President Truman has arrived at Olympia, in the State of Washington and within a couple of hours' journey of San Francisco, but there remains a vast amount of work to be done this week if he is to address the winding-up session of the conference on Saturday. The political business of the conference is almost finished, but the coordinating committee and the translators are working day and night in the effort to make a conclusion on Saturday possible. The signing of the charter alone is a task of some magnitude. With five documents to sign and about 200 delegates to affix their names, it is estimated that it will take at least eight hours to conclude the ceremony of signature.

During the latter part of Tuesday the three technical committees completed their work and two meetings of the public commission were held, while the "Big Five" held another meeting to wrestle with the problem of the extent of the powers of the General Assembly to discuss international affairs.

ATTACK ON SPAIN

However, the principal feature of the day was when señor Luis Quintanilla, of Mexico, made an impassioned indictment of Fascist Spain. He was constantly interrupted by warm applause, and his resolution prohibiting all States "whose régimes have been established with the help of enemy military forces" from becoming members of the new world organization was adopted by acclamation, after supporting speeches had been made by delegates from France, Belgium, Australia, White Russia, the Ukraine, Uruguay, and the United States. Although the resolution referred to all such States, it was against Spain that Señor Quintanilla's eloquence was directed. The Spanish republic was one of the first victims of international Fascism, he declared, and "republican Spain was our first fighting ally". Republican Spain must not in the allies' hour of triumph become a forgotten friend and, after quoting from General Franco's message to Mussolini and Hitler when Nazism and Fascism were in the ascendant, Señor Quintanilla declared that this voice must never be heard in the councils of either the Security Council or the Assembly.

This followed, and is in effect an extension of, the public declaration made earlier in the day denying to the Axis nations membership of the new organization. Neither declaration will be written into the charter, but they will be part of the records of this conference. The declaration concerning the Axis nations, approved by the "Big Five" on Tuesday morning, was introduced to the conference by the Greek delegation - The committee, considering it voted by 17 to five against its being in the charter, but it was adopted unanimously for inclusion in the conference records.
TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Committee on Trusteeship completed its work during the day, drafting a plan for a separate trusteeship council of the world organization which establishes social and political principles for the administration of dependent and mandated territories. Another section of the charter which passed the committee stage on Tuesday is that which makes arrangements for Great Britain, the United States, Russia and France to act collectively to maintain peace until the new world organization comes into being.

To-day and to-morrow there will be several meetings of the public commission to approve the texts adopted by the committees. Meanwhile the Big Five are in readiness to meet to discuss Moscow's reply concerning the formula suggested to overcome Russian objections to the wide rights of discussion of the General Assembly, which is the sole remaining issue before the conference.

Present plans are for President Truman to arrive here on Friday, and there is still hope that the signing of the charter can begin on Friday night and finish in time on Saturday for the President to make his final address. If this can be done, the President will leave immediately for Washington and will submit the charter to the Senate next Monday.