PARIS
Dated September 1, 1939
Rec'd 3:04 a.m.

Secretary of State
Washington

TRIPLE PRIORITY RUSH

Ambassador Biddle has just telephoned me to state that hostile fighting without declaration of war began shortly after four o'clock this morning in the Danzig area. The following places in the Corridor and near Danzig were bombed: Iydnic, Czew, Putzk, and the Westerplatte.

Ambassador Biddle stated that he was not sure that his cable would reach Washington and requested me to repeat it to you. I have just learned from French press sources that Hitler has issued orders to the army to continue fighting.

BULLITT
London
Dated September 3, 1939
Rec'd 11:50 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

1401, September 3, 6 p.m.

Answering your question, the British Colonies are covered by the Government's declaration of war today. As far as Halifax knows none of the Dominions have declared war. He has not been advised of the Australian declaration you told me about but all the Dominions must themselves declare war.

KENNEDY

CSB

Admiral Stark will issue an appeal on this
Secretary of State,
Washington.

RUSH
1398, September 3, 4pm.

Following note just received from Foreign Office:
"Immediate.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the United States representative, and has the honour to state that the areas set out in the attached list have been mined and are therefore dangerous to shipping.

The Secretary of State has the honour to request that the United States Government be informed accordingly.

Foreign Office, 1 September 1939."

Enclosure
Admiralty notice to mariners. No. Home waters areas
areas made dangerous by mines.

The Admiralty gives notice that the following areas are dangerous to shipping on account of mines.

(1) Straits of Dover. Vessels passing through the Straits of Dover can do so in safety by proceeding through the Downs. Vessels using any other route will do so at their own peril.

(2) Firth of Forth. Vessels can enter the Firth of Forth in safety by proceeding to the northward of Bass Rock. Vessels proceeding to the southward of the Bass Rock will do so at their own peril.

(3) Heligoland Bight. The dangerous area lies within the following perimeter:

(A) The parallel of 56 degrees 00 minutes N.
(B) The limit of Danish territorial waters as far as the German frontier.
(C) The German coast as far as the Dutch frontier.
(D) The limit of Dutch territorial waters as far as the meridian of 5 degrees 00 minutes E.
(E) The meridian of 5 degrees 00 minutes E. as far as
-2- Telegram #1398, Sep't. 3, 4pm., from London.

the parallel of 56 degrees 00 minutes N.

But no mines will be laid in the area enclosed by
the parallel of 55 degrees 40 minutes N., The meridian
of 7 degrees 41 minutes E., the parallel of 55 degrees
24 minutes N., and the limit of Danish territorial
waters.

Authority.-Admiralty.

By command of their Lordships, J. A. Edgell,
Vice-Admiral, Hydrographer of the Navy.

Admiralty, London."

KENNEDY.

CSB
London
Dated September 4, 1939
Rec'd 10:56 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

RUSH
1427, September Fourth.
My 1421, Fourth, 12 noon.
Attention Under Secretary Welles for Mrs. Roosevelt.

"Mrs. Mortimer has just telephoned me confirming she is very well and will remain at present address Auklee's Calvin Perthshire Scotland which is in safe area until some time in October when she plans to return home on American or neutral ship. Mr. Gray said he is also very well, will remain at same address and let you know promptly when he will be ready to sail. Both will keep you currently informed by cable and mail. Will continue to render fullest possible assistance to facilitate and expedite obtaining desired passages."

KENNEDY

CSB
Have been thanked for personal
Secretary of State,

Washington.

525, November 6, 7 p.m.

PERSONAL FOR THE SECRETARY.

I would appreciate your extending to the President my heartiest congratulations and those of the members of the staff on his reelection.

We have all been greatly struck by the very personal note of admiration and real affection for the President which has shown itself in the spontaneous reactions of officials, press and public opinion. Argentina seems to have considered the President's reelection as almost a personal matter and one of vital interest to each and every citizen, and yesterday's great endorsement by the people of the United States has found a response here that extends to all groups and purposes.

ARMOUR

EMB
Secretary of State,
Washington.

1496, November 6, noon.
PERSONAL FOR THE PRESIDENT FROM THE AMBASSADOR.
Dear Chief: Heartiest congratulations. Now please take a rest, twelve years is a long stretch in the toughest assignment on earth at the most critical period in our history and we are going to need you even more the next four years than the past eight. Affectionate regards. Larry Steinhardt.

STEINHARDT

PEG
Secretary of State,
Washington.

347, November 6, 3 p.m.
PERSONAL FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Please accept my heartfelt congratulations and the renewed expressions of my loyalty. I thank God for the wisdom of our people in these grave times for so splendidly supporting you and your policies.

With highest esteem and warm personal regards.

BRADEN

EMB
Secretary of State,  
Washington.

287, November 6, 2 p.m.

FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Please accept my sincerest congratulations on your reelection. That you may continue to enjoy good health is my most earnest wish. Faithfully.

BERT FISH

JRL
Secretary of State,
Washington.

152, November 6, 1 p.m.
FOR THE PRESIDENT.
My most heartfelt congratulations on your glorious victory. I am the happiest man in Bulgaria.

EARLE
My dear Mr. President:

In the event that this telegram may not otherwise be brought directly to your attention, I am attaching herewith a copy of a telegram from our Consul in Bermuda relative to John Cudahy.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

Enclosure:
No. 61, June 9, noon, from Hamilton.

The President,

The White House.
This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (br)

EH

Hamilton, Bermuda

Dated June 9, 1941

Rec'd 9:42 p.m.

Secretary of State, Washington.

61, June 9, noon.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL FOR SECRETARY.

Reference my February 18, 6 p.m.

Mr. Cudahy on board SS EXCAMBION was interrogated by British officials on June 7, report of interrogation states that he was certain Germany would win and that quoting Ribbentrop he stated that Britain was absolutely finished and that it was only a question of increasing bombing of England until they quit; Germany could last at least ten years; was impregnable fortified and had the most amazing army in the world. He stated that he had an hour and a half interview with Hitler which he proposed to publish in Life Magazine.

As on previous occasion when Cudahy passed through Bermuda a fellow passenger was Baroness Lambert of Belgium who had apparently joined him in Lisbon. British authorities suggested she may bear watching.

BECK

WNC
Proposed Statement

The Congress has given to me special power to restrict the entry of submarines into American waters, for the purpose of protecting the peace and security of the country. This is because submarines present a distinct and separate problem.

Surface craft belonging to belligerents which enter our ports or waters can be fully policed from the time of arrival to the time of leaving. Effective measures can be taken to make sure that they do not make unneutral use of our coasts. Submarines, however, can submerge and cannot be followed; and they might thus easily engage in unneutral activities.

This applies equally to submarines which are not ships of war. Since submarines cannot be used on a commercial basis, they are always, for all practical purposes, a part of the naval establishment of some government, even though they are designated as merchantmen. They, like submarine warships, are capable of being used in violation of our neutrality, and it is difficult to follow them. The safest course in the protection of American neutrality is therefore not to allow them to come in. I have accordingly prohibited their entry, with the exception that a submarine entering under force majeure may do so, provided she enters on the surface, stays on the surface, and leaves on the surface.
For Mr. Harry Hopkins

July 9, 1941

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

Post-War Peace Commitments.

You may have noted a long cable from London, dated July 7th (No. 2887). Eden asks Winant to comment on a resolution by which the "Allied Governments" (namely, Britain, Greece, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia), agree: (1) that it is the common aim of these governments to see that food and raw materials shall be made available for the post-war needs of these countries when liberated; (2) that plans of each government are to be coordinated; (3) that they will collaborate in the preparatory measures already taken by Britain and will collaborate "to the fullest extent of the treaty power" in pursuing the action required; (4) that they will prepare estimates of food and raw materials and priority lists; (5) that the re-provisioning of Europe is to have prior claim on the shipping resources of each government and
and on Allied shipping resources, to be worked out with the British Ministry of War Transport; and (6) that an Estimate Bureau shall be formed by Britain, headed by Leith-Ross.

The covering note from Eden indicates that a "Control Bureau" for these post-war settlements is to be set up in Britain.

We have been and are being consulted in respect of this; J. M. Keynes is talking to Acheson.

I do not comment on the merits. Much of the material and shipping will be, derivatively, -American. A plan to regionalize the world (leaving us the Western Hemisphere) has already been turned down by our people.

The obvious intent is partly humanitarian, but still more to channelize the trade and economics of this area through London when the war is over.

A. A. Berle, Jr.
MEMORANDUM
FOR THE PRESIDENT
December 19, 1941

Herewith I send you two documents, viz: (1) a draft joint declaration based on the Atlantic Charter predicated on the assumption that the declaring governments have subscribed to its principles; (2) a draft memorandum agreement constituting a supreme war council.

The four chief nations now fighting together, as well as any others who will join with them, should forthwith sign a common declaration of principle, which should embody a pledge to employ their entire resources and their full military effort to defeat the common enemy, and should include a pledge to coordinate these efforts, and should include also a pledge by all of them not to cease hostilities nor conclude a separate armistice with the common enemies or any of them until these enemies are finally defeated.

Second, it seems essential to provide machinery which will effectively coordinate the use of resources and the military effort, making suitable allocation between theatres of war, keeping continuous check on the execution of war plans and, if possible, achieving unified command in theatres where this is feasible.