my cable to you through the
US Embassy here pointing out the inadequacy of the
shipping available for essential civilian relief
supplies. I understand that a resurvey will shortly
be made in Washington of the shipping available for
civilian supplies and provision made if possible to
satisfy the needs. May I respectfully point out that
it is absolutely necessary that the present and
prospective needs of UNRRA be given adequate right in
the total picture. I believe that with full and
whole-hearted cooperation of the contributing govern-
ments supplies, although short in some categories, can
be made available in substantial quantities but they

will be

TELEGRAM
INCOMING

-2- #11116, December 15, 8 p.m., from London.

will be useless unless we have the shipping to carry them. No matter how good our organization or planning may be UNRRA cannot succeed unless it is able to deliver supplies. The success or failure of UNRRA will, therefore, depend almost wholly on its ability to secure adequate shipping to deliver supplies whether these be for Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Albania or other areas within its responsibility.

I, therefore, urge again that in any discussions covering shipping arrangements the current and prospective needs of UNRRA be fully taken into account and adequate provision made. UNRRA cannot do its work unless it has shipping and supplies."

WINANT

RB

PUBLISHED IN FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

THE CONFERENCES AT MALTA
AND YALTA 1945.

pp. 108-109

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

HERBERT H. LEHMAN
DIRECTOR GENERAL

19 January 1945

UNRRA folder 4-45-
PSF
United Nations
THE WHITE HOUSE
Jan 19 11 56 AM '45
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file Confidential

My dear Mr. President:

If it is true, as rumored, that you will soon meet with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin, I hope that you will find it possible to take up with Marshal Stalin the following matters which affect some of the most important operations of UNRRA.

1. UNRRA's plans for assistance in Poland and Czechoslovakia, an area always contemplated to be one of the most important in which UNRRA will serve, have been delayed and made difficult by our inability to obtain requisite information and permission from the Soviet Union for the transit of personnel and supplies through its territory to Poland and Czechoslovakia. Within the last twenty-four hours, however, we have been informed by the Soviet member of the Council that supplies can be shipped into these areas through Rumanian ports; there will be need for continuing arrangements.
2. At the last meeting of the Council of UNRRA, a Resolution was unanimously adopted directing UNRRA to assist persons in enemy or ex-enemy territory who have been displaced from their homes by the enemy because of race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations. UNRRA's application to the Allied Control Commissions to send representatives to Rumania and Bulgaria for this purpose is now pending, and it has been indicated that the Soviet Union will oppose our undertaking these tasks.
3. To dispose of these and other points over which a mutual understanding has not been developed with the Soviet Union, I proposed in June 1944, as you know, that a mission representing UNRRA visit Moscow and talk with the principal authorities of the Soviet Union. An original invitation to this mission has been postponed since September 1944; its visit to Moscow would, I am sure, facilitate our relations with the Soviet Union.

The President,

The White House.

The President

-2-

18 January 1945

Request

I hope that you can bring these matters to the attention of Marshal Stalin. The Soviet Government is, of course, an active and important member of UNRRA. We urgently need its full cooperation in all of UNRRA's work, and immediately in undertaking the activities in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria which I have described, and which we have been directed to undertake by unanimous vote of the member governments.

Faithfully yours,

Herbert W. Lehman

Ecuador

Jan 20, 1945 (?)

My dear Mr. President:

I want to take this opportunity to tell you how tremendously helpful the generous contributions of Ecuador have been toward bringing the war against our enemies to its present stage. At this time all of us need to be thinking increasingly of the basic arrangements which will have to be made for establishment, after the defeat of the enemy, of a lasting peace based upon a formal and permanent organization.

As you are of course aware, the creation of such an organization has already been extensively discussed and the time is rapidly approaching for the taking of far-reaching steps looking toward agreement at a full conference upon a definitive charter for a world security organization. In this connection the concept of the United Nations, as a symbol of unity for peace and progress and the juridical framework for the joint action of the peace-loving nations in the organization of the peace, as well as in the conduct of the war, is daily acquiring greater concreteness and importance.

At recent United Nations conferences there were representatives of nine nations, participating in the war but not signatories to the United Nations Declaration. Of these, one (France) has since changed its status by formally adhering to that Declaration. Of the remaining eight Ecuador is one. With the growing crystallization of the

concept of the United Nations it is being increasingly urged that invitations to the coming United Nations Conference on world security organization should be limited to those nations which are signatories of the United Nations Declaration.

I consider it of the utmost importance that Ecuador which has contributed so much should sit in full membership at this Conference as one of the United Nations. I therefore take the liberty of bringing these considerations urgently to your attention and venture to suggest that your government may wish to consider the desirability of formalizing its present position by taking the necessary steps to becoming a signatory of that Declaration.

With kindest personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,

His Excellency
José María Velasco Ibarra
President of the Republic of Ecuador

Paraguay

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file
Secret

Jan. 20, 1945 (?)

My dear Mr. President:

I want to take this opportunity to tell you how tremendously helpful the generous contributions of Paraguay have been toward bringing the war against our enemies to its present stage. At this time all of us need to be thinking increasingly of the basic arrangements which will have to be made for the establishment, after the defeat of the enemy, of a lasting peace based upon a formal and permanent organization.

As you are of course aware, the creation of such an organization has already been extensively discussed and the time is rapidly approaching for the taking of far-reaching steps looking toward agreement at a full conference upon a definitive charter for a world security organization. In this connection the concept of the United Nations, as a symbol of unity for peace and progress and the juridical framework for the joint action of the peace-loving nations in the organization of the peace, as well as in the conduct of the war, is daily acquiring greater concreteness and importance.

At recent United Nations conferences there were representatives of nine nations, participating in the war but not signatories to the ~~existing~~ ~~Declarations~~ ~~and~~ ~~these~~ ~~are~~ ~~being~~ ~~discussed~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~present~~ ~~time~~ ~~and~~ ~~it~~ ~~is~~ ~~hoped~~ ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~majority~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~delegates~~ ~~will~~ ~~be~~ ~~able~~ ~~to~~ ~~reach~~ ~~an~~ ~~agreement~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~subject~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~organization~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~United~~ ~~Nations~~ ~~Security~~ ~~Organization~~ ~~and~~ ~~to~~ ~~formally~~ ~~adhering~~ ~~to~~ ~~that~~ ~~Declaration~~. Of the recent

United Nations it is being increasingly urged that invitations to the coming United Nations Conference on world security organization should be limited to those nations which are signatories of the United Nations Declaration.

I consider it of the utmost importance that Paraguay which has contributed so much should sit in full membership at this Conference as one of the United Nations. I therefore take the liberty of bringing these considerations urgently to your attention and venture to suggest that your government may wish to consider the desirability of formalizing its present position by taking the necessary steps to becoming a signatory of that Declaration.

With kindest personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,

His Excellency
General Higinio Morfino,
President of the Republic of Paraguay

Chile

Jan. 20, 1945 (?)

My dear Mr. President:

I want to take this opportunity to tell you how tremendously helpful the generous contributions of Chile have been toward bringing the war against our enemies to its present stage. At this time all of us need to be thinking increasingly of the basic arrangements which will have to be made for the establishment, after the defeat of the enemy, of a lasting peace based upon a formal and permanent organization.

As you are of course aware, the creation of such an organization has already been extensively discussed and the time is rapidly approaching for the taking of far-reaching steps looking toward agreement at a full conference upon a definitive charter for a world security organization. In this connection the concept of the United Nations, as a symbol of unity for peace and progress and the juridical framework for the joint action of the peace-loving nations in the organization of the peace, as well as in the conduct of the war, is daily acquiring greater concreteness and importance.

At recent United Nations conferences there were representatives of nine nations, participating in the war but not signatories to the United Nations Declaration. Of these, one (France) has since changed its status by formally adhering to that Declaration. Of the remaining eight Chile is one. With the growing crystallization of the concept of the United Nations it

is being increasingly urged that invitations to the coming United Nations Conference on world security organization should be limited to those nations which are signatories of the United Nations Declaration.

I consider it of the utmost importance that Chile which has contributed so much should sit in full membership at this Conference as one of the United Nations. I therefore take the liberty of bringing these considerations urgently to your attention and venture to suggest that your government may wish to consider the desirability of formalizing its present position by taking the necessary steps to becoming a signatory of that Declaration.

With kindest personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,

His Excellency
Juan Antonio Rios Morales
President of the Republic of Chile

Venezuela

Jan. 20, 1945 (?)

My dear Mr. President:

I want to take this opportunity to tell you how tremendously helpful the generous contributions of Venezuela have been toward bringing the war against our enemies to its present stage. At this time all of us need to be thinking increasingly of the basic arrangements which will have to be made for establishment, after the defeat of the enemy, of a lasting peace based upon a formal and permanent organization.

As you are of course aware, the creation of such an organization has already been extensively discussed and the time is rapidly approaching for the taking of far-reaching steps looking toward agreement at a full conference upon a definitive charter for a world security organization. In this connection the concept of the United Nations, as a symbol of unity for peace and progress and the juridical framework for the joint action of the peace-loving nations in the organization of the peace, as well as in the conduct of the war, is daily acquiring greater concreteness and importance.

At recent United Nations conferences there were representatives of nine nations, participating in the war but not signatories to the United Nations Declaration. Of these, one (France) has since changed its status by formally adhering to that Declaration. Of the remaining eight Venezuela is one. With the growing crystallization of the concept

of the United Nations it is being increasingly urged that invitations to the coming United Nations Conference on world security organization should be limited to those nations which are signatories of the United Nations Declaration.

I consider it of the utmost importance that Venezuela which has contributed so much should sit in full membership at this Conference as one of the United Nations. I therefore take the liberty of bringing these considerations urgently to your attention and venture to suggest that your government may wish to consider the desirability of formalising its present position by taking the necessary steps to becoming a signatory of that Declaration.

With kindest personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,

His Excellency
General Isaias Medina Angarita
President of the United States
of Venezuela

A-R:NAR:SC

Peru

Jan. 20, 1945 (?)

My dear Mr. President:

I want to take this opportunity to tell you how tremendously helpful the generous contributions of Peru have been toward bringing the war against our enemies to its present stage. At this time all of us need to be thinking increasingly of the basic arrangements which will have to be made for establishment, after the defeat of the enemy, of a lasting peace based upon a formal and permanent organization.

As you are of course aware, the creation of such an organization has already been extensively discussed and the time is rapidly approaching for the taking of far-reaching steps looking toward agreement at a full conference upon a definitive charter for a world security organization. In this connection the concept of the United Nations, as a symbol of unity for peace and progress and the juridical framework for the joint action of the peace-loving nations in the organization of the peace, as well as in the conduct of the war, is daily acquiring greater concreteness and importance.

At recent United Nations conferences there were representatives of nine nations, participating in the war but not signatories to the United Nations Declaration. Of these, one (France) has since changed its status by formally adhering to that Declaration. Of the remaining eight Peru is one. With the growing crystallization of the

concept of the United Nations it is being increasingly urged that invitations to the coming United Nations Conference on world security organization should be limited to those nations which are signatories of the United Nations Declaration.

I consider it of the utmost importance that Peru which has contributed so much should sit in full membership at this Conference as one of the United Nations. I therefore take the liberty of bringing these considerations urgently to your attention and venture to suggest that your government may wish to consider the desirability of formalizing its present position by taking the necessary steps to becoming a signatory of that Declaration.

With kindest personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,

His Excellency
Manuel Prado y Ugarteche
President of the Republic of Peru

Uruguay

Jan. 20, 1945

My dear Mr. President:

I want to take this opportunity to tell you how tremendously helpful the generous contributions of Uruguay have been toward bringing the war against our enemies to its present stage. At this time all of us need to be thinking increasingly of the basic arrangements which will have to be made for establishment, after the defeat of the enemy, of a lasting peace based upon a formal and permanent organization.

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to becoming a signatory of that Declaration.

With kindest personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,

His Excellency
Juan José Anzures
President of the Oriental Republic
of Uruguay

~~TOP SECRET~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

January 20, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Letters of Invitation to become Members
of the United Nations to Presidents of
Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela,
Uruguay and Paraguay

In line with the conversation which Nelson and I had with you last Thursday in which you expressed your willingness to sign letters of invitation to the Presidents of Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, Uruguay, and Paraguay, to become members of the United Nations, I am attaching the six letters for your signature. These letters will be most helpful.

Enclosures:

Letters to Presidents
of Chile, Peru, Ecuador,
Venezuela, Uruguay and
Paraguay.



DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-78
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972

January 20, 1945

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FORMER OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*United Nations Conference folder
4-45*



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~
January 20, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO MISS TULLY

Dear Miss Tully:

There are in the enclosed envelop six letters to six Latin American Presidents concerning war declaration by their countries which the President had agreed to sign. It is of the highest importance that he sign these at the earliest possible moment and certainly before he leaves. He will fully realize the importance of this, but we are counting on you to see that he actually signs the messages. When they are signed could you notify Mr. Rockefeller's office in the Department of State and he will send a messenger to get them.

Charles E. Bohlen
Charles E. Bohlen

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-78
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 30 1972