

# SUPPLEMENT NO. 6



# Volunteer for Liberty

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## Open Session at Parley Cheers Decision to Bar Franco Spain

Meeting Is Most Enthusiastic of Whole Conference;  
U. S. Backs Mexico on Excluding From World  
Union Regimes Which Axis Helped Set Up

By Margaret Parton

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—At the most outspoken and enthusiastic public meeting held during the United Nations conference, Spain was barred today from membership in the world organization until the Franco regime is ended.

Under the terms of a Mexican interpretation of membership requirements adopted by acclaim by the members of the commission on general provisions, "states whose regimes were established with the help of military forces of countries that waged war against the United Nations" will be denied the privileges of membership as long as these regimes remain in power.

Although this interpretation, which will be incorporated in the documents relating to the charter, makes no specific mention of Spain the ten speeches that preceded its adoption made no secret of the fact that it is aimed specifically and intentionally at the Franco regime.

of France; Herbert V. Evatt, of Australia; Alexander Palladin, of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Kuzma V. Kiselev, of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, and by several representatives of Latin American countries.

Although opposition to such a proposal had been expected from the delegations of the United States this opposition did not develop. Instead there was United States approval, though confined to a simple statement by James C. Dunn, Assistant Secretary of State, that the delegation "desires to associate itself" with the Mexican declaration. The United Kingdom made no speeches of approval.

All of the speakers agreed that after the Franco government had

Dr. Juan Negrin, last premier of Republican Spain, yesterday expressed gratitude to the Mexican delegation at San Francisco for its proposal that Franco Spain be barred from the world security organization. The proposal excludes regimes "established with the help of military forces" belonging to enemy countries.

The conference committee on general provisions yesterday unanimously adopted the Mexican proposal which was backed by speakers representing Belgium, France, Australia, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uruguay, Guatemala and Chile.

U. S. Assistant Secretary of State James Clement Dunn, who had been maneuvering behind the scenes to block the proposal, announced its acceptance by the United States.



NEGRIN

## Negrin Hails UNCLO Bar Against Franco Regime

Daily Worker, New York, Thursday, June 21, 1945

## A Sentence That Almost Choked James Clement Dunn at Frisco

Daily Worker, New York,  
Thursday, June 21, 1945



JAMES CLEMENT DUNN

You can well imagine how James Clement Dunn, the State Department's chief friend of Francisco Franco must have looked on Tuesday afternoon at the world security parley's Commission II.

Mexico's delegate, Luis Quintanilla, had introduced a resolution which barred Spain from membership in the United Nations.

"We Spaniards who remain loyal to the democratic concept of constitutional legality believe that no country can claim a greater right than ours to membership in the community of the United Nations."

In another telegram to Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, chairman of the Mexican delegation, Negrin recalled that "Mexico and her government have remained unalterable in their policy of friendship toward the Spanish Republic since the beginning of our war."

The conference decision to bar Franco Spain was also welcomed yesterday by the Friends of the Spanish Republic, headed by William L. Shirer and Freda Kirchwey. The committee urged two additional resolutions to be adopted.



cifically and intentionally against the Franco government.

Coming near the end of a long afternoon session at which the committee on preamble, purposes and principles presented the final paragraph of its report, and the committee on membership, amendment and secretariat began the presentation of its four-part report, the sudden surge of passionately anti-Fascist speeches brought, as one delegate later said, "a fresh breath of air into the conference."

It also brought unrestrained applause from the normally subdued audience in the balconies, from the delegates and their staffs, and from the ordinarily undemonstrative members of the press.

The Mexican delegation's interpretation was presented by Luis Quintanilla, Mexican Ambassador to Russia and an adviser to the delegation, during the discussion of the first two paragraphs of the membership committee's report.

These paragraphs state: 1, that initial members of the organization shall be those who sign the charter after ratification by their governments, and, 2, that "membership in the organization is open to all peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the charter and which, in the judgment of the organization, are able and ready to carry them out."

The Mexican interpretation adopted by the commission reads: "It is the understanding of the delegates of Mexico that paragraph 2 chapter III cannot be applied to those states whose regimes were established with the help of military forces of countries that waged war against the United Nations."

This interpretation, although it will not be written into the charter, will, because of its adoption by acclaim, control the decisions of the membership committee of the future organization.

The Mexican stand was strongly backed by Joseph Paul-Boncour,

after the Franco government had been overthrown by the Spanish people, a democratic Spanish government would be welcomed into the United Nations.

Earlier in the meeting, which was divided into an afternoon and an evening session, the final paragraph of the principles of the organization was adopted by the commission with Uruguay and Belgium abstaining.

This paragraph, long the subject of a dispute that prevented it from being considered at an earlier commission session, deals with intervention in matters of domestic jurisdiction.

As adopted today, this paragraph declares that "nothing contained in this charter shall authorize the organization to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under this charter."

In a final sentence, however, reservation for such interference is made in connection with the application of enforcement measures which may have to be carried out by the Security Council for the maintenance of peace and security.

Objecting to the approved text, Hector Paysse Reyes, of Uruguay, and Fernand Dehousse, of Belgium, declared that they could not vote for its adoption because it made no reference to international law. Mr. Reyes also objected on the grounds that the charter did not state how matters of domestic jurisdiction were to be defined, or who was to make this definition.

Moving on to consideration of the recommendations of the committee on membership, amendment and secretariat, the commission heard speeches by Mr. Rolin, who outlined the work of this committee; by Representative Charles A. Eaton, of the United States delegation, and by Viscount Cranborne, of the United Kingdom delegation.

the United States.

#### CONGRATULATES QUINTANILLA

Negrin wired Luis Quintanilla, spokesman for Mexico on this question:

"As a Spaniard who cherishes the freedom of my country, I wish to express to you my profound gratitude for the untiring interest and energy with which you, as a delegate of Mexico and a friend of the Spanish republic, have stressed the shameful character of the regime under which Spain still suffers as a consequence of the Nazi-Fascist aggression of 1936.

Daily Worker, New York, Friday, June 22, 1945

#### An Editorial

## Hit Franco Again!

THE San Francisco conference has hit Gen. Franco, dictator of Spain, squarely in the eye, and it's something for all friends of Spanish democracy to rejoice over. The decision to bar any government from membership in the world organization if it was set up with the aid of Axis armed forces is of the most positive value. Eight years ago, the old League of Nations refused to face the truth that Franco's rebellion was Axis-inspired, and Axis-supported. And that set the old League of Nations on the road to ruin. Today, it is a good augury for the coming world organization that the character of fascist Spain is clearly recognized.

It is equally significant that the United States has subscribed to this principle, even though everyone understands that James Clement Dunn, the State Department adviser, was a very reluctant advocate of Mexico's position. But the question does arise: if the United States at San Francisco virtually admits that Franco was an Axis puppet, and therefore ineligible for membership in the world organization, then why maintain diplomatic relations with him? If Franco is not good enough to sit in the new League of Nations, then he does not deserve American diplomatic recognition and support.

So the decision to bar Franco should encourage the movement to break relations with Spain. This movement should be amplified a thousand-fold. It is time for Congress to take up Rep. John Coffee's resolution to this effect, and pass it.

way. The committee urged two additional measures in order to pave the way for return of a democratic government to Spain:

1—Severance of diplomatic relations with Franco by such democratic powers as still recognize him as a so-called neutral.

2—All possible facilities should be granted to the constitutional republican government of Spain in its efforts to effect the broadest possible coalition of all democratic elements.

At the same time the committee urged the United States to take the initiative in this direction, through the passage of the Coffee Resolution for a break with Franco and aid to the resistance movement.

which barred Spain from membership in the world organization so long as Gen. Franco's regime remains.

Mexico argued that those "those states whose regimes were established with the help of the military forces of countries that waged war against the United Nations" should not be eligible for membership.

As revealed by Frederick V. Field in the Daily Worker for June 13, James Clement Dunn had spent many a feverish day, trying to postpone meetings of Commission II, and line up delegations against Mexico's stand. And Mr. Dunn failed.

So after Quintanilla spoke up, there were speeches in favor of Mexico's resolution from representatives of France, Belgium, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Australia, Uruguay, Chile and Guatemala—powerful speeches by men who know Franco Spain for what it is.

Then C. Dunn got up and said one sentence, which must have felt like sand in his mouth:

"The United States delegation is in complete accord with the statement on interpretation by Mexico and desires to associate itself with that declaration."

It's an important thing, of course, that the United States is officially on record with such a slap in the face to Gen. Franco. It is bound to gratify friends of the Spanish Republic, and should speed the campaign to break off relations with Spain.

But nobody will be taken in by Dunn one-sentence performance. It's clear that he must have been ordered to say his piece because everyone knew his personal views, and because of his record against that resolution all through the conference.