

# UN ASSEMBLY CHALLENGED TO HALT TITO IN YUGOSLAVIA, REDS IN POLAND AND BALTS

By THE REV. E. A. CONWAY, S. J.

Representatives of 51 United Nations have opened the second part of the United Nations Assembly at the old World's Fair site in Flushing Meadows, L. I. Despite the use of every propaganda device to arouse interest in the meeting, it must be admitted that no one seems to be very excited about the event. Thus far the United Nations have been long on talk and short on action. There are few indications that things will be different at Flushing.

Not that the Assembly does not have an imposing agenda—there are no less than 43 separate items to be considered. Most important are the following:

- 1) The General Assembly proposes to call a general conference under Article 109 of the Charter with a view of revising that instrument with special reference to the veto power of the Big Five.
- 2) The location of a Trusteeship Council.
- 3) Action on the report of the Economic and Social Council on the economic reconstruction of devastated areas.
- 4) Consideration of the report of the same Council on refugees and the formation of the International Refugee Organization.
- 5) Consideration of the United States' proposal regarding development of International Law and its codification.
- 6) Last, but probably most explosive, the Soviet request for information on the presence of the United Nations' forces in non-assembly territories.

There will be heated discussion unquestionably of the veto right of the five great powers. But I do not doubt that it will emerge unchanged. The Soviets at every opportunity have insisted that the very basis of the United Nations is the so-called unanimity rule. There are no indications that they will yield of this meeting.

It is perhaps significant that just last Thursday Dr. Hahn, the Chinese delegate to the Security Council, expressed his belief that the General Assembly would not make any real progress toward abolishing the veto.

Thus, I believe, it is significant because China has often expressed her willingness to give up the privilege accorded her by the Charter provisions. Saying that she serves have suggested the importance of the veto power, Dr. Hahn contended the veto, though the veto did not exist in the Charter it would exist in fact.

It is obvious that there will be plenty of fireworks at Flushing. But the world does not want fireworks. It wants peace. And when we ask, "Will the United Nations succeed?" we are really asking whether the United Nations, on the basis of its performance, is likely to fulfill the objectives expressed in the Charter, namely: "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind."

If the United Nations hopes to retain the respect of the peoples of the world, it must not hesitate to take action on oppression wherever it is practiced.

I suggest that it consider three examples of oppression which, in the words of Justice Jackson are "matters of international concern." These matters could be brought before the Security Council as threats to the peace, but their very consideration could be vetoed by the Soviets.

I suggest as an alternative to the veto right of the five great powers, the possibility of the coming system. The veto power of the five great powers is a relic of the past. It is a relic of the past. It is a relic of the past.

1. The religious persecution in Yugoslavia of which the news of the persecution of the Catholics in the Balkans is a part. The persecution of the Catholics in the Balkans is a part of the persecution of the Catholics in the Balkans.

2. The religious persecution in Poland of which the news of the persecution of the Catholics in Poland is a part. The persecution of the Catholics in Poland is a part of the persecution of the Catholics in Poland.

3. The Soviet occupation of the Baltic States, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. The Soviet occupation of the Baltic States, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia is a part of the persecution of the Catholics in the Baltic States.

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## Veto Power Debate Faces United Nations

By CATHERINE SCHAEFER

New York—(NC)—Use of the veto in the United Nations Security Council is already causing no little debate in the "town meeting of the world" now beginning its seven-week session in New York.

Other items of top interest on the Assembly's agenda which will arise at the heart of the differences among the United Nations and the so-called eastern and western blocs are concerned with fundamental human rights and relief and reconstruction programs.

Truman indicated the position of the United States in his address on the opening day of the Assembly when he reaffirmed the country's faith in and support of the United Nations as a means of the establishment and maintenance of a just and lasting peace, while not minimizing the extent to which the success of the United Nations depends on the ability of the Allies to draw up just peace settlements.

Justified to all through the promotion of the Four Freedoms, was the basic aim of the U. N. charter. Mr. Truman emphasized. His speech indicated that it will be the mainstay of United States policy in relation to the United Nations.

The veto powers in the continuously meeting eleven-member Security Council, whereby any one of the five great powers which are permanent members may paralyze action to keep the peace, has been the thorniest issue since it was written into the Charter, at the suggestion of the United States in order to satisfy former isolationists here.

Australia and Cuba are leading the fight, begun by the small nations at San Francisco, against this voting procedure in the Security Council. Cuba's strategy to eliminate the veto is to try for a general conference of United Nations members to revise the charter.

Russia has made the veto the cornerstone of its policy. United States policy has been publicly foreshadowed in many recent important statements by such persons as President Truman, Herschel Johnson, Senator Tom Connally, and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg. These contemplate no abandonment of the veto—although we have admitted only elimination of its irresponsible use to obstruct justice and action.

Human Rights Question  
A request for the consideration of the draft declaration in fundamental human rights submitted by Panama raises a question which will be broached in the report of the Economic and Social Council whose Commission on Human Rights has been gathered.

## UN Hears Name of God Twice

By CATHERINE SCHAEFER

New York—(NC)—Other than delegates to the General Assembly of the United Nations heard the name of God's help for their success publicly acknowledged on two distinct occasions.

President Truman in concluding his address at the opening session said: "May Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, guide us and sustain us as we seek to bring peace everlasting to the world."

"With His help, we shall succeed."

Previously, giving the invocation at the luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria, tendered by the city of New York to delegates and officials of the United Nations, Archbishop J. Francis A. McIntyre, Coadjutor of New York, inspired for the assembly's deliberations, "the blessings of a forgiving God."

ing drafts from many sources. The further question remains, however, of an adequate means of implementing a bill of rights if the Assembly should consider and accept one. An even more controversial aspect of this proposal is the declaration on the rights and duties of states attached to the bill of individual rights and duties.

Closely connected is the proposal to organize an international press conference which was made by the Philippine delegation at the first part of the first session of the Assembly in London last February. Full ethical and responsible dissemination of information that this proposal envisages recalls frequent discourses of Pope Pius XII to journalists on truthful reporting and just interpretation of news. An item even more closely involved in human rights is that under which there will be full discussion of the proposed international refugee organization. This applies to hundreds of thousands eastern European Catholics who fear religious persecution if they go back to their Soviet-dominated homelands.

Frisco Navy Day Mass  
San Francisco—(NC)—A Solemn Mass in observance of Navy Day was celebrated at St. Mary's Cathedral here by the Rev. Vincent Gorski, chaplain at the Alameda Naval Air Station, with a large number of Navy men in attendance.

## VISHINSKY LEADS SOVIET UN GROUP TO ST. PATRICK'S

New York—(NC)—On the Feast of Christ the King representatives of 23 of the 51 United Nations—among their delegates from the United States, Soviet Russia, and the United Kingdom—gathered at St. Patrick's Cathedral here for a Solemn Pontifical Mass celebrated for the living guidance upon the deliberations of the second General Assembly of the United Nations.

Archbishop J. Francis A. McIntyre, Coadjutor of New York, presided in the Sanctuary at the Mass, offered by Bishop Joseph J. Donahue, Auxiliary of New York.

Andrej Vishinsky, vice foreign minister of the Soviet Union, Nicolai V. Novikov, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, and three other members of the Russian U. N. delegation occupied a pew in the historic church. Sen. Warren R. Austin, the senior representative of the U. S. delegation, and Mrs. Austin, were in the United States group. The only major nations not represented at the Mass were China, Yugoslavia, and Turkey. Five Latin American nations did not participate.

Representing Secretary General Trygve Lie of the United Nations were Benjamin A. Cohen of Chile and J. B. Hutson of the United States, both Assistant Secretaries General.

The 29 United Nations delegates sitting immediately in front of the sanctuary and following the ritual of the Mass, listened, many with smacooned ears, while Bishop Donahue intoned chants of the Holy Sacrifice.

"A warm and sincere welcome, not as representatives of foreign nations but as brothers in Christ in this house of God, the Father of us all" was delivered at the Mass for Cardinal Spellman by Msgr. Flannery.

## PRELATE MEETS RED AIDE



The Most Rev. J. Francis A. McIntyre, Coadjutor Archbishop of New York is pictured as he greeted Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrej V. Vishinsky after a Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral attended by many UN delegates including Soviet Ambassador to the United States Nicolai V. Novikov and three other members of Russia's UN delegation.

Suspicious Educator Dies  
Montreal—(NC)—The Very Rev. Louis Lepoupon, S.S., for many years Superior of the Seminary of Philosophy at Montreal, died here at the age of 87.

## U. S. MUST BACK UNITED NATIONS SAYS CARDINAL

Chicago—(NC)—His Eminence Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago, warned an audience of 1,000 Catholic students here that the United States could not stand aloof and must support the United Nations.

The Cardinal, who is head of the Bishops Committee on the Pope Pius XII Peace Plan, spoke at the opening session of the five-day Institute of the United Nations' Charter at Mundelein College here. Other speakers included John Eppstein, Bishop of Chicago, and Charles F. O'Donnell, representing the U. S. State Department. And Catherine Schaefer, assistant to the general secretary, N. C. W. C.

"We cannot say the United States is so powerful that it can exist without the aid of other nations," the Archbishop declared. "We do not possess all the natural resources, money, and requires us to have. Also in the fields of science, art and culture, America must both give and take."

Cardinal Stritch pointed out that the international organizations must rest upon moral standards and not political expediency. "The secret of peace in international communal living is good will among men and nations," he stated. "We need this good will before we can meet in common assembly. We can have peace only if nations recognize each other's dignity and rights and subscribe to an international bill of rights."

Mr. Eppstein called upon students to put their efforts into support for international law and government because "Catholicism is international in scope."

## Pope Urges U.S. News To Aid in Reconstruction

Vatican—(VCSA, NC)—An urgent appeal for the American press to share in the tremendous task of bringing "material reconstruction" together with "spiritual rehabilitation" to a war-devastated world was made by His Holiness Pope Pius XII upon receiving a group of eleven U. S. newspaper editors and co-editors in special audience here.

The press group making a tour of Europe was introduced by Francesco C. Galassi, secretary to Pius XII, who is the President's personal representative at the Vatican. Included in the group were: William Bradford Huie, Editor of the New York Times; John H. Johnson, Editor of the New York Journal; and other prominent newspaper editors.

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