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Press

The War

DECLARATION OF WAR BY ITALY AGAINST GERMANY

Message of Marshal Badoglio to General Eisenhower

[Released to the press by the White House October 13]

Marshal Badoglio communicated Italy's declaration of war against Germany to General Eisenhower in a message, the text of which follows:

"I take great pleasure in informing you that His Majesty the King of Italy has declared war on Germany. The declaration will be handed by our Ambassador in Madrid to the German Ambassador, at 3 o'clock p.m. (Greenwich time)

on October thirteenth. By this act all ties with the dreadful past are broken and my Government will be proud to be able to march with you on to the inevitable victory. Will you be good enough, my dear General, to communicate the foregoing to the Anglo-American, Russian and other United Nations Governments. I should also be grateful to you if you would be kind enough to inform the Italian Embassies in Ankara, in Buenos Aires, and the Legations in Bern, Stockholm, Dublin and Lisbon."

Proclamation by Marshal Badoglio

[Released to the press by the White House October 13]

Immediately after Italy's declaration of war against Germany, Marshal Badoglio issued a proclamation, the text of which follows:

"Italians, with the declaration made September 8th, 1943, the Government headed by me, in announcing that the Commander in Chief of the Anglo-American Forces in the Mediterranean had accepted the Armistice requested by us, ordered the Italian troops to remain with their arms at rest but prepared to repel any act of violence directed at them from whatever other source it might come. With a synchronized action, which clearly reversed an order previously given by some high authority, German troops compelled some of our units to disarm, while, in most cases, they proceeded to a decisive attack against our troops. But German

arrogance and ferocity did not stop here. We had already seen some examples of their behavior in the abuses of power, robbery, and violence of all kinds perpetrated in Catania while they were still our allies. Even more savage incidents against our unarmed populations took place in Calabria, in the Puglie and in the area of Salerno. But where the ferocity of the enemy surpassed every limit of the human imagination was at Naples. The heroic population of that city, which for weeks suffered every form of torment, strongly cooperated with the Anglo-American troops in putting the hated Germans to flight. Italians! There will not be peace in Italy as long as a single German remains upon our soil. Shoulder to shoulder, we must march forward with our friends of the United States, of Great Britain, of Russia, and

of all the other United Nations. Wherever Italian troops may be, in the Balkans, Yugoslavia, Albania, and in Greece, they have witnessed similar acts of aggression and cruelty and they must fight against the Germans to the last man. The Government headed by me will shortly be completed. In order that it may constitute a true expression of democratic government in Italy, the representatives of every

political party will be asked to participate. The present arrangement will in no way impair the untrammelled right of the people of Italy to choose their own form of democratic government when peace is restored. Italians! I inform you that His Majesty the King has given me the task of announcing today, the thirteenth day of October, the Declaration of War against Germany."

Joint Statement by the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and the Premier of the Soviet Union

[Released to the press by the White House October 13]

The following joint statement has been issued by the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and the Premier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, concerning the declaration of war by Italy against Germany:

"The Governments of Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union acknowledge the position of the Royal Italian Government as stated by Marshal Badoglio and accept the active cooperation of the Italian nation and armed forces as a co-belligerent in the war against Germany. The military events since September eighth and the brutal maltreatment by the Germans of the Italian population, culminating in the Italian declaration of war against Germany have in fact made Italy a co-belligerent and the American, British and

Soviet Governments will continue to work with the Italian Government on that basis. The three Governments acknowledge the Italian Government's pledge to submit to the will of the Italian people after the Germans have been driven from Italy, and it is understood that nothing can detract from the absolute and untrammelled right of the people of Italy by constitutional means to decide on the democratic form of government they will eventually have.

"The relationship of co-belligerency between the Government of Italy and the United Nations governments cannot of itself affect the terms recently signed, which retain their full force and can only be adjusted by agreement between the allied governments in the light of the assistance which the Italian Government may be able to afford to the United Nations' cause."

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS FAVORING REPEAL OF THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAWS

[Released to the press by the White House October 11]

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

There is now pending before the Congress legislation to permit the immigration of Chinese people into this country and to allow Chinese

residents here to become American citizens.¹ I regard this legislation as important in the cause of winning the war and of establishing a secure peace.

¹H.R. 3070, 78th Cong. See also under heading "Legislation", *post* p. 267.

China is our ally. For many long years she stood alone in the fight against aggression. Today we fight at her side. She has continued her gallant struggle against very great odds.

China has understood that the strategy of victory in this world war first required the concentration of the greater part of our strength upon the European front. She has understood that the amount of supplies we could make available to her has been limited by difficulties of transportation. She knows that substantial aid will be forthcoming as soon as possible—aid not only in the form of weapons and supplies, but also in carrying out plans already made for offensive, effective action. We and our allies will aim our forces at the heart of Japan—in ever-increasing strength until the common enemy is driven from China's soil.

But China's resistance does not depend alone on guns and planes and on attacks on land, on the sea, and from the air. It is based as much in the spirit of her people and her faith in her allies. We owe it to the Chinese to strengthen that faith. One step in this direction is to wipe from the statute books those anachronisms in our law which forbid the immigration of Chinese people into this country and which bar Chinese residents from American citizenship.

Nations like individuals make mistakes. We must be big enough to acknowledge our mistakes of the past and to correct them.

By the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Laws, we can correct a historic mistake and silence the distorted Japanese propaganda. The enactment of legislation now pending before the Congress would put Chinese immigrants on a parity with those from other countries. The Chinese quota would, therefore, be only about 100 immigrants a year. There can be no reasonable apprehension that any such number of immigrants will cause unemployment or provide competition in the search for jobs.

The extension of the privileges of citizenship to the relatively few Chinese residents in our country would operate as another meaningful display of friendship. It would be additional proof that we regard China not only as a partner in waging war but that we shall regard her as a partner in days of peace. While it would give the Chinese a preferred status over certain other Oriental people, their great contribution to the cause of decency and freedom entitles them to such preference.

I feel confident that the Congress is in full agreement that these measures—long overdue—should be taken to correct an injustice to our friends. Action by the Congress now will be an earnest of our purpose to apply the policy of the good neighbor to our relations with other peoples.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

EXCHANGE OF AMERICAN AND JAPANESE NATIONALS

On October 14, 1943 the Department of State released to the press (press release no. 431) a list of 1,236 nationals of the United States whose names have been received through the Swiss authorities as having embarked on the *Teia Maru* in the Far East to proceed to Mormugão, Gôa, Portuguese India, to be exchanged there during the period October 15-21 for Japanese nationals returning to Japan from the United States aboard the motor vessel *Grips-*

holm.¹ The *Gripsholm* left Jersey City for Mormugão on September 2, and upon completion of the exchange at Mormugão is scheduled to return to New York.

The text of the announcement granting safe conduct to the *Gripsholm*, the first document of this nature to be issued by this Government, follows:

¹BULLETIN of Sept. 4, 1943, p. 149, and Oct. 2, 1943, p. 227.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,
GREETING:

I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States of America, hereby inform all whom it may concern that the Governments of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Norway, Belgium, Greece, Poland, Czechoslovakia, China, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico, as well as the Governments of Japan, Germany, and Italy, have conveyed to the Government of the United States of America their assurances of safe conduct for the Swedish motor vessel *Gripsholm* for the purpose of exchanging nationals of the United States, certain of the other American republics and Canada for nationals of Japan, on its voyage from New York, New York, United States of America, to Mormugão, Goa, Portuguese India, by way of and stopping at the ports of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Montevideo, Uruguay,

and Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa, and return from Mormugão to New York by way of and stopping at Port Elizabeth, and Rio de Janeiro, the entire voyage to be accomplished, in the absence of unforeseen delays, between the first day of September, 1943, and the third day of December, 1943, over the following course which was made known to and agreed upon by each of the governments granting safe conduct:

[Here follows a list of directions outlining the ship's itinerary to and from Mormugão.]

In behalf of the Government of the United States of America, I do hereby grant safe conduct to the vessel.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of State of the United States of America at Washington this thirty-first day of August in the year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Forty-three, and the Independence of the United States of America, the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth.

[SEAL] CORDELL HULL

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE BEFORE THE ITALIAN-AMERICAN
LABOR COUNCIL¹

[Released to the press October 12]

FRIENDS OF AMERICA AND OF ITALY:

For some years it has been your habit to take counsel from time to time concerning the affairs of Italy, a great nation, in deep misfortune, to which civilization owes so much.

Your president, Mr. Antonini, informed the White House of this meeting tonight. President Roosevelt authorizes me to give his greetings to this group, in which are included many of his oldest friends; to say that he maintained faith in the Italian people during the darkest days of their eclipse; to remind you of his pledge that Italy should be restored as a respected member of the family of nations; and

¹ Delivered in New York, N.Y., Oct. 12, 1943.

² BULLETIN of Sept. 18, 1943, p. 176.

to say that, as to the reconstitution of Italy, no government will be imposed on Italy and that its government should be one acceptable to the Italian people, derived from and responsive to its free will.

The relations between the United States and such an Italian government—as, indeed, with all countries—were clearly outlined only a month ago by Secretary Hull: "Cooperation between nations in the spirit of good neighbors, founded on the principles of liberty, equality, justice, morality, and law, is the most effective method of safeguarding and promoting the political, the economic, the social, and the cultural well-being of our nation and of all nations."²

Toward this goal we have already traveled a long, difficult, bloody road. We shall have

tragic and anxious hours before it is achieved. But faith shall not waver, and courage shall not fail.

Nearly a year ago we met together after the armies of the United Nations, under American command, had entered the Mediterranean and liberated North Africa. This Government clearly stated, first, that the United Nations proposed to restore to liberated Italy her essential nationhood; but, second, that rebirth of Italian freedom could be won only if Italians themselves expelled the Fascist crew which had seized their Government, and, as Italians, joined the common fight against the Nazi oppressors, enemies of Italy and of mankind.

In the months which followed, armies of the United Nations entered Sicily and Italy as liberators and as friends of the Italian people. The common and kindly folk of the streets, the villages, and the farms were swift to welcome them as friends. From Lombard and Piedmont cities to the Campania, old groups in Italy arose in wrath; labor unions, democratic organizations, simple neighborhoods spoke with the new voice of popular authority. A timid crew of Fascist leaders meeting in council knew at long last that their day was done. On July 25, under pressure from the people, they deposed the Duce. Immediately after, many of them fled to Germany. Marshal Badoglio, placing himself in charge, promptly abolished the Fascist government, imprisoned Mussolini, dissolved the Fascist party, released the political prisoners of the Fascist regime, and opened negotiations with the American and British commanders of the Allied forces.

The Nazi generals realized little of the true significance of those flaming days. Hitler had forgotten that Italy was or could be an independent nation. But the little people of the streets who demanded peace with the Allies knew better. They knew that peace with the United Nations inevitably meant war with the Nazis. Actually, the putting into effect of Marshal Badoglio's surrender was delayed for the sole purpose of giving him time to provide, as far as possible, against the German attack on

Italian troops which was sure to follow, as it did. For the Italian people were not asking neutrality. They were asking freedom; and no group could hope to lead Italy which did not at once make expulsion of the German invader its immediate task.

What followed is part of the known history of these brave and passionate times. The Allied armies landed at Salerno with Italian help; they beat off in mass attack the German divisions in the south. The American Fifth and the British Eighth Armies established contact, moved northward, freed Naples. The Germans, retiring, sacked the city, killing hostages and murdering women and children in what seems to have been a sadistic lust for killing.

Meanwhile, German S.S. irregulars claimed to have recaptured Mussolini. After some bickering, he was named as a Quisling. A handful of traitors, miscalled a "government", were set to dangle on the outskirts of the Nazi military headquarters. Frenzied appeals in the Italian language, written in Goebbels' best style, asking other Italians to turn Quisling, found little response.

Badoglio, in command of the Italian forces, recognized the relentless logic of the situation. He called on all Italians to make common front against the Nazi tyranny. Many sincere anti-Fascists have differed with the Marshal during his long career. But their best thinking was summed up by Count Carlo Sforza, who promptly and forthrightly declared that so long as Badoglio was fighting the common enemy, it would be criminal for any Italian to weaken his hand: politics and constitutional questions should be adjourned, to be dealt with after the liberation; all hands, now, must join the common front against the common enemy.

Clearly, Italian people can be trusted to deal with the reorganization of Italy when it is cleared of invading bayonets. Today the pressing task is to mobilize every Italian from the Alps to the Ionian Sea as a mighty army to repel these modern barbarians who seek to make of Italy a Nazi gau.

Properly, tonight, you are thinking of the reestablishment of the institutions on which free Italy was based. Particularly you are interested in the re-creation of the free trades unions. This is right. Any informed student of Europe knows that no rebuilding is possible which does not include recognition of the far greater place of labor in the world to come. Plainly this must mean reconstituting labor organizations as free and self-governing bodies capable of speaking once more for the workers, by whom the brunt of this fearful struggle has been borne and for whom the peace must be made. God speed you all.

In frankness you should be told that this work has of necessity to abide military possibilities. Tonight, the great industrial centers are within German lines. The men who seek to reconstitute free trades unions must do so at fearful risk of life, family, reputation, even memory. Already many have died unknown, unsung, in this terrible task of bringing dynamic freedom back to their people. Before free trades unions can be constituted, all of us, and all of Italy, will have to fight—to fight side by side with all who likewise risk their lives in common cause to make an Italy capable of restoring to every Italian his rightful part in free institutions of labor and in politics. Let

ADDRESS BY FRANCIS B. SAYRE BEFORE THE CHICAGO SUNDAY EVENING CLUB¹

[Released to the press October 11]

You and I are living through one of the really great periods of world history. In these crowded, tense, portentous years of feverish activity and struggle, the future destiny of our children and of our children's children is in the making. And we are given a vital part to play in that great drama.

We have witnessed the ending of an era. The great, comfortable, easy world in which we lived prior to 1914 has been cracking up before

¹ Delivered in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 10, 1943. Mr. Sayre is Special Assistant to the Secretary of State.

us leave aside political quarrels, stand fast in the mighty and growing work of liberation, salute the struggle—and salute the men.

Happily the barriers which Mussolini and the Nazis built between Italy and the world of freedom are gradually being broken down. I believe the time will not be long when it will be possible for Americans to have limited communication by mail with their friends and relatives in Sicily and on the liberated mainland. Provision for supplies for the peoples of the liberated areas was included in the allied military plan, and allied civilian agencies have been preparing such other economic support as may be needed. The elimination of Fascists in these liberated areas, according to our reports, is now being taken care of quite thoroughly by the Italian people. As the military lines move northward, the frontier of freedom moves with them.

Tonight we meet once more in the presence of the problems which were faced by Garibaldi, by Cavour, and by Mazzini, greatest of them all. They are the blinding and glorious issues of life and of liberty. She has made her mistakes, but in great hours Italy has given only one answer. Life without liberty is worthless: liberty, even at the cost of death, is an eternal city for endless ages.

our eyes. Many of the fundamental assumptions of our capitalistic system have been challenged and some of them have been upset. Kingdoms and governments have been overturned. Fundamental beliefs and underlying philosophies in large areas of the world have been shattered and displaced. We have been living through 30 years of break-down and conflict and tragedy. And now, weary of turmoil, heartsick of the welter of suffering all around us, we are turning our faces to the future, as is just and right, and wondering how to build a better world.

Men everywhere want to build a better world. The problem is how. We cannot see a clear pathway ahead. Discordant counsels confuse us. Many people are growing discouraged and wondering which way to turn.

At such a time the great fundamentals of the Christian faith stand out like beacon-lights to guide humanity forward. If we truly believe in those fundamentals we cannot lose our sense of direction or miss the way forward. The details are still indistinct, but the general direction is unmistakable.

The central and fundamental teaching of Jesus Christ is human brotherhood. Translated into concrete application in the international world today the meaning of brotherhood is clear. The nineteenth-century notion of a world of isolated, self-seeking, sovereign nations, each bent on gaining political and economic mastery over its rivals and competitors, killing and robbing whenever expedient in order to gain selfish power, is not compatible with the Christian conception of world brotherhood. It led to the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, each struggling to out-arm and out-strip the other, and to the explosion of 1914. It led to the first World War, and from that into the second World War. It has led to break-down, frustration, and utter disaster. If we are to build a civilization that will survive, there is only one foundation possible—and that is the Christian way of brotherhood.

What does that mean in terms of present-day realities? In a world as closely knit together as ours has become, it means men and women of different races and different nationalities learning to work together shoulder-to-shoulder for the common ends of humanity. Peoples will begin thinking, not in terms of a master race or the protection of national sovereignty, but of how to gain for all mankind security and lasting peace. There is only one practical way to achieve this. That lies through the building-up of adequate international machinery and the closest kind of international cooperation. In no other way can lasting peace be won today.

In no other way can we achieve a world economy leading to heightened rather than lowered standards of living.

I

Tonight I want to speak about one of the particular and more immediate tasks which will confront us as the Axis soldiers are driven out of occupied territory. If we are in earnest about applying our Christianity to present-day world needs, here, it seems to me, is a job which Christians must back to the limit.

At the conclusion of the war, ravaged Europe and Asia will be faced with dire need and gripping distress unprecedented in all history. In four years of fighting in Europe and six years of fighting in Asia, the Axis has overrun 35 nations in which were living over 500 millions of people. Battle, murder, and criminal violence have blackened most of Europe and much of Asia. Men and women have been maimed and killed. Others have been carried off into slavery. Homes have been destroyed. Cities have been pillaged. Whole nations have been looted and plundered of their resources; the economies of entire peoples have been disrupted and exploited; whole races have been driven into exile and despair. The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse are riding furiously through Europe and Asia today.

If the new world for which we have been fighting is to be made a living reality, we must go forward boldly and without fear. We are fighting to make secure for ourselves and for our children a way of life which is very precious to us—one based upon individual freedom and equality of opportunity and equal justice to the weak as to the strong. To maintain this way of life there is only one practicable way. Pious hopes and Fourth of July oratory will not be sufficient.

We must get down to realities. We must learn to realize that the entire world has become so closely bound together by trade, by modern technological development, by economic intermeshing between country and country, that it is quite impossible for half of the world to remain free

while the other half is enslaved by ruthless force and oppression. It is impossible to secure a lasting peace for ourselves as long as tyranny and injustice and inhuman living conditions continue in other important parts of the world to breed unrest and rebellion and conflict. It is impossible to recapture economic health and prosperity for ourselves as long as Europe and Asia are prostrate and unable to make their contribution to the industry and the commerce of the world.

The only way to win the objectives for which we are fighting is first to help liberate the nations and peoples now overrun and enslaved by Axis armies and then to help them rebuild their social and economic and industrial life. We must assist in a world offensive against suffering and need.

Democracy and human freedom cannot continue to exist in a world constantly upset by the recurrent threat of war. Economic progress cannot be built upon social unrest and political tension. Poverty and oppression in any part of the world, with resulting political instability, are direct menaces to the economic well-being and progress of the United States and of every other industrial country. Twice within a generation has the economy of the United States been disrupted and our standard of living compromised by war, even though originating on another continent. Surely it must be manifest to all that the United States has a tremendous stake in the building of the kind of peace that will last. One of the foundation-stones for such a peace is the relief and rehabilitation of the peoples of Europe and Asia.

II

Concretely, what is the nature of the initial job which we must perform to get Europe back on its feet again? In the ring of countries surrounding Germany, which have been invaded and looted by Nazi armies, the population living west of Soviet Russia (excluding Germany itself, the United Kingdom, and the neutrals) is about 250 million people. No one can say when the armies of the United Nations will be able to

free those peoples. At least we, in concert with the other United Nations, must be prepared to afford relief to as many as 150 to 160 million people between now and the end of 1944. Among these the need will be pitiful, immediate, and great beyond anything in the history of war.

When United Nations forces march into the ruins of Europe, first things must come first. As long as people are disorganized and starving and desperate they will be unable to help effectively in the building of a constructive peace. We must begin by feeding the starving and binding up the wounds of the stricken, by checking the ravages of epidemics and disease, by helping liberated peoples to replace anarchy by law and organized government.

All this we must do with an immediacy and on a scale never before attempted. It will be a monumental task. But it cannot be shirked. It will be an absolutely necessary prerequisite to the larger and the more difficult task of starting the wheels of industry and commerce turning again in liberated areas.

The task of distributing relief at the outset rests with the military. Indeed, as need scarcely be pointed out, the initial work of relief and rehabilitation is an inseparable part of the work of the Army. Military operations may be seriously jeopardized if food riots break out behind the lines, if transport services are interrupted by civil disturbances, or if epidemics begin to ravage the civilian population.

The work of emergency civil relief at the outset, therefore, is undertaken by Army personnel with Army supplies and under Army direction. As the enemy is driven out the military must be prepared to operate mobile soup kitchens to keep homeless and penniless people alive and to organize public-health services to prevent the spread of epidemics and to insure an adequate water supply. Shelter and clothing are secondary needs which must be supplied insofar as transport and other arrangements allow.

As the active front moves forward and order begins to emerge from chaos, the nature of the

relief problem changes. The responsibility for administering civilian relief will naturally pass from the military to civilian authorities. The civilian population repair and rebuild their homes as rapidly as possible and return to live in them. Soup kitchens are replaced by rationed supplies, issued in various centers to the needy, to be taken home and there consumed by the reassembled families. Many of the population will be able to procure and prepare their own food. But there will still for a time be large numbers of needy men, women, and children to whom standard rations must be supplied to keep them alive until the wheels of normal food production can be set in motion.

During this period the articles of diet will be somewhat more varied than during the initial emergency period. Nevertheless, because of shortage of world supplies, of ships, and of transport facilities, the standard of relief set will have to be quite modest. There will probably not be enough food left at the end of the war to give everyone the ration that he or she should have. If we are to judge of practical possibilities by the amount available, it seems doubtful whether at the beginning it will be possible to import more food than sufficient to afford a general average of 2,000 calories a day. This is less than two thirds of an average American, Norwegian, or Italian pre-war diet. But at least it is better than the diet to which the Germans have condemned most of the people now under German domination and, if wisely planned, will maintain the people of Europe during the early stages of rehabilitation.

It is obvious that the furnishing of relief cannot be continued indefinitely. In fact, one of our primary purposes will be to eliminate the need for relief at the earliest possible moment. Our objective is to help those who have been prostrated by Axis tyranny and oppression to get on their own feet—to help people to help themselves. Until the first crop can be planted and tended and reaped, help from the outside may be necessary on an extended scale; after the first harvest the problem of relief will be less

acute. From the very outset, therefore, if we are to avoid the necessity of administering relief indefinitely, we must plan and provide the means for helping people to get their crops planted and tended and their factory wheels turning again. This means providing seeds and fertilizers and where necessary a limited amount of agricultural tools. It may also mean providing a modest quantity of industrial machinery in some cases where factories can be put into the speedy production of relief supplies. Rehabilitation is thus a necessary and essential part of relief. Seeds for an ensuing year's crop may save more lives than an equal quantity of food.

It is clear that if relief supplies are to be on hand when the need presents itself they must be planned and procured considerably in advance. In view of the present short supply of most foodstuffs they cannot be had by a simple purchase and sale over the counter. In many cases the needed foodstuffs today are not in existence.

To feed Dakota wheat or New Jersey soup to a starving child in Greece or Norway or Poland or France requires many months of preparation. The food must first be allocated by the appropriate control agencies; then it must be procured for relief purposes; next it must be warehoused and means must be found for shipping it overseas. All these steps entail baffling problems involving considerable time and delay.

III

In a task as gigantic and world-wide as meeting the relief needs of the liberated areas in the coming months it is manifest that neither the United States nor any one of its allies could possibly do the job unassisted. The amount of food and other relief supplies necessary to meet urgent demands will be beyond the productive resources of any single nation. Furthermore, the furnishing of nation-wide relief is too delicate a task, too fraught with explosive issues, to be undertaken wisely by any nation acting alone. The relief and rehabilitation of the continents of Europe and Asia involve the building of foundations which will

have much to do with the shaping of the future peace and economic activity of the peoples of those areas. In a task as vast as this, all the peace-loving nations should participate.

Our own country has therefore taken the lead in placing before the governments of the United Nations and of the other nations associated with them in this war a plan for the creation of a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Under the proposed agreement an international administration is to be set up, headed by a Director General and a Council of representatives of all the member nations. This Administration is to plan, coordinate, and administer measures for the relief of victims of war through the provision of food, fuel, clothing and shelter, and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services, and to facilitate in areas receiving relief, so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief, the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services. This will involve international cooperation in the planning of relief activities, the purchasing of supplies, the equitable allocation of available supplies among competing countries, the use of ships and other methods of transportation, and the distribution of relief in the various localities.

This plan has already been agreed to by Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China. All the United Nations and the other nations associated with them have been invited to join in signing the agreement at the White House on November 9. If the plan succeeds it will form a new chapter in practical international cooperation on a world-wide scale for human welfare.

I need scarcely add that in this joint undertaking all member-states will be asked to contribute relief supplies, services, and money according to their ability. The beneficiary countries as well as all others will be expected to pull their weight in the boat to the utmost of their capacity.

For months we have been talking about post-war planning and international collaboration. We have been discussing how to build sound

foundations for a stable peace. Now we are facing the realities. Here is the acid test of whether we can or whether we cannot forget our selfish differences and work together wholeheartedly for common objectives which must be achieved if we are to go forward and attain humanity's place in the sun.

True, it is only part of the task which awaits us. Other more difficult parts of the work remain—the achievement of some form of international organization for the keeping of the peace, the effective limitation and control of armament production, the inauguration of practicable means for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, the reduction of trade barriers throughout the world, the elimination of unfair trade practices and discriminations, the development of international responsibility with respect to certain backward areas. What we must remember is that these tasks cannot all be accomplished at once. Months and years of devoted study and consecrated effort will be necessary for the building of the international peace structure. Here, in this comparatively less difficult part of the task, we begin.

All forward-looking nations are in agreement in desiring to find practicable ways for bringing relief to stricken Europe and Asia at the end of the war. For agricultural nations eager to sell their surpluses it is manifestly to their interest to do so. For predominantly industrial nations eager to avoid mass unemployment following the sudden curtailment of wartime production, it is manifestly to their interest to do so. In bringing relief to stricken Europe and Asia in the months immediately following the armistice, all nations will be serving the cause of humanity.

In supporting such a work we can make our Christianity vital and telling.

Christianity is not merely a dream or a beautiful mirage. It is a practical way of life. But unless it is given concrete and continuing realization in deeds and in action it will wither. In this time of break-down and change when new alignments are forming and new concep-

tions are developing as the controlling forces of the coming years, it is of transcendent importance that Christians take a hand in shaping events.

Christ is walking by the lake again. He is calling to you and to me, as He did to Peter and Andrew and His other disciples by the lakeside—"Follow me." Now in these great days of change and struggle and suffering, Christianity has a rare chance of coming into its own again. But its power will depend very largely on what you and I and people like us make of it. Nineteen hundred years ago the fate of Christianity hung upon 11 disciples, their leader crucified like a common thief. But, through their magnificent courage and dauntless activity in the years that followed, Christianity was saved to the world. Today the fate of Christianity hangs upon us. Are we prepared to back up our professions and our words with deeds?

FACILITIES IN THE AZORES MADE AVAILABLE TO GREAT BRITAIN BY PORTUGAL

[Released to the press October 12]

With reference to the statement made by Prime Minister Churchill concerning the use of facilities in the Azores, the agreement on which the statement is based was concluded by virtue of the ancient Anglo-Portuguese Alliance. The United States Government has been informed and has approved the arrangements made.

PROCLAIMED LIST: REVISION VI

[Released to the press October 12]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Director of the Office of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, pursuant to the proclamation by the President

of July 17, 1941 providing for the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, on October 7, 1943 issued Revision VI of the Proclaimed List. Revision VI supersedes Revision V, dated April 23, 1943, and consolidates Revision V with its six supplements.

No new additions to or deletions from the Proclaimed List are made in this revision. Certain minor changes in the spelling of names listed are made.

Revision VI follows the listing arrangement used in Revision V. The list is divided into two parts: Part I relates to listings in the American republics and part II to listings in countries other than the American republics. Revision VI contains a total of 14,746 listings, of which 10,117 are in part I and 4,629 in part II.

The Far East

NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY OF CHINA AND INAUGURATION OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK AS PRESIDENT OF CHINA

[Released to the press October 10]

The President's message of October 10 to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President of the National Government of the Republic of China, follows:

"I am happy to convey to you and to the people of China on the anniversary of your national revolution for freedom the greetings and congratulations of the people of the United States. I take this opportunity to give expression to our warm regard for Your Excellency and the Chinese people who have persevered so long and courageously in the struggle against aggression and who continue the struggle, joined by the peoples of other United Nations, confident of achieving victory through wholehearted and cooperative action."

The President has also sent the following message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek

upon the occasion of his inauguration on October 10 as President of the Republic of China:

"On the occasion of your inauguration as President of the Republic of China, I gladly convey to you my congratulations and best wishes for your success and personal well-being. Your elevation to the highest office in the Government of the Republic of China is recognition of the inestimable service you have rendered the Chinese people in the past and of the services you are to render in the future in leading them to victory, peace and freedom."

American Republics

SUSPENSION BY ARGENTINA OF THE PUBLICATION OF JEWISH NEWSPAPERS

[Released to the press by the White House October 15]

A statement by President Roosevelt follows:

"I have been informed that the Argentine Government has suspended the publication of Jewish newspapers some of which have been in existence for many years. While this matter is of course one which concerns primarily the Argentine Government and people, I cannot forbear to give expression to my own feeling of apprehension at the taking in this hemisphere of action obviously anti-Semitic in nature and of a character so closely identified with the most repugnant features of Nazi doctrine. I believe that this feeling is shared by the people of the United States and by the people of the other American republics. In this connection I recall that one of the resolutions adopted at the Eighth International Conference of American States at Lima in 1938 set forth that 'any persecution on account of racial or religious motives which makes it im-

possible for a group of human beings to live decently, is contrary to the political and juridical systems of America.'"

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE PRESIDENT OF HAITI

The President of the Republic of Haiti, His Excellency Elie Lescot, arrived in Washington October 14, accompanied by an official party comprised of the following persons: Mr. Abel Lacroix, Secretary of State for Finance, Commerce, and National Economy; Mr. Maurice Dartigue, Secretary of State for Public Instruction, Agriculture, and Labor; Mr. Gontran Rouzier, Under Secretary of State for Information and General Police; Col. Durcé Armand, Commander of the Military Department of the National Palace; Mr. Daniel Heurtelou, Private Secretary to the President; Capt. Charles Lochard, Chief of the Military Household of the President; Lt. Roger Lescot, Special Adjutant to the President; His Excellency André Lisantand, Ambassador of Haiti; the Honorable John C. White, American Ambassador to Haiti; Brig. Gen. Eric S. Motitor, U.S.A., Military Aide; Capt. Andrew S. Hickey, U.S.N. (Ret.), Naval Aide; and Mr. Stanley Woodward, Department of State.

The President was honored at a dinner at the White House on the night of his arrival. His program while in Washington will include a visit to the Capitol, a reception at Blair House for the chiefs of diplomatic missions, a dinner to be given by the Secretary of State, a special meeting and luncheon at the Pan American Union, a visit to Arlington National Cemetery, a dinner to be given by the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Berle, and luncheons to be given by the Haitian Ambassador and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The President will leave Washington on October 18 for a stay of several days in Baltimore and New York before returning to his own country.

General

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AIR-TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

[Released to the press October 15]

The following joint statement has been issued by the Department of State and the Civil Aeronautics Board concerning their respective interests in the development of international air-transportation services:

"In order to eliminate any possible confusion in the minds of the aviation industry and the public generally, the Department of State and the Civil Aeronautics Board have felt it desirable to clarify their respective interests in the development of international air-transportation services.

"The Department of State has a primary interest in the subject from the standpoint of foreign policy and international relations, including the broad economic effects of aviation in foreign countries.

"The Civil Aeronautics Board is charged with the responsibility, within the framework and guided by the policies of applicable legislation, of developing policy with respect to the organization and functioning of civil air transportation. The Board is required by law to study all of the economic and other factors which go to make up a finding of convenience and necessity for specific routes. In addition, the Board must investigate the applicant or applicants to make a determination of fitness, willingness, and ability. Findings of fact made pursuant to statutory authority in the technical fields of aviation operation, transportation economics and organization, determination of route, and the like are matters for decision by the Board, though the Department of State may bring to the attention of the Board considerations and facts relating to foreign policy which may be relevant to the subject-matter of any determination in respect

of which the Department is consulted or may have an interest based on considerations of foreign relations.

"The policy of both the Department of State and the Civil Aeronautics Board is that of the closest collaboration in order that the Board may be fully apprized of the Department's views on any international problems which might be involved in matters under consideration by that agency, and in order that the Department of State may be fully apprized of the views of the Board in respect of civil-aviation problems as they may affect foreign relations.

"The facilities of the Department of State are freely available to the Civil Aeronautics Board for procuring from the Department or through its missions abroad such information as it may be able to secure for the use of the Board; the facilities of the Civil Aeronautics Board are freely available to the Department of State for procuring such engineering, technical, or transportation data as may be of assistance to the Department in handling its problems.

"With specific reference to the development of new international air services, it is believed desirable to outline for the benefit of interested parties the procedure being followed.

"Applications for certificates of public convenience and necessity, and amendments thereof, are filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board pursuant to section 401 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended. Thereafter the carrier need only prepare for the hearing before the Board at which it will endeavor to prove that public convenience and necessity require the granting of its application.

"The Board forwards copies of such applications to the Department of State for informa-

tion and such comment as it may wish to make to the Board. Questions of landing rights and other matters affecting foreign policy will be dealt with through close consultation between the Department of State and the Civil Aeronautics Board. The Department of State, as provided in section 802 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, will conduct with foreign governments such negotiations for new or additional rights as may be determined to be desirable as a result of collaboration between the Department of State and the Civil Aeronautics Board.

"Foreign air carriers who wish to apply to the Civil Aeronautics Board under section 402 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, for permits to operate into United States territory, should request their governments to forward such applications through diplomatic channels. When these applications are received in the Department of State they will be immediately transmitted to the Civil Aeronautics Board. Thereafter, pending a decision on the application, technical or other details are handled directly with the Board, and the applicant prosecutes his application directly before the Board."

As a further clarification of existing procedure, there is also made public the following letter dated September 25, 1943 from Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, Jr., to Mr. John W. Cross, representing the Alaska Star Airlines:

"The Department refers to your recent oral inquiry regarding the status of landing rights for American commercial aircraft which may be obtained through negotiation by the Government of the United States. Specifically you ask whether, when such landing rights may be secured, your company will have an opportunity to be heard on the question of whether it may be permitted to exercise or share in such commercial landing rights.

"In reply, you are advised that it is the policy of the Department of State, when it secures

commercial landing rights in foreign countries for American aircraft, to secure such rights in general terms so that they may be assigned to or allocated among American carriers in accordance with the determination of the competent authorities of this Government under the provisions of law. The competent authority for that purpose is the Civil Aeronautics Board which has authority under its certificating power to determine, with the approval of the President, what American carrier or carriers may engage in international civil aviation and what route or routes they may be permitted to fly. It is the policy of the Department of State so far as practicable when it secures commercial landing rights in foreign countries to do so in a manner which shall make them subject to the authority of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Should special circumstances exist making this impossible, it is the policy of the Department to act in consultation with the Civil Aeronautics Board."

The Foreign Service

DEATH OF PIERRE CRABITÈS

[Released to the press October 11]

The Department announces with sincere regret the death in Baghdad, Iraq, on October 10, 1943 of Judge Pierre Crabitès, an officer in the Foreign Service Auxiliary.

Judge Crabitès was born in New Orleans, La., on February 17, 1877 and received his education and legal training at the College of Immaculate Conception of New Orleans, Tulane University, Loyola University of New Orleans, and the University of Paris. After practicing law in New Orleans for 11 years, Judge Crabitès served as an American judge on the Mixed Court of First Instance at Cairo, Egypt, from 1911 to 1936, when he retired after a distinguished career as a jurist and became a lecturer at Louisiana State University. Judge

Crabitès was the author of a number of books and articles on international affairs. He was appointed to the Foreign Service Auxiliary on May 14, 1943.

DEATH OF ROBERT Y. JARVIS

[Released to the press October 16]

It is with deep regret that the Department of State announces the death of Mr. Robert Yelverton Jarvis, Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Lisbon, early in the morning of October 16 at the University Hospital in Philadelphia. Mr. Jarvis had recently served as Consul at Vancouver and was proceeding to his new post at Lisbon when stricken with pneumonia.

Treaty Information

AGRICULTURE

Conventions With Canada and Mexico Regarding Migratory Birds

On October 9, 1943 the President, under authority granted in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, approved and proclaimed an amendment, submitted to him by the Acting Secretary of the Interior, of the regulations approved by Proclamation 2345 of August 11, 1933, as last amended by Proclamation 2589 of July 16, 1943, permitting and governing the hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, exportation, and importation of migratory birds and parts, nests, and eggs thereof, included in the terms of the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds between the United States and Great Britain, in respect of Canada, signed on August 16, 1916 (Treaty Series 628), and the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals between the United States and Mexico, signed February 7, 1936

(Treaty Series 912). The amendment relates to the open seasons on mourning or turtle dove and is printed in the *Federal Register* for October 13, 1943, page 13965.

ECONOMICS

Inter-American Coffee Agreement

The Inter-American Coffee Agreement signed at Washington on November 28, 1940 (Treaty Series 970 and 979) has been continued in effect without any change for a period of one year from October 1, 1943 as the result of a declaration made by the Inter-American Coffee Board on May 12, 1943. Pursuant to the provisions of article XXIV of the agreement, the Inter-American Coffee Board, in its resolution adopted September 2, 1942, recommended to the participating governments the continuation without any change of the agreement for a period of one year from October 1, 1943. According to the declaration, acceptance of the aforesaid resolution was expressed by all the participating governments, namely, the Governments of Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, the United States of America, and Venezuela.

Legislation

Repealing the Chinese Exclusion Laws. H. Rept. 732, 78th Cong., on H.R. 3070. [Part 1: Favorable report; Part 2: Minority views]. 7 pp.; 2 pp.

Independence for the Philippine Islands: Message from the President of the United States relative to the independence of the Philippine Islands and protection in the future and to give them the opportunity of economic rehabilitation [recommendation for enactment of legislation by Congress]. S. Doc. 101, 78th Cong. [also printed as H. Doc. 332, 78th Cong.]. 2 pp.

Giving Effect to the Provisional Fur-Seal Agreement of 1942 Between the United States and Canada. H. Rept. 745, 78th Cong., on H.R. 2924. 30 pp.

Relief of Certain Officers and Employees of the Foreign Service of the United States Who, While in the Course of Their Respective Duties, Suffered Losses of Personal Property by Reason of War Conditions. S. Rept. 448, 78th Cong., on S. 1382. 24 pp.

Schedule of Claims Allowed by the General Accounting Office: Communication from the President of the United States [Department of State, p. 21]. H. Doc. 322, 78th Cong. 25 pp.

Extraterritoriality in China: Article prepared by Hon. Elbert D. Thomas, a Senator from the State of Utah. S. Doc. 102, 78th Cong. 12 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of the Military School and of the Military Academy of El Salvador: Agreement Between the United States of America and El Salvador—Signed at San Salvador May 21, 1943; effective May 21, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 328. Publication 1907. 13 pp. 5¢.

Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression: Preliminary Agreement and Exchange of Notes Between the United States of America and Ethiopia—Signed at Washington August 9, 1943; effective August 9, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 334. Publication 1939. 6 pp. 5¢.

Cooperative Rubber Investigations in Costa Rica: Agreement Between the United States of America and Costa Rica Continuing in Force the Agreement of April 19 and June 16, 1941 as Amended by the Supplementary Agreement of April 3, 1943—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at San José June 21 and July 1, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 335. Publication 1933. 4 pp. 5¢.

Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama: Agreement Between the United States of America and Panama Continuing in Effect the Agreement of July 7, 1942—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington July 6 and August 5, 1943; effective July 7, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 336. Publication 1936. 2 pp. 5¢.

Naval Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Colombia Continuing in Effect the Agreement of November 23, 1938 as Modified by the Supplementary Agreement of August 30, 1941, and Extended by the Agreement of September 22 and November 5, 1942—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington July 23 and August 7, 1943; effective November 23, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 337. Publication 1932. 3 pp. 5¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Revision VI, October 7, 1943, Promulgated Pursuant to Proclamation 2497 of the President of July 17, 1941. Publication 2000. 362 pp. Free.

Diplomatic List, October 1943. Publication 2003. ii, 119 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy 10¢.

Mailing List of Diplomatic and Consular Offices of the Foreign Service of the United States (Including Supplemental List of Field Offices in the United States of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce). September 1, 1943. Publication 2004. 11 pp. Free.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Handbook of Federal World War Agencies and Their Records, 1917-21 [with general bibliography]. (The National Archives.) 1943. xiii, 666 pp. \$1.25 (cloth); for sale by Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office.

Soviet Russia: Selected List of Recent References. (Bibliography Division, Library of Congress.) 1943. 91 pp., processed. Available from Library of Congress (free to institutions only).

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
Price, 10 cents - - - Subscription price, \$2.75 a year

PUBLISHED WEEKLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET