

# Truman First President To Name Full Ambassador To Papal State

## Diplomatic Ties Of U. S. And Papacy Traced To 1797

President Truman's nomination of Gen. Mark W. Clark is the first time a U. S. President has ever named an envoy to the Vatican state with full ambassadorial status, but at the same time marks resumption of regular diplomatic relations between the two states which existed for 20 years between 1847 and 1867.

Even before the first American Charge d'Affaires arrived in Rome in 1848 to head the newly established diplomatic mission to the Papal States the United States had maintained consular representation in the Eternal City — then completely under Papal rule — since 1797.

In 1854 the post of diplomatic representative to the Papal States was raised to the dignity of Minister Resident, and remained at that level until 1867 when the mission ended after Congress failed to appropriate funds for its continuance. For many years thereafter, however, Papal Consuls remained in American cities with official recognition by the U. S. Department of State.

After the outbreak of World War II, President Franklin D. Roosevelt named Myron C. Taylor as his personal representative to the Pope with the personal rank of Ambassador. His Holiness Pope Pius XII welcomed the appointment in his 1939 Christmas message calling it "a powerful contribution for the achievement of a just and durable peace and alleviation of the sufferings of war." Mr. Taylor continued to serve as personal representative under President Truman until the former industrialist's resignation in January, 1950.

SINCE THE last Papal consular representative — the Consul General in New York — held office until his death in 1935, it was during only two relatively brief periods over a span of 154 years that the Papacy and the United States have not had diplomatic, consular or other relations. These periods were from 1895 to the appointment of Mr. Taylor in 1939, and from his resignation in 1950 until President Truman's nomination of Gen. Clark as Ambassador.

total of less than 45 years.

Whether American diplomatic relations ceased when Congress failed to appropriate funds to maintain the last U. S. Minister Resident as envoy to the Papacy is a controversial point. Secretary of State Seward wrote Rufus King, the last Minister Resident, that Congress' action left the mission "still existing, but without compensation." No explanation was given the Papal government.

**NOMINATION OF** the first U. S. Ambassador to the Vatican state finds the Papacy a far weaker temporal power than when Jacob Martin arrived in Rome in 1848 to take over his duties as first American Charge d'Affaires. Pope Pius IX was temporal sovereign of several millions of subjects in a state of some 12,000 square miles. Today Pope Pius XII is sovereign of a little over 1,000 subjects in a state of one-sixth of a square mile.

Friendly relations between the Vatican and the United States began in 1797, only 21 years after the Declaration of Independence was issued, when John Sartori was named U. S. Consul at Rome. In June, 1847, President Polk in a message to Congress recommended establishment of a regular diplomatic mission at Rome. Despite congressional opposition voiced by a House member from Pennsylvania and a Senator from North Carolina, the Senate approved the new diplomatic post.

In 1854 the post was raised to the level of Minister Resident, and Lewis Cass, Jr., then the Charge d'Affaires, assumed this title and held it until his retirement in 1858. This marked the U. S. representative's status until 1867, when Congress failed to appropriate funds for the mission's continuance.

**CHARGES WERE** made in the U. S. that the Papal government had ordered the American Protestant Church to be moved out-

## Churchmen Approve Action



ARCHBISHOP CUSHING  
Boston



CARDINAL SPELLMAN  
New York



BISHOP KEARNEY  
Rochester

### Appointment Timely, Says Bishop Kearney

Commenting on President Truman's nomination of General Clark as U. S. Ambassador to the Vatican, His Excellency James E. Kearney gave the following statement to the Rochester daily press:

"In these days when we are thinking no longer in terms of narrow nationalism, I think the appointment of a representative to the Vatican State very timely.

The absence of the United States from the large diplomatic corps there was not anything of which we had reason to boast. The American tradition of separation of Church and state does not enter into this appointment in any way."

Therefore, that there should be a practical exchange of viewpoints in the search for this peace so devoutly desired by all peoples and especially the peoples."

"I am also very pleased that President Truman has appointed to this post a distinguished, able and patriotic American as General Mark Wayne Clark, whose contributions to our country both as a military and civil leader have been outstanding."

### Cardinal Spellman Expresses Pleasure

New York — (NC) — His Eminence Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, has expressed pleasure both at the naming of a United States Ambassador to the Holy See and at the selection of Gen. Mark W. Clark for the post.

"I am pleased," the Cardinal's statement said, "at the action of President Truman in appointing an Ambassador to the Holy See. Certainly the United States and the Holy See have identical objectives of peace and it is most logical,

### Archbishop Cushing Hails Nomination

Boston — Nomination of General Clark as first U. S. Ambassador to the Vatican was hailed as "a significant advance in the progress of international understanding" by Boston's Archbishop Richard J. Cushing.

Three countries have long had charge d'affaires in charge of their offices at Vatican City. They are Finland, Yugoslavia and Nationalist China. All have legations at the Vatican.

The six countries with diplomatic relations with the Vatican but no envoys are: Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay and Pakistan. Pakistan announced the establishment of relations with the Holy See within the past few weeks.

Two exile governments with envoys at the Holy See are the London Polish government and the Lithuanian exile government.

## 43 Nations Have Relations With Vatican

(NCWC NEWS SERVICE)

If Gen. Mark W. Clark is confirmed as the United States Ambassador to the Vatican, it will raise to 44 the number of governments having diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

At the present time 18 countries have ambassadors at the Holy See. Fourteen have ministers. They have for a long time had only charge d'affaires. Six countries have diplomatic relations with the Vatican but have no envoys there at the present time according to the Vatican's Pontifical Yearbook. Two envoys at the Vatican represent exile governments; another the Order of Malta.

**THE COUNTRIES** with full-scale ambassadors at the Vatican are: Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Haiti, Ireland, Italy, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain and Venezuela. Peru's affairs at the moment are handled by a charge d'affaires following the recent death of Ambassador Philip S. Portocarrero.

Countries with ministers at the Vatican are: Austria, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, Great Britain, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Liberia, Monaco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, San Marino and Uruguay. A charge d'affaires is handling Egypt's affairs since the retirement of Minister Taher Mohammed Al Onari a few weeks ago.

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## Vatican, Rome Press Hail American Move; Assailed By Reds

Rome — (RNS) — President Truman's appointment of Gen. Mark W. Clark as United States Ambassador to the Holy See was hailed in Vatican circles with warmest anticipation. Italian newspapers generally joined in expressing gratification over the move.

Italy's Communist program, however, bitterly assailed the projected establishment of diplomatic relations between Washington and the Vatican as a political step against "peace loving nations" inspired by American "imperialism."

Only the briefest comment was available from the Vatican pending official notification of President Truman's action in naming the former American Fifth Army commander in Italy as the United States' first full-fledged ambassador to the Holy See.

**THE REV. Mgr. Joseph McGonagh**, of New York, an official of the Vatican Secretariate of State, said he was authorized to make the following statement: "The Holy See was pleased to learn from the press that the President had proposed establishing formal diplomatic relations with the Holy See."

The Vatican Radio broadcast a statement in which it said that "the Holy See is very pleased with Gen. Clark's appointment."

Observers here noted that the appointment was marking "an auspicious recommencement of relations which had already become established in another way by the end of 1946." This was a reference to the past of personal envoy of President Truman to the Vatican from which Myron C. Taylor resigned in January, 1950.

Observers underscored the statement by His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, that the United States and the Holy See have identical objectives of peace and it is most logical therefore that there should be a practical exchange of viewpoints in the search for this peace.

Opinion in the Italian Catholic press was reflected by an editorial in the Vatican's official newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, which said that the new ambassador is expected to be head of an embassy which is known with certain whom organization in countries where there is a proper democracy.

At the same time, the Communist Party, which has been responsible for the bombing of the Ambrosiano Abbey at Monte Cassino during the Allied drive on Rome during the war, said it is "a spiritual alliance between the Vatican and the United States" the newspaper said. It concluded by asking whether General Clark's appointment should be interpreted as meaning that war is over.

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