

Map Room Files.

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BOX 169. (Continued)

5. A-16 QUADRANT CONFERENCE: September 9 - 21, 1944.

Includes the President's Log and other reports.

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THE PRESIDENT'S LOG 19

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1944 QUEBEC CONFERENCE 20

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SEPTEMBER 9-21, 1944. 21

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Joint Communique Issued by the President and Prime Minister Churchill 1934	Appendix A

The President's Party 2 / x

The PRESIDENT

Admiral William D. Leahy, U.S.N.
Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, (MC), U.S.N.
Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, U.S.N.
Major General Edwin M. Watson, U.S.A.
Honorable Stephen T. Early.
Miss Grace Tully.
Mrs. Dorothy J. Brady.
Lieutenant Commander George A. Fox, (HC), U.S.N.
Lieutenant (jg) William M. Rigdon, U.S.N.
Chief Yeoman Edwin L. Hoying, U.S.N.R.
Master Sergeant Montford Snyder, U.S.A.
Chief Steward Arthur S. Prettyman, U.S.N. (Ret.)
Major DeWitt Greer, Signal Corps, U.S.A.
Warrant Officer Horace Caldwell, U.S.A.
Mr. Dewey Long.
Mr. Jack Romagna.
Mrs. Ruthjane Rumelt.
Miss Louise Hachmeister.
Miss Grace Earle.

Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr. - Washington to Hyde Park.
Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt - Hyde Park to Quebec.
Miss Malvina C. Thompson - Hyde Park to Quebec.
Lieutenant Commander H.G. Bruenn,
Medical Corps, U.S.N.R. - Quebec to Washington.
Mr. John Cook - Quebec to Washington.

Secret Service Detail

Mr. M. F. Reilly, Supervising Agent, White House Detail.	Mr. Roland M. Savage.
Mr. G.H. Spaman, Asst. Supervising Agent, W.H. Detail.	Mr. John A. Campion.
Mr. James J. Rowley.	Mr. Edmund J. Waters.
Mr. Charles W. Fredericks.	Mr. Roger Williams.
Mr. Robert Lowery.	Mr. Floyd M. Boring.
Mr. Wilmer K. Deckard.	Mr. Frank J. Murray.
Mr. B. A. Peterson.	Mr. James M. Beary.
Mr. Elmer R. Hipsley.	Mr. Rubert E. Holmes.
Mr. Gerald A. Behn.	Mr. John A. Marshall.
Mr. Morgan L. Gies.	Mr. Daniel J. O'Driscoll.
Mr. Neil Shannon.	Mr. Andrew G. Daigle.
Mr. John T. Gorham.	Mr. Walter A. Haman.
Mr. George Schnellbach.	Mr. James H. Griffith.
	Mr. Roy H. Kellerman.
	Mr. Frank B. Wood.

(continued)

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- Mr. D. L. Morrman, General Passenger Agent, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
- Mr. Herbert Harwood, Special Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad.
- Mr. Leo Dewaard, U.S. Post Office Inspector.
- Mr. Merriman Smith, The United Press.
- Mr. Douglas Cornell, The Associated Press.
- Mr. Robert G. Nixon, The International News Service.

ITINERARY 9

9-21 September 1944. 20

X

<u>Arrived</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Departed</u>
- - - -	Washington, D.C., 20	9 Sept. 8
10 Sept. 8	Hyde Park, N.Y.	10 Sept.
11 Sept.	Rouse's Point, N.Y.	11 Sept.
11 Sept.	Quebec, P.Q., Canada	16 Sept.
17 Sept. 4	Rouse's Point, N.Y.	17 Sept.
17 Sept.	Hyde Park, N.Y.	20 Sept.
21 Sept.	Washington, D.C.	- - - - -

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FORWARD 8

By

Lieutenant George M. Elsev, U.S.N.R. 36

The Quebec Conference in September 1944 marked the eleventh wartime meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. They first met at Argentia, Newfoundland, in August 1941, when they proclaimed to the world in the Atlantic Charter the war aims in which their democracies believed. The second meeting was in Washington two weeks after Pearl Harbor when the fortunes of the United States were at low ebb as she prepared for war in the midst of war. At that time the President and the Prime Minister made the most crucial decision of the war -- to throw the main bulk of our force against Germany first and to defeat Japan later. The third meeting in June 1942 marked the Allied low point of the war. The Prime Minister's mood was as grim as the President's had been in December and the fall of Tobruk on 21 June cast a pall over the conference which was seeking the means to open a second front in Europe. The fourth conference at Casablanca in January 1943, held in territory seized by American troops barely two months before and with a battle raging 750 miles away, symbolized in dramatic fashion the beginning of a great Allied offensive which by the year's end knocked Italy out and entrenched our armies firmly on the continent of Europe.

Bolder and greater attacks on the Axis citadel were planned at later conferences in Washington and in Quebec. Meetings at Cairo and Teheran in November and December 1943 brought China and Russia into close military alliance with Great Britain and the United States for the first time and gave to President Roosevelt and the Prime Minister the opportunity to talk with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Stalin and to synchronize Anglo-American drives with those of our other allies.

As the plans of Cairo and Teheran were ripening and as great forces were massing for the final assault on Germany in the spring of 1944, Mr. Churchill proposed another conference. He suggested an Easter meeting in Bermuda but the President did not believe a meeting was essential at that time. Soon thereafter the Prime Minister pressed for a meeting in England just after "D-Day". The President could not accept. In July Mr. Churchill begged for an early meeting either in Bermuda or in Scotland. The President liked the idea of Scotland and he cabled Marshal Stalin inviting him to an August conference in Scotland similar to the one at Teheran but unfortunately Stalin replied that military duties would prevent his attendance. The President's Pacific inspection trip and the Prime Minister's visit to Italy in August both delayed the meeting and it was not until late August that a September date was chosen and Quebec was agreed upon as the meeting place.

From 18 August, when the President told his press conference that he expected to see the Prime Minister soon, the press speculated on a place and time for the conference. Although one "usually reliable" source on 23 August expected the President to view an Allied military parade in Paris, most correspondents were more cautious in their predictions and by the first of September they had agreed that the meeting would take place in Canada. Speculation then turned to the agenda; correspondents wrote that control of Germany and defeat of Japan - obvious topics - would be the principal items of discussion. The fog of public ignorance was cleared on 11 September when the President and Prime Minister Churchill arrived in Quebec and their spokesmen announced that they were there to plan the knockout blow against Japan.

Start here

When the President and the Prime Minister joined with their staffs in discussion at Quebec, Allied fortunes of war were favorable in all theatres except the Chinese. American, British and Canadian armies had made a lightning sweep across northern France; on the first day of the conference elements of the Third U.S. Army driving east were joined by units of the Seventh U.S. Army pushing north and General Eisenhower then had an unbroken front from Holland to the Mediterranean. On the same day troops of the First U.S. Army entered Germany in force at three points. German strategy in the West had been a strategy of delay, buying time to strengthen the West Wall. The German High Command had made the grave mistake of leaving 200,000 men in the ports of Brest, Le Havre, Boulogne, Calais and Dunkerque. By denying those ports to the Allied Expeditionary Force the Germans had sought to restrict the Allies to the coast but they had greatly underestimated Allied logistic ability and Herr Hitler now found the AEF probing the West Wall long before his army was sheltered behind it.

straighten out

In Italy General Alexander's armies were cracking the eastern end of the Gothic Line, from Pisa to Rimini, which the Germans had been striving to hold. Foul weather and tough resistance had made Allied advances slow and expensive for several weeks but by mid-September there was promise of better progress.

In the East, Soviet armies had launched a great drive in June on their central front which had carried them to the gates of Warsaw before they were halted by bitter German opposition. Now the Soviets were clearing their southern flank. Rumania dropped out of the war on 23 August, the Red Army was driving into Transylvania, and in the week preceding the Quebec Conference Soviet forces over-ran Bulgaria which capitulated promptly and declared war on its old ally Germany. The rest of the Balkan Peninsula was in turmoil as Partisans, Chetniks, Bulgars and Germans fought each other in Yugoslavia and the Germans began withdrawing from Greece and the Aegean Islands.

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In the Pacific the United States Navy launched its first carrier strike against Mindanao in the Philippines on 9 September as a promise of heavier attacks soon to follow, and simultaneous land-based attacks throughout the Philippine Area encountered amazingly little opposition and revealed unsuspected weakness in the Japanese garrisons. In Burma the Japanese were withdrawing southward, a move which gave promise of an early opening of the Ledo Road, but in China the situation was grave as new enemy drives forced the U.S. Fourteenth Air Force to retreat from its forward bases and threatened to cut off the last stretch of coast from the interior. Japanese drives also endangered the new Very Long Range Bomber bases; the largest strike ever made by B-29's when 100 of them attacked steel mills at Anshan, Manchuria, on 8 September was followed immediately by the first enemy offensive effort against their bases in the Chengtu area.

With China the only dark spot in a worldwide scene of successful Allied drives, with great victories to their credit and the promise of greater ones to come, the President and the Prime Minister convened their Eleventh War Conference to discuss two great problems; post-war control of Germany and the final defeat of Japan.

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-VIII- VII

THE LOG OF THE TRIP

Saturday, September 9th

The President left the White House at 10:10 p.m. for his special train which was awaiting him at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing "station". Accompanying the President were the Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Admiral William D. Leahy, U.S.N., Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy; Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Medical Corps, U.S.N., the Surgeon General of the Navy and the President's Personal Physician; Miss Grace Tully, the President's Private Secretary; and Mrs. D. J. Brady, Miss Tully's assistant. The President and accompanying party arrived at the train at 10:25 p.m. and entrained at once. At 10:27 p.m. this section of the train departed from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and joined up with the first section of the train at 10:47 p.m. The first section had departed from the railroad yards outside the "Bureau" at 10:15 p.m., so as to be in the proper position on time. The combined special train, operating as "Main 38205", departed from the Virginia Avenue Station, Washington, at 10:50 p.m. for Highland, N.Y., and our ultimate destination of Quebec, Province of Quebec, Canada. At Quebec the President was scheduled to begin a series of conferences on Monday, September 11th, 1944, with the Right Honorable Winston S. Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Already on board the train when the President arrived were Presidential Secretary Stephen T. Early; Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, U.S.N., the President's Naval Aide; and Major General Edwin M. Watson, U.S.A., the President's Military Aide, who were to accompany the President to Quebec. Also accompanying the President were the following:

White House Staffs:

Lt-Commander George A. Fox, (Hospital Corps),
U.S.N., Assistant to Admiral McIntire.
Major DeWitt Greer, Signal Corps, U.S.A.,
Communications Officer.
Lieut(jg) William M. Rigdon, U.S.N.,
Assistant to Admiral Brown.

Warrant Officer Horace Caldwell, U.S.A.,
Cryptographer.
Chief Yeoman Edwin L. Hoying, U.S.N.R.,
White House Map Room.
Master Sergeant Montford L. Snyder, U.S.A.,
Personal Chauffeur to the President.
Chief Steward Arthur S. Prettyman, U.S.N. (Retired),
Personal Valet to the President.
Mr. Dewey E. Long, White House Transportation
Officer.
Mr. Michael F. Reilly, Supervising Agent,
White House Secret Service Detail.
Mr. Guy H. Spaman, Assistant Supervising Agent,
White House Secret Service Detail. SP
Mr. Charles W. Fredericks, Secret Service Agent;
and various other Secret Service Agents as
listed in roster of the party.
Mrs. Ruthjane Rumelt, Secretary to Mr. Early.
Mr. Jack Romagna, White House Press Conference
Reporter.
Miss Louise Hachmeister, White House Chief
Telephone Operator.
Miss Grace Earle, White House Telephone Operator.

Railroad Representatives:

Mr. Dan L. Moorman, General Passenger Agent,
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
Mr. Herbert Harwood, Special Passenger Agent,
New York Central Railroad.

Post Office Department Representative:

Mr. Leo J. DeWaard, Post Office Inspector.

Representatives of the Press:

Mr. Merriman Smith, The United Press.
Mr. Douglas Cornell, The Associated Press.
Mr. Robert G. Nixon, The International News Service.

Our route to Highland was via the Baltimore and Ohio to Claremont, N.J., and thence to Highland by way of the New York Central Lines (West Shore Division).

Sunday, September 10th.

We arrived at Highland at 7:30 a.m., after an uneventful trip up from Washington. The weather at Highland was sunny and cool. Mrs. Roosevelt had driven down from Hyde Park to meet the President and came aboard the President's private car at 8:15 a.m. At 8:30 a.m., the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Admiral Leahy, Admiral McIntire, Admiral Brown, General Watson and Secretary Early left the train by motor car for the President's home at Hyde Park where they spent the day. Secretary Morgenthau left the train at the same time for his estate also nearby. He did not accompany us beyond Highland, Miss Tully and Mrs. Brady remained aboard the train during the day.

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The President and Mrs. Roosevelt and their party had breakfast at the "Big House" at Hyde Park. After breakfast the President spent the greater part of the morning in his study. Later he, Mrs. Roosevelt, Admirals Leahy, McIntire, Brown, General Watson, Secretary Early, Miss Malvina Thompson (Mrs. Roosevelt's Personal Secretary) and Miss Margaret Suckley (Librarian at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library) motored to "Hilltop Cottage" where they enjoyed a picnic lunch. After lunch the party returned to Hyde Park and the President spent most of the afternoon at the Library while the others of the party relaxed and rested about the house.

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At 4:00 p.m., the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Admiral Leahy, Admiral McIntire, Admiral Brown, General Watson, Secretary Early and Miss Thompson left Hyde Park by automobile for Highland to entrain for Quebec. The party arrived at the train, which had been returned from Kingston where it was serviced, at 4:30 p.m., entrained at once, and at 4:37 p.m. we departed Highland for Albany and Quebec. Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Thompson joined our party at Hyde Park and accompanied the President to Quebec.

Our departure from Highland was two and one-half hours earlier than had been planned. It was moved up

in order to ensure the President's arrival at Quebec before Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill arrived there. We received word this afternoon that the Prime Minister and his party had arrived in Halifax this forenoon in the S.S. QUEEN MARY and were proceeding to Quebec by rail. The President desired to be in Quebec to welcome them on their arrival.

Our route to Quebec was via the New York Central (West Shore Division) to Albany; the Delaware and Hudson Railroad to Montreal; and the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to Quebec.

Monday, September 11th.

The trip north was uneventful. We crossed the International Border into Canada at Rouse's Point at 12:30 a.m. An hour later, at Delson, Quebec, we were joined by a detail of four Royal Canadian Mounted Police who were to accompany us to Quebec and later accompany us from Quebec back to the Canadian Border at Rouse's Point. These Mounties were Inspector Savoi, Corporal Hudon and Constables Bradley and McArthur.

Our train arrived at Quebec - at the Wolfe's Cove station which is on the banks of the St. Lawrence River just below the Plains of Abraham - at 9:00 a.m. Our train was placed in position for our detraining at once but our arrival was not immediately announced as the President desired to wait here until the arrival of the Prime Minister's train.

The weather at Quebec, as described by the local press, was "typically fall sunny weather" -- clear, cool and most invigorating.

The Governor-General of Canada (The Earl of Athlone), Her Royal Highness Princess Alice (The Countess of Athlone) and the Right Honorable Mackenzie King (The Prime Minister of Canada) called on the President on his train at 9:45 a.m. to welcome him

and Mrs. Roosevelt to Canada and Quebec.

The President had left his train at 9:50 a.m. and was seated in his automobile, with the Governor-General, Princess Alice and Prime Minister King standing nearby, when Prime Minister Churchill's train pulled up alongside our train at Wolfe's Cove at exactly 10:00 a.m. Prime Minister King went aboard train to welcome Prime Minister Churchill and a few minutes later, at 10:05 a.m., Prime Minister Churchill and his party left their train and together with Mr. King, walked over to the President's automobile where most enthusiastic greetings were exchanged and the cheers of the crowd gathered at the station acknowledged in their typical manners. By now the official welcoming committee had been swelled by the arrival of Major General Sir Eugene Fiset, the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, and Lady Fiset; the Honorable Maurice Duplessis, the Premier of Quebec; the Honorable C. G. Power, Canadian Minister of Air; Mr. St. Laurent, Minister of Justice for the Province of Quebec; Mr. Boren, Mayor of the City of Quebec; and Lieutenant General J. C. Murchie, Chief of Canadian General Staff.

In the Prime Minister's party were Mrs. Churchill; Lord Moran, the Prime Minister's Private Physician; Lord Leathers, British Minister of Transport; Lord Cherwell, British Paymaster General; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew B. Cunningham, First Sea Lord; Field Marshal Sir Alan F. Brooke, Chief of Imperial General Staff; Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Charles Portal, Chief of Air Staff; General Sir Hastings L. Ismay, Chief of Staff to the Prime Minister as Minister of Defense; and Major General R. E. Laycock, Chief of Combined Operations. The Prime Minister was wearing a blue uniform - the uniform of an Elder Brother of Trinity House, ancient London pilotage corporation.

After the exchange of greetings at the train, the combined groups motored to the Citadel. The President

and the Governor-General were in the first automobile; Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Churchill in the second; and Prime Ministers Churchill and King were riding in the third car. Their parties followed in a long procession that wound up the steep hill to and across the Plains of Abraham above Wolfe's Cove and on to the Citadel.

The President and Prime Minister Churchill arrived at the Citadel at 10:25 a.m. Here the President was officially received in Canada. A composite guard of honor of approximately one hundred and fifty men, made up of equal detachments of Royal Canadian Navy, Army and Air Force personnel, was drawn up on the parade ground. This guard was under the command of Lieutenant J. C. Eastman, R.C.N.V.R., of the H.M.C.S. MONTCALM. On the President's arrival on the parade ground, the Royal Twenty-Second Regiment Band, under the direction of Lieutenant Edwin Belanger, played our national anthem, the guard of honor presented arms and our colors was hoisted at the Citadel alongside the British and Canadian colors. No honors were rendered the Prime Minister at this time. On completion of honors for the President, the Prime Minister got out of his car, walked over to the President's car and the officer in charge of the guard - Lieutenant Eastman - was called up and presented to the President and to the Prime Minister. News photographers and members of the press - some one hundred strong - were present for the ceremonies at the Citadel.

From the parade ground the President went directly to the Governor-General's summer residence within the Citadel grounds. Here he left his automobile and entered the house. The Prime Minister, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Roosevelt, and various other members of the official groups who were remaining at the Citadel left their cars at the parade ground and walked to the nearby residence of the Governor-General. Other members of the combined party left the Citadel at this time for the Chateau Frontenac Hotel where they were quartered during our visit to Quebec.

The President, Mrs. Roosevelt and Admiral Leahy were guests of the Governor-General and Princess Alice at their summer home within the Citadel during our stay at Quebec. The same quarters occupied last year were again assigned the President's party. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill were likewise guests of the Governor-General and Princess Alice. The Citadel was guarded by its regular garrison augmented by Royal Canadian Mounted Police and our Secret Service men. The special anti-aircraft protection afforded last year was not provided as it was not considered necessary this year.

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The President had been preceded to Quebec by the other members of our Joint Chiefs of Staff -- General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations; General Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General, Army Air Forces; Brigadier General Andrew J. McFarland, Secretary; and Captain Edwin D. Graves, Jr., U.S.N., Deputy Secretary -- and their staffs of planners.

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On our arrival at the Citadel we found Colonel Richard Park, Jr., U.S.A., Captain Boyce Price, U.S.A., and Lieutenant Ogden S. Collins, Jr., U.S.N.R., who had come to Quebec in advance of us and had set up a map room for the President at the Citadel. The same room was used as was used for this purpose during the 1943 Quebec Conference. The Prime Minister had his own map room at the Citadel, with Captain Pim, R.N.V.R., in charge and assisted by Lieutenant Colonel Hughes-Reckett, Lieutenant Commander Murray, R.N.V.R., and Flight Officer Lyttleton.

Major DeWitt Greer's Signal Corps crew had the communications set-up functioning on our arrival at the Citadel, so that the President was never out of instantaneous touch with the White House. War and governmental reports for the President had come to him by radio while on the train enroute from Washington to Quebec. At the Citadel we had our own telephone

exchange, called "AMCO". At the Chateau the U.S. Army maintained a private telephone exchange, called "VICTOR." Both exchanges had direct wire service to Washington and the White House. Direct telegraph wire service was also available between the Citadel and the White House.

The Chateau Frontenac Hotel had been requisitioned by the Canadian Government for the duration of the conference, as it was in 1943, and all conference representatives of the three nations - Canada, Great Britain and the United States - were quartered and subsisted there as guests of the Canadian Government. The hotel was closed to the general public and was policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. A part of the hotel opening on the Terrace was closed off from the remainder of the hotel and was used as Conference Press Headquarters and telegraph room.

The Official Conference Headquarters and conference rooms were in the Chateau Frontenac and it was there that the various Staffs met daily for conferences. Plenary reports by the Combined British and U.S. Chiefs of Staff were made to the President and the Prime Minister at the Citadel.

Secretary Early, Mr. A. D. Dunton, of the Canadian Press Bureau, and Mr. R. J. Cruikshank of the British Ministry of Information held a joint press conference at Conference Press Headquarters at 11:30 a.m. More than 150 newsmen, representing the world's press, were present. Daily press conferences were held here by these spokesmen of the Canadian, British and United States governments.

The President, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Churchill and Prime Minister MacKenzie King were luncheon guests of the Governor-General and Princess Alice at the Citadel at 1:30 p.m.

After lunch the President visited his map room in the Citadel. He was joined there by Prime Minister Churchill for a review of the latest war news. Before leaving Washington the President had directed the map room to prepare charts, organization tables and graphs

in order to demonstrate quickly the tremendous size of our naval force now stationed in the Western Pacific, with statistics giving an outline of the enormity of the logistics problem. This preparation was made in order that from the very beginning of discussions at Quebec there should be a common understanding of the naval problems and the difficulties of supply. With the help of the charts the President outlined the problem to the Prime Minister.

During the afternoon the Honorable Ray Atherton, United States Ambassador to Canada, called on the President.

At 8:30 p.m., the President and Mrs. Roosevelt attended a viceregal dinner at the Citadel as guests of the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness Princess Alice. The guest list also included Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill; Prime Minister Mackenzie King; Cardinal Villeneuve; Right Reverend Philip Carrington, Anglican Archbishop of Quebec; Premier Duplessis of Quebec; Honorable Ray Atherton and Mrs. Atherton; Admiral William D. Leahy; Admiral E. J. King; General George C. Marshall; General H. H. Arnold; Honorable Stephen T. Early; Lieutenant General B. B. Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces; Rear Admiral Wilson Brown; Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire; Major General Edwin M. Watson; Miss Malvina Thompson; Right Honorable Malcolm MacDonald, United Kingdom High Commissioner to Canada; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew B. Cunningham; Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke; Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Charles Portal; Major General R. Laycock; General Sir Hastings L. Ismay; Field Marshal Sir John Dill, Chief of the British Joint Staff Mission to the United States; Admiral Sir Percy Noble; Lieutenant General C. N. Maccready; Air Marshal Sir William Welsh; Lord Cherwell; Commander C. R. Thompson, Naval Aide to the Prime Minister; Mr. John Martin, Secretary to the Prime Minister; Sir Eugene Fiset, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and Lady Fiset; Dr. E. H. Coleman, Canadian Under-Secretary of State; the Canadian Chiefs of Staff

Air Marshal R. Leckie, Lieutenant General J. C. Murchie, and Vice Admiral G. C. Jones; Major General Maurice Pope, Military Aide to Prime Minister King; and Colonel D. B. Papineau, Aide to Prime Minister King.

After dinner the President turned in.

Tuesday, September 12th.

At 11:30 a.m., the President, Prime Minister Churchill, Prime Minister King, the Governor-General, Princess Alice, Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Churchill went to the "sun-deck" of the Citadel where a large group of news and service photographers took pictures of the party. The battlements of the ancient Citadel, the harbor and distant views of the city served as background for the pictures taken.

At 1:00 p.m., the President, Prime Minister Churchill, Prime Minister King, Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Churchill had lunch with the Governor-General and Princess Alice at the Citadel. After lunch the party assembled in the conference room at the Citadel where the Prime Minister demonstrated some of the harbor models -- ships and equipment used to form artificial harbors for the invasion of France -- that he had brought with him from London. After the demonstration he presented the models to the President for eventual display at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, N.Y.

At 8:00 p.m., the Governor-General and Princess Alice entertained at dinner at the Citadel. Their guests included the President, Prime Minister Churchill, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Churchill, Admiral Leahy, General Marshall, Admiral King, General Arnold, Admiral of the Fleet Cunningham, Field Marshal Brooke, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Portal and Field Marshal Dill.

The Governor-General and Princess Alice left Quebec City by train after the dinner for an inspection trip to Arvida, Quebec.

Wednesday, September 13th.

At 11:45 a.m., the Combined British and American Chiefs of Staff (Admirals Leahy, General Marshall, Admiral King,

General Arnold, Brigadier General A. J. McFarland, Captain E. D. Graves, Field Marshal Brooke; Marshal of the Royal Air Force Portal, Admiral of the Fleet Cunningham, Field Marshal Dill, General Ismay, Major General Hollis, Major General Laycock) came to the Citadel for a plenary meeting with the President and Prime Minister Churchill. The President's Naval Aide, Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, was also in attendance. The Combined Chiefs of Staff reported the results of their conferences to date and their schedule for further meetings. [The President and the Prime Minister made informal comments about some of the decisions reached by the Combined Chiefs and outlined various measures that they wished to have studied and made the subject of further reports.

The President and Prime Minister Churchill lunched together at the Citadel at 1:00 p.m. Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Churchill had lunch at Spencerwood as guests of Lady Fiset.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, Construction Corps, U.S.N. (Retired), Chairman of the War Shipping Administration, arrived in Quebec during the afternoon. Admiral Land was accompanied by Rear Admiral W. W. Smith, Mr. John MacLay, Mr. Granville Conway and Mr. Richard Bissen. Secretary Morgenthau was accompanied by Mr. Harry D. White. The President conferred with Secretary Morgenthau at length after his arrival.

The President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Tully and Miss Thompson had tea together in the President's quarters at 5:00 p.m.

At 7:00 p.m., speaking from the Chateau Frontenac, Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Churchill made a broadcast to the people of Canada.

8:00 p.m.: Dinner at the Citadel - The President, Prime Minister Churchill, Lord Cherwell, Lord Moran, Lord Leathers, Admiral Land, Admiral Leahy, Secretary

Morgenthau and Admiral McIntire. Conference discussions followed dinner and lasted until 11:15 p.m. The President retired shortly afterwards.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King held a reception at the Chateau Frontenac this evening for members of the Conference delegations. Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Churchill, the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Fiset were also in the receiving line.

Thursday, September 14th.

The President's personal flag was hoisted at the Citadel this morning. It had been intended to hoist his flag when that of the Governor-General was hauled down yesterday morning following his departure from Quebec but it was found that we had no President's flag on hand and that one would have to be sent up from Washington.

The President attended two separate conferences this forenoon. The first one, at 11:00 a.m., was with Prime Minister Churchill and Mr. Richard Law, the British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The second, at 11:30 a.m., was with the Prime Minister, Secretary Morgenthau and Mr. H. D. White, an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The President lunched at the Citadel at 1:00 p.m. with the Prime Minister, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Churchill, Secretary Morgenthau, Mr. White, Mr. Law and Commander Thompson.

During the afternoon Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Churchill visited the Canadian Women's Army Corps barracks at Quebec.

The Right Honorable Sir Anthony Eden, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Quebec from London this afternoon. The Honorable Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and British Representative at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, arrived in Quebec from Washington this afternoon. Both Mr. Eden and Mr. Cadogan came for conference discussions.

The President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Tully, Mrs. Brady and Miss Thompson had tea in his quarters at 4:45 p.m. Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Thompson left Quebec, by train, for Hyde Park after the tea.

At 5:30 p.m., the President met with Prime Minister Churchill, Secretary Morgenthau and Lord Cherwell for discussions.

Dinner at the Citadel was at 8:00 p.m., with the President, Prime Minister Churchill, Secretary Morgenthau, Mr. Law, Lord Cherwell, Mr. Eden, and Mr. Cadogan attending. After dinner a motion picture, "Hail the Conquering Hero", was shown at the Citadel for the party.

The President retired immediately after the movies.

Friday, September 15th.

At 12:00 o'clock, Noon, the President met in conference with Prime Minister Churchill, Secretary Morgenthau, Lord Cherwell, Mr. Eden and Mr. Cadogan.

At 1:00 p.m., the President lunched at the Citadel together with the Prime Minister, Mr. Eden, Mr. Cadogan, Mrs. Churchill and Mr. Law. Prime Minister King dropped in on the group after lunch and joined in conference discussions that lasted until 3:00 p.m.

The President had tea with Empress Zeta of Austria, her sons Archduke Otto and Archduke Felix and her Lady in Waiting, Countess Kerresenbrock, and Miss Tully in his quarters at the Citadel at 5:00 p.m.

At 6:00 p.m., Secretary Morgenthau called on the President and was in conference with him until 7:15 p.m.

Dinner at the Citadel was at 8:00 p.m. The President dined with Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill, Mr. Eden and Mr. Cadogan. After dinner the motion picture "Wilson" and a Navy film of the recent air fighting at Saipan were shown at the Citadel. Mrs. Churchill attended with the President but Prime Minister Churchill could not attend because of a scheduled British conference. This was a

lengthy motion picture program and was not concluded until past midnight. The President retired immediately after the movies.

Saturday, September 16th.

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The Governor-General and Princess Alice returned to the Citadel this morning from their inspection trip to Arvida.

At 12 o'clock Noon the second plenary meeting of the conference was held at the Citadel with the President, the Prime Minister and the British and American Chiefs of Staff attending. This meeting marked the close of the 1944 Quebec Conference (OCTAGON). The plenary meeting adjourned at 1:30 p.m., when the President, the Prime Minister and the British and American Chiefs of Staff adjourned to the "sundeck" of the Citadel where they posed for pictures by news and service photographers.

The President lunched at the Citadel at 1:45 p.m. in company with the Prime Minister, Mrs. Churchill and Mr. Eden with and as guests of the Governor-General and Princess Alice.

Admiral Brown returned to Washington this afternoon by air, traveling in the "Executive Plane" with General Marshall. Mr. Early and Mrs. Rumelt also returned by air.

sp
At 3:15 p.m., at a very colorful ceremony on the "sundeck" of the Citadel, Chancellor Morris W. Wilson and a party from the faculty of McGill University, Montreal, conferred honorary L.L.D. degrees on the President and Prime Minister Churchill. Members of the Press and news and service photographers were present.

At 3:45 p.m., the President, Prime Minister Churchill and Prime Minister King held a joint press conference on the "sundeck" of the Citadel for the more than 150 press correspondents gathered in Quebec from all over the world to cover the Quebec Conference. Prime Minister King presided and spoke first; the President spoke next;

and finally the Prime Minister of Great Britain. A prepared communique concerning the results and purpose of the conference, issued jointly by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, was handed to the press at this time. A copy of this communique is appended, marked "A".

After the completion of the press conference the President returned to his quarters in the Citadel. Later during the afternoon Princess Alice, Prime Minister Churchill and Mrs. Churchill came to his quarters to bid the President goodbye.

The President left the Citadel at 5:30 p.m., together with Admiral Leahy, for his train which had now been moved from the Quebec railroad station back to Wolfe's Cove. He was accompanied to the train by the Governor-General and Prime Minister King who remained at the station to see him off.

Our train departed Quebec (Wolfe's Cove) at 6:00 p.m., for the return trip to Hyde Park and Washington. We traveled over the lines of the Canadian National Railway, crossing the St. Lawrence just below Quebec and coming via the Provincial towns of Cadorna, Val Alain, St. Leonard Junction, St. Hyacinthe and Southward East to Rouse's Point.

Except for one day (Wednesday) when it rained most of the day, the weather at Quebec during our stay was most pleasant. However, his attendance at the numerous conferences and other engagements prevented the President from leaving the Citadel even once during his six-days stay at Quebec.

(Sunday, September 17th.)

Read
ms
We crossed the International Border at Rouse's Point, N.Y., at 12:15 a.m. At Rouse's Point we dropped off our Royal Canadian Mounted Police escort, and also transferred over to the lines and facilities of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad

SR

for the continuation of our journey to Hyde Park.

We arrived in Albany, N.Y., at 6:45 a.m., where our train was turned over to the New York Central Railroad (West Shore Division).

We arrived at Highland, N.Y., at 9:15 a.m. Mrs. Roosevelt met the President on his arrival here. The President detrained at 9:20 a.m. and motored to Hyde Park. He was accompanied to Hyde Park by Mrs. Roosevelt, Admiral Leahy, Lieutenant Commander H. G. Bruenn, Medical Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve - who had joined our party at Quebec - , Miss Tully and Mrs. Brady. Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill were to join the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Hyde Park on Monday, September 18th, for a brief visit.

Admiral McIntire, General Watson, Lieutenant Rigdon, Chief Yeoman Hoying, Mr. Jack Romagna and Mr. Dan L. Moorman proceeded on to Jersey City with the President's train. The others of the party remained at Poughkeepsie. At Jersey City one car of the special train was detached and hitched on to the Baltimore and Ohio's "Capitol Limited", so that Admiral McIntire, General Watson, Lieutenant Rigdon, Chief Yeoman Hoying, Mr. Romagna and Mr. Moorman arrived in Washington at 5:10 p.m.

The President, Admiral Leahy, Lieutenant Commander Bruenn, Miss Tully, Mrs. Brady and all other members of the party stopping off at Poughkeepsie and Hyde Park returned to Washington at 8:00 a.m., Thursday, September 21st.

William M. Rigdon ?
William M. Rigdon,
Lieutenant (jg), U.S.N.

Approved:

William Brown ?
William Brown,
Rear Admiral, U.S.N.,
Naval Aide to the President.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT AND PRIME⁴⁰
MINISTER CHURCHILL AT CONCLUSION OF QUEBEC CONFERENCE, 54
SEPTEMBER 16, 1944. 00

----- 34

The President and the Prime Minister and the Combined Chiefs of Staff held a series of meetings during which they discussed all aspects of the war against Germany and Japan. In a very short space of time they reached conclusions on all points, both with regard to the completion of the war in Europe, now approaching its final stage and the destruction of the barbarians of the Pacific.

The most serious difficulty with which the Quebec Conference has been confronted has been to find room and opportunity for marshalling against Japan the massive forces with which each and all the nations concerned are ardent to engage against the enemy.

(NOTE: The major accomplishments of the conference are indicated in the Secretary's reports of the Combined Staffs.)

APPENDIX (A)

Quebec

October 16, 1944.

My dear Major Eastwood,

This is a belated letter of thanks for your thoughtfulness and courtesy in sending me the President's flag we left at the Citadel.

A letter such as you suggested has already gone forward to Dr. Coleman in appreciation for his part in obtaining the Vermont for the President.

We, too, thoroughly enjoyed the President's visit to the Citadel and Quebec. Your splendid hospitality and ever-willingness to help shall always be remembered by us with great pleasure.

We all send you our kindest regards and hope that we will be fortunate to see you again sometime.

Very sincerely,

Charles W. Fredericks.

Major Geoffrey Eastwood,
Office of the Comptroller of the Household,
The Citadel,
Quebec, P.Q., Canada

Quebec

THE CITADEL
QUEBEC

Office of the Comptroller
of the Household

September 19th 1944

Dear Charlie,

The President's flag was forgotten when you left and I am sending it back to you herewith.

You will remember being given a case containing Noilly Prat French Vermouth for the President. This was a present to the President from the Canadian Government. The man who collected it, in Toronto, took an immense amount of trouble getting it together, and I think his card was put inside the case. Do you think a letter of thanks could be sent to him from the White House? Perhaps also a few lines to Dr. Coleman who gave the instructions for the Vermouth to be procured - I know it would be greatly appreciated. I hope you will not mind my suggesting this.

We all so much enjoyed the visit of the President and his courteous and co-operative staff. I hope you will all be here again soon.

Yours sincerely,

Gregory Eastwood

Major
Comptroller

Charlie Fredrick Esq.,
White House,
Washington, D.C.

Quebec trip

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 8, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Captain Earlin, S.C.

It is requested that the following copies of photographs taken during the recent visit of the President to Quebec be furnished the office of the Naval Aide to the President:

- #1 - 15 ✓ #22 - 16 ✓ #36 - 18 ✓
- #2 - 9 ✓ #23 - 5 ✓ #37 - 1 ✓
- #3 - 6 ✓ #24 - 16 ✓ #38 - 2 ✓
- #4 - 5 ✓ #25 - 12 ✓ #39 - 5 ✓
- #6 - 6 ✓ #26 - 6 ✓ #41 - 7 ✓
- #7 - 16 ✓ #28 - 8 ✓ #42 - 11 ✓
- #8 - 1 ✓ #29 - 17 ✓ #43 - 1 ✓
- #10 - 11 ✓ #30 - 6 ✓ #44 - 10 ✓
- #14 - 1 ✓ #32 - 2 ✓ #47 - 1 ✓
- #15 - 10 ✓ #33 - 4 ✓ #51 - 13 ✓
- #18 - 5 ✓ #34 - 3 ✓
- #21 - 13 ✓ #35 - 7 ✓

The above numbers should take care of the official needs of this office as well as personal copies for members of the President's party accompanying him to Quebec.

William M. Rigdon,
Lieutenant(jg), U.S.N.
Office of Naval Aide to the President.

Quebec Pictures

Log. 1, 2, 6, 7, ¹⁵11, 21, 22, 24, 25, 29, ~~30~~, 41, 42, 44, 51.

Leaky 1, 5, 22, 26, 28, 30, 36, 41, 42

McClure 1, 7, ¹⁵21, 22, 24, 32, 34, 36, 38 ✓

Brown none -

Watson 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, ~~11~~, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 33, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42, 44, 51. ✓

Early same as above ✓

Park same as above ✓

Tyree 1, 3, 15, 21, 36, ⁴⁷51, ✓

Foreman 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, ~~11~~, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 36, 39, 41, 42, 44, 51 ✓

Fox 1, 7, 15, 21, 22, 24, 32, 34, 36, 39, 38, 44 ✓

Ⓚ

Rigdon 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 51 ✓

10 JB 7, 22, 25, 28, 29 ✓

HCT 7, 22, 25, 28, 29 ✓

Graham — 1, 2, 36, 42

~~Tommy~~ ~~1, 2, 4, 22, 29, 31, 35, 57, 42,~~

Tommy 1, 2, 7, 21, 22, 24, 29, 35, 36, 42, 44, 51

Cook "

Faulner "

Spanan 7², 10², 24², 25², 29³, 36², 51²

Mike 7, 10, 24, 25, 29, 36, 51

Charlie 10, 15, 21, 22, 24, 25, 36,

Monty 10, 24

Hacky 29

Jack R 29



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U. S. SECRET SERVICE

The White House

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 3, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR LIEUTENANT RIGDON:

There is outlined below a list of the names in the Secret Service group who accompanied the President to Quebec, Canada on his recent trip there:

Supervising Agent Michael F. Reilly
 Asst. Supervising Agent Guy H. Spaman
 Agent in Charge James J. Rowley
 Agent Charles W. Fredericks
 Agent Robert Lowery

Agent Wilmer K. Deckard
 Agent B. A. Peterson
 Agent Elmer R. Hipsley
 Agent Roland M. Savage
 Agent John E. Campion
 Agent Edmund J. Waters
 Agent Roger Williams
 Agent Floyd M. Boring
 Agent Frank J. Murray
 Agent James M. Beary
 Agent Rubert E. Holmes
 Agent John A. Marshall

Agent Daniel J. O'Driscoll
 Agent Gerald A. Behn
 Agent Andrew G. Daigle
 Agent Morgan L. Gies
 Agent Walter A. Haman
 Agent Neil Shannon
 Agent James H. Griffith
 Agent John T. Gorham
 Agent Roy H. Kellerman
 Agent George Schnelbach
 Agent Frank B. Wood

This is the list you requested the other day.

Mike Reilly
 Mike Reilly



**THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

American Consulate,
Quebec, P.Q., Canada.
September 14, 1944.

My dear Mr. Early:

In view of the President's visit to Quebec the historic Quebec Garrison Club's president and board of directors would be most grateful if the President could find his way clear to sign the Garrison Club's "Golden Book" which bears the signature of many famous individuals.

The Golden Book is understood to be at present in the possession of Major Geoffrey Eastwood, A.D.C., to the Governor General of Canada staying at the Chateau Frontenac at present. If the President is agreeable no doubt he would see that you received the book.

Thanking you for cooperation,
I am,

Yours respectfully,

Adam Beaumont
American Vice Consul

Hon. Stephen Early,
Secretary to the
President.

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

Record of conversation between the President and the
Prime Minister at Quebec on September 14, 1944.
Re: Continued food supplies for Great Britain;
Lend/Lease munitions for Great Britain;
Great Britain's export trade, restrictions re.
Appointment of ad hoc committee.

TOP SECRET: Handed to Admiral Brown by Secretary Morgenthau at Quebec 9-15-44.

NOT TO BE OPENED BY ANYONE OTHER THAN ADMIRAL BROWN.

Regraded Unclassified

RECORD OF CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND
PRIME MINISTER AT QUEBEC ON SEPTEMBER 14, 1944.

The Prime Minister said that when Germany was overcome there would be a measure of redistribution of effort in both countries. He hoped that the President would agree that during the war with Japan we should continue to get food, shipping etc. from the United States to cover our reasonable needs. The President indicated assent.

He hoped also that the President would agree that it would be proper for Lend/Lease munitions to continue on a proportional basis even though this would enable the United Kingdom to set free labour for re-building, exports, etc., e.g. if British munitions production were cut to three-fifths, U.S. assistance should also fall to three-fifths. The President indicated assent. Mr. Morgenthau however suggested that it would be better to have definite figures. He understood that munitions assistance required had been calculated by the British at about $3\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars in the first year on the basis of the strategy envisaged before the OCTAGON

Conference. The exact needs would have to be recalculated in the light of decisions on military matters reached at the Conference. The non-munitions requirements had been put at 3 billion dollars gross against which a considerable amount would be set off for reverse Lend/Lease. The President agreed that it would be better to work on figures like these than on a proportional basis.

The Prime Minister emphasized that all these supplies should be on Lease/Lend. The President said this would naturally be so.

The Prime Minister pointed out that if the United Kingdom was once more to pay its way it was essential that the export trade, which had shrunk to a very small fraction, should be re-established. Naturally no articles obtained on Lend/Lease or identical thereto would be exported; but it was essential that the United States should not attach any conditions to supplies delivered to Britain on Lend/Lease which would jeopardize the recovery of her export trade. The President thought this would be proper.

Handwritten initials: J.M. 6/2

Handwritten note: or sold for profit

To implement these decisions the Prime Minister suggested there should be a joint committee. It was held that it would be better to appoint an ad hoc committee for this purpose on an informal basis in the first instance which could be formalized in due course. Pending its report the United States departments should be instructed not to take action which would pre-judge the committee's conclusions, e.g. production should not be closed down without reference to Lend/Lease supplies which it might be held should be supplied to Britain. The President thought that the committee should be set up and suggested that Mr. Morgenthau should head it representing him, and that Mr. Stettinius, who had taken such a large part in Lend/Lease, should also be a member.

OK JSP

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THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE \$300

Measures to prevent renewed rearmament by
Germany. Record of conference between President
and Prime Minister at Quebec September 15, 1944.

TOP SECRET - Handed to Admiral Brown by Secretary
Morgenthau at Quebec September 15, 1944.

NOT TO BE OPENED BY ANYONE OTHER THAN ADMIRAL BROWN.

Regraded Unclassified

At a conference between the President and the Prime Minister upon the best measures to prevent renewed rearmament by Germany, it was felt that an essential feature was the future disposition of the Ruhr and the Saar.

The ease with which the metallurgical, chemical and electric industries in Germany can be converted from peace to war has already been impressed upon us by bitter experience. It must also be remembered that the Germans have devastated a large portion of the industries of Russia and of other neighbouring Allies, and it is only in accordance with justice that these injured countries should be entitled to remove the machinery they require in order to repair the losses they have suffered. The industries referred to in the Ruhr and in the Saar would therefore be necessarily put out of action and closed down. It was felt that the two districts should be put under somebody under the world organization ^{which} ~~who~~ would supervise the dismantling of these industries and make sure that they were not started up again by some subterfuge.

This programme for eliminating the war-making

industries in the Ruhr and in the Saar is looking forward to converting Germany into a country primarily agricultural and pastoral in its character.

The Prime Minister and the President were in agreement upon this programme.

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September 15, 1944.

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

Lend/Lease aid between the United States
and the British Empire after the defeat
of Germany and during the war with Japan.

TOP SECRET - Handed to Admiral Brown by Secretary
Morgenthau at Quebec September 15, 1944.

NOT TO BE OPENED BY ANYONE OTHER THAN ADMIRAL BROWN.

Regraded Unclassified

1. We have discussed the question of the scope and scale of mutual Lend/Lease aid between the United States and the British Empire after the defeat of Germany and during the war with Japan. We have agreed that a Joint Committee shall be set up to consider this question with the following membership:-

Chairman:

American Members:

Secretary Morgenthau
Under-Secretary Stettinius
Mr. Leo Crowley

British Members:

2. The Committee will agree and recommend to the Heads of their respective Governments the amount of Mutual Aid in munitions, non-munitions and services which is to be provided for the most effective prosecution of the war. The Committee is instructed to obtain from the various branches of the Governments whatever pertinent information is necessary for

the preparation of their recommendations.

3. Pending the recommendations of the Committee to the Heads of the respective Governments, the appropriate departments of each Government shall be instructed not to make any major decision with respect to the programmes of Lend/Lease Aid for the period referred to above without the approval of the Committee.

4. In reaching its conclusions the Committee will be guided by the conversation between the President and Prime Minister on September 14th, 1944.

Quebec.
September 14th, 1944.

*OK
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A16/Bruck
(1944)

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON
September 26, 1944

File
W.S.

My dear Admiral Brown:

Thank you very much for sending me photostatic copies of the following for my records:

1. Record of conversation between the President and Prime Minister at Quebec on September 14, 1944.
2. Memorandum re conference between the President and the Prime Minister on best measures to prevent renewed rearmament by Germany.
3. Memorandum of discussions between the President and Prime Minister re question of scope and scale of mutual Lend/Lease aid between the United States and the British Empire after the defeat of Germany and during the war with Japan.

Sincerely yours,

Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, U.S.N.,
Naval Aide to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.



A 16/Quebec
1944

23 September 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Miss Tully

Referring to our telephone conversation this morning, I suggest bread and butter notes for the Quebec Conference as enclosed.

WILSON BROWN

23 September 1944

PROPOSED DRAFT

My dear Princess Alice:

I am tremendously grateful to you and to the Governor General for your generosity in again making the Citadel available to the Prime Minister and me. That lovely setting has an inspiring influence on all of us. Your most efficient household did everything possible for our comfort and for helping discussions. We could not have been more comfortable, nor could we have had more helpful surroundings.

Eleanor joins me in sending you our thanks. We hope that your promised visit to Washington may not be too long delayed.

Her Royal Highness
The Princess Alice
Government House
Ottawa, Canada

23 September 1944

PROPOSED DRAFT

Dear Mackenzie:

Since leaving Quebec the pressure of affairs has been such as to allow me little time to think about all of our pleasant days in Quebec. Now that my first campaign speech is a thing of the past, however, I have had a little time to look backward and I want to thank you and Canada for your hospitality to our mission and for your important contribution to continued good team-work. All of your arrangements were excellent and the Prime Minister and I could not have met with the Combined Staffs under better circumstances.

I am sure that the Quebec Conferences will be recorded in history as important milestones.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King

Lawrier House

Ottawa, Canada

A16/Quebec

TOP SECRET
TOP SECRET

September 20, 1944.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

In accordance with our understanding at Quebec, I send you herewith photostat copies of three documents you turned over to me for safekeeping. The President and the Prime Minister made some minor changes in the document concerning Lend/Lease (Record of Conversation Between the President and Prime Minister at Quebec on 14 September 1944) after you had given it to me.

The President has authorized me to send these photostat copies to you.

Sincerely yours,

Wilson Brown,
Rear Admiral, U.S.N.,
Naval Aide to the President.

Enclosures (3)

1. Record of Conversation Between the President and Prime Minister at Quebec on September 14, 1944 - Photostat copy.
2. Memorandum re Conference Between the President and the Prime Minister on Best Measures to Prevent Renewed Rearmament by Germany.
3. Memorandum of Discussions Between the President and Prime Minister re Question of Scope and Scale of Mutual Lend/Lease Aid Between the United States and the British Empire after the Defeat of Germany and During the War With Japan.

The Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

TOP SECRET

A16/6200



Checked
file
F. J. W.
WB

Admiral Wilson Brown

The Duke of Windsor rang up this evening to say that he was much looking forward to lunching at Hyde Park with the President on Monday next, but that the Duchess would not be able to come because her doctors would not let her undertake the journey.

The Duke is anxious to have a talk with the Prime Minister, but as he has to leave fairly soon after lunch in order to catch a train, H.R.H. would like to arrive at Hyde Park about noon so as to have his talk before lunch. He hopes that this will be agreeable to the President.

J.R. Coburn 15/1x

S E C R E T

6 September 1944

WB
COPY NO. 64

(SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION)

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

OCTAGON INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 4

Note by the Secretaries

Especially precautions should be taken to insure the secrecy of the contents of this bulletin.

A. J. McFARLAND,
E. D. GRAVES, JR.,
Joint Secretariat.

S E C R E T

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

OCTAGON INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 4

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR OCTAGON CONFERENCE

1. Accommodation.

The general lay-out of the accommodation in the Chateau Frontenac Hotel, which has been completely taken over, is as follows:

A. Offices.

The U.S. and British Staffs have been allotted offices on the 3rd floor. Admission to this floor is restricted to those holding a special pass. No special security arrangements have been made for other floors of the hotel except for the 6 conference rooms which will be guarded when in use.

B. Quarters.

All officers, officials, and clerical enlisted personnel will be quartered in the hotel. Other enlisted personnel will be quartered and fed in barracks provided in the Citadel. The 4th floor of the hotel is reserved for the Canadian Delegation and the remaining floors are allocated to the U.S. and British Delegations. The hotel will otherwise be empty except for some 12 long standing residents whom for health or other reasons must remain. These persons will be controlled by the hotel management and will eat in their rooms.

C. Meal Arrangements.

Two dining rooms have been arranged. Dining Room A on the first floor (consisting of the three main hotel dining rooms) will be used by officers and senior personnel. Dining Room B on the ground floor will be used by enlisted personnel. In addition it is expected that junior personnel will normally make use of this room.

SECRET

D. Refreshments.

A lounge on the main floor just off the lobby has been arranged for senior officials and officers of the equivalent of field rank and above. A lounge for junior officers and civilian personnel is available on the terrace floor overlooking the river. Drinks may be purchased in both lounges.

E. Facilities.

The normal facilities of the hotel such as laundry service, pressing, and room service will be provided.

F. Gratuities.

Gratuities to the hotel staff will be attended to by the Canadian Government, and will not be expected by the hotel staff unless a special individual service is performed.

2. Transportation.

A. Motor Pool.

Individual cars have been allocated to certain senior officers and officials and each will bear an initial. A pool of cars will be available for official purposes throughout the 24 hours for all other members of both delegations. These cars are normally available for transportation only within the city limits. If transportation is required outside the city limits, it should be arranged with the transportation officers who will be stationed in the front hall.

B. Air and Rail.

The transportation officer (Major J. E. Lundquist) will be located with the administrative section off the lobby of the hotel and will be available there throughout the conference.

3. Telephones.

A special switchboard operated by U.S. service personnel has been installed, to which all offices and the sleeping accommodations of certain senior officers and officials have been connected. These connections are indicated by dial type hand sets. Connections through the hotel switchboard are

Regraded Unclassified

SECRET

fitted with the old type of telephone with independent receiver and transmitter without dial.

4. Newspapers.

The principal U.S. and Canadian daily newspapers will be distributed through the courtesy of the Canadian Government.

5. Administration.

The Canadian Government has set up an administrative office in the library of the hotel. Contacts therewith on administrative matters should be made through the appropriate U.S. or British administrative office.

6. Security.

General security will be under the control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The following system of passes has been established:

- A. Pink admits bearer to the hotel less the 3rd floor conference rooms.
- B. Blue admits bearer to hotel including 3rd floor conference rooms.
- C. Buff admits bearer to the Citadel less the residence.
- D. White (a very restricted pass) admits bearer to Citadel including residence and all parts of the hotel.
- E. Green, surcharged residence staff, admits to Citadel and residence but not to the hotel.

These instructions are being issued over the signature of Dr. Coleman, the permanent Under Secretary of State for Canada.

7. Mail Service.

Effective 11 September, there will be daily air courier service between Washington and OCTAGON. Those desiring to send official or personal mail (including classified material) to OCTAGON should send it to Room 252, Public Health Building by 1030 (Lt. Col. G. G. Epley; phone: War 77744 - Navy 3544).

Mail from OCTAGON to Washington should be delivered to the OCTAGON Message Center by 1030.

SECRET8. Assignment of Bedrooms and Offices.

<u>Room Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Office Number</u>
1201 - 03	Admiral W. D. Leahy	3305
1202 - 04	General G. C. Marshall	2301
1218 - 20	Admiral E. J. King	2307
1217 - 19	General H. H. Arnold	2311
1205	Commander R. N. S. Clark	3305
1206	Lt. Colonel H. M. Pasco	2301
1216	Lt. Commander R. E. Dornin	2307
1214	Captain T. S. Sheffield	2311
1216	Commander A. S. McDill	2307
609	Miss Mona Nason	2301
606	Miss Miriam Dehlman	2311
3214	Sgt. Powder	2301
1401 - 03	Major General T. T. Handy	2305
1020	Major General L. S. Kuter	2316
1207 - 09	Rear Admiral C. M. Cooke, Jr.	2309
607	Lieutenant (jg) R. E. Morgan	2309
3209	CWO L. W. Thompson	2305
608	Miss Helen Griffiths	2316
1418 - 20	Vice Admiral R. Willson	2323
1019	Major General M. S. Fairchild	2323
1402 - 04	Lt. General B. B. Somervell	2315
1405	Major General C. P. Gross	2318
1407	Major General L. D. Clay	2320
3209	W/O J. R. Costello	2315
606	Miss Margaret Ike	2315
1002	Rear Admiral D. B. Duncan	2310
819	Brig. General F. N. Roberts	2305
804	Colonel R. C. Lindsay	2314
803	Captain J. Fife, USN	2312
806	Colonel G. A. Lincoln	2305
805	Captain P. D. Stroop, USN	2312
817	Brig. General J. E. Loutzenheiser	2314
808	Colonel C. H. Donnelly	3324
3224	J. R. Johanson, Ylc	3326
801	Brig. General W. W. Bessell	3327
802	Brig. General F. F. Everest	3327
807	Captain E. W. Burrough, USN	3327
809	Captain R. L. Dennison, USN	3325
810	Colonel P. L. Freeman	3325
812	Colonel J. N. Stone	3325
607	Lieutenant D. M. Gribbon, USNR	3328
3214	P. S. Baker, T/3	3328
1001	Rear Admiral L. D. McCormick	2319
1409	Brig. General W. A. Wood	2317
814	Colonel D. W. Benner	2321
601	Lt. Colonel R. B. Pegram	3324
3214	G. F. Darst, T/4	3326
1014	Captain O. R. Bennehoff, USN	3329
816	Colonel V. J. Esposito	3329
605	Lt. Commander T. H. Ross	3329
603	Major R. B. Klemann	3332
820	Major General C. L. Bissell	2322
1016	Captain C. B. McVay, USN	2322
818	Colonel D. Marcus	3334
603	Lt. Colonel D. C. Fahey	3334
1416	Brig. General A. J. McFarland	3319
1410	Captain E. D. Graves, Jr., USN	3319
1408	Colonel C. R. Peck	3321
601	Lt. Colonel W. W. Chapman	3321
3210	CWO J. J. Devenney	3321
3210	CWO H. D. Anamosa	3311
3210	W/O G. Larsen	3311
608	Miss Virginia Bean	3319

Regraded Unclassified

SECRET

Assignment of Bedrooms and Offices (Cont.)

<u>Room Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Office Number</u>	
3216	J. Marvel, T/3	3309	
3224	L. Karr, Ylc		
3216	W. Hanson, T/4		
3216	M. Conner, T/Sgt		
3232	E. McGinnis, M/Sgt		
3218	E. J. Maurer, CY		
3230	P. J. Levington, T/Sgt		
3230	H. Gembaccini, T/3		
3218	E. Peterson, Ylc		
3218	D. Flickinger, Ylc		
3226	J. Lucas, T/3	3313	
3224	L. Flom, Ylc		
3226	A. Wolff, T/3		
3228	C. Pfuntner, T/3		
3228	M. Schleider, T/4		
3234	A. Brown, T/4		
3234	A. Pollyea, T/3		
3227	Colonel D. E. Lowry		2007 - 08
1005	Colonel F. H. Chaffee		2007 - 08
5217	Major J. E. Lundquist		2007 - 08
2201	Captain J. C. Roth	3309	
2201	Captain B. F. Coffin	2007 - 08	
602	Captain A. Robinson	3330	
604	1st Lt. E. Henly	3309	
2203	Captain H. H. Smellie	2007 - 08	
3212	W/O George F. Mounger	2007 - 08	
	<u>Dispensary</u>	4245 - 7	
4244	Lt. Comdr. Howard G. Bruenn	4245 - 7	
4245 - 7	Leo E. Cunningham, PhMlc	4245 - 7	
4245 - 7	Robert F. Bishop, PhM3c	4245 - 7	
5605	J. B. McCoy, Ships Clerk	2307	
604	Lt. (jg) J. E. Killough	3309	
617	Colonel Wm. L. Ritchie	(To be assigned)	

9. Medical service.

A dispensary will be operated in room 4245. A medical officer will be on duty there during office hours for the convenience of U.S. personnel.

TOP SECRETCOPY NO. 523 September 1944

(SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION)

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFFOCTAGON INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 1Note by the Secretaries

Especial precautions should be taken to insure the
secrecy of the contents of this bulletin.

A. J. McFARLAND,
E. D. GRAVES, JR.,
Joint Secretariat.

ENCLOSURE "A"

Arrangements have been made and orders requested for the transportation to OCTAGON Conference of the personnel listed below. The mode of transportation is indicated opposite each name according to the following code:

- A - As desired by the Chiefs of Staff.
- B - By special train leaving 1035, 9 September, arriving 0900, 10 September.
- C - By regular train leaving 1610, 1 September.
- D - By regular train leaving 1610, 4 September.
- E - By air, leaving 0830, 2 September.
- F - By regular train leaving 1610, 9 September.

Detailed information as to tickets, Pullman accommodations and baggage will be furnished later. See Enclosure "B" for general information.

Joint Chiefs of Staff:	Admiral W. D. Leahy	A
	General G. C. Marshall	A
	Admiral E. J. King	A
	General H. H. Arnold	A
Aides:	Commander R.N.S. Clark	B
	Lt. Col. H. M. Pasco	B
	Lt. Comdr. R. E. Dornin	A
	Captain T. S. Sheffield	A
Clerical Assistants:	Comdr. A. S. McDill	B
	Miss Mona Nason	F
	Miss Miriam Dahlman	F
Orderly:	Sgt. William Farr	A
Assistant Chiefs of Staff:	Maj. Gen. T. T. Handy	B
	Rear Adm. C. M. Cooke, Jr.	B
	Maj. Gen. L. S. Kuter	B
Clerical Assistants:	CWO L. W. Thompson	B
	Lieutenant (jg) R. E. Morgan	B
	Miss Helen Griffiths	F
Joint Strategic Survey Committee:	Vice Adm. R. Willson	B
	Maj. Gen. M. S. Fairchild	B
Commanding General, ASF:	Lt. Gen. B. B. Somervell	A
Assistants:	Maj. Gen. C. F. Gross	B
	Maj. Gen. L. D. Clay	B
Clerical Assistants:	WO J. R. Costello	B
	Miss Margaret Ike	F

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Joint Staff Planners:	Rear Adm. D. B. Duncan	B
	Brig. General F. N. Roberts	B
	Colonel R. C. Lindsay	B
	Captain J. Fife, USN	B
Planners' Deputies:	Colonel G. A. Lincoln	B
	Captain P. D. Stroop, USN	B
	Brig. Gen. J.E. Loutzenheiser	B
J.P.S. Secretariat:	Colonel C. H. Donnelly	B
	J. R. Johanson, Ylc	B
Joint War Plans Committee:	Brig. Gen. W. W. Bessell	B
	Brig. Gen. F. F. Everest	B
	Captain E. W. Burrough, USN	B
	Captain R. L. Dennison, USN	B
	Colonel P. L. Freeman	B
	Colonel J. N. Stone	B
J.W.P.C. Secretariat:	Lieut. D. M. Gribbon, USNR	B
	P. S. Baker, T/3	B
Joint Logistics Committee:	Rear Adm. L. D. McCormick	B
	Maj. Gen. W. A. Wood	B
	Colonel D. W. Benner	B
J.L.C. Secretariat:	Lt. Col. R. B. Pegram	B
	G. F. Darst, T/4	B
Joint Logistics Plans Committee:	Captain O. R. Bennehoff, USN	B
	Colonel V. J. Esposito	B
	Lt. Comdr. T. H. Ross	B
J.L.P.C. Secretariat	Major R. B. Klemann	B
Joint Intelligence Committee:	Maj. Gen. C. L. Bissell	B
	Captain C. B. McVay, USN	B
Civil Affairs Division:	Colonel D. Marcus	B
	Lt. Col. D. C. Fahey	B
J.C.S. Secretariat:	Brig. Gen. A. J. McFarland	B
	Captain E. D. Graves, Jr., USN	B
	Colonel C. R. Peck	B
	Lt. Col. W. W. Chapman	B
	CWO J. J. Devenney	B
	CWO H. D. Anamosa	B
	W/O G. Larsen	B
	Miss Virginia Bean	F
Message Center:	J. Marvel, T/3	D
	L. Karr, Ylc	B
	W. Hanson, T/4	D
	M. Conner, T/3	B
Photostat:	E. McGinnis, M/Sgt.	B

TOP SECRET

Steno Pool:	E. J. Maurer, OY	B	
	F. J. Levington, T/Sgt.	B	
	H. Gambaccini, T/3	B	
	E. Peterson, Ylc	B	
	D. Flickinger, Ylc	B	
	J. Lucas, T/3	E	
	L. Flom, Ylc	B	
	A. Wolff, T/3	D	
	C. Pfuntner, T/3	B	
	M. Schleider, T/4	B	
A. Pollyes, T/3	B		
A. Brown, T/4	B		
Administrative Officers:	Colonel D. E. Lowry	D	
	Colonel F. H. Chaffee	E	
	Major J. E. Lundquist	B	
	Captain J. C. Roth	D	
	Captain B. F. Coffin	D	
	Captain A. Robinson	B	
	1st Lt. L. Galvan	B	
1st Lt. E. Henly	B		
Guards:	Captain H. H. Smellie	} Convoy	
	M/Sgt Jake Scott		
	Sgt. Aldo Bianchi		
	Sgt. Theodore R. Kehoe		
	Sgt. George J. Vaeth		
	Cpl. Charles W. DeMallie		
	Pfc Ralph E. Farrace		
	Pfc Willard M. Kolaski		
	Pfc Charles K. Roberts,		
	Sgt. Robert Gorsline		
	S/Sgt. William J. Paul		B
	Sgt. Casimir F. Mocidlowski		B
Sgt. Donald Watkins	B		
Cpl. James V. Ruggiers	B		
Pfc Joseph S. Falk	B		
Motor Section:	W/O George F. Mounger	D	
	T/Sgt. Edmund P. Howell	} Convoy	
	S/Sgt. Floyd H. Starks		
	T/5 Frederick J. Heyeck		
	T/5 Victor W. Yacabonis		
	Pfc Charles E. Kissling		
	Pfc Owen G. Koch		
	Pfc Ralph Lubinski		
	Pfc Elmore V. Smith		
	Pfc Leonard R. Woodring		
	Pvt Harold Morris		
	Pfc Paul T. Snedden		

TOP SECRET

ENCLOSURE "B"

GENERAL INFORMATION

EXPENSES

Rail and Pullman accommodations will be provided by the U.S. Government.

Quarters and meals will be furnished at OCTAGON. Meals purchased on the train will be paid for individually.

UNIFORM

The weather at OCTAGON is considerably cooler than at Washington. A light coat will be desirable. At OCTAGON the uniform of the day will be:

Army

Winter service uniform.

Navy

Service dress, blue baker.

SPECIAL TRAIN

Detailed information as to tickets, Pullman accommodations and baggage will be furnished later.

BAGGAGE AND CRATED MATERIAL

Unclassified

Authorized excess personal baggage, over and above that which can be carried by hand or will not be required enroute, will be transported to destination with official baggage, if properly tagged according to travel instructions to be issued later, and delivered to Room 104 Public Health Building not later than 1800, 8 September.

Classified

All classified baggage will be delivered to the Security Agent at Room 104 Public Health Building not later than 1800, 8 September. Do not tag this baggage; Security Agent will attach necessary tags.

Regraded Unclassified

TOP SECRET

FINANCE

There will be no U.S. Army Finance Officer at OCTAGON. It is suggested that travelers checks be carried for any personal funds required.

PASSPORTS

No passports will be required.

CONFERENCE PASSES

Individual Conference passes will be issued at OCTAGON without application.

INFORMATION BULLETINS TO FOLLOW

- (1) Travel Instructions.
- (2) Courier Service and communications information.
- (3) General arrangements at Conference site.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5 September 1944

Memorandum for Admiral Brown:

I spoke with Admiral Leahy about the preparation of a volume of Staff papers for the President to provide him with a background of recent information on subjects to be discussed at the forthcoming conference.

The Admiral does not believe such a volume, which would be similar to the QUADRANT book, is necessary. Time is so short that the President would not have an opportunity to make use of it.

As to your question on whether the President will meet with the Joint Chiefs of Staff before leaving for the Conference, Commander Smith says that no meeting is scheduled and it is unlikely that there will be one unless the President decides to call one.

Very respectfully,

H. M. Elsey

September 7, 1944.

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Major General A. J. McFarland, U.S.A.,
Secretary, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Subject: Members of Presidential Party - OCTAGON.

1. I request that you add the Honorable Stephen T. Early to the list of the Presidential Party sent you by my memorandum of August 31, 1944.

2. As telephoned this date, Lieutenant Commander Bruenn will have the dual duty of physician for the Presidential Party and for the Joint Staffs.

WILSON BROWN,
Rear Admiral, U.S.N.,
Naval Aide to the President.

Copy to: Mr. Spaman (White House Secret Service)

SECRET

August 31, 1944.

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Major General A. J. McFarland, U.S.A.,
Secretary, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Subject: The President's Party at OCTAGON.

1. Admiral Leahy asked me to inform you that the following will accompany the President to the OCTAGON conferences:

Admiral William D. Leahy, U.S.N.
Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, (MC), U.S.N.
Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, U.S.N.
Major General Edwin M. Watson, U.S.A.
Colonel Richard Park, Jr., U.S.A.
Lt-Comdr. Howard G. Bruenn, MC-V(S), U.S.N.R.
Lt-Comdr. George A. Fox, (HC), U.S.N.
Captain Boyce P. Price, A.U.S.
Lieutenant Ogden S. Collins, U.S.N.R.
Lieut(jg) William M. Rigdon, U.S.N.
Chief Yeoman Edwin L. Hoying, U.S.N.R.
Miss Grace Tully.
Mrs. D. J. Brady.
Mr. Charles W. Fredericks.
Irineo Esperancilla, CSt., U.S.N.

2. A Secret Service detail in addition to the above will be present but arrangements for their quarters will be made by the head of the detail.

3. It is possible that the above list may be changed slightly, either with some additions or some eliminations.

WILSON BROWN,
Rear Admiral, U.S.N.,
Naval Aide to the President.

Copy to:

Admiral Leahy
Mr. M. F. Reilly (Secret Service)

THE WHITE HOUSE

September 1944

The sentence of the general court martial in the foregoing case of Ensign Bernard R. Brown, U.S. Naval Reserve, is hereby confirmed. However, the sentence of dismissal is remitted on the condition that Ensign Bernard R. Brown, U.S. Naval Reserve, conduct himself in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy for a period of twelve (12) months immediately following date of promulgation; otherwise the sentence of dismissal in this case is to be executed at any time during the said period at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy.

WTS.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5 September 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR

ADMIRAL BROWN:

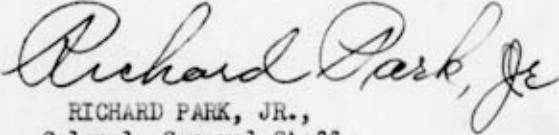
There is given below a resume of arrangements and plans with respect to the President's Map Room for OCTAGON:

In general, the arrangements for the President's Map Room for OCTAGON are the same as for QUADRANT. The President's Map Room will operate entirely independently of the Prime Minister's Map Room.

The principal map on which we will show air and ground operations will be at the scale of 1 to 500,000, the same as the map on the north wall of the White House Map Room on which we are posting German troop dispositions. We are having this map made up especially for us to include the Western, Southern, and Eastern Fronts. For our fleet postings, a chart of the world has been procured, the same as on the east wall of the White House Map Room, which will be posted exactly as it is now. The remaining wall space at OCTAGON will contain the Asia map for coverage of Burma, China and Pacific Ocean theaters. We will, of course, bring with us complete information on fleet locations, Allied and enemy order of battle, and other pertinent information.

Captain Price departed Washington for QUADRANT on Saturday, 2 September. As our advance man, he will see to the setting up of the room so that when the rest of the Map Room party arrive, they can go to work immediately. Lieutenant Collins and I will leave Washington on 6 September, taking with us all maps and material. Chief Yeoman Hoying will leave with the Presidential party.

The White House Map Room will operate as usual, under the command of Lt. Commander Tyree. Captain Kniffin will be in charge of the Army interests in my absence, and will go to the War Department twice daily for pick-up of dispatches.


RICHARD PARK, JR.,
Colonel, General Staff.

Albuquerque (1944)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE SECRETARY

September 8, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

In line with our personal conversation about answers to questions that Churchill might ask, I herewith attach several documents which deal with the titles indicated. I believe they will be of some use to you.

CH

*Drawn
forward* *file
from
File
WB.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 6, 1944

TOP SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

As of possible assistance to you in your conversations with Mr. Churchill, I attach memoranda concerning the following subjects:

1. Anglo-American-Russian Relations.
2. U.S. Relations with the Soviet Union.
3. The Polish Problem.
4. Germany: Partition.
5. Arming of French Forces.
6. The Italian Situation.
7. Civil Affairs in the Balkans.
8. American Policy Toward Hungary.
9. Santa Maria Airfield.
10. Credits for Great Britain: Commercial Policy.

Enclosures:
As stated.

CTH

TOP SECRET

Anglo-American-Russian Relations

Great Britain has long profited from her ability to shift the balance of power in Europe and has traditionally sought the role of the "honest broker" between other nations. The present preponderance of Russia outweighs the rest of Europe and Great Britain combined. It is accordingly natural that the British should seek to maintain a balance between the United States and the Soviet Union and to play the role of "honest broker" between them.

The absence of any conflict of vital interest between the United States and the U.S.S.R., however, and the number of points at which British and Soviet interests impinge make it appear probable that we, whether we choose it or not, may be forced to play such a role. The vital importance which the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff attach to solidarity between the three great powers is concisely stated in the following excerpt from a letter of May 16, 1944 from Admiral Leahy:

"From the point of view of national and world-wide security, our basic national policy in post-war settlements of this kind should seek to maintain the solidarity of the three great powers and in all other respects to establish conditions calculated to assure a long period of peace, during which, it may be hoped, arrangements will be perfected for the prevention of future world conflicts. The cardinal importance of this national policy is emphasized by a consideration of the fundamental and revolutionary changes in relative national military strengths that are being brought about in Europe as a result of the war.

"It would seem clear that there cannot be a world war, or even a great war, which does not find one or more of the great military powers on each side. At the conclusion of the present war, there will be, for the foreseeable future, only three such powers -- the United States, Britain, and Russia. Since it would seem in the highest degree unlikely that Britain and Russia, or Russia alone, would be aligned against the United States, it is apparent that any future world conflict in the foreseeable future will find Britain and Russia in opposite camps.

"In

"In appraising possibilities of this nature, the outstanding fact to be noted is the recent phenomenal development of the heretofore latent Russian military and economic strength -- a development which seems certain to prove epochal in its bearing on future politico-military international relationships, and which has yet to reach the full scope attainable with Russian resources. In contrast, as regards Britain several developments have combined to lessen her relative military and economic strength and gravely to impair, if not preclude, her ability to offer effective military opposition to Russia on the continent except possibly in defensive operations in the Atlantic coastal areas. In a conflict between these two powers the disparity in the military strengths that they could dispose upon that continent would, under present conditions, be far too great to be overcome by our intervention on the side of Britain. Having due regard to the military factors involved -- resources, manpower, geography and particularly our ability to project our strength across the ocean and exert it decisively upon the continent -- we might be able to successfully defend Britain, but we could not, under existing conditions, defeat Russia. In other words, we would find ourselves engaged in a war which we could not win even though the United States would be in no danger of defeat and occupation.

"It is apparent that the United States should, now and in the future, exert its utmost efforts and utilize all its influence to prevent such a situation arising and to promote a spirit of mutual cooperation between Britain, Russia and ourselves. So long as Britain and Russia cooperate and collaborate in the interests of peace, there can be no great war in the foreseeable future.

"The greatest likelihood of eventual conflict between Britain and Russia would seem to grow out of either nation initiating attempts to build up its strength, by seeking to attach to herself parts of Europe to the disadvantage and possible danger of her potential adversary. Having regard to the inherent suspicions of the Russians, to present Russia with any agreement on such matters as between the British and ourselves, prior to consultation with Russia, might well result in starting a train of events that would lead eventually to the situation we most wish to avoid."

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It seems probable that solidarity can best be attained if none of the three powers seeks the role of intermediary between the other two and each of the three works directly with the other two. We should, however, make every effort to prevent discord developing between the other two.

In particular we should:

1. Endeavor to prevent the development in Europe or elsewhere of British and Soviet spheres of influence, with the inevitable potentialities of friction and conflict which that would entail; and
2. Make every effort to secure the full participation of the Soviet Union in the General International Organization and to induce the Soviet Government to settle its international problems through the Organization.

SECRET

U. S. Relations with the Soviet Union

Our overall objective in our relations with the Soviet Union is the establishment of the closest, most cooperative relationship on the basis of the mutual acceptance and observance of the essential principles of good international conduct.

Because of the over-riding wartime necessity of avoiding friction which might jeopardize military cooperation, more emphasis has hitherto been placed on cooperating with the Soviet Union per se than on finding an agreed basis upon which the cooperation must be established if it is to endure and form one of the foundations of a secure and peaceful world order.

An excellent start was made at the Moscow and Tehran Conferences toward establishing a common agreement in regard to the broad principles of international cooperation. Recent Soviet policy with regard to Poland, however, its adamant attitude on the Baltic States, and indicated in other areas have been far from encouraging in this respect.

There is a danger that the Soviet Government may mistake friendliness for weakness and continue to operate in the belief that it can obtain all the benefits of cooperation with the United States and Great Britain no matter what policies it pursues in regard to its neighbors unless the British and ourselves demonstrate more forcefully that observation by the Soviet Union of accepted principles of international conduct is both to its own ultimate advantage and essential to lasting cooperation with the Western Powers.

Nothing should be done along political lines which might jeopardize Soviet military cooperation against Germany but, as and when the military situation in Europe permits, increased emphasis should be placed on the principles upon which enduring cooperation must be based. This would require greater willingness on our part to risk Soviet displeasure and franker and more realistic discussions with the Soviet Union in regard to its policies in Europe. It would, of course, be against our interest to seek (or to follow the British in seeking) points of friction or to obstruct or deny legitimate Soviet interests.

It

It is nevertheless important that the Soviet Government realize that, while we desire its cooperation in world affairs as much as it desires ours, we do not intend to acquiesce in Soviet policies which we consider internationally destructive merely for the sake of avoiding unpleasant issues. Cooperation on that basis is perilously close to collusion. A greater degree of firmness in our attitude and policy toward the Soviet Union would avoid more serious difficulties in the future and would place our relations with it on a firmer foundation.

SECRET

THE POLISH PROBLEM

Recent developments regarding Warsaw make it appear that Stalin may have decided that the Polish Government forces in Poland must be destroyed, despite possible unfortunate repercussions inside Poland and abroad and the inevitable lessening of the chances of an arrangement with Mikolajczyk, in order that the Soviet-sponsored Committee can gain the upper hand. This thesis is borne out by his persistent refusal to assist the British or ourselves in efforts to strengthen the Warsaw garrison.

He may have come to believe that the strength of the Polish Government forces both in Warsaw and elsewhere in Poland was such as to make it unlikely that his Polish Committee could control the situation if Mikolajczyk and a few of his ministers were allowed to form a government in Warsaw. The reversal of his decision to aid the insurgents may have been made in the thought that it would undermine the position and prestige of Mikolajczyk and minimize the possibility of the latter's return to Warsaw.

In any event, the decision was clearly political and appears to indicate Stalin's determination that the Soviet-sponsored Committee gain as full control as possible of the country.

Possible Results of these Developments

1. The possibility of Mikolajczyk's forming a coalition government in Warsaw is very small. He might be acceptable to the Soviet Government if he came as an individual to join the Committee, which he probably would be reluctant to do.
2. When the refusal of the Red Army to give aid to Warsaw becomes known, it may cause many pro-Soviet Poles to change their attitude and force the Soviet Government to rule Poland more severely than it otherwise planned.

3. Reactions

3. Reactions abroad to the Russian methods used in settling the Polish problem may seriously affect United Nations conversations, including those on security.

4. When the Red Army captures Warsaw, the Soviet propaganda machine will be turned on in full to convince the world that the Warsaw uprising was brought about by a small group of reactionaries and that the rest of the population is one hundred percent behind the Soviet-sponsored Committee.

5. The Committee will be assisted by the Soviet authorities to hold elections and set up a Government as soon as practicable.

Possible American Policy

Until Stalin has definitely closed the door to any compromise solution with the Polish Government in London we should continue to urge upon him in every possible manner the necessity of some solution of the Polish question which would be acceptable to world opinion. We should at the same time support Mikolajczyk and his supporters in their efforts to reach a mutually satisfactory agreement with Moscow. While any possibility remains of an agreement between the Polish Government and the Soviet-sponsored Committee, any indication on our part of a change of attitude toward the London Polish Government would lessen the already slim chances of agreement.

Should Stalin proceed, despite all our efforts and those of the British, to a unilateral and arbitrary solution of setting up his own group as the government of Poland, we will have to consider our policy in the light of developments as they occur. In any event we should move very slowly in extending any form of recognition to such a group.

SECRET

Germany: Partition

In discussing the partition of Germany as set forth below, it should be made clear that these views on partition do not, of course, exclude the question of major and minor frontier adjustments affecting present German territory (East Prussia, Danzig, etc.).

This Government has not to date given its representative on the European Advisory Commission any instructions relative to a possible partition of Germany. Shortly after the European Advisory Commission was established, a Sub-committee on Partition was set up but no reports have ever been received and apparently no discussion on this question has taken place in London.

It is the view of the Department of State that this Government should oppose a forcible partition of Germany. An imposed dismemberment of Germany into two or more separate states has been advocated as a practicable means of forestalling any renewal of German aggression. However, such a measure would not remove the necessity of imposing and enforcing far-reaching security control upon Germany for an undetermined period whether Germany is left united or is partitioned.

Furthermore, because of the high degree of economic, political and cultural integration in Germany which has developed over the past 75 years, it must be anticipated that partition would not only have to be imposed, but also maintained by force. The victor powers, by imposing partition, would assume a burdensome and continuing task of preventing surreptitious collaboration between the partite states and of restraining a nationalistic determination to reunite, which would probably be the response of the German people. Finally, the disruption of German economic unity might menace the economic stability of Europe as a whole.

In place of partition, the Department of State would favor a return to a federal system of government in Germany, including the division of Prussia into a number of medium-sized states. In reaction to Nazi over-centralization, the Germans might return to a considerable degree of federal decentralization, including the breakup of Prussia which in 1938 included 62% of the area and two-thirds of the population of Germany.

SECRET

Arming of French Forces

On August 19, 1944 the British Embassy raised with the State Department the question of equipping adequate armed forces of the Western European Allies to enable them to maintain security in their own countries and to take part in the occupation of Germany.

The Netherlands Government has accepted in principle that the Dutch Army will be reequipped with British types of arms and, while desiring to avoid the appearance of competing with the United States, the British apparently desire to assume the same responsibility for rearming the Belgians, Norwegians and Danes. They suggest that during the next few years the equipping of the French Army should be carried out from American sources, not only because the French land forces are at present provided with American type equipment, but because it would be very difficult for the British to accept the added burden. The British conclude that if this Government is unwilling to accept the proposed commitment they will have to reconsider the situation.

Presumably the technical aspects of the question are being studied by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to whom supporting figures have been furnished by the British. The financial ramifications will also require careful study.

Our present policy toward France is based on the belief that it is in the best interests of the United States that France resume her traditional position as a principal power, capable of playing a part in the occupation of Germany and in maintaining peace in Europe. The recruiting and equipping of French land forces would be a natural corollary of that policy, leaving for decision the question of the source from which the arms should be obtained and the quantity which should be provided.

It would seem advantageous to this country to have the rearming carried out from American sources. Politically it could be portrayed as a further evidence of American friendship for France and a proof of our desire

to

to see France restored to a strong position. American influence and prestige would be enhanced. Furthermore French reliance on the United States for arms would provide us with a lever which might enable us to exercise a certain measure of influence on French policy for a number of years. Conversely it is certain that, in their present highly nationalistic and aggressive frame of mind, the French will make every effort to obtain arms from one source or another. If they obtain them from a source other than the United States, they may be compelled to accept conditions of a political or other nature which run counter to American aims.

In making the above recommendation I have not failed to give careful consideration to the fact that British policy aims at forming, and playing the leading role in, a group of Western European countries, including France, and that one of the objects of the British Government in suggesting the rearming of France by the United States is thereby to create a link between this country and the Western European nations which might be useful to them in the future. This I believe is the primary and all important reason behind the British request and it may, of course, have important long-range strategic implications.

SECRET

The Italian Situation

Bonomi's Government has successfully weathered its first two months. Its position, however, will remain precarious without tangible proof of Allied sympathy, especially as the industrial north is liberated.

The British last May proposed the conclusion of a "preliminary peace treaty". They felt that this would end the anomolous situation whereby Italy is both defeated enemy and co-belligerent, clear the way for normal relationships, and yet not prejudice the ultimate peace settlement. We agreed to discuss possible terms but differed from the British thesis that no concessions should meanwhile be made to Italy. The more urgent problems should be solved wherever possible without delay. Mr. Churchill has now told Ambassador Kirk in Rome that he disapproved of a preliminary treaty and preferred UNRRA participation in Italian relief and "a recognition of the present government along the lines already accorded by the Soviet." Press reports portraying the Prime Minister as sympathetic to the Bonomi Government and convinced that the Italian have "worked their passage" foreshadow a more favorable British policy toward Italy. We should welcome such a change in attitude, having felt for some time that it is to the general interest to strengthen Italian confidence in democratic government and in the democratic powers.

The most urgent problems are those of civilian relief and rehabilitation. The physical obstacles to their solution have been augmented by divergences in British and American views.

Economic Problems. The civilian supply program thus far has been entirely a military responsibility, of which the U.S. Army now wishes to be relieved. It is proposed to finance United States supplies, except such limited supplies as the Army may temporarily continue to provide, by making available to the Italians under appropriate Allied controls the equivalent in dollars of lire paid to our troops in Italy. Though willing for us to finance our own share in this way, the British have questioned extending the present limited military scope of the supply program and appear sensitive about the reaction of our European Allies to any appreciable aid to Italy. We believe the most essential items of rehabilitation should be included to help the Italian economy to begin functioning and are seeking British agreement.

We

We have intended proposing at the UNRRA Council meeting in September limited UNRRA participation in relief activities in Italy, involving care and repatriation of displaced persons and public health activities including the furnishing of needed medical supplies and technical assistance. The total estimated cost would be between 35 and 50 million dollars. There has been some indication of British reluctance to support such a program.

The present food supply in Italy would suffice for bare subsistence rations if means of transportation from one region to another were available. Additional trucks and coal to operate local railroads are needed.

Other major questions now in the foreground are:

Allied Control Machinery. Military interest in the Allied Control Commission is decreasing. It will be necessary to determine its future status, particularly whether its control functions should continue after they are no longer needed to protect military operations. This will depend on (a) the status to be accorded Italy, (b) Italy's relations with bordering states pending a final peace settlement, and (c) the internal situation. Such of its economic functions as must continue after termination of military control can be handled either through a control organization as at present or an economic mission to the Italian Government.

Ambassador Kirk believes that the Commission should now be headed by a civilian, who would continue for the present to be responsible to the Theater Commander. Kirk also recommends appointment of an American, who should be an expert on economic matters. The British might agree. It is expected that the Commission's Economic Section will shortly be staffed by civilian experts, continuing, however, under military command. Many other functions of the Commission can soon be abandoned or turned over to the Italians.

The Moscow Declaration provided that the Theater Commander would in time turn over his presidency of the Commission to the Advisory Council. We have recommended to the Combined Chiefs of Staff that the Advisory Council be tied in more closely with the day to day problems of the Commission both to improve its present advisory role and to prepare it to assume the above functions if this course proves desirable.

The Armistice Terms. The severe long terms of surrender are a source of weakness to any Italian government. They are unquestionably out of date, and many of them have never been

applied.

applied. In reply to the Bonomi memorandum of July 22, we agreed to study any specific suggestions for their revision. We have not pursued this question in view of the British proposal for a preliminary peace to replace the armistice regime.

We did not wish to publish the long terms until some step to offset the reaction could be announced. Pressure in Italy for publication is growing, however, and we have advised the Joint Chiefs of Staff that if this becomes advisable the Italian government itself should take the responsibility for publication.

Italian Armed Forces. The Italians continue to press for fuller military participation. It has finally been decided to furnish combat equipment for three divisions of the Corps of Liberation. General Wilson also recommends increasing the Italian armed forces from 444,300 to 470,000 men.

Prisoners of War. Italian troops captured before the surrender continue to be prisoners of war, even those now employed in combat zones as service units. It should be possible to remove that stigma without prejudice to any military interest. In June we recommended this course to the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, who referred it to the British Chiefs of Staff and AFHQ.

Italian Participation in International Affairs. The Italians should not be precluded from all international contacts. We proposed inviting an Italian observer to the Bretton Woods Conference. The British, French and Yugoslavs were opposed, while the Russians and Greeks agreed. We also favor Italy's participations in such bodies as the International Labor Office.

Some form of Italian representation with the Allied Governments besides the U.S.S.R. seems advisable. We have informed Bonomi of our willingness to receive in an unofficial capacity an Italian technical representation to discuss financial and economic questions and report directly to the Italian Government on such matters as the treatment of Italian prisoners of war here.

Territorial Problems. Our preliminary studies have been based on the criteria: (1) territory should not be taken from Italy merely to punish a defeated enemy or reward an ally; (2) ethnic considerations should predominate, though economic and strategic factors would be kept in mind; (3) as to colonies, native welfare is the first concern; other colonial empires

should

should not be aggrandized by the addition of Italian colonies; and, if Italian colonies are placed under international trusteeship, efforts might be made to place under similar trusteeship at least some other colonial possessions.

In order not to prejudice final settlements, we have advised the extension of Allied Military Government to all metropolitan territory within the 1939 frontiers as liberated; administration thereof by Anglo-American military forces exclusively; and in disputed areas the employment of more Allied and fewer local Italian officials than elsewhere in Italy.

SECRET

Civil Affairs in the Balkans

American planning for civil affairs in the Balkans is restricted to Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania on the theory that these will be liberated territory. No American participation in Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary is contemplated in present plans, unless it is found that these countries have surpluses of foodstuffs or products useful in the war, for the handling of which American personnel in Allied missions might be desirable.

The U. S. Army has set up, under authorization of the President, a combined Anglo-American Military Headquarters for relief and rehabilitation in Greece, Albania and Yugoslavia, the American participation being limited to sixty-three, all officers, while British personnel will number several thousand. On our initiative an agreement has been made between UNRRA and the military authorities whereby UNRRA will serve as the agency of the combined military head quarters for the distribution of the supplies during the military period. In view of the American origin of the bulk of the supplies and the limited American military participation, this arrangement may serve to prevent the distribution from being controlled solely by British military and for British political ends. Since these territories would be supplied by UNRRA after the military period, it also seems desirable to have UNRRA on the ground at once.

There has been some difference of opinion between the British and Americans as to the extent of UNRRA's responsibility during the military period. The American position is that UNRRA should be given the maximum possible responsibility under the direction of the military headquarters. The British would prefer to limit UNRRA's role principally to the furnishing of certain personnel who would, as individuals, advise and assist the military. The Combined Civil Affairs Committee is now trying to reach agreement on this point. The British plan for the distribution of supplies in Albania and Yugoslavia has contemplated delivery of supplies at ports, to the local authorities, with practically no control to assure their distribution in accordance with our policy of non-discrimination because of race, creed or political affiliation. The American plan urges agreements with local

authorities

authorities providing for such non-discriminatory distribution, and sufficient personnel, either of UNRRA or the military, within the countries to make sure of compliance with this policy. We feel strongly that relief and supplies should not be used as a political weapon to help any one faction. Particularly in the case of Yugoslavia the scheme of delivery to the people easiest at hand would be sure to give to that faction a powerful implement in the civil strife within the country. It is to the American long-range interest that we should not become a party to such a program. A clear understanding with the British on this point is essential.

The British plan for Greece envisages a rather elaborate military organization to supervise distribution, restore port facilities, railroads and other utilities. This work will also be facilitated by the organizations already familiar with the problem and the trained personnel available.

We think the Russians should be fully informed of all these activities, through a representative who would be in close touch with the combined military headquarters. Suspicions would be allayed and a precedent established which might advantageously be used in reverse in other areas where Russia is primarily concerned. There has been a reluctance on the part of a number of British officials to agree to keeping the Russians fully informed.

One of the major problems is the lack of contact with the military authorities of the Governments in question. Agreements providing for their cooperation would be desirable with a view to securing both information and the utilization of the services, personnel and administration which will be under their control. In the case of Greece it has now been proposed that the Theater Commander be authorized to discuss these problems with the Greek authorities.

The Yugoslav Government presents a particular problem in this connection, since the reported unity established between the Government-in-exile and the Tito organization is of a very dubious nature, with the additional complication that neither of them has control or more than a claim to authority in Serbia, the heart of the country. It may, therefore, be necessary to continue the planning without much consultation with Yugoslav officials until there is some clarification of the authority and popular support of the respective groups. Unfortunately, the Yugoslav officials have been so preoccupied with their political troubles that they seem to have made no

serious

serious plans of their own. Actual relief operations may in fact have to be postponed while the civil strife continues.

In Albania there is no government with which to deal. Civil affairs operations will of necessity require considerable improvisation, but should present no major problems.

SECRET

American Policy Towards Hungary

The Hungarians have failed to take any realistic action to withdraw from the war, though they have repeatedly avowed their desire to do so. The difficulty has been their hope that the "Anglo-Americans" would protect them against Soviet Russia, and their unwillingness to part with territories acquired with German aid. The country is now in ferment, however, and events may move rapidly.

Draft armistice terms for Hungary, having the approval of the Joint Chiefs, were sent to the European Advisory Commission several months ago. Subsequently revised terms, including certain inducements to the Hungarians while maintaining the principle of unconditional surrender, were sent forward.

The United States does not contemplate participation in military operations in Hungary or in the occupation of that country. American troops in that area could probably be used more effectively, in the political sense, than either British or Soviet armies, but such participation would inevitably involve this Government as an active agent in the political questions of Southeastern Europe. Although planning for civil affairs administration in Hungary after surrender is under the jurisdiction of AFHQ in the Mediterranean Theater, American representatives have taken no part in whatever planning has been done. The United States will, however, desire political representatives in Hungary in the period after surrender. Such representation is desirable for the execution of the political terms of the armistice, for supporting our general objectives of promoting a just and stable political and territorial settlement, as well as for securing accurate first-hand political and economic information, and protecting American interests.

As a long term objective the United States favors the establishment of a broadly-based provisional government, designed to carry through by democratic means the transition to a permanent regime. There are revolutionary forces in Hungary working for land reform, electoral reform and the overthrow of the present ruling group. We acknowledge the need and the strong public demand for changes in the Hungarian system, and must expect that these reforms will not be accomplished without some violence.

In regard to the territorial settlement, the United States favors, as a matter of principle, the restoration of the pre-Munich frontiers, and any consideration of the boundary disputes between Hungary and its neighbors should start from that point.

However,

However, we do not regard the pre-Munich boundaries as unchangeable and believe certain changes to be desirable in the interest of a stable settlement.

Thus, in the case of the frontier with Czechoslovakia, if an opportunity arises for revision by agreement which would leave to Hungary certain overwhelmingly Magyar-inhabited districts, the United States would favor such a solution. In the case of the frontier with Yugoslavia, the United States sees some merit in a compromise solution which would leave to Hungary the northern part of the Vojvodina, although this Government should not, we feel, press for such a solution. In the case of the frontier with Rumania, the American position will be more or less frozen by our agreement to the armistice terms for Rumania which provide for the restoration to that country of "all or the major part of Transylvania, subject to confirmation at the peace settlement." In the final settlement the United States would favor, at the least, a revision of the pre-war frontier on ethnic grounds, transferring to Hungary a small strip of territory given to Rumania at the end of the last war.

SECRET

SANTA MARIA AIRFIELD

Mr. Churchill probably will not raise the question of the second Azores airfield our Army Air Corps is anxious to operate on Santa Maria. The British are in agreement with us that this is a matter for direct negotiation as between us and the Portuguese. The British Ambassador in Lisbon did not mention Santa Maria in communicating to Dr. Salazar the Combined Chiefs of Staff decision respecting Portuguese participation in a Timor expedition.

It would appear unnecessary, and perhaps unwise, for us to take the initiative in reopening with the British any discussion of the airfield now under construction by us in the Island of Santa Maria, or of American use and control of the airfield when constructed.

Should Mr. Churchill raise the question it would be well to make clear to him that the negotiations leading up to the granting of this facility by the Portuguese Government have been conducted directly between the American and Portuguese Governments and have not been related in any way to the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of August 17, 1943 or to the alliance of 1373; and that our Air Corps expects to operate the field directly. In these negotiations it has been agreed that the guise of an American commercial enterprise, namely Pan-American Airways, would be employed to cover the interest of the American Government in the project. No question of control or utilization of the field for post-war civil aviation purposes is involved.

SECRET

CREDITS FOR GREAT BRITAIN: COMMERCIAL POLICY

There are growing indications that the British Government contemplates approaching us concerning the seriousness of their financial situation. At one time they contemplated sending Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Washington for this purpose. It is understood, however, that they have decided to defer Anderson's visit for several months. The Prime Minister may possibly raise this question with you at your forthcoming meeting.

It seems to me that it is in the interests of the people of the United States that we extend such credits and other financial assistance to the United Kingdom as may be necessary to reconstitute and restore what has traditionally been the largest market for American goods.

At the same time it is of fundamental importance to the interests of the United States and to the establishment of the kind of economic conditions which we hope to see prevail in the post-war world that we not blindly grant credits to the United Kingdom without taking into consideration the kind of commercial policy and trade practices which it may adopt.

The British may seek to take the position that unless wholly satisfactory financial arrangements are made for assisting them in meeting their admittedly serious balance-of-payments problems, they cannot pursue the liberal, multilateral trade policies we have advocated. That position would not be sound and we should not accept it.

Our position should be that whatever the British balance-of payments problems may be and to whatever extent they may receive our help in meeting them, those problems will in our view be less difficult in a world in which the United States and Britain take the leadership in bringing about the greatest possible expansion of international trade on a multilateral nondiscriminatory basis; that balance-of-payments problems will be more difficult to meet if bilateralistic practices on the German pattern, high tariffs, quotas and discriminations result in a scramble among nations for a diminishing volume of world trade.

In

In brief, in dealing with the British in regard to financial and other economic problems, I believe our basic position should be that the trade policies we advocate are not something the British should do for us in return for our financial help, but that, irrespective of such help, liberal trade policies designed to bring about an expanding world trade are in Britain's own interest.

Obviously, therefore, we should not offer to extend generous credits to Great Britain at a low rate of interest in return for commitments regarding commercial policy and imperial preference (which we already have, in preliminary form, in the Basic Lend-Lease Agreement). The field for bargaining about these matters should be the narrow one of respective tariff concessions. It seems to me, however, that we may properly bear in mind that the United Kingdom will not be a good credit risk unless she embarks on a sound commercial policy.

The discussion of trade policies which may take place with the British in the near future will be more fruitful from our standpoint, if there can be complete understanding on the above point before those discussions are undertaken.

A16/October 1944

TOP SECRET

September 5, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Location of New International Organization

You will recall your private conversation with me last week relative to a location where the Council of the new international organization might hold its meetings.

You mentioned specifically the Island of Flores in the Azores and the island in the Hawaiian group that you referred to, I believe, as Niihau.

You will find attached a memorandum and charts giving general information relative to both locations, which you might wish to study at leisure.

See A14 for complete file

U+HR+EG-
ERS:EG

TOP SECRET

September 6, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Procedure for the Convocation
of the United Nations Conference

It looks now as though it will be feasible to issue invitations to a United Nations conference at the same time that the document emerging from the Dumbarton Oaks meeting will be presented to the United Nations. This might be some time before the end of September. It is suggested that the invitation to the conference be presented to the Chief of Government of each of the other United Nations and the nations associated with them in the name of the Chiefs of Government of the signatories to the Moscow Declaration. The actual method of presentation of both the document and the invitations might be by concurrent action of the diplomatic representatives of the four nations in each capital. If it is possible to transmit the document and invitations by the end of September, the conference might take place in five to six weeks after this presentation.

We recommend the procedure outlined above.

LP:EG

Regraded Unclassified

TOP SECRET

September 6, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Bases

We are in complete agreement that the armed forces and facilities, including bases, to be placed at the disposal of the Council should be made available in accordance with agreement or agreements concluded among the member states and governing the number and type of forces and the nature of the facilities to be provided; and that such agreements should be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The Russians want to add a provision to the effect that member states not having sufficient armed forces for carrying out actions undertaken by the Council should obligate themselves to make available territory for the establishment of bases, with only the terms of making such territory available to be subject to special agreement. The British object to this provision but might be inclined to compromise.

We believe that this provision is extremely dangerous and should not be allowed to appear in the Dumbarton Oaks document, particularly because it would represent a clear invasion of the sovereign rights of smaller countries.

We recommend that we maintain our position without compromise, except perhaps to have an understanding that the Russians would be free to bring up this subject at the United Nations Conference.

TOP SECRET

September 6, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Conversations with the Chinese

In the event that by the end of this week there will still be important open questions as between the Russians, the British and ourselves, we are wondering if it would not be a good idea to propose the following arrangements to the British and the Russians:

1. That the present phase of the conversations be suspended on Saturday;
2. That we start on Monday conversations between the British, the Chinese and ourselves, to last about a week;
3. That the Russian-British-American conversations be resumed at the conclusion of the Chinese conversations.

We could well say to the press that all of us wish now to give further consideration to the results of the discussions during the past three weeks before we reach final conclusions; and that we have decided it would be very useful in this connection to have the conversations with the Chinese in the light of what the Russians, the British and ourselves have already discussed.

TOP SECRET

September 6, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Suspension and Expulsion

The British propose the inclusion of the power to suspend from the exercise of rights and privileges any member state against which action is taken by the Council. The Russians are willing to accept this and propose, in addition, that the organization should have power to expel any member state which persistently violates the principles of the organization. The British are inclined to accept the expulsion provision.

Our position so far has been against the inclusion of either provision. We recommend that we now accept both of them.

TOP SECRET

September 6, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Voting in the Council

I. The British propose a two-thirds majority. The Russians propose a simple majority. Our original proposal was a simple majority but we expressed our willingness to go along with a two-thirds majority if the other two agree. The Russians are holding out for a simple majority. The British are willing to concede the point. Our recommendation is that we should also concede this point.

II. The British insist that the vote of a party to a dispute should not be counted. The Russians insist that it should. We have stated our position strongly as being in agreement with the British position. We recommend that we maintain our position.

LP:EG

TOP SECRET

September 6, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: International Air Force

The Russians are insisting that, in addition to the forces to be provided by special agreement, there should also be attached to the organization an international air force to which the member states would contribute contingents. The size of the contingents would be determined for each participant by the Council and the Council would have direct control and command over the air force.

The British have so far opposed this proposal. However, they received word yesterday that their instructions in this respect may be changed by direct order of the Prime Minister and they may find themselves in a situation in which they would have to accept this proposal and possibly even strengthen it.

In conformity with your statement of June 15, in which you said there would be no international police force, we have strongly opposed the proposal for a special international air force. We have pointed out that under the agreements which are contemplated for the provision of armed forces, there would be ample air forces placed at the disposal of the Council for instantaneous action and that there is no need to set up a special air force, which would be in the nature of an international police force.

We recommend that we should maintain our position and that you make every effort to induce the Prime Minister to withdraw his approval of the change in the British position.

LP:EG

A16/Quebec

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Brom

SION

SECRET

September 2, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR
ADMIRAL LAND

I have not heard anything about the proposed personnel if the Prime Minister comes over but if he brings Lord Leathers you must, of course, come to Quebec. I will let you know shortly. Meantime, will you keep yourself in readiness to come to Quebec, leaving the ninth or tenth?

F. D. R.

SECRET

SEPTEMBER 1 1944

WASHINGTON
THE WHITE HOUSE

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

September 1, 1944

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

Personal and Confidential

File
WS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Attention: General Watson

Press reports indicate a conference between you and the Prime Minister to be held in Quebec in the near future.

A Montreal paper stated that Lord Leathers (my opposite number) will be present.

If at all practicable, will you please have me advised as to whether or not you desire that I accompany you at this conference and the probable time thereof in order that I may make proper arrangements accordingly.

This is in accordance with our discussion on shipping at our conference on July 10th.

Gerry
E. S. Land

Log of the Trip

Saturday, September 9th.

The President, accompanied by ^{The Honorable} Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., ^{Secretary of the Treasury,} Admiral William D. Leahy, Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire (Medical Corps), ~~Lieutenant Commander George A. Fox (Hospital Corps),~~ Miss Grace Tully and Mrs. D. J. Brady, left the White House at 2210 by motor/for the Bureau of Printing and Engraving station where the after section of his special train was parked. The party arrived at the Bureau of Engraving at 2225 and entrained at once. At 2227 the after section of the train departed, to join up twenty minutes later with the first section of the train ^{which} ~~that~~ had departed the Bureau of Engraving railroad yards at 2215. The combined train, operating at "Main 38305", departed from the Virginia Ave. Station, Washington, at 2247 for Hyde Park. *on the first leg of our journey to Quebec*

Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Major General Watson and Secretary Stephen T. Early ~~were on~~ ^{had} ~~board~~ ^{ed} the first section of the train. Also ^{earlier}

accompanying the Presidential party were:

~~First Clerk, George A. Fox, (Hospital Corps) USN,~~
Lieutenant (jg) William M. Rigdon, USN.
Major Dewitt Green, Signal Corps, USA.
Mr. Dewey E. Long.
Warrant Officer Horace Caldwell, USA.
Chief Yeoman Edwin L. Hoying, USN.
Master Sergeant Montford Snyder, USA.
Miss Louise Hackmeister.
Miss Grace Earle.
Mr. Dan L. Moorman (GPA, B & O Railroad)
Mr. Herbert Harwood (GPA, NYC Railroad)
Mr. Leo DeWaard, U.S. Post Office Inspector)
Mr. Merriman Smith, United Press News Service.
Mr. Douglas Cornell, Associated Press.
Mr. Robert G. Nixon, International News Service.
Mr. Jack Romagna.
Mrs. Ruthjane Humelt.
Chief Steward Arthur Prattyman, USN (Retired).
Mr. Michael F. Reilly, Supervising Agent, White House S.S.,
Mr. Guy H. Spaman, Asst. " " " " "
Mr. Charles W. Fredericks, S.S. Agent, and various other
Secret Service Agents as listed in
roster of the party.

Our route to Hyde Park took us over the B & O System to Claremont, N.J. and thence to Highland, N.Y., by way of the New York Central (West Shore division).

Sunday, September 10, 1944.

The President's train arrived at Highland at 0730. Mrs. Roosevelt came aboard at 0815 and at 0830 the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Admiral Leahy, Admiral McIntire, Admiral Brown, General Watson and Secretary Early left the train by motor for Hyde Park. Secretary Morgenthau ^{to spend the day} left for his nearby estate.

The President, Mrs. Roosevelt and their party had breakfast at the Big House at Hyde Park. The President spent the morning in his study. ^{Later} The President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Admirals Leahy, McIntire and Brown, General Watson, Secretary Early and Miss Margaret Suckley motored to Mrs. Roosevelt's Hilltop Cottage where they enjoyed an ~~outdoors~~ picnic lunch. After lunch the President returned to Hyde Park where he spent several hours in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

At 1600, the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Admiral Leahy, Admiral McIntire, Admiral Brown, General Watson, Secretary Early and Miss Malvina Thompson left Hyde Park for Highland to entrain for the next leg of our journey to Quebec where the President was to confer with Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill of Great Britain. The President and his party arrived at the train at Highland at 1630 and embarked at once. Our train departed Highland at 4:37 p.m. This was two and one-half hours sooner than had been originally planned, the departure being advanced in order to permit the President to arrive in Quebec

before Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill so that he might be in Quebec to welcome them ~~there~~, *on their arrival there.*

Monday, September 11, 1944.

We crossed the International Border at Rouses Point, N.Y., at 0030. At Delson, Quebec, we were joined by a detail of Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Inspector Savoie, Corporal J. C. Hudson and Constables J. R. Bradley and C. S. McArthur) who were to accompany us to Quebec and later from Quebec to Rouses Point.

Our train arrived at ^{Quebec} (Wolfe's Cove), ~~Quebec~~, at 0900. *The weather at Quebec was typical fall sunny weather.* The Prime Minister's train arrived ~~there~~ from Halifax at exactly 1000. The President had left his train a few minutes before ten and was seated in his automobile near his private railroad car as the Prime Minister's train pulled alongside our train.

The Governor-General (The Earl of Athlone), ^{his wife,} Princess Alice, and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, ~~were~~ *Cousins of Athlone* were at the Wolfe's Cove station to welcome their distinguished guests - the President and Prime Minister Churchill - to Canada. ~~Also Mrs. King.~~

Major General Sir Eugene Fiset, the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec and Lady Fiset;

Honorable Maurice Duplessis, Premier of Quebec;
Honorable C. G. Power, Canadian Minister of Air;
Mr. St. Laurent, Minister of Justice.
Mr. Boren, Mayor of Quebec.
Lt. General J. C. Murchie, Chief of Canadian General Staff.

~~Prime Minister Mackenzie King went aboard Prime Minister Churchill's train at 2005~~ ^{Prime Minister} Churchill and his party, ~~left their train and~~ ^{together} ~~walked over to~~ ^{together with Mrs. King} the President's automobile where ^{enthusiastic} greetings were exchanged. The Prime Minister was wearing the uniform of an Edler Brother of Trinity House, ancient London pilotage corporation. In the Prime Minister's party were:

Mrs. Churchill
Lord Moran, his private physician
Lord Leathers, Minister of Transport
Lord Cherwell, Paymaster General
Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, First Sea Lord
Field Marshal Alan F. Brooke, Chief of Imperial General Staff
Marshal of the R.A.F. Sir Charles Portal, Chief of Air Staff
General Sir Hastings L. Ismay, Chief of Staff to the Prime
Minister as Minister of Defense
Major General R. E. Laycock, Chief of Combined Operations.

After the greetings at the trains, ^{the combined groups drove to the Citadel} The President and the Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, ^{were} ~~drove to the Citadel~~ in the first automobile; Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Churchill took the second and Prime Minister Churchill and Canadian Prime Minister King were in the third car. Their parties followed in a long procession that wound up the steep hill across the Plains of Abraham above Wolfe's Cove to the Citadel.

The President and ~~the~~ Prime Minister Churchill arrived at the Citadel at 1025, ^{pausing on the parade ground for honors.} ~~in typical Quebec early fall sunny weather.~~ A composite guard of honor of approximately 150 men, made up of equal detachments of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force, was drawn up on the parade ground under the command of Lieutenant J. C. Eastman, R.C.N.V.R., of the H.M.C.S. MONTCALM. As the President arrived in the first car, the Royal 22nd Regiment band, under the direction of Lieutenant Edwin Belanger, played the Star Spangled Banner, while the guard of honor presented arms smartly. ^{Our national colors was hoisted on a red flag pole} ~~and to the left of the British + Canadian colors.~~ ^{at the Citadel alongside}

After honors ~~the~~ Prime Minister Churchill walked over to the President's car and ~~the~~ Lieutenant Eastman was presented to both the President and the Prime Minister. The President then drove to the Governor-General residence within the Citadel where he left his automobile and entered the house. The Prime Minister and numerous other members of the official group in the various other cars, who were remaining at the Citadel, also left their cars at the parade ground and walked to the Governor-General's

residence. Others left the Citadel for the Chateau Frontenac Hotel where they were to be quartered during our visit to Quebec.

The President, Mrs. Roosevelt and Admiral Leahy were guests of the Governor-General and Princess Alice at their summer home in the Citadel during our stay. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill were likewise guests of the Governor-General and Princess Alice.

Pres. had been preceded to Quebec by Marshall - Staff - arrival -
On our arrival at the Citadel we found Colonel Richard Park, USA
Jr., Captain Boyce P. Prince and Lieutenant Ogden S. Collins, USN.

who had preceded us to Quebec and had set up a map room for the President at the Citadel in the same space as used for the map

room during the Conference of 1943. *PM also had map room. Capt. -*
communications - loudline & telephone. Radio on train. P.M. in
Secretary Early held a press conference at Press Headquarters *charge -*

in the Chateau Frontenac at 1130.

As in 1943, the Chateau Frontenac had been taken over by the Canadian Government for the duration of the conference and all ~~XXXX~~ conference representatives of the Canadian, British and United States services and governments were quartered and subsisted there as guests of the

Canadian Government. *The hotel was closed to the general public. Staff conferences conducted here.*

1300: Lunch at the Citadel: The President, the P.M., Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Roosevelt, P.M. Mackenzie King, *guests of* the Governor-General and Princess Alice.

1415: The President visited his map room in the Citadel. He was joined there by the Prime Minister for a review of the war news.

During the afternoon the Honorable Ray Atherton, American Ambassador to Canada, called on the President and Mrs. Roosevelt

2000 President/attended a Viceregal dinner at the Citadel as guests of the Governor-General and Princess Alice. A complete list of the guests follows:

After dinner the President went directly to his bedroom and turned in.

Tuesday, September 12th

1130 The President, the Prime Minister, Prime Minister Mackenzie King, The Governor-General, Princess Alice, Mrs. Churchill and Mrs. Roosevelt posed for photographers on the "sun-deck" of the Citadel.

Secretary Early and Mr. R.J. Cruikshank of the British Ministry of Information held a joint Press Conference at Press Headquarters in the Frontenac.

1300: Lunch at the Citadel - the President, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Roosevelt, Prime Minister King, the Governor-General and Princess Alice.

After lunch the party assembled in the conference room at the Citadel where the Prime Minister gave a demonstration of some ship models he later presented to the President. *for the FDR Library*

2000: Dinner - the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill, *(guests of the Governor-General and Princess Alice)* Admiral Leahy, General Marshall, Admiral King, General Arnold, Admiral of the Fleet Cunningham, , Field Marshal Brooke, Marshal of the R.A.F. Portal and Field Marshal Sir John Dill.

After dinner the Governor-General and Princess Alice left Quebec by train for an inspection trip to Arvida, Quebec.

Wednesday, September 13th.

1145: The first plenary meeting was held. Present: The President, the Prime Minister, Admiral Leahy, General Marshall, Admiral King, General Arnold, Admiral Brown, ~~Brig.~~ General McFarland, Field Marshal Brooke, Marshal of the R.F.A. Portal; Admiral of the Fleet Cunningham, Field Marshal Dill; General Ismay, Major General Hollis; Major General Laycock.

1310: Lunch at the Citadel - the President and the Prime Minister. Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Churchill had lunch at Spencerwood as guests of Lady Fiset.

1700: Tea at the Citadel with Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Tully and Miss Thompson.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, USN (Ret), Chairman of War Shipping Administration, arrived in Quebec during the afternoon. Admiral Land was accompanied by Rear Admiral W.W. Smith, Mr. John MacLay, Mr. Granville Conway and Mr. Richard Bissen. The President conferred with Secretary Morgenthau at length during the afternoon.

1900: Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Churchill broadcast to the people of Canada from the Chateau Frontenac.

2100: Prime Minister Mackenzie King held a reception at the Chateau Frontenac for members of the conference delegations. Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Churchill, the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Fiset were also in the Receiving line.

2000: Dinner at the Citadel - The President, the Prime Minister, Lord Cherwell, Lord Moran, Lord Leathers, Admiral Land, Admiral Leahy, Secretary Morgenthau and Admiral McIntire. After dinner conference discussions were conducted by this group until 2315, ~~at which time~~ after which the President retired.

Thursday, September 14th

The President's flag was hoisted at the Citadel this a.m. It had been intended to hoist his flag when that of the Governor-General was hauled down yesterday morning but it was found that no President's Flag

was on hand and that one would have to be sent up from Washington.

1100: Conference - the President, the Prime Minister and Mr. Richard Law, British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

1130: Conference:- the President, the Prime Minister, Secretary Morgenthau and Mr. H. D. White.

1300: Lunch - the President, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Churchill, Secretary Morgenthau, Mr. White, Undersecretary Law and Commander Thompson, the Prime Minister's Naval Aide.

During the afternoon Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Churchill visited the C.W.A.C. barracks in Quebec.

The Honorable Anthony Eden, British Minister for Foreign Affairs arrived in Quebec this afternoon from London. The Honorable ^{Sir Alexander} Cadogan arrived in Quebec from Washington. *for conference discussions*

1645: Tea at the Citadel - the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Tully, Mrs. Brady and Miss Thompson.

1730: Conference:- the President, the Prime Minister, Secretary Morgenthau and Lord Cherwell.

2000: Dinner at the Citadel - the President, the Prime Minister, Secretary Morgenthau, Mr. Law, Lord Cherwell, Mr. Eden, Mr. Cadogan.

2145: Movies at the Citadel, "Hail the Conquering Hero".

The President retired shortly after the movies.

Friday, 15 September 1944

1200: Conference - the President, the Prime Minister, Secretary Lord Mr. Morgenthau, Sherwell, Cadogan and Mr. Eden.

1300: Lunch at the Citadel - the President, the Prime Minister, Mr. Eden, Mr. Cadogan, Mrs. Churchill and Mr. Law. Prime Minister King dropped in after lunch and joined the above group for conference discussions.

1700: Tea at the Citadel - the President, Empress Zeta of Austria, her sons Archduke Otto and Archduke Felix and her Lady in Waiting, Countess Kerresenbroock, and *Miss Tully*.

1800: Conference with Secretary Morgenthau. *at the Citadel*

2000: Dinner at the Citadel - the President, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Churchill, Mr. Eden and Mr. Cadogan.

2145: Movies at the Citadel, "Wilson" and a Navy picture of the air fighting about Saipan. Mrs. Churchill attended the movies with the President but the Prime Minister had to attend a conference and could not be present.

Saturday, September 16, 1944.

Governor-General and Princess Alice returned to Quebec this morning.

1200: Second plenary session was held with the President, the Prime Minister and the British and American Chiefs of Staffs attending. *This marked the close of the Octagon conference.*

1330: The President, the Prime Minister and the British and American Combined Chiefs of Staff posed for pictures on the sundeck of the Citadel.

1345: Lunch at the Citadel - the President, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Churchill, Mr. Eden, the Governor General and Princess Alice.

1445 Admiral Brown returned to Washington this afternoon by air, flying in the "Executive Plane" with General Marshall.

1515 Chancellor Morris W. Wilson and a party of the faculty of McGill University conferred honorary L.L.D. degrees on the President and the Prime Minister in a colorful ceremony on the sun deck of the Citadel.

1545; The President, Prime Minister King and Prime Minister Churchill held a joint press conference on the sun deck at the Citadel for the more than 150 press correspondents gathered in Quebec from all over the world. A prepared communique *issued jointly by the Pres + Prime Minister* was also handed to the press at this time. This

communiqué read as follows:

After the press conference the Governor General, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill ~~went~~ bade the President goodbye at the Citadel. The President left the Citadel at 1730 for his train at Wolfe's Cove. He was accompanied to the train by the Governor General and Prime Minister King. The President arrived at the train at 1750 and embarked immediately. Our train departed ^{Quebec} (Wolfe's Cove) at 1800 for the return trip to Hyde Park, ^{over} ~~using~~ the ^{lines} ~~facilities~~ of the Canadian National Railway, *coming via - - -*

Sunday, September 17, 1944. *We crossed the International Border at 0115 at Ronald Point, N.Y.*

We arrived Highland at 2:15 a.m. Mrs. Roosevelt met the President here. Shortly after arrival the President detrained and proceeded by motor car to Hyde Park. He was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Admiral Leahy, Lieutenant Commander Bruenn, Miss Tully and Mrs. Brady. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill were to join the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Hyde Park on Monday, September 18th, for a short visit. Admiral McIntire, General Watson, Lieutenant Rigdon, Chief Yeoman Hoying, Mr. Jack Romagna proceeded on to Jersey City with the President's train. One car of the special train was taken off there and hitched on to the B&O's Capitol Limited, so that those members of the party arrived in Washington at 1710. The President, Admiral Leahy, Lieutenant Commander Bruenn, Miss Tully and Mrs. Brady returned to Washington on Thursday, September 21st.

- - - - -

Ashton, Miss Margaret	Toronto Telegram	C 420
Albino, Maurice	L'Action Catholique, Quebec	SL
Alletson-Cook, F. C.	Evening Standard, London, England	SL
Andrews, Bert	N. Y. Herald-Tribune	SL 316
Armati, Leo V.	Assoc. Newspapers, Australia	C 405
Armstrong, H. R.	Toronto Star	C 307
Baird, J. H.	Washington Star	C 310
Baukhage, H. R.	Elus Network	C 321
Beale, W. L.	Associated Press	SL
Bedard, Roger	L'Action Catholique, Quebec	
Becker, M. L.	Associated Press	C 104
Beesley, H. R.	Associated Screen News	C 621
Bernier, Maurice	L'Evenement Journal, Quebec	
Biondi, P.	CKAC, Montreal	C 101
Blackburn, Clyde	Canadian Press	C 201
Boyd, John	Globe & Mail, Toronto	C 123
Brehaud, Judd	Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph	
Broadbent, J. W.	Daily Mirror, London, England	SL 414
Brown, Roy	Vancouver Sun	C 207
Bundock, Miss G.		
Campbell, J. W.	Associated Screen News	C 621
Carnegie, R. K.	Canadian Press	C 220
Cassidy, Henry C.	Associated Press	C
Carpenter, Miss G.	Gazette, Montreal	SL 520
Champoux, Roger	La Presse, Montreal	
Chasse, Edmond	La Canada, Montreal	
Cloutier, Eugene	CHRC, Quebec	
Clover, R. M.	Associated Press	C 103
Copeland, G. H.	CWI	SL 302
Cornell, Douglas B.	Associated Press	
Cragg, Kenneth	Globe & Mail, Toronto	C 409
Crider, John E.	N. Y. Times	C 108
Cunliffe, Guy S.	Gazette, Montreal	SL 528
Dauphinee, John	Canadian Press	C 203
de Lotbiniere, S. L.	SBC	
Dickson, C. B.	Gannett Newspapers	C 401
Dorsey, G. M.	Pathe News	SL 418
Dunn, John	Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph	
Dutil, Henri	Le Soleil, Quebec	C 306
Edwards, Maurice	Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph	
Elliot, Major G. F.	CBS	C 325
Elson, Robert T.	TIME Inc.	C 127
Fisher, John	CBC	C 216
Fitzmaurice, Walter	News Week	SL 318
Flaherty, Frank	Canadian Press	C 204
Folliard, E. T.	Washington Post	C 206
Fournier, Leo	La Tribune	
Franses, Julius	United Press	C 107
Fraser, Blair	Maclean's Magazine, Toronto	SL 609
Frederick, Miss Pauline	Blue	C 222
Fulgoni, A. J.	International News Photos	
Fuller, Clement	SBC	C 521
Francœur, J.	Le Petit Journal	
Gagnon, J. L.	France-Afrique News Service	C 303
Gallichan, Lionel	CHRC, Quebec	
Galinas, J. M.	Le Droit, Ottawa	C 326
Gibb, Miss Alexandrine	Toronto Star	C 122
Gravenor, C.A.	Herald News Pictures, Montreal	SL 518
Griffiths, Phyllis	Toronto Telegram	C 423
Gurr, Tom	Sydney Sun, Australia	C 202
Hagus, Arnold E.	Associated Screen News	C 625
Hardy, H.R.	Ottawa Citizen	C 427
Harkness, Richard	NBC	C 208
Hennessey, Michael F.	Boston Globe	SL 600
Henshaw, Fred W.	Associated Screen News	
Hermann, A.F.	International News Service	C 523
Heymannson, Randal	Assoc. Newspapers of Australia	C
Inglis, A.	London Times	C 411

Kinear, Miss Nancy Klein, Sander S.	Quebec Chronicle Telegraph UP	C 107
James, Norman Jones, Miss Margaret	Toronto Star Weekly OWI	C 221 C 620
Lambert, Chas. Langer, Miss F. Langlois, A.W. Lenin, Carl Lu, David Lyons, Louis	London Daily Herald Acme News Pictures, N.Y. La Presse, Quebec New York Herald Tribune Central China Agency RUP	SL 611 SL 322 SL 505 C 314
MacDermot, Frank Mack, C.J. MacKinnin, D.S.S. MacTavish, W.L. Marshall, John Martinson, L.A. McCook, James McKeon, James Molloy, Paul Moody, Theo Moody, Blair Moore, Wm. Morley, Felix Munro, Wm. A.	Sunday Times, London RGM Montreal Gazette Vancouver Daily Province Windsor Star Le Soleil C.P. RGM RUP Sydney Daily Telegraph Detroit News Chicago Tribune Human Events Toronto Star	C 526 C 322 C 409 C 203 C 524 C 327 C 124
Nantel, Maurice Nixon, R. G.	Le Canada, Montreal International News Service	C 403 C 523
O'Brien, J.C. O'Flaherty, H.	Philadelphia Inquirer Chicago Daily News	C 522 C 205
Pare, L. Pasley, F.D. Perks, A.E. Philip, P.J. Playler, Wm. O.	L'Action Catholique New York News Montreal Star New York Times New York Post	C 323 C 318 C 214 SL 524
Quarrington, W.	Toronto Telegram	C 223
Renaud, Alfred Reyes, Carlos Richards, Len Richardson, B.T. Richardson, Horace Robertson, N. Robichaud, Gerard; Rogers, L.J. Rogers, W.	Le Petit Journal Le Nacion of Santiago Daily Mirror, Australia Winnipeg Free Press Associated Press P.M. Chicago Sun RUP London Daily Express	C 309 C 103 C 310 C 209 C 422
Sallans, G.R. Seureol, Paul Schulman, S. Shirer, W.L. Sises, W.P. Simpson, Kirke L. Skadding, H.R. Smith, J.H. Smith, D. Smith, I.W. Smith, M. Squier, L.F. Stonahouse, W.P. Strout, R.L. Sampson, John	RUP Le Droit International News Photos CBS Scripps Howard Newspapers IF Life CP Press Bureau London Daily Telegraph Ottawa Journal UP CIEV E. F. Stonahouse ("Ask Washington") Christian Science Monitor London Daily Mirror	C 210 SL 503 C 421 C 325 C 410 C 228 SL 324 C 317 C 406 SL 300 S3 402 C 315 C 418

Tallicofer, Paul	Le Droit	
Tarb, Roy	Associated Screen News	C 625
Taylor, R.H.	Toronto Star	C 320
Thielicke, N.	CHRC	
Thor, Lawrence	CPCF	C 314
Tiltman, H.	London Daily Sketch	SL 624
Trevor, Clifford	INS	C 221
Tufts, Mrs. Evelyn	Halifax Herald	C 301
Vanderbilt, Cornelius, Jr.	New York Post	
Vivian, R.E.	Reuters	C 520
Waithman, Robt.	London News Chronicle	SL 615
Welsh, T.R.	Canadian Press	
Ward, Paul W.	Baltimore Sun	C 623
Waring, G. H.	Montreal Standard	C 412
Williams, Don	Trans-Radio Press	SL 620
Wilson, Thom. J.	Toronto Star	C 121
Woodside, Wilson	CHC	C 216
Zhivaynov, N.	Tass	C 304

"C" Clarendon Hotel phone 2-6420

"SL" Hotel St. Louis phone 2-2771

Signal Corps, United States Army

Received at

TOP SECRET

NOTE FOR LIEUTENANT RIGDON FROM MAP ROOM.

HAVE PRESIDENTIAL FLAG NUMBER 7 WHICH WILL LEAVE BY POUCH
IN THE MORNING.



TOP SECRET

Wed
dinner
Patterson
Lund
Sady
PAC
Private

Lund
OM
Sady
Sady

Plenary

Perez
P.M.
King
Arnold
Marshall
Sady
Brown
Cismay
Wills
Partel
Cunningham
Hollis
Laycock
Potanski

Lund
Sady

8:10 pm

Cal. Coats - 2007
8000
major Mathan

12/16

Tuesday -

2007 -

W.D. Morgan

IF THE...
NAME...
NOTE FOR...
MAP ROOM.

TOP SECRET

Original Copy, Shipped...

OPERATING SCHEDULE

Saturday, September 16, 1944

Lv. Quebec (Wolfe's Cove)....(C.N.R.).....6:00 p.m.

Ar. Cadorna.....6:19 p.m.

Lv. Cadorna.....6:20 p.m.
(Detrain pilot)

Ar. Val Alain.....7:55 p.m.

Lv. Val Alain.....8:00 p.m.
(Take water)

Ar. St.Leonard Jct.....9:10 p.m.

Lv. St.Leonard Jct.....9:12 p.m.
(Take coal & water)

Ar. St.Hyacinthe.....10:45 p.m.

Lv. St.Hyacinthe.....10:50 p.m.
(Take water)

Ar. Southwark East.....11:35 p.m.

Lv. Southwark East.....11:45 p.m.
(Change crew & receive orders)

Carlin *100 am*

Sunday, September 17, 1944

Ar. Rouses Point.....(C.N.R.).....1:15 a.m.

Lv. Rouses Point.....(D.& H.).....1:30 a.m.
(Change engines)

Ar. South Jctn.....2:15 a.m.

Lv. South Jctn.....2:20 a.m.
(Take water)

Ar. Whitehall.....4:25 a.m.

Lv. Whitehall.....4:33 a.m.
(Service train)

Ar. Colony Yard.....6:20 a.m.

Lv. Colony Yard.....6:30 a.m.
(Service train)

IN REPLY REFER TO NO.

DLG-9b-174
151046

HEADQUARTERS OF THE
COMMANDANT THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT

FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, 90 CHURCH STREET
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

3ND T- 18204

14 September 1944.

From: The Commandant, Third Naval District.
To: Lieutenant Augustus B. Field, Jr., I-V(s), USNR,
Headquarters, Third Naval District,
90 Church Street,
New York, N. Y.

Via: District Intelligence Officer, Third Naval District.

SUBJECT: Temporary Additional Duty.

1. Proceed to the place (or places - in the order given) indicated below, for temporary duty. This is in addition to your present duties and upon the completion thereof you will return to your station and resume your regular duties.

On or about 14 September 1944, to Quebec, P.Q., Canada, reporting to Vice Admiral Willson, USNR, USN, Aide to the President, in connection with duty as Officer Courier.

TO: DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT

DATE: 14 SEP 44

2. Upon completion of this duty you will forward the original and two copies of these orders, complete with all endorsements showing travel performed, direct to the Disbursing Officer carrying your accounts for reimbursement.

COPY TO:

W. R. MURPHY

END-1 DHq 11-A/P16-4 ESN:PGB:mg New York, N.Y. 14 Sept. 1944

From: District Intelligence Officer, 3ND.
To: Lieutenant Augustine B. FIELD, Jr., I-V(S), USNR

- 1. Delivered for compliance.

OFFICER CONTAINING YOUR PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
CONTAINED HEREIN IS BEING FORWARDED TO THE DISTRICT OFFICE
FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND FOR THE COPIES OF THESE OFFICERS' COMMENTS WITH
3. UPON COMPLETION OF THIS MATTER YOU WILL FORWARD
E. B. NIXON

F. G. BROWN,
By direction.

End-2 Quebec, P.Q., Canada, September 16, 1944.

From: The Naval Aide to the President.
To : Lieutenant Augustine B. Field, Jr., I-V(S), USNR.

- 1. You reported on 15 September 1944.
- 2. Temporary duty completed this date; carry out remainder of basic orders.

YOU WILL RETURN TO YOUR REGULAR AND ASSIGNED DUTY
AS SOON AS YOUR PRESENT DUTY IS COMPLETED
WILSON BROWN.
PROCEED TO THE PLACE (OR PLACES - IN THE ORDER

SUBJECT: Temporary Additional Duty.

TO:
FROM: The Commandant, Third Naval District.

END I-

NEW YORK N. Y.
FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING 80 CHURCH STREET
COMMANDANT THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT
HEADQUARTERS OF THE

U. S. NAVAL OFFICE OF PERSONNEL
CORRESPONDENCE SHOULD BE SENT TO THE
TO THE COMMANDANT, 3ND

REPLY TO THIS OFFICE

RESTRICTED

11 September 1944

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

OCTAGON INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 6

Note by the Secretaries

The Prime Minister of Canada, The Honorable MacKenzie King, invites the members of the United States Delegation to a reception at the Chateau Frontenac on Wednesday, September 13th at 2100. The Prime Minister will receive the guests in the lobby at the foot of the main staircase.

Arrangements have been made for a supper to be served in the main dining room, therefore, the usual dinner service will be omitted.

The dining room on the ground floor will be open as usual.

A. J. McFARLAND,
E. D. GRAVES, JR.,
Joint Secretariat.

were the following:

White House Staffs:

- ✓ Lt-Comdr. George A. Fox, (Hospital Corps), U.S.N., Assistant to Admiral McIntire;
- ✓ Lieut(jg) William M. Rigdon, U.S.N., Assistant to Admiral Brown;
- ✓ Chief Yeoman Edwin L. Hoying, U.S.N.R., White House Map Room;
- ✓ Mrs. Ruthjane Rumelt, Secretary to Mr. Early;
- ✓ Mr. Jack Romagna, Official Press Conference Reporter;
- ✓ Chief Steward Arthur S. Prettyman, U.S.N. (Ret.), Personal Valet to the President;
- ✓ Master Sergeant Montford Snyder, U.S.A., Personal Chauffeur to the President;
- ✓ Mr. Dewey E. Long, White House Transportation Officer;
- ✓ Major DeWitt Greer, Signal Corps, U.S.A., Communications Officer;
- ✓ Warrant Officer Horace Caldwell, U.S.A., Cryptographer;
- ✓ Miss Louise Hachmeister, White House Chief Telephone Operator;
- ✓ Miss Grace Earle, White House Telephone Operator;
- ✓ Mr. Michael F. Reilly, Supervising Agent, White House Secret Service Detail;
- ✓ Mr. Guy H. Spaman, Assistant Supervising Agent, White House Secret Service Detail;
- ✓ Mr. Charles W. Fredericks, Secret Service Agent; and various other Secret Service Agents as listed in roster of the party.

Railroad Representatives:

- Mr. Dan L. Moorman, General Passenger Agent, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad;
- Mr. Herbert Harwood, General Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad.

Post Office Department Representative:

- Mr. Leo J. DeNaard, Post Office Inspector.

Representatives of the Press:

- Mr. Merriman Smith, The United Press;
- Mr. Douglas Cornell, The Associated Press;
- Mr. Robert G. Nixon, The International News Service.

Our route to Highland was via the Baltimore and Ohio to Claremont, New Jersey, and thence to Highland by way of the New York Central Lines (West Shore Division).

Sunday, September 10, 1944

We arrived at Highland at 7:30 a.m. after an uneventful trip up from Washington. The weather at Highland was ~~clear and~~ sunny and cool. Mrs. Roosevelt ^{had driven down} ~~drove down~~ from Hyde Park to meet

the President and came aboard the President's private car at 8:15 a.m. At 8:30 a.m. the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Admiral Leahy, Admiral McIntire, Admiral Brown, General Watson and Secretary Early left the train by motor car for the President's home at Hyde Park to spend the day. Secretary Morgenthau left the train at the same time for his nearby estate. He did not accompany ^{us beyond} ~~us beyond~~ Highland. Miss Tully and Mrs. Brady remained aboard the train ^{during the day.}

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ and their party had breakfast at the "Big House" at Hyde Park. After breakfast the President spent the greater part of the morning in his study. Later he, Mrs. Roosevelt, Admirals Leahy, McIntire, Brown, General Watson, Secretary Early, Miss Malvina Thompson (Mrs. Roosevelt's Personal Secretary) and Miss Margaret Suckley (Librarian at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library) motored to Mrs. Roosevelt's "Hilltop Cottage" where they enjoyed a picnic lunch. After lunch the party returned to Hyde Park and the President spent some time at the Library while the others ^{of the party} relaxed and rested.

At 4:00 p.m., the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Admiral Leahy, Admiral McIntire, Admiral Brown, General Watson, Secretary Early, and Miss Malvina Thompson left Hyde Park by automobile for Highland to ~~entrain again~~ for Quebec. The party arrived at the train, which had been returned from Kingston, at 4:30 p.m., entrained at once, and at 4:37 p.m. we departed Highland for Albany and ~~ultimately~~ Quebec. This departure was ~~actually~~ two and one-half hours sooner than had been planned. It was moved up in order to ensure the President's arrival at Quebec before Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill ~~could~~

arrived there, so that the President might be in Quebec to welcome them on their arrival. The Prime Minister and his party had arrived in Halifax today via the S.S. QUEEN MARY and were proceeding to Quebec by rail. The President desired to be in Quebec to welcome them on their arrival.

Our route to Quebec was: From Highland to Albany via the New York Central (West Shore division); Albany to Rouse's Point, N.Y., Delaware and Hudson Railroad; Rouse's Point to Quebec, the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Monday, September 11, 1944

~~The~~ Our trip north was ~~also~~ uneventful, and we crossed the International Border into Canada at Rouse's Point at 12:30 a.m. An hour later at Delson, Quebec, we were joined by a detail of ^{four} Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who were to accompany us to Quebec, remain with us during our stay there, and later accompany us from Quebec back to the Canadian Border at Rouse's Point. (Corporal Savai, Corporal Hudson and Constables Bradley and McArdine)

Our train arrived at Quebec (Wolfe's Cove - on the ~~bank~~ ^{banks of the} St. Lawrence ^{River}, just below the Plains of Abraham) at 9:00 a.m. The weather at Quebec, ~~was~~ described by the local press, as "a typically fall sunny weather" -- clear, cool and invigorating. Our train was placed in position ^{for our detraining} at once but our arrival was not ^{immediately} announced until some time later ^{and} the President desired to wait here until the arrival of the Prime Minister's train.

The Governor-General of Canada (The Earl of Athlone), ^{Her Royal Highness} Princess Alice (The Countess of Athlone) and the Right Honorable Mackenzie King (Prime Minister of Canada) called on the President at 9:45 a.m. to welcome him and Mrs. Roosevelt to Canada and Quebec.

The President, ^{had} left his train at 9:50 a.m. and was seated in his automobile, with the Governor-General, Princess Alice and Prime Minister King nearby, when ~~the~~ Prime Minister Churchill's train pulled up alongside our train, at exactly 10 a.m. Prime Minister King went aboard to welcome Prime Minister Churchill and a few minutes later, at 10:05 a.m., Prime Minister Churchill and his party left their train and, together with Mr. King, walked over to the President's automobile where most enthusiastic greetings were exchanged and the cheers of the crowd gathered at the station acknowledged by waves of their arms. By now the official welcoming committee had been augmented by Major General Sir Eugene Fiset, the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, and Lady Fiset; the Honorable Maurice Duplessis, the Premier of ~~Quebec~~ Quebec; the Honorable C. G. Power, Canadian Minister of Air; Mr. St. Laurent, Minister of Justice for the Province of Quebec; Mr. Boren, Mayor of the City of Quebec; and Lieutenant General J. C. Murchie, Chief of Canadian General Staff. There were also several other high ranking officers in the crowd who were not identified.

The Prime Minister was wearing, ^{a blue uniform,} the uniform of an Elder Brother of Trinity House, ancient London pilotage corporation. In the Prime Minister's party were:

Mrs. Churchill;
Lord Moran, his private physician;
Lord Leathers, British Minister of Transport;
Lord Cherwell, British Paymaster General;
Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham,
First Sea Lord;
Field Marshal Alan F. Brooke, Chief of Imperial
General Staff;
Marshal of the R.A.F. Sir Charles Portal,
Chief of Air Staff;
General Sir Hastings L. Ismay, Chief of Staff
to the Prime Minister as Minister of Defense;
Major General R. E. Laycock, Chief of Combined
Operations.

After the exchange of greetings at the train, the combined groups motored to the Citadel. The President and the Governor-General were in the first automobile; Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Churchill ~~took~~ⁱⁿ the second, and Prime Minister Churchill and Prime Minister King were in the third car. Their parties followed in a long procession that wound up the steep hill across the Plains of Abraham above Wolfe's Cove to the Citadel.

The President and Prime Minister Churchill arrived at the Citadel at 1025 a.m., where the President was officially received in Canada. A composite guard of honor of approximately 150 men, made up of equal detachments of Royal Canadian Navy, Army and ~~Royal~~ ~~Canadian~~ Air Force personnel, was drawn up on the parade ground. This guard was under the command of Lieutenant J. C. Eastman, RCNVR, of the HMCS MONTCALM. On the President's arrival, the Royal 22nd Regiment Band, under the direction of Lieutenant Edwin Belanger, played our national anthem, the guard of honor presented arms and our colors was hoisted on a third flagpole at the Citadel alongside and to the right of the British and Canadian colors. No other honors were rendered at this time. On completion of honors for the President, the Prime Minister walked over to the President's automobile and the officer in charge of the guard, Lieutenant Eastman, was called up and presented to the President and to the Prime Minister.

Honors over, the President drove on to the Governor-General's summer residence within the Citadel. Here he left his automobile and entered the house. The Prime Minister, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs.

Roosevelt, and various other members of the official groups who were remaining at the Citadel, ~~also~~ left their cars, ~~at~~ the parade ground and walked to the nearby residence of the Governor-General. Other members of the combined party left the Citadel for the Chateau Frontenac Hotel where they were to be quartered during our visit to Quebec.

The President, Mrs. Roosevelt and Admiral Leahy were guests of the Governor-General and Princess Alice at their summer home within the Citadel during our stay at Quebec. ^{The same quarters as were used last year} The Prime Minister, ^{were again assigned} Mrs. Churchill and some members of his immediate party were likewise ^{assigned to the party.} guests of the Governor-General and Princess Alice. ^{The Citadel was guarded by its regular garrison augmented by Royal Canadian Mounted Police}

The President had been preceded to Quebec by General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations; General H. H. Arnold, Commanding General, U.S. Army Air Forces; and their staffs of planners.

On our arrival at the Citadel we found Colonel Richard Park, Jr., Captain Boyce Price, U.S.A. and Lieutenant Ogden S. Collins, USNR, who had come to Quebec ~~several days~~ in advance of us and had set up a map room, ^{for the President} at the Citadel ~~for the President~~ in the same room as used for ^{this purpose} ~~a map room~~ during the Quebec Conference of 1943. The Prime Minister ~~also~~ had his own map room at the Citadel, with Captain Pim, RNVR, in charge and assisted by Lieutenant Commander Murray, RNVR, Lieutenant Colonel Hughes-Reckett and Flight Officer Lyttelton.

Major DeWitt Greer's Signal Corps crew had the communications set-up functioning on our arrival at the Citadel, so that the

and our Secret Service men. However, the special anti-aircraft protection of 1943 was not considered necessary this year.

President was never out of instantaneous communication with the White House. At the Citadel we had our own telephone exchange, called AMCO. ~~At~~ At the Chateau the U.S. Army maintained a private telephone exchange, called VICTOR. Both exchanges had direct wire service to Washington and the White House. Direct telegraph wire service was also available between the Citadel and the White House. War, ^{and governmental} reports ~~had~~ ^{for the President} ~~had~~ been radioed to the train, during our trip up from Washington.

As in 1943, the Chateau Frontenac had been ^{requisitioned} ~~taken over~~ by the Canadian Government for the duration of the conference and all conference representatives of the three services - Canada, Great Britain and the United States - were quartered and subsisted there as guests of the Canadian Government. The hotel was closed to the general public and was policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Here was, ^{located} the official conference headquarters and it was at the Chateau that the various Staffs met daily for ~~their~~ conferences. Plenary reports by the Combined Chiefs of Staff were made to the President and the Prime Minister at the Citadel, ^{as occasion demanded}.

Secretary Early, Mr. A. D. Dunton of the Canadian Press Bureau and Mr. R. J. Cruikshank of the British Ministry of Information held a ^{Conference} joint press conference at, ^{at 11:30 a.m.} Press Headquarters. The coffee shop of the Chateau Frontenac was closed off and turned over to the newsmen as, ^{conference} press headquarters and telegraph room ^{but} ~~and~~ even this spacious quarters was at time very crowded, for more than 150 newsmen, representing the world's press, had congregated in Quebec to cover the conference. Daily press conferences were held here by Secretary Early, Mr. Dunton and Mr. Cruikshank.

The President, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King were luncheon guests of the Governor-General and Princess Alice at the Citadel at 1:30 p.m.

After lunch the President visited his map room in the Citadel. He was joined there by Prime Minister Churchill for a review of the latest war news.

During the afternoon the Honorable Ray Atherton, United States Ambassador to Canada, called on the President.

At 8:30 p.m. the President and Mrs. Roosevelt attended a viceregal dinner at the Citadel as guests of the Governor-General and Princess Alice. The guests also included (see list attached)

After dinner the President ~~went directly to his bedroom and~~ turned in.

Tuesday, September 12th.

At 11:30 a.m., the President, the Prime Minister, Prime Minister Mackenzie King, the Governor-General, Princess Alice, Mrs. Churchill and Mrs. Roosevelt went to the "sun-deck" of the Citadel where ~~xxx~~ a large group of news and service photographers took pictures of the party. The battlements of the ancient Citadel, the harbor, and distant views of the city of Quebec were used as background for the pictures taken.

At 1:00 p.m., the President, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King had lunch at the Citadel with the Governor-General and Princess Alice. After lunch the party assembled in the conference room at the Citadel where the Prime Minister demonstrated some of the harbor models -- ships used to form artificial harbors for the invasion of France -- which he had brought from London. ^{He then} ~~to~~ ^{the models} present to the President for the Franklin D.

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Before leaving Washington the President had directed the Map Room to prepare charts, organization tables and graphs in order to demonstrate quickly the tremendous size of our naval force now stationed in the Western Pacific, with statistics giving an outline of the enormity of the logistic problem. This preparation was made in order that from the very beginning of discussions there should be a common understanding of the naval problems and the difficulties of supply. *With the help of the charts the President outlined the*

*Washington
to
the
President*

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Quebec, Sept. 11 (CP).—Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, deep in their review of plans for victory, tonight kept their first social engagement of the second Quebec conference when they were guests at a dinner given at the Citadel by the Governor-General and Princess Alice.

With their husbands were Mrs. Churchill and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Cardinal Villeneuve, Rt. Rev. Philip Carrington, Anglican Archbishop of Quebec, Premier Duplessis of Quebec; and high officers of the armed services of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States also were guests.

In the United States party were: Hon. Ray Atherton, United States Ambassador to Canada, and Mrs. Atherton; Admiral William D. Leahy, Mr. Roosevelt's personal chief of staff; the Navy, Army and Air Force chiefs of staff, Admiral E. J. King, Gen. G. C. Marshall and Gen. H. H. Arnold; Stephen Early, Presidential Press Secretary; Lt.-Gen. B. B. Somervell, head of the United States Army Supply Services; Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Naval aide; Vice-Admiral Ross T. MacIntyre, Mr. Roosevelt's personal physician; Maj.-Gen. E. N. Watson, military aide; and Miss M. Thompson, secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt.

United Kingdom: Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, United Kingdom High Commissioner to Canada; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew B. Cunningham, and the other British chiefs of staff, Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke and Sir Charles Portal; Maj.-Gen. R. Laycock, Chief of Combined Operations; Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, Chief of Staff to Mr. Churchill in his capacity as Minister of Defense; Field Marshal Sir John Dill, Chief of the Joint Staff Mission to the United States, and other mission members, Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Lt.-Gen. C. N. Macready and Air Marshal Sir William Welsh; and Lord Cherwell, Paymaster-General; Cmt. C. R. Thompson and John Martin, secretaries.

Canada: Sir Eugene Fiset, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and Lady Fiset; Dr. E. H. Coleman, Under-Secretary of State; the Chiefs of Staff, Air Marshal R. Leckie; Lt.-Gen. J. C. Murchie, Vice-Admiral G. C. Jones; and Maj.-Gen. Maurice Pope, Military Aide to the Prime Minister; and Col. D. B. Papineau, aide.

Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park.

At 8:00 p.m. the Governor-General and Princess Alice entertained at dinner at the Citadel. Their guests included the President, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Roosevelt, Admiral Leahy, General Marshall, Admiral King, General Arnold, Admiral of the Fleet Cunningham, Field Marshal Brooke, Marshal of the R.A.F. Portal and Field Marshall Dill.

The Governor-General and Princess Alice left Quebec City this evening by train for an inspection trip to Arvida, Quebec.

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At 11:45 a.m. the Combined British and American Chiefs of Staffs (Admiral Leahy, General Marshall, Admiral King, General Arnold, Brig. General A. J. McFarland, Field Marshal Brooke, Marshall of the R.A.F. Portal, Admiral of the Fleet Cunningham, Field Marshal Dill; General Ismay; Major General Hollis, Major General Laycock) came to the Citadel ^{for} to hold a plenary ^{meeting} ~~session~~ with the President and Prime Minister Churchill. The President's Naval Aide, Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, was also in attendance. The Combined Chiefs of Staff reported the results of their conferences to date and their schedule for future meetings. The President and the Prime Minister made informal comments about some of the decisions reached by the Combined Chiefs and outlined various measures that they wished to have studied and made the subject of further reports.

The President and the Prime Minister lunched together at the Citadel at 1:00 p.m. Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Churchill had lunch at Spencerwood as guests of Lady Fiset.

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The President and the Prime Minister lunched together at the Citadel at 1:00 p.m. Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Churchill had lunch at Spencerwood as guests of Lady Fiset.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, USN (Ret.), Chairman of the War Shipping Administration, arrived in Quebec, during the afternoon. Admiral Land was accompanied by Rear Admiral W. W. Smith, Mr. John MacLay, Mr. Granville Conway and Mr. Richard Bissen. Secretary Morgenthau was accompanied by Mr. Richard D. White. The President conferred with Secretary Morgenthau at length during the afternoon.

The President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Thompson and Miss Tully had tea in the President's quarters at the Citadel at 5:00 p.m.

At 7:00 p.m., speaking from the Chateau Frontenac, Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Churchill, made a broadcast to the people of Canada.

8:00 p.m. Dinner at the Citadel - The President, the Prime Minister, Lord Cherwell, Lord Moran, Lord Leathers, Admiral Land, Admiral Leahy, Secretary Morgenthau and Admiral McIntire. Conference discussions were carried on by this group until 11:15 p.m. The President retired shortly afterwards.

~~XXX~~ Prime Minister Mackenzie King held a reception at the Chateau Frontenac this evening for members of the conference delegations. Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Churchill, the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Fiset were also in the receiving line.

Thursday, September 14th.

The President's personal flag was hoisted at the Citadel this morning. It had been intended to hoist his flag when that of the Governor-General was hauled down yesterday morning following his departure from Quebec but it was found that we had no President's flag on hand and that one would have to be sent up from Washington.

The President attended two separate conferences this forenoon. The first one, at 11:00 a.m., was with the Prime Minister, ^{and} Mr. Richard Law, the British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The second, at 11:30 a.m., was with the Prime Minister, Secretary Morgenthau and Mr. H. D. White, an assistant of Secretary Morgenthau.

The President lunched at the Citadel at 1:00 p.m. with the Prime Minister, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Churchill, Secretary Morgenthau, Mr. White, Mr. Law and Commander Thompson, the Prime Minister's Naval Aide.

During the afternoon Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Churchill visited the Canadian Women's Army Corps barracks at Quebec.

The Right Honorable Sir Anthony Eden, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Quebec from London this afternoon. The Honorable Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Permanent Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs and British Representative at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, arrived in Quebec from Washington this afternoon. Both Mr. Eden and Mr. Cadogan came to Quebec for conference discussions.

The President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Tully ^{Mrs. Brady} and Miss Thompson had tea in his quarters at the Citadel at 4:45 p.m. *Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Thompson left Quebec by train for Hyde Park this afternoon after the tea.* At 5:30 p.m. the President met with the Prime Minister, Secretary Morgenthau and Lord Cherwell for discussions.

Dinner at the Citadel was at 8:00 p.m., with the President, the Prime Minister, Secretary Morgenthau, Mr. Law, Lord Cherwell, Mr. Eden, Mr. Cadogan attending. After dinner a motion picture, "Hail the Conquering Hero" was shown at the Citadel for the party.

The President retired immediately after the movies, ~~had been~~ shown.

Friday, September 15th.

At 12:00 Noon

→ The President met in conference with the Prime Minister, Secretary Morgenthau, Lord Cherwell, Mr. Eden and Mr. Cadogan.

At 1:00 p.m. the President lunched at the Citadel together with the Prime Minister, Mr. Eden, Mr. Cadogan, Mrs. Churchill and Mr. Law. Prime Minister King dropped in on the group after launch and joined in conference discussions which lasted until 3:00 p.m.

The President had tea with Empress Zeta of Austria, her sons Archduke Otto and Archduke Felix and her Lady in Waiting, Countess Kerresenbrock, and Miss Tully in his quarters at the Citadel at 5:00 p.m.

At 6:00 p.m. Secretary Morgenthau called on the President and was in conference with him until 7:15 p.m.

Dinner at the Citadel was at 8:00 p.m. The President dined with the Prime Minister, Mrs. Churchill, Mr. Eden and Mr. Cadogan. After dinner the motion picture "Wilson" and a Navy picture of the recent air fighting at Saipan were shown at the Citadel. Mrs. Churchill attended the movies with the President but Prime Minister Churchill could not attend because of a scheduled British conference. This was a lengthy motion picture program and was not over until past midnight, ^{and} so the President retired immediately after the movies.

Saturday, September 16th.

The Governor-General and Princess Alice returned to the Citadel this morning from their inspection trip to Arvida.

At 12 o'clock noon the second plenary session of the conference was held at the Citadel with the President, the Prime Minister and the British and Americans Chiefs of Staffs attending. This meeting marked the close of the 1944 Quebec (OCTAGON) Conference. The plenary meeting adjourned at 1:30 p.m. when the President, the Prime Minister and the British and American Chiefs of Staff adjourned to the 'sundeck' of the Citadel where they posed for pictures by news and service photographers.

The President lunched at the Citadel at 1:45 p.m. in company with the Prime Minister, Mrs. Churchill, and Mr. Eden, ^{with and} as guests of the Governor-General and Princess Alice.

Admiral Brown returned to Washington this afternoon by air, traveling in the "Executive Plane" with General Marshall.

At 3:15 p.m., ~~at~~ at a very colorful ceremony on the 'sundeck' of the Citadel, Chancellor Morris W. Wilson and a party from the faculty of McGill University, Montreal, conferred honorary L.L.D. degrees on the President and Prime Minister Churchill.

At 3:45 p.m. the President, Prime Minister Churchill and Prime Minister King held a joint press conference on the 'sundeck' of the Citadel for the more than 150 press correspondents who had gathered in Quebec from all over the world to cover the Quebec Conference. A prepared communique, issued jointly by the President and Prime Minister Churchill, was also handed to the press at this time. A copy of this communique is appended marked "A".

After the completion of the press conference the President returned to his quarters in the Citadel. Later during the afternoon Princess Alice, Prime Minister Churchill and Mrs. Churchill came to his quarters to bid the President goodbye. The President left the Citadel at 5:30 p.m., together with Admiral Leahy, for his train which had been moved back to Wolfe's Cove. ^{from the Quebec railroad station.} He was accompanied to the train by the Governor-General and Prime Minister King who saw him off. The party arrived at the train at 5:50 p.m. and the President and Admiral Leahy embarked immediately. Our train departed Quebec (Wolfe's Cove) at 6:00 p.m. for the return trip to Hyde Park and Washington, over the lines of the Canadian National Railway, crossing the St. Lawrence just below Quebec and coming via Cadorna, Val Alain, St. Leonard Junction, St. Hyacinthe and Southward East to Rouse's Point. At Rouse's Point we dropped off our Royal Canadian Mounted Police escort and also transferred over to the facilities of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad for a continuation of our journey to Hyde Park.

Except for one day (Wednesday) when it rained most of the day, the weather at Quebec during our stay was much pleasanter. However, it will be noted that the numerous bombuses and other engagements Sunday, September 17th. prevented the President from leaving the Citadel even once during his six-day stay at Quebec.

We crossed the International Border at Rouse's Point, N.Y., at 12:15 a.m.* We arrived in Albany, N.Y. at 6:45 a.m., where our train was turned over to the New York Central Railroad (West Shore Division).

We arrived at Highland, N.Y. at 9:15 a.m. Mrs. Roosevelt met

the President on his arrival here. The President detrained at 9:20 a.m. and motored to Hyde Park. He was accompanied to Hyde Park by Mrs. Roosevelt, Admiral Leahy, Lieut-Commander Bruenn, Miss Tully and Mrs. Brady. Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill were to join the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Hyde Park on Monday, September 18th, for a brief visit. Admiral McIntire, General Watson, Lieutenant Rigdon, Chief Yeoman Hoying and Mr. Jack Romagna proceeded on to Jersey City with the President's train. The ^{others}~~remainder~~ of the party remained at Poughkeepsie. At Jersey City one car of the special train was detached and hitched on to the Baltimore and Ohio's "Capitol Limited", so that Admiral McIntire, General Watson, Lieutenant Rigdon, Chief Yeoman Hoying and Mr. Romagna arrived in Washington at 5:10 p.m.

The President, Admiral Leahy, Lieutenant Commander Bruenn, Miss Tully, Mrs. Brady and all other members of the party stopping off at Poughkeepsie and Hyde Park returned to Washington on Thursday, September 21st.

2

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL
AT CONCLUSION OF QUEBEC CONFERENCE, 9-16-44.

The President and the Prime Minister and the Combined chiefs of Staff held a series of meetings during which they discussed all aspects of the war against Germany and Japan. In a very short space of time they reached conclusions on all points, both with regard to the completion of the war in Europe, now approaching its final stage and the destruction of the barbarians of the Pacific.

The most serious difficulty with which the Quebec Conference has been confronted has been to find room and opportunity for marshalling against Japan the massive forces with which each and all the nations concerned are ardent to engage against the enemy.

NOTE:

The major accomplishments of the conference are indicated in the Secretary's reports of the Combined Staffs.

APPENDIX (A)

...ence between the Anglo-
American chieftains, their second
in Canada, were summed up in the
following communique:

"The President and the Prime
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Plan Massive Pacific Campaign.

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APPENDIX (A)

The President's Party

The PRESIDENT ✓

Admiral William D. Leahy, U.S.N. ✓
Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, (MC), U.S.N. ✓
Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, U.S.N. ✓
Major General Edwin M. Watson, U.S.A. ✓
Hon. Stephen T. Early, ✓
Miss Grace Tully. ✓ Miss Louise Hachmeister. ✓
Mrs. Dorothy J. Brady. ✓ Miss Grace Earle. ✓
~~Lieutenant Commander Howard G. Bruenn, MC-V(S), U.S.N.R.~~
Lieutenant Commander George A. Fox, (HC), U.S.N. ✓
Lieutenant William M. Rigdon, U.S.N. ✓
Chief Yeoman Edwin L. Hoying, U.S.N.R. ✓
Master Sergeant Montford Snyder, U.S.A. ✓
Chief Steward Arthur S. Prettyman, U.S.N.(Ret.) ✓
Mr. Dewey Long. ✓ Major DeWitt Greer, Signal Corps, U.S.A. ✓
Mr. John Cook. ✓ Warrant Officer Horace Caldwell, U.S.A. ✓
Mr. Jack Romagna. ✓ Mrs. Ruthjane Rummelt ✓

Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr. -- Washington to Hyde Park. ✓
Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt -- Hyde Park to Quebec. ✓
Miss Malvina C. Thompson -- Hyde Park to Quebec ✓
Bruenn
Cook
Quebec to Wash.

Secret Service Detail:

Mr. M. F. Reilly, Supervising Agent, White House Detail.	Mr. Roland M. Savage.
Mr. G. H. Spaman, Assistant Supervising Agent.	Mr. John A. Campion.
Mr. James J. Rowley, Agent in Charge.	Mr. Edmund J. Waters.
Mr. Charles W. Fredericks.	Mr. Roger Williams.
Mr. Robert Lowery.	Mr. Floyd M. Boring.
Mr. Wilmer K. Deckard.	Mr. Frank J. Murray.
Mr. B. A. Peterson.	Mr. James M. Beary.
Mr. Elmer R. Hipsley.	Mr. Rubert E. Holmes.
Mr. Gerald A. Behn.	Mr. John A. Marshall.
Mr. Morgan L. Gies.	Mr. Daniel J. O'Driscoll.
Mr. Neil Shannon.	Mr. Andrew G. Daigle.
Mr. John T. Gorham.	Mr. Walter A. Haman.
Mr. George Schnelbach.	Mr. James H. Griffith.
	Mr. Roy H. Kellerman.
	Mr. Frank B. Wood.

Mr. D. L. Moorman, General Passenger Agent, B & O Railroad Co.
Mr. Herbert Harwood, Special Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad Co.
Mr. Leo DeWaard, U.S. Postal Inspector.
Mr. Merriman Smith, The United Press.
Mr. Douglas Cornell, The Associated Press.
Mr. Robert G. Nixon, The International News Service.

Itinerary
9-21 September 1944.

<u>Arrived</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Departed</u>
- - -	Washington, D.C.,	9 September
10 September	Hyde Park, N.Y.,	10 September
11 September	Quebec, P.Q., Canada,	16 September
17 September	Hyde Park, N.Y.,	20 September
21 September	Washington, D.C.	- - -

FOREWORD

The Quebec Conference in September 1944 marked the eleventh wartime meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. They first met at Argentia, Newfoundland, in August 1941, when they proclaimed to the world in the Atlantic Charter the war aims in which their democracies believed. The second meeting was in Washington two weeks after Pearl Harbor when the fortunes of the United States were at low ebb as she prepared for war in the midst of war. At that time the President and the Prime Minister made the most crucial decision of the war -- to throw the main bulk of our force against Germany first and to defeat Japan later. The third meeting in June 1942 marked the Allied low point of the war. The Prime Minister's mood was as grim as the President's had been in December and the fall of Tobruk on 21 June cast a pall over the conference which was seeking the means to open a second front in Europe. The fourth conference at Casablanca in January 1943, held in territory seized by American troops barely two months before and with a battle raging 750 miles away, symbolized in dramatic fashion the beginning of a great Allied offensive which by the year's end knocked Italy out and entrenched our armies firmly on the continent of Europe.

Bolder and greater attacks on the Axis citadel were planned at later conferences in Washington and in Quebec. Meetings at Cairo and Teheran in November and December 1943 brought China and Russia into close military alliance with Great Britain and the United States for the first time and gave to President Roosevelt and the Prime Minister

the opportunity to talk with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Stalin and to synchronize Anglo-American drives with those of our other allies.

As the plans of Cairo and Teheran were ripening and as great forces were massing for the final assault on Germany in the spring of 1944, Mr. Churchill proposed another conference. He suggested an Easter meeting in Bermuda but the President did not believe a meeting was essential at that time. Soon thereafter the Prime Minister pressed for a meeting in England just after "D-Day". The President could not accept. In July Mr. Churchill begged for an early meeting either in Bermuda or in Scotland. The President liked the idea of Scotland and he cabled Marshal Stalin inviting him to an August conference in Scotland similar to the one at Teheran but unfortunately Stalin replied that military duties would prevent his attendance. The President's Pacific inspection trip and the Prime Minister's visit to Italy in August both delayed the meeting and it was not until late August that a September date was chosen and Quebec was agreed upon as the meeting place.

From 18 August, when the President told his press conference that he expected to see the Prime Minister soon, the press speculated on a place and time for the conference. Although one "usually reliable" source on 23 August expected the President to view an Allied military parade in Paris, most correspondents were more cautious in their predictions and by the first of September they had agreed that the meeting would take place in Canada. Speculation then turned to the agenda; correspondents wrote that control of Germany and defeat of Japan - obvious

topics - would be the principal items of discussion. The fog of public ignorance was cleared on 11 September when the President and Prime Minister Churchill arrived in Quebec and their spokesmen announced that they were there to plan the knockout blow against Japan.

When the President and the Prime Minister joined with their staffs in discussion at Quebec, Allied fortunes of war were favorable in all theatres except the Chinese. American, British and Canadian armies had made a lightning sweep across northern France; on the first day of the conference elements of the Third U.S. Army driving east were joined by units of the Seventh U.S. Army pushing north and General Eisenhower then had an unbroken front from Holland to the Mediterranean. On the same day troops of the First U.S. Army entered Germany in force at three points. German strategy in the West had been a strategy of delay, buying time to strengthen the West Wall. The German High Command had made the grave mistake of leaving 200,000 men in the ports of Brest, Le Havre, Boulogne, Calais and Dunkerque. By denying those ports to the Allied Expeditionary Force the Germans had sought to restrict the Allies to the coast but they had greatly underestimated Allied logistic ability and Herr Hitler now found the AEF probing the West Wall long before his army was sheltered behind it.

In Italy General Alexander's armies were cracking the eastern end of the Gothic Line, from Pisa to Rimini, which the Germans had been striving to hold. Foul weather and tough resistance had made Allied advances slow and expensive for several weeks but by mid-September there was promise of better progress.

In the East, Soviet armies had launched a great drive in June on their central front which had carried them to the gates of Warsaw before they were halted by bitter German opposition. Now the Soviets were clearing their southern flank. Rumania dropped out of the war on 23 August, the Red Army was driving into Transylvania, and in the week preceding the Quebec Conference Soviet forces overran Bulgaria which capitulated promptly and declared war on its old ally Germany. The rest of the Balkan Peninsula was in turmoil as Partisans, Chetniks, Bulgars and Germans fought each other in Yugoslavia and the Germans began withdrawing from Greece and the Aegean Islands.

In the Pacific the United States Navy launched its first carrier strike against Mindanao in the Philippines on 9 September as a promise of heavier attacks soon to follow, and simultaneous land-based attacks throughout the Philippine Area encountered amazingly little opposition and revealed unsuspected weakness in the Japanese garrisons. In Burma the Japanese were withdrawing southward, a move which gave promise of an early opening of the Lido Road, but in China the situation was grave as new enemy drives forced the U.S. Fourteenth Air Force to retreat from its forward bases and threatened to cut off the last stretch of coast from the interior. Japanese drives also endangered the new Very Long Range bomber bases; the largest strike ever made by B-29's when 100 of them attacked steel mills at Anshan, Manchuria, on 8 September was followed immediately by the first enemy offensive effort against their bases in the Chengtu area.

With China the only dark spot in a worldwide scene of successful Allied drives, with great victories to their credit and the promise

of greater ones to come, the President and the Prime Minister convened their Eleventh War Conference to discuss two great problems: post-war control of Germany and the final defeat of Japan.

George M. Elsey,
Lieutenant, U.S.N.R.