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Special Assistant, Economic Cooperation Administration, 1948-50; Acting Director, Civil Defense Office, 1950; Deputy Administrator, FCDA, 1951; Deputy U.S. Representative, 1953-60, and Permanent U.S. Representative, 1960-61, to the United Nations.

DESCRIPTION: PART I: Family background in public service; political experiences in the New York Assembly; experiences working in labor relations during WWII; disposing of war surpluses for the Surplus Property Administration; working with the Air Transport Assoc. (incl. experience gained, broad general scope of activities, government interest in aviation affairs); the Economic Cooperation Admin. (incl. job responsibilities, misconceptions regarding the Marshall Plan, comments about personnel involved in the overseas administration of the program, dealing with junketing Congressmen, personal comments about Paul Hoffman, success of the Marshall Plan, negative attitudes and national pride); the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (incl. problems of administration, comparison with the intent of the Marshall Plan, President Truman's interest in the success of the Marshall Plan); Congressional attitudes toward the Marshall Plan; Hoffman's administrative style.

PART II: The Civil Defense Office (incl. job responsibilities, work carried out by the agency, reactions to the question of civil defense preparedness, reasons for the lack of success in the program); the United Nations post (incl. anecdotes relating to his appointment, preparation for the job, personal characteristics of Cabot Lodge, State Dept. procedure regarding speeches on substantive issues, comments about the U.S. delegation, Wadsworth's book on the UN, *The Glass House*, ambassadorial duties, appointment to the Economic and Social Council).

PART III: Launching an international atomic energy agency (incl. Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" speech, Soviet reaction to the speech, drafting a treaty, reaction to the Conference report, organizing the International Atomic Energy Commission); problems encountered in the election of the first Secretary-General; progress of the IAEC; involvement with the Economic and Social Council; responsibilities as representative to the Technical Assistance Conference; Security Council concerns (incl. dealing with new members to the U.N., handling potentially explosive situations involving international affairs, the problems involved in unification of divided nations); the U.N. concept of democracy; Middle Eastern tensions (incl. Israeli-Arab clashes, unchanging hostile regional attitudes).

PART IV: The disarmament subcommittee meeting in London, 1955; impact of Eisenhower's "Open Skies" proposal; idealism vs. pragmatism (incl. U.N. members' attitudes about U.S. motives, discrepancies between words and actions); consultations with the U.S. government and among the Western powers; conference demands on participants; an anecdote regarding Sputnik; a comment regarding developing a space-free-of-armaments policy.

PART V: Russian behaviors at disarmament conferences; the Geneva talks (incl. agenda problems, the question of inspections and verification systems, comments about the quality of life for conference participants, the need for patience in negotiations); the Russian penchant for hyperbole; questions raised by vague language in the U.N. Charter (incl. financing the United Nations, division of power within the organization); public opinion concerning the U.N.; peace-keeping missions, politics, and civil disturbances; Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold (incl. the Russian attack on his actions, analysis of his character, requirements for the Secretary-General's position, Hammarskjold's recognition of the need for change); U.N. membership (incl. pros and cons of "every nation" membership, the question of admitting mainland China, the U.S. policy toward mainland China, speculations regarding the future of the governments of the two Chinas); the advantages of a closer U.S.-Russian alliance; the U.N. role in the Hungarian revolt and the Suez crisis; de Gaulle's attitude toward the U.N.; the Kashmir question; the Lebanese intervention; an anecdote involving the Cuban delegation; several anecdotes relating to Khrushchev at the U.N.; Adlai Stevenson as U.N. representative (incl. briefing for the position, style of representation); social requirements for the U.S. delegation; the Communications Commission (incl. an anecdote regarding appointment to the position, comments about the job).

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[Columbia University Oral History Project, interviews by John T. Mason, Jr., Part I, Jan. 31, 1967; Part II, April 24, 1967; Part III, June 2, 1967; Part IV, June 19, 1967; Part V, Aug. 7, 1967]