

● PSF

C.F.

State Dept.

1944-45

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*file*

*C. F.*  
*State*

February 7, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

ADMIRAL LEAHY: *x 4189*

Will you speak to me about  
this tomorrow?

F.D.R.

JAN 27 1944

In reply refer to  
WE 740.00112 European War  
1939/9862

My dear Admiral Leahy:

Proposals for relief feeding of the populations, particularly women and children, in certain of the European occupied areas continue to be put forward and certain of the sponsors of these various plans continue to press me for favorable consideration of their plans. Last fall most of these individuals and agencies laid their programs before a subcommittee of the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Senate. The testimony of these various people was presented in support of Senate Resolution 100. One of the outstanding arguments used in this connection is that relating to the relief feeding now going on in Greece, it being pointed out that this relief is in fact being distributed to the Greek people and is not contributing to the war effort of our enemies. I believe this statement on the part of the various interested people is correct. If a similar distribution could be carried out in other German-occupied areas without benefit to the enemy I am inclined to feel that some revision of the present blockade policy might be considered. In this connection I have in mind the deplorable conditions which are likely to exist in these areas at the time of liberation and I also have in mind the magnitude of the job which will confront us in shipping adequate relief and food supplies into these areas immediately after their liberation. I might add that the type of relief goods which I would have in mind is different from those envisaged in the proposal recently made by Lord Selborne.

In this connection I have received your letter of January 12, 1944 and agree with you that we should not take the risk of increasing the enemy's powers of  
resistance

Admiral William D. Leahy,  
Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief  
of the Army and Navy,  
The White House.

resistance by sending in seeds and equipment designed to increase production within the areas in question. There could presumably be no control over such a program, while on the basis of the Greek experiment it would appear possible to exercise adequate control.

I would appreciate having the views of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the military aspects of the situation were a program along the lines of that in operation in Greece to be adopted for use in Belgium, France and possibly Norway where need for relief to women and children seems to be especially acute.

Sincerely yours,

Gordell Hull

A true copy of  
the signed origi-  
nal. *B.A.*

RE:PTC:MDM  
1/19/44



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

January 26, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

The Department has recently reviewed in detail the question of feeding certain groups of the population of Axis-occupied Europe, especially children in countries such as Belgium, northern France and possibly Norway. We feel the need is so great that the blockade policy should be amended to permit such an operation properly controlled so that the enemy will not benefit. Further, we think, under present conditions, the case might be based on military grounds and that if it could be based on military grounds the British would be more apt to concur.

x892  
x14  
x203  
x123

Hence, I have addressed a letter to Admiral Leahy, raising the issue in that light, for consideration by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. A copy is enclosed for your information. Our thought is that if they should approve the question could then be presented to the

x5014

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. letter, 1-11-73.  
By RHP Date FEB 11 1972

Combined Chiefs of Staff and finally be directed to the British through that military channel.

I wanted you to have this information in view of the Resolution on this subject now pending in Congress.

CH  
x20

Enclosure:

To Admiral Leahy.

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. letter, 1-11-72  
By RHP Date FEB 11 1972

*JFP*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Feb. 1, 1944  
*Food For Freedom Report*  
*a statement*  
*19472*

CONCERNING AID FOR EUROPE'S CHILDREN

Report of the Executive Secretary of Food For Freedom, Inc.

\*5306

At the suggestion of the Chairman, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, late in December, 1943, inquiries were begun by Food For Freedom to determine what position Food For Freedom should take about the sending of food to Europe's children through the blockade.

The following are among the persons who were consulted:

Paul H. Appleby, Under-Secretary of Agriculture  
Dewey Anderson, Director of Operations, UNRRA  
Dr. Murray R. Benedict, Food Advisor, Lend-Lease  
Dr. John Canning, Assistant to Director, War Food Distribution  
Dr. Margaret Mead, National Research Council  
Dr. E. M. Nelson, (Vitamin Expert of American Medical Association)  
Chief of Food and Drug Division of Dept. Agri.  
Dr. William Schmidt, Consultant for UNRRA (Child Feeding and Health)  
Mr. Arthur Ringland, Consultant, the President's War Relief Control Board.  
Mr. Roy Veach, Department of State, attached to UNRRA  
Mrs. Grace Lowry, former member of American Friends' Service Committee in France and Spain  
Col. Harold E. Rounds, Representative of Chief of Staff on Policy, Civilian Supplies, U. S. Army  
Miss Mary Craig McGeachey, Representative of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare  
Mr. Guy Thorold, Councillor of the British Embassy  
Mr. J. H. Gorvin, Representative of Sir Leith-Ross of UNRRA  
Mr. Frank L. McDougall, of Australia  
Dr. Mohn, of Sweden, who supervised arrangements for relief in Greece for the International Red Cross  
Dr. Carl Evang, Surgeon General of Norway  
Dr. E. J. Bigwood, of Belgium (formerly League of Nations Secretariat)

Hon. Robert Woods Bliss, Consultant, Department of State, was informed of this inquiry.

It became clear at once that the propaganda of the Temporary Council for Food for Europe's Children contained misleading and apparently intentionally distorted statements, that this was arousing unjustified antagonism towards England, that it was creating a situation which would benefit the German Government and embarrass our Government in any possible subsequent negotiations, that it might well be leading to false hopes on the part of the governments-in-Exile, that it was discrediting plans for relief to which our government is committed, and finally, that this situation cannot be improved by a public statement by any outside agency such as Food For Freedom but only by an authoritative statement by our Government.

To that end, Food For Freedom requested an appointment for Mrs. Morrow and Mrs. Leach to bring this matter to the attention of the Secretary of State. Mr. Cordell Hull, due to pressure of other duties, suggested that they should explain the matter to his assistant, Mr. Adolph Berle. The attached statement was therefore prepared and was submitted by Mrs. Morrow and Mrs. Leach on Jan-

uary 31st. Mr. Berle seemed very glad that Food For Freedom took the stand therein expressed requesting a considered opinion from our Government.

Public feeling has been worked up on this subject by highly emotional appeals on behalf of these children. Some of the people backing this drive are well known for their non-cooperative attitude towards the Administration, for isolationism and of anti-British sentiment. A great number of those supporting this plan, however, are only impelled by genuine sympathy for the serious undernourishment of children in Europe. The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. adopted a declaration on January 27th urging the Government to approve of sending food to the children in Nazi-occupied countries. We were informed that SR-100 unanimously approved by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, will be moved on the floor of the Senate this coming week. If the reasons for withholding relief as given by various authorities consulted are valid, then the American public should be so informed without delay.

To illustrate the complexity of this problem, the following detail comments are given:

a) Concerning the blockade:

The blockade was Great Britain's only offensive weapon during the darkest period of the war. Some people in the United States seem to believe that this economic blockade is now not very important in helping to win the war. The fact that eleven German destroyers were recently sent out to try to protect one blockade runner at the very time that the "Soharnhorst" was risked without destroyer escort, which might well have saved her, is proof of the seriousness to the Germans of the blockade. This applies to special materials needed by German industry more than to food supplies.

Some representatives of the governments-in-Exile have expressed the opinion that, while total blockade was necessary earlier, the strength of the Allies is now such that greater advantages might accrue by more deft and varied use of this weapon and consequently favor controlled or limited breaking of the blockade to bring food to undernourished children. In the first World War the blockade of food helped to defeat Germany. In this war, that part of the blockade may well be hurting our friends more than our enemies. We are informed by reliable sources that the leaders of the underground (speaking for the rank and file whose children are the most affected) in Holland, Belgium and France, do not favor this relaxation. Distribution would have to be made through those local organizations which the Nazi authorities approved. The International Red Cross would only provide personnel for supervision (in Greece about fifteen Swiss and Swedish officials supervise the work of a Greek staff of 12,000 for this relief distribution). Therefore a system to set up distribution of food for these children might well strengthen elements in those countries which are hostile to the liberation movement.

b) Concerning the second front:

It is most unlikely that these negotiations and the actual arrangements for purchasing supplies and shipping this food could possibly be completed before the anticipated opening of the second front. If they could be, the presence of any of these international relief

ships at that time in any of the ports likely to be attacked would be an embarrassment to the Allied military command and would thereby interfere with the prosecution of the war.

o) Concerning negotiations with Germany:

Any arrangements for this feeding would necessitate negotiations on the part of the American and British Governments through a neutral power with the present Nazi regime. In this process the German Government is likely to insist on arrangements to their advantage to the extent that they feel the American and British Governments are acting in this matter due to widespread public pressure. For instance, when one more Swedish ship was allowed out of the Baltic by the Germans for Greek relief this month, the Allied Governments were obliged to turn over one of our very much needed merchant vessels to the International Red Cross. It is improbable that the German Government would permit several Swedish ships to leave the Baltic and thereby be released from German control unless the Allies gave up a similar number of ships for this purpose. The German Government, if it feels American public pressure is strong enough, is also likely to insist on the provision of transportation facilities (trucks, rolling stock and gasoline) for the distribution of these supplies to the children. The German Government insisted that the automobiles, trucks and gasoline needed for supervision by the International Red Cross for Greek relief be provided by the Allies. Canadian gasoline is sent to Greece each month for this use. The extent of the propaganda drive in the United States for feeding these children therefore strengthens the bargaining position of the German Government in any such negotiations.

d) Concerning 'famine conditions':

As far as can be ascertained, the term 'famine conditions' only applies to Poland and (formerly) to Greece. It has just been reported from London that over-all food rations in France, Holland and Belgium are slightly below those of last winter, except for fats necessary to cold-weather health which are also in short supply in Germany. Meat is equally short on rations and equally difficult to obtain even with coupons. The Surgeon General of Norway reports that the school lunch program for the Norwegian children is almost as nourishing as it was pre-war. Conditions are without question serious in many urban centers in Europe, although the children in Spain (not included in this plan) may be as undernourished as those in any countries for which aid is sought (Norway, Holland, Belgium and France).

e) Concerning Vitamins:

Considerable inquiry was made about the suggestions that multi-vitamins be allowed through the blockade in concentrated capsule or tablet form. Dr. Bigwood, one of Europe's principal vitamin experts, and Dr. Evang, Surgeon General of Norway, did not feel these would be a suitable 'token' for aid. Doctors are not agreed as to the usefulness of vitamins unless ample food can also be provided. It is recognized that vitamins, as medically prescribed,

are essential in certain cases. Both Norway and Belgium seem to have sufficient stock for this purpose at present. On the other hand, although Vitamin C is now being produced in great quantities in this country, the Russian Government has recently requested all available supplies of Vitamin C for their war wounded. The Allied Governments have just placed orders for large quantities of multi-vitamin tablets for use in Russia and China as soon as help in feeding the civilians in these countries can be undertaken. Thus it is a question whether any large release of vitamins for children could be spared.

f) Concerning clothing:

The greatest need for clothing is for school-age children, not for infants. Shoes are also especially needed. There is a shortage in both these categories of new articles in the United States. The drives for worn clothing have resulted in obtaining very small quantities of worn clothing for school-age children. Whether sent now or after liberation it is highly important to accumulate more of this category of clothing.

All persons consulted expressed the hope that, if substantial aid cannot be sent to them now, some token of immediate aid for these children might be arranged. They also hoped that at the time of any announcement of blockade policy a statement would be made of the constructive ways in which Americans as individuals or as members of organizations can assist in accumulating supplies for relief which will be urgently needed as soon as these countries are liberated.

- a) Miss McGeachey and Mr. Guy Thorold had suggested that they would take the initiative to find out what token relaxations of the blockade might be acceptable to the British Government and whether arrangements for removal of some of these children from the path of invasion could be expedited. The American authorities would be kept informed by them of all developments.
- b) Food For Freedom has drafted the Proposed Recommendations which will be submitted to its Executive Committee. Publication of these would not be suitable until after the position of our Government has been clarified.

In conclusion, it should be stressed that Food For Freedom naturally is in favor of any possible relief for these innocent victims of the war which can be given without prolonging the war. As Mrs. Morrow states, "It is up to our Government to determine which is the lesser of two evils." Only those whose responsibility it is to decide major policies of the war have sufficient information on which to base a decision. It is assumed that the Secretary of State will consult with the Army, the Navy, the Foreign Economic Administration, the War Shipping Administration, and the War Food Administration before giving his considered judgment to the President on this matter. Food For Freedom's stand is against the kind of propaganda drive which is being conducted. It is not at all against sending food to these children if the highest authorities of our Government are convinced that this would be a practicable and strategic move in winning the war.

*L. F.*  
*State*  
*World War II*

*1944*  
*file*  
*133*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON  
February 15, 1944

*not in file  
as in mins  
Tanner's files  
etc.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I refer to your memorandum of February 10, 1944 quoting excerpts of telegrams from the Prime Minister and General Wilson concerning the Italian situation. I have instructed the <sup>\*</sup>Acting United States member on the Advisory Council for Italy in the sense of your directive. We have <sup>\*</sup>also informed the British Embassy that while our position with respect to the King remained as already stated, we had no present intention of taking any steps which would cause difficulties in the very critical military situation in Italy. You may rest assured that we shall take all action necessary to insure that no effort is made by this Government to effect any change in the existing Government of Italy at the present time and until our military situation in the Italian campaign is sufficiently improved to warrant any possible risk in the implementation of our position.

*x48*

*Ed. Butler*  
*x20*

*x4675*  
*x233*  
*x L. F. State*

Filed by  
Miss Turner  
2-23-43

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*B.F.*  
*State*

February 21, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE:  
*x20*

Will you speak to me about this?

F.D.R.

Draft of cable to Churchill and Stalin  
relative to Creation of United Nations *xw.c.*  
Organization on Economic Affairs. Feb. 19

- x48
- x220
- x4725
- x396
- x3575

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

February 19, 1944

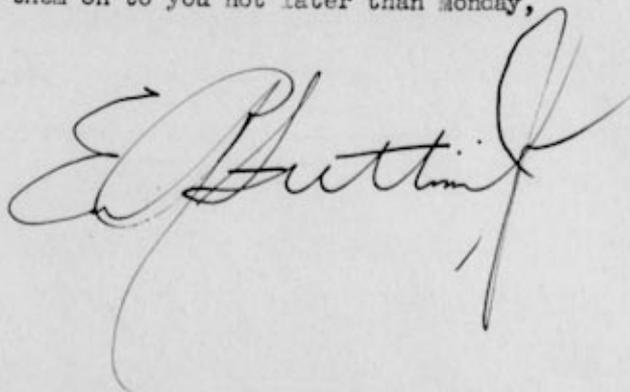
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Draft of Cable to Churchill and  
Stalin relative to Creation of  
United Nations Organization on  
Economic Affairs

You will recall in a recent conversation relative to the future of the combined boards, and perhaps a first step into the creation of a United Nations organization to sponsor the international conferences which will have to be held during the coming months, you stated it was your desire to "start correspondence" with Churchill and Stalin on this subject.

The attached draft of a wire which is self-explanatory deals with the next step in the creation of an informal United Nations group for economic collaboration. -- A separate communication is now being prepared to the Prime Minister raising the whole question of the future of the combined boards.

I have taken the liberty of sending a copy of this message to Mr. Hull by air this afternoon asking that if he has any thoughts, I hoped he could pass them on to you not later than Monday, the 21st.



~~SECRET~~  
February 19, 1944

DRAFT

In recent months a number of important steps have been taken by the governments of the United Nations toward laying the foundations for post-war cooperative action in the various fields of international economic relations. You will recall that the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, held in May, 1943, gave rise to an Interim Commission which is now drafting recommendations to lay before the various governments for a permanent organization in this field. More recently, there has been established -- and is now in operation -- the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. For nearly a year, there have been informal technical discussions at the expert level among many of the United Nations on mechanisms for international monetary stabilization; these discussions are preparatory to a possible convocation of an United Nations Monetary Conference. Similar discussions have been taking place, though on a more restricted scale, with regard to the possibility of establishing mechanisms for facilitating international developmental investment. To some extent, informal discussions have taken place among some of the

United Nations

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By E. H. Parks Date DEC 19 1972

United Nations with regard to such questions as commercial policy, commodity policy, and cartels. Discussions are in contemplation on such questions as commercial aviation, oil, and others. In April a conference of the International Labor Organization will take place, in part for the purpose of considering the future activities of that organization.

In a document presented by the Secretary of State at the Moscow meeting of Foreign Ministers, entitled "Bases of Our Program for International Economic Cooperation", the need was emphasized for both informal discussions and formal conferences on various economic problems. It was suggested that "the time has come for the establishment of a Commission comprising representatives of the principal United Nations and possibly certain others of the United Nations for the joint planning of the procedures to be followed in these matters".

It is clear to me that there is a manifest need for United Nations machinery for joint planning of the procedures by which consideration should be given to the various fields of international economic cooperation, the subjects which should be discussed, the order of discussion, and the means of coordinating existing and prospective arrangements and activities. I do not mean to raise at this time and in this connection the broader issues of international

international organization for the maintenance of peace and security. Preliminary discussions on this subject are currently in contemplation between our three governments under the terms of the Moscow Protocol. What I am raising here is the question of further steps toward the establishment of United Nations machinery for post-war economic collaboration, which was raised by the Secretary of State at the Moscow meeting and was discussed by you, Prime Minister Churchill, and myself at Teheran.

I should appreciate it very much if you would give me your views on the suggestion made by the Secretary of State at Moscow, together with any other thoughts as to the best procedures to be followed in this extremely important matter.

(2658)

*Carbon of this memorandum returned  
to Mr. Stettinius, 7/9/44*

*OK  
LWS*

*C. F.*  
*State*



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

PROPOSED BRITISH DECLARATION REGARDING THAILAND

x339

Attached, copy of a proposed declaration in regard to Thailand prepared by the British. Sir George Sansom stated to the Department that the declaration would be made by the British Government at the first suitable occasion at an early date. The declaration has been studied by the British Cabinet. It is pretty rough.

We had understood that the British Government was considering making a statement along the lines of the statements in regard to Thailand made by Chiang Kai-shek on February 26, 1943, and by you on March 12, 1943.

We feel that the declaration under reference (1) will not encourage the Thai people to resist the Japanese, (2) may be exploited by the Japanese, and (3) will augment distrust of British motives in this country, in China, and elsewhere.

We want to tell Halifax that we feel the British Government might better make no statement than the one proposed. If the statement is to be made, it should at least include an unequivocal commitment that Great Britain has no territorial ambitions in Thailand.

*E. Stettinius*

x20 /

Enclosure:  
Proposed declaration  
by British Government.

x48  
x 6.7. State World War II  
x4675

The position of Thailand is in some respects unique in the Far East though not without parallel in Europe. A country with a long traditional friendship with us has though admittedly under pressure from Japan, betrayed that friendship. Not content with collaborating with our enemy and despite her treaty of non-aggression with us the quisling government of Luang Pibul took the initiative in declaring war upon us. For these acts Thailand is already paying the price and will undoubtedly pay a yet heavier price as the war reaches her territories. It is still possible for the people of Thailand to do something to save themselves from the worst consequences of their betrayal, and they will be judged by the efforts that they make to redeem themselves from the position in which the action of their present régime has placed them. Like other countries in like case "They must work their passage home". If they do so they can look to this country to support the emergence of a free and independent Thailand after the war is over.

Declaration to be made on first suitable occasion -- early.

*Photo J*

(2655)

Enc

Carbon of this memorandum returned  
to Mr. Stettinius 3/22/44

OK  
LJR

C. F. I.  
State



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

ATTITUDE TOWARDS THAILAND

The Department proposes to crystallize its attitude towards Thailand as follows:

x 339  
x 197  
x 4675

"The United States has not declared war on Thailand and is not at war with Thailand, although the Thai Government, after Japanese occupation of Thailand, declared war on the United States. We look forward to an early expulsion from Thailand of the Japanese invaders. Until the Japanese are expelled from Thailand, we shall treat Thailand for various purposes, including economic and psychological warfare, as enemy occupied territory. In any situation in which Thai nationals or groups actively engage in or cooperate with the Japanese in military operations, whether offensive or defensive, against the forces of the United States or of other of the United Nations, and in any situation in which presence of Thai armed forces obstructs the operations or threatens the security of forces of the United Nations, we shall treat those Thai forces as enemies.

"The United States continues to regard Thailand as an independent state. We do not recognize the present Thai government. We continue to recognize as 'Minister of Thailand' the Thai Minister in Washington, who has denounced his government's cooperation with Japan. We regard with sympathy a free Thai movement in which the Thai Minister in Washington is a prominent figure. We have not made and we do not contemplate making any political commitment to any particular Thai national or Thai group prejudicing the future political situation as between or among Thai political aspirants. We favor restoration to Thailand of complete freedom as a sovereign state and we favor creation in Thailand of a government which will represent the free will of the Thai people."

Do you approve? The British are not committed to re-establishing the independence of Thailand.

x C. F. State World War II

Ed. R. Stettinius x20

(1277)

Ans.

COPY

*C.F. State*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

"C.H.  
O.K.  
F.D.R."

April 1, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Letter from the Egyptian Prime Minister  
regarding Palestine.

*x283*

I am attaching a copy of a telegram from Minister Kirk  
at Cairo giving the substance of a second letter from the  
Egyptian Prime Minister regarding the statement on Palestine  
made by ~~Rabbis Wise and Silver~~ *Stein* after visiting you on March 9.  
You will recall that Nahas Pasha has asked Mr. Kirk about  
this statement and that in reply you authorized us to send  
our telegram no. 531 to Cairo, of which a copy is attached.

*x700*

*x480*

*x PP7 3292  
x 2em.*

*x 2em  
\*PP74520*

Nahas says in his answer that the Arabs are reassured,  
although not entirely, by the clarification of the Zionist  
statement, which he describes as having been regarded as  
an official endorsement of Zionism by you.

If you will indicate your approval we propose simply  
to have Mr. Kirk inform Nahas that his views have been  
communicated to you.

C. H. *x20*

Enclosures:

1. From Cairo,  
Telegram no. 750,  
dated March 29, 4 p.m.
2. To Cairo,  
no. 531  
dated March 15, 9 p.m.

*x766  
x3500*

GAR-288  
This telegram must be  
paraphrased before being  
communicated to anyone  
other than a Government  
Agency. (BR)

Cairo

Dated March 29, 1944

Rec'd 11.30 a.m., 30th

Secretary of State

Washington

750, March 29, 4 p.m.

Following is the substance of letter received  
from Nahas Pasha dated March 27 replying to letter of  
March 17, communicating substance of Department's 531,  
March 15, 1 p.m.

(BEGIN SUMMARY)

Regrets that President authorized Palestine decla-  
ration but happy that supplemental clarification partially  
attenuates declaration without, however, entirely reassuring  
Palestinians nor Arab peoples in general. The assurance  
that no decision regarding Palestine would be taken with-  
out consultation with Arabs and Jews is in accord with  
Egyptian policy, but in meantime it would seem desirable  
that responsible political personages refrain from decla-  
rations liable to mislead Palestine and the Arab countries.  
The recent declaration coming from a great statesman justly  
regarded as greatest champion of liberty and democracy had

been

-2- #750, March 29, 4 p.m. from Cairo

been regarded by Arabs as official support of Zionism and had caused a wave of protest which Nahas had sought to calm by assuring neighboring countries that he was looking into matter.

As was stated in recent Egyptian aide memoire, Jewish persecution in Europe is deplored but Zionism merely substitutes one persecution for another by depriving Palestinians of their absolute right to sovereignty.

Middle East had greeted Atlantic Charter as message of hope and Palestine question should be treated in accordance with its principles and care taken to avoid giving Arab peoples impression that Charter might be a "mere oral manifestation". Charter, of which President was author, is regarded as expression of his determined will and it was feasible that implicit confidence was placed therein. Desiring to see this confidence shared by all the Arabs request that foregoing be communicated to American Government in conviction that United States will pursue policy of recognizing legitimate claims of Palestine people.

(END SUMMARY)

Text being transmitted by air pouch.

Text to Jerusalem, Jidda, Beirut and Baghdad.

KIRK

JT

**Department of State**

---

**NE**

BUREAU }

DIVISION }

**ENCLOSURE**

**TO**

**Letter drafted** 3/31/44

**ADDRESSED TO**

**The President**

---

COPY

TELEGRAM SENT

RA

March 15, 1944

X

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (SC)

AMLEGATION

CAIRO

531

In replying to the Egyptian Prime Minister (your 593, March 11, 7 p.m.) you may state that the President in fact authorized the statement made by Zionist leaders and that this statement was substantially as summarized in your 583, March 11, 8 a.m. You should point out that the statement of the Zionist leaders mentions a Jewish national home rather than a Jewish commonwealth as referred to in the resolutions recently introduced into Congress. You should say that while it is true that the American Government has never given its approval to the White Paper of 1939, it is also true that this Government has never taken a position with regard to the White Paper. You should in addition assure Nahas that it is the view of this Government that no decision altering the basic situation of Palestine should be reached without full consultation with both Arabs and Jews.

Repeat to Beirut, Damascus, Jerusalem and Jidda for their information. A separate message is being sent to Baghdad.

NE:EMW:MW

NEA

HULL  
(WSM)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

                      
THE SECRETARY

*file*

April 3, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY

The attached is for your files. The original of the memorandum was returned with the President's O.K. and with the notation "no copy".

J. E. Brown, Jr.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington

April 1, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Letter from the Egyptian Prime Minister regarding Palestine.

I am attaching a copy of a telegram from Minister Kirk at Cairo giving the substance of a second letter from the Egyptian Prime Minister regarding the statement on Palestine made by Rabbis Wise and Silver after visiting you on March 9. You will recall that Nahas Pasha had asked Mr. Kirk about this statement and that in reply you authorized us to send our telegram no. 531 to Cairo, of which a copy is attached.

Nahas says in his answer that the Arabs are reassured, although not entirely, by the clarification of the Zionist statement, which he describes as having been regarded as an official endorsement of Zionism by you.

If you will indicate your approval we propose simply to have Mr. Kirk inform Nahas that his views have been communicated to you.

C.H.

Enclosures:

1. From Cairo,  
Telegram no. 750,  
dated March 29, 4 p.m.
2. To Cairo,  
no. 531,  
dated March 15, 9 p.m.

*B. F. State*

*OK. OK. FDR. Carbon prepared by the President and returned to Secretary Hall. 3/15/44*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON.

March 14, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Statement of *Alba H* *Stephen*  
Rabbis Silver and Wise.

*x 1174520  
x 283*

*x 1173292  
x 283*

I am attaching a copy of Cairo's telegram no. 593, dated March 11, 7 p.m., transmitting an inquiry from the Egyptian Prime Minister to Mr. Kirk, our Minister at Cairo, regarding the statement made by Rabbi Silver and Rabbi Wise after their interview with you on March 9. I am also attaching a copy of Cairo's 585, March 11, 8 a.m. summarizing the version of this statement appearing in the Cairo press.

*x 283*

Our Legation at Baghdad has also asked for instructions as to what can be said to the Iraqi Govern-ment when an inquiry is received from the latter, as it undoubtedly will be. There is attached a copy of Baghdad's telegram no. 56 of March 11, 9 a.m. in this regard.

*x 713*

I propose to send the two attached telegrams to Cairo and Baghdad if you consider them satisfactory.

*x 76-6  
x 700*

*CH*

*x 20*

Enclosure:

1. Telegram no. 593 from Cairo dated March 11, 1944, 7 p.m.
2. Telegram no. 585 from Cairo dated March 11, 1944, 8 a.m.
3. Telegram no. 56 from Baghdad dated March 11, 1944, 9 a.m.
4. Draft telegram to Baghdad.
5. Draft telegram to Cairo.

~~SECRET~~

AMLEGATION,  
CAIRO.

In replying to the Egyptian Prime Minister (your 593, March 11, 7 p.m.) you may state that the President in fact authorized the statement made by Zionist leaders and that this statement was substantially as summarized in your 585, March 11, 8 a.m. You should point out that the statement of the Zionist leaders mentions a Jewish national home rather than a Jewish commonwealth as referred to in the resolutions recently introduced into Congress. You should say that while it is true that the American Government has never given its approval to the White Paper of 1939, it is also true that this Government has never taken a position with regard to the White Paper. You should in addition assure Nahas that it is the view of this Government that no decision altering the basic situation of Palestine should be reached without full consultation with both Arabs and Jews.

Repeat to Beirut, Damascus, Jerusalem and Jidda for their information. A separate message is being sent to Baghdad.

NE:EMW:NV

NEA

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. letter, 1-11-78  
By RHP Date FEB 11 1972

~~SECRET~~

AMLEGATION,

BAGHDAD.

The following is the text of the Department's  
no. to Cairo:

QUOTE In replying to the Egyptian Prime Minister (your 593, March 11, 7 p.m.) you may state that the President in fact authorized the statement made by Zionist leaders and that this statement was substantially as summarized in your 585, March 11, 8 a.m. You should point out that the statement of the Zionist leaders mentions a Jewish national home rather than a Jewish commonwealth as referred to in the resolutions recently introduced into Congress. You should say that while it is true that the American Government has never given its approval to the White Paper of 1939, it is also true that this Government has never taken a position with regard to the White Paper. You should in addition assure Nahas that it is the view of this Government that no decision altering the basic situation of Palestine should be reached without full consultation with both Arabs and Jews.

QUOTE Repeat to Beirut, Damascus, Jerusalem and Jidda for their information. A separate message is being sent to Baghdad.  
UNQUOTE.

You may reply along similar lines to the Iraqi Government (your 56, March 11, 9 a.m.) if approached by the latter.

NE:ENV:NV

NEA

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. letter, 1-11-78By RNP Date FEB 11 1972

**Department of State**

---

BUREAU }  
DIVISION }

**NE**

**ENCLOSURE**

**TO**

Letter drafted .....

**ADDRESSED TO**

**The President**  
**The White House.**

GAR-543

This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government Agency. (BR)

Cairo

Dated March 11, 1944

Rec'd 4:19 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

US PRIORITY

593, March 11, 7 p.m.

Following is pertinent portion of letter received today from Egyptian Prime Minister.

"The papers of this morning published a Reuter's despatch dated March 10 of which I enclose a copy. Given the importance of the questions for Palestine and all the Arab world, I request your Excellency to be so good as to advise me regarding the facts of the matter."

Enclosure was copy of Reuter despatch referred to in my 585, March 11 7 a.m.

In acknowledging the receipt of the letter I stated that inquiry had been transmitted to my Government and accordingly I request instructions as soon as possible.

Strong reaction is appearing in local press which is being telegraphed.

Repeated to Jerusalem.

KIRK

x 4180

EJH

FMH-456

This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government agency. (BR)

Cairo

Dated March 11, 1944

Rec'd 12:59 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

585, March 11. 8 a.m.

AL MISRI which only Arabic paper appearing today carries under heading reading "The question of Palestine, a strange declaration!" a Reuter despatch under Washington March 10 dateline giving quoted text of statement reported to have been made by Rabbis Wise and Silver with authorization of President to effect that American Government had never approved White Paper, that President happy because doors of Palestine today open to Jewish refugees, that in making future decisions full justice will be done those seeking Jewish national home for which American Government has always had deepest sympathy and particularly so today in view tragic plight hundreds of thousands of Jewish refugees.

Fact that despatch was carried by AL MISRI but not by foreign language morning papers presumably owing action by censors on individual papers despite clearance by telegraph censor.

KIRK

BB

NMC-376  
This telegram must be  
paraphrased before being  
communicated to anyone  
other than a Government  
agency. (BR)

Baghdad

Dated March 11, 1944

Rec'd 8:30 a.m.

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

PRIORITY

56, March 11, 9 a.m.

A Reuter despatch which has thus far been withheld  
from publication here by the British reads as  
follows

"Rabbis Stephen Wise and Abra Silver representing  
Zionist Palestine movement said today that President  
Roosevelt authorized them to make this statement:  
American Government has never given its approval to  
White Paper of 1939. President is happy that doors  
of Palestine are today open to Jewish refugees. When  
future decisions are reached full justice will be done  
to those who seek Jewish national home for which our  
government and American people have always had deepest  
sympathy - and today more than ever in view of tragic  
plight of hundreds of thousands of homeless Jewish  
refugees".

-2- #756, March 11, 9 a.m., from Baghdad

refugees".

I should appreciate receiving confirmation or correction of the statement allegedly authorized by the President. If the statement is substantially as authorized please instruct me how to reply when I am approached by the Iraqi Government since the statement must eventually become known.

HENDERSON

RR

\*3085~

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*C. F.  
State*

*7*

APR 8 1944

My dear Mr. Secretary:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by law, I hereby allocate from the appropriation entitled "Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense, 1942-1944,"

<u>To</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Department of State	\$1,000,000

*x20*

to be expended by the Department of State in connection with emergencies affecting the national security and defense.

The funds hereby allocated shall be available for objects of a confidential nature and shall be charged against the limitation for such purposes under said appropriation, and shall be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Secretary of State.

Please arrange for the necessary transfer of funds and advise the Department of State accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury

*x21*

*Orig. to Budget 4-8-44*

*x4675  
x79 Authorization Treasury No. 44-72*

Copy For White House Files

*PHH*

~~SECRET~~

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

APR 7 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The Secretaries of State and War have requested an allocation of \$1,000,000 from the Emergency Fund for the President, to the Secretary of State, to make immediately available to the Swiss Government a preliminary amount of reparations for compensation to the victims of accidental bombing of Schaffhausen by the United States Army Air Forces on April 1, 1944. Their joint letter, together with justification for this request, is attached. x363  
xw.c.

Draft of the customary letter of allocation, providing availability for objects of a confidential nature, is attached for signature, if you approve.

*Paul H. Appleby*

Acting Director

x79

~~SECRET~~

REGRADED  
UNCLASSIFIED

~~SECRET~~

APPLICATION FOR ALLOCATION

Title of Appropriation: Emergency Fund for the President. Amount Required \$1,000,000

Purpose: To make a preliminary amount of reparations immediately available to the Swiss Government for compensation to victims of the accidental bombing of Schaffhausen by the United States Army Air Forces, April 1, 1944.

JUSTIFICATION

1. On April 1, 1944, during a raid over Southwestern Germany by the United States Eighth Air Force, the city of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, was accidentally bombed causing a number of casualties and damage to property, including railway station, several important factories, city museum, and number of dwellings, according to report by representatives of the United States Departments of State and War based upon personal survey.
2. As the Government of the United States is unquestionably responsible for this unfortunate loss of life and property damage, naturally this Government will make appropriate reparations for the resultant damage. Rather than awaiting a full assessment of such damages, the sum herewith requested constitutes an advance payment to be utilized at once to relieve distress of victims of this unfortunate event.
3. Inasmuch as funds for this purpose are not otherwise immediately available, allocation to the Secretary of State herewith requested should be made to fulfill this obligation of the United States.

**REGRADED  
UNCLASSIFIED**

~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

April 7, 1944.

The President,  
The White House.  
Dear Mr. President.

There is transmitted herewith a request for the allocation of \$1,000,000 from the Emergency Fund for the President, to the Secretary of State to make immediately available to the Swiss Government a preliminary amount of reparations for compensation to victims of the accidental bombing of Schaffhausen by the United States Army Air Forces on April 1, 1944.

It is requested that the entire amount allocated be made available for immediate obligation.

Respectfully yours,

*Cordell Hull*  
Secretary of State.

*Henry L. Stimson*  
Secretary of War.

x 25

1 Incl.  
Appl. for Alloc.

~~Franklin D. Roosevelt Library~~

~~DECLASSIFIED~~

~~DATE 11-5-88 BY 5000.2 (9/27/08)~~

~~and State Dept. letter, 11-72~~

~~Date - 1-31-72~~

~~Signature - RHP~~



~~SECRET~~  
REGRADED  
UNCLASSIFIED

Carbon initialed and returned to Secretary of State July 13th.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE WASHINGTON, D. C.



*b. F. State World War II*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE WASHINGTON

*7*  
*1342*

"C.H.  
O.K. Send  
F.D.R." *7-18-44*

July 12, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Swedish Trade with the Enemy

*x167*

*x614-A*

A meeting was held today in Mr. Crowley's office, attended by Mr. Stettinius, Judge Patterson, Assistant Secretary Lovett and Under Secretary Bard, to hear Mr. Stanton Griffis report on his recent successful *x* efforts in Stockholm to get the Swedes drastically to reduce their exports of ball bearings to the enemy. The concensus of the meeting was that military developments on the East Front and on the West Front warranted an immediate all-out effort on our part to terminate Swedish trade with the enemy. The meeting also agreed that British support to this end would be highly desirable and that it would be worthwhile to postpone our all-out approach to the Swedes for not over two weeks to give us a chance to bring the British into line. The meeting agreed that if the British would not go with us 100 percent we should consider going after the Swedes alone, possibly with Russian help.

*x5430*  
*x25*  
*x18*

I think that it would be helpful at this stage if you would send a telegram to the Prime Minister along somewhat the following lines:

"The matter of Swedish exports to the enemy is becoming very pressing. All the circumstances of the war, particularly Soviet successes in the Baltic area, seem to be now in our favor and could be used by us to bring maximum pressure to bear on Sweden. Winant is now taking this up with your people in London and I would appreciate your getting behind the matter personally."

*x4281*

*C.H. x20*



*x48*  
*x220*  
*x4675*  
*x b. F. State*

6

File

12/13/44

*[Faint, illegible text]*

*[Faint signature]*

*[Faint signature]*

*[Faint, illegible text]*

*[Faint, illegible text]*

*[Faint, illegible text]*

*[Faint, illegible text]*

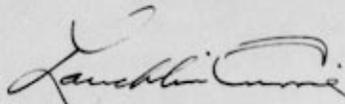
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 11, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Our man in Sweden, Stanton  
Griffis, has been given one week  
x from last Monday to negotiate a  
deal stopping the export of ball  
bearings to Germany. It would x  
be most helpful if your message  
to Gustav could go forward within  
this period.

x614-A  
x198  
x167  
x20



Lauchlin Currie

x3719

~~Lo. F.~~  
State  
World War II

Carbon initialed and returned to  
Secretary of State July 13th.

7

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Exchange of American for Japanese  
Civilian Prisoners

"O.K.  
Please Send  
F.D.R."

7-13-44

We are negotiating to exchange Japanese civilians for American civilians. One term of the arrangement is that Japanese officials shall not be searched. The British insist, however, on this search, which ties our hands in our present negotiations.

The British are negotiating for a like exchange; the Japanese have asked for 331 Japanese divers and pilots held in Australia. The Joint Chiefs do not agree to their release.

As a result both exchanges are blocked, apparently permanently. In view of the high humanitarian and public interest in both exchanges, I suggest the attached telegram to Churchill, asking the British to waive search, and proposing that we release the Japanese divers and pilots.

Enclosure:

Draft telegram to  
Prime Minister Churchill.

CH x20

x b. F. State World War II

x 197

x 4708

x 4675

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
THE WHITE HOUSE

THE RIGHT HONORABLE  
WINSTON CHURCHILL, <sup>x48</sup>  
PRIME MINISTER,  
LONDON.

Both you and we are negotiating to exchange Japanese civilian prisoners held by each of us for British and American civilians held by Japan. The likelihood is that such an exchange may be the only way of saving the lives of hundreds of your and our nationals.

There is a snag on both sides. The Japanese want us to release 300 odd divers and pilots held in Australia; my military people do not agree to their release and as a result your exchange negotiation has bogged down.

In our exchange the snag is that the Japanese Government insists that Japanese officials coming out shall not be searched, while your people insist on search. The immediate case concerns officials coming out of Argentina. In result our negotiations will bog down when we inform the Japanese of this requirement.

It seems to me that the military considerations in either case are now very small. Japanese officials cannot carry any effective quantities even of valuable contraband. On the other hand, our naval affairs in the Pacific are

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By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.  
By W. J. Stewart Date FEB 11 1972

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
THE WHITE HOUSE

-2-

proceeding well, and the Japanese divers and pilots held in Australia cannot be of great help to the Japanese, even in respect of Far Eastern installations, in view of our present sea and air superiority.

My suggestion is that you give directions to your people to waive the search of Japanese officials; I will be prepared to recommend to our people that they let the divers and pilots be exchanged. This at least will give a reasonable chance that both exchanges might go through, saving many hundreds of both Americans and British from slow death. Please cable me your views. I think the technical people are over-emphasizing the importance of considerations quite proper in themselves, but which should be overridden by the higher humanitarian interest.

"ROOSEVELT"



A-B: AAB: LJL: GES

Carbon initialed and returned to  
Secretary of State July 13th.



*C. F.*  
*State*  
*World War II*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

*CH*  
*OK*  
*John*

In reply refer to  
CA

*7-14-44.*

*X150*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The Vice President has requested that <sup>John Carter</sup> Mr. Vincent,  
Chief of the Division of Chinese Affairs, who accom-  
panied Mr. Wallace on his recent trip, send you the  
attached copy of a letter which Mr. Wallace addressed  
to President Chiang Kai-shek and President Chiang's  
telegraphic reply received today by the Vice Presi-  
dent through the Chinese Embassy.

There is also attached for your consideration a  
draft of a reply to President Chiang for signature  
by you. The suggested reply has the approval of the  
Vice President.

*CH*  
*x20*

Enclosures:

1. To President Chiang  
from Mr. Wallace.
2. From President Chiang.
3. Draft telegram  
President Chiang.



*x C. F. State*

SUGGESTED DRAFT OF A TELEGRAM FOR  
THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE

My dear President Chiang:

I have received from Vice President Wallace your telegram of July 8 in reply to the Vice President's letter to you of June 27. I have also been much interested to receive Mr. Wallace's full report of his conversations with you. He has told me of the 12 points which you requested that he bring to my attention, and I appreciate very much the frankness and friendliness with which you have expressed your views.

I have noted with particular satisfaction your assurance with regard to the negotiations now in progress with the Chinese Communists that only political means will be employed in seeking a solution. I also welcome the indication which Mr. Wallace has given me that you desire better relations between China and the U.S.S.R., and am giving serious thought to your suggestion that I use my good offices to arrange for a conference between Chinese and Soviet representatives. It occurs to me that any such conference would be greatly facilitated if, prior thereto, the Chinese Government had reached a working arrangement with the Chinese Communists for effective prosecution of the war against Japan in north China. In this connection, Mr. Wallace has also informed me of your encouraging remark that a settlement with the Communists would

x263  
x220  
x4675

would make it possible to carry out your democratic program earlier than expected.

I have received with regret reports of Madame Chiang's ill health and hope that she will have an early recovery.

With warm regards and best wishes,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

His Excellency  
Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, \*PP7 7308  
President of the National Government  
of the Republic of China,  
Chungking, China.

C O P Y

Chengtu  
June 27, 1944

My dear President Chiang:

Since taking leave of you I have given much serious thought to our conversations in your home and to the situation in China as it has been revealed to me during my visit in Chungking, Kunming, and Kweilin. The situation which confronts us -- Americans as well as Chinese -- is extremely critical; but it is not hopeless if quick positive action is taken to bring into play new forces and a new spirit. I believe this action should take the form of a radical new approach to the problem of Chinese-American collaboration. I have in mind not only military collaboration but collaboration in determining the methods on a political level of employing the military potential at our disposal, and collaboration in breathing a new spirit into the fight from China against the Japanese. Drastic measures may be needed to meet a drastic situation.

I believe in China and I believe that the Chinese people whom you serve have the courage to fight to the finish if they are shown the way and given the encouragement that comes from a realization of the value of what they are fighting for.

Immediately upon my return to Washington I shall take up with President Roosevelt your suggestion that he should send to Chungking a personal representative who could work with you, plan with you, and effect that dynamic collaboration of which I have spoken.

I believe that it would be easier for President Roosevelt to make his decision, and easier to complete the necessary preliminary arrangements with the speed which the situation requires, if you could send to Washington immediately a man in whom you repose complete confidence and whom you could empower to discuss the problem personally with the President and concur, on your behalf, in all decisions arrived at.

In this connection, you will recall that I suggested to you during one of our conversations in Chungking the advantages that might result if you could spare Dr. T. V. Soong from Chungking long enough for a quick visit to Washington.

xpp72907

I consider the matters discussed in this letter on the eve of my departure from China to be urgent and trust that you will give my suggestions the most serious consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Henry A. Wallace

x12

His Excellency  
President Chiang Kai-shek  
Chungking



Telegram to Vice President Wallace from President

Chiang Kai-Shek, Chungking, July 8, 1944:

"The important points contained in your letter of June 27th, which you sent me from Chengtu, are precisely the things which I wished to say but which time did not permit me to discuss with you in detail while you were here. Your Excellency is truly a good friend of mine who shares with me the same objectives and believes with me in the same ideas and principles. What you have said in your letter regarding the taking of positive action so as to bring into play new forces and a new spirit especially meets with my full endorsement and is what I have all the time been sincerely hoping for. Needless to say the Chinese Government is prepared to adopt definite plans for the enforcement of all measures within its power which are calculated to strengthen our war effort and expedite China's progress. However, if this action is to be thoroughly effective, there must be as you have pointed out in your letter a radical new approach to the problem of Sino-American collaboration. This not only applies to military collaboration but there must be at the same time new methods and concrete measures of collaboration on a political level if the new spirit of collaboration

is to be truly thoroughgoing and the Chinese troops and civilians are to be given new encouragement. If this view is acceptable to President Roosevelt I shall spare no effort in taking drastic measures to that end. I fervently hope that after your return to Washington you will confer with President Roosevelt so as to map out plans for the concrete materialization of Sino-American collaboration. It is also hoped that President Roosevelt will send to Chungking a personal representative who enjoys his full confidence and is empowered to work as well as to plan with me in the handling of important military, political and economic affairs in order to effect the dynamic thoroughgoing collaboration referred to above. If this is done it will not only have a favorable effect on the present war against Japan but will greatly accelerate the promotion of the joint interests of our two countries. I sincerely hope Your Excellency will be instrumental in bringing about the accomplishment of this historic as well as positive and constructive task of Sino-American collaboration. Your Excellency has expressed great concern about the critical situation in China. The present situation, however, is in fact not so grave and hopeless as the reports you obtained at the different places appear to have made you believe. The truth of my statement will be borne out as future events unfold themselves. With regard to your suggestion that it would be desirable for me to send to Washington a representative fully empowered to discuss the problems personally with President Roosevelt and concur on my

behalf in all decisions arrived at I am certainly willing to take such a step. But I am sorry to say that Dr. T. V. Soong is for the time being unable to leave for the United States. Pending Dr. T. V. Soong's arrival in your country I have decided to entrust Dr. H. H. Kung with this mission. As Dr. H. H. Kung is a colleague of mine in whom I repose complete confidence he can fully act as my representative and should be able to acquit himself creditably in the discharge of his duties. You are earnestly requested to convey my suggestion to President Roosevelt in the hope that His Excellency will place full confidence in Dr. H. H. Kung and extend to him all necessary co-operation. <sup>xpp7 1178</sup>

Chiang Kai-Shek."

Chinese Embassy,

Washington, D.C., July 11, 1944.

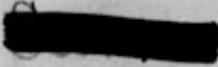
COPY

*R.F. Pollock - 1944*

*C.F. State*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

JUL 18 1944



My dear Mr. Secretary:

*x463*

By virtue of the authority vested in me by law I hereby allocate from the appropriation entitled "Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense, 1942-1945,"

<u>To</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
The Secretary of State	\$12,500,000	<i>x20</i>

to be expended by the Secretary of State in connection with emergencies affecting the national security and defense.

The funds hereby allocated shall be consolidated with the funds allocated by my letter of April 8, 1944 (No. 44-74). The funds shall be available for objects of a confidential nature and shall be charged against the limitation for such purposes under such appropriation, and shall be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Secretary of State.

Please arrange for the necessary transfer of funds and advise the Secretary of State accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

*x79 Authorization Treasury No. 44-74*

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury. *x21*

DECLASSIFIED  
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.

By W. J. Stewart Date FEB 3 1972

*x79 Authorization Treasury No 45-11*

*Original returned to Budget  
July 18, 1944*

bk

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

JUL 14 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The attached allocation provides \$12,500,000 for continuation of financial assistance to the Polish Government and its missions in the western hemisphere, in accordance with the terms of your memorandum to me of July 6th. ~~The memorandum of the Secretary of State and the letter from the Joint Chiefs of Staff requesting an allocation of funds for this purpose are returned herewith.~~

*Miss Turner has this memorandum.*

*[Handwritten signature]*  
Director  
x79

Attachments

DECLASSIFIED  
E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)  
OMB letter, 11-27-72  
By RHP Date FEB 10 1974



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

June 28, 1944

~~SECRET~~ MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Reference is made to Premier Mikolajczyk's request for additional financial aid for the use of the Polish Underground forces and for the maintenance of Polish missions in the western hemisphere. A copy of Premier Mikolajczyk's memorandum on this subject was transmitted to the Joint Chiefs of Staff to ascertain, from the military point of view, whether it was felt that it would be useful to the general war effort if we made available to the Polish Government all or part of the sum requested.

It is my understanding that you indicated to the Polish Prime Minister that if it should not prove possible to grant the entire sum now, we might give them, as an initial installment, a credit of approximately \$20,000,000.

There is attached for your information a copy of the reply received from the Joint Chiefs of Staff indicating that, from a military point of view, they favor giving an initial credit of \$20,000,000 provided that the activities of the Polish Underground Army are closely coordinated with the military operations of the Red Army. The Department concurs with the recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

If you approve of this recommendation, it is suggested that the American Chargé d'Affaires near the Polish Government so inform the Polish Government and request from Premier Mikolajczyk written assurances that the Polish Underground Army will cooperate fully with the Red Army forces against the Germans. With such assurances in hand, we could then instruct Ambassador Harriman to inform Marshal Stalin of these assurances and advise him that we are making this credit available.

x 4341

Since, during the past two years, you have made available from your Emergency Fund \$2,500,000 for the upkeep of Polish missions and consulates in the western hemisphere, and since the same amount is requested for the coming year,



x 220

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By R. H. Parks Date FEB 3 1972

it is

~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

it is recommended that approval be given for this additional sum as requested.

If you approve these recommendations and so inform the Budget Bureau, I will see that the necessary arrangements are made.

CH

Enclosure:

Copy of letter from  
Joint Chiefs of Staff,  
June 24, 1944.

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By R. H. Parks Date FEB 3 1972

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

Washington 25, D. C. [REDACTED]

24 June 1944.

The Honorable  
Cordell Hull,  
Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In reply to your letter of June 15, 1944, enclosing a copy of the memorandum to the President from the Polish Prime Minister, the Joint Chiefs of Staff are of the opinion that, from a military point of view, continued financial support of the Polish Underground Army will be useful to the general war effort, provided that the activities of the Polish forces are closely coordinated with the military operations of the Russian Army. The usefulness of such coordinated activities has been amply demonstrated in France. For this reason it is believed that provision of funds for the upkeep, maintenance, and operations of the Underground Army and Administration in Poland should be favorably considered. An initial installment of \$20,000,000 with further assistance conditioned upon permanent and effective collaboration with the Red Army is considered advisable.

However, the further development of the Underground Army and the proposed manufacture of arms and ammunition are believed to be quite impracticable at this time. In fact, if any great increase in the activities in the Polish Underground is to occur, it would seem that supplies and materials are what is required in Poland rather than funds. The non-availability of additional heavy bombers, which provide the only means of transporting supplies and materials to Poland, prevents any material increase in the present scale of such operations.

Sincerely yours,

For the Joint Chiefs of Staff: x5014

WILLIAM D. LEAHY, x+189  
Admiral, U.S. Navy,  
Chief of Staff to the  
Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

[REDACTED] DECLASSIFIED

JCS memo, 1-4-74

By RHP, NLR, Date FEB 19 1974

x4675

bk

7  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Planned 1944*  
*file*  
*134*  
September 29, 1944

*C.F.*  
*State*  
*World War II*  
MEMORANDUM FOR

ADMIRAL LEAHY *x4189*

To take up at once with  
the Joint Staff. I want it done  
if possible. *x5014*

E. D. R.

Enclosure

September 28, 1944

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT**

The Polish Ambassador, who is in Montreal at the UNRRA Conference, has just informed the Department by telephone that he had received an urgent telegram from Premier Mikolajczyk regarding the situation of the Polish forces in Warsaw.

x463

The Polish Premier stated that the situation in Warsaw is still very serious and that the resistance forces are in urgent need of food and ammunition. Although Premier Mikolajczyk realizes that many difficulties are involved in dropping supplies from American planes to aid the Warsaw garrison, he expressed the urgent hope that at least one more flight by American planes could be made and asked that his request be brought to your attention.

x892  
x178

x20

x4675  
x la F. State

CH

FILEROOM:

This was received at Hyde Park. When it was handed to me, I asked "what should I do with it?". Mr. Early told me the State Department was handling it. This, just for your information and files.

RR

Signal Corps, United States Army

*State Dept  
is handling  
etc*

Received at

~~TOP SECRET~~

NOVEMBER 4, 1944

*C. F.  
State*

FROM BLAKE TO EARLY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

URGENT.

FOLLOWING IS TRANSLATION OF LETTER ADDRESSED TO SECRETARY HULL.

"WASHINGTON, D.C., 4 NOVEMBER 1944.

"MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: *x20*

"I HAVE BEEN REQUESTED BY MR. GEORGE BIDAULT, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO INFORM YOUR EXCELLENCY THAT THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, AS AN EXPRESSION OF THE APPRECIATION OF THE ENTIRE FRENCH NATION FOR THE OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION WHICH THE PEOPLE AND ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE MADE TO THE LIBERATION OF THE CAPITAL OF FRANCE AND OF THE GREATER PART OF HER TERRITORY, WOULD BE HAPPY TO RECEIVE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN LIBERATED PARIS.

"THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WOULD BE PARTICULARLY HAPPY SHOULD YOUR EXCELLENCY ACCOMPANY THE PRESIDENT ON THIS VISIT.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

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DOD LTR 5200.9 (9/27/58)

~~TOP SECRET~~

(TRANSLATION)

S-A/M

Mr. McDermott.

DELEGATION  
OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT  
OF THE  
FRENCH REPUBLIC

No. 387

21 Washington, D. C.; 4 November 1944.

Mr. Secretary of State:

I have been requested by Mr. George Bidault, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to inform Your Excellency that the Provisional Government of the French Republic, as an expression of the appreciation of the entire French Nation for the outstanding contribution which the people and Armies of the United States have made to the liberation of the capital of France and of the greater part of her territory, would be happy to receive President Roosevelt in liberated Paris.

The Provisional Government would be particularly happy should Your Excellency accompany the President on this visit.

I should be grateful if you would deliver this invitation to the President of the United States.

His Excellence  
Mr. Cordell Hall  
Secretary of State of the United States  
Washington, D. C.

I hold myself at your complete disposal for the purpose of transmitting to my Government President Roosevelt's reply and of informing it, in the event that this reply, as the French Government hopes, is favorable, the time at which this visit might take place.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my high consideration.

Henri Heppenot  
Minister Plenipotentiary  
Delegate of the Provisional Government  
of the French Republic to the United States 4

Blake to Early; for the President  
urgent. ~~State Dept~~ Following is  
translation of letter ~~address received~~  
~~by~~ addressed to Percy Hull. "

File

~~SECRET~~

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

November 27, 1944

7

*(Circled)*  
b.f.  
State

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Nomination of Major General Patrick J. Hurley as Ambassador to China

# 76533  
x150-B

I am sending you herewith the nomination of Major General Patrick J. Hurley, of New Mexico, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to China.

This nomination is in accordance with existing law and in connection with it there is enclosed a biographical sketch of General Hurley.

Letters to the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate notifying him of this appointment, and to the appropriate Senators, have been prepared and will be forwarded upon submission of the nomination to the Senate.

*(Handwritten Signature)*  
x20

Enclosures:

- Nomination;
- Biographical sketch.

*Sent to Senate 11-27-44*

~~SECRET~~

HURLEY, Patrick Jay, Ex-Secretary of War, lawyer; b. Choctaw Nation, Indian Ty. (now Okla.), Jan. 8, 1883; s. Pierce and Mary (Kelly) H.; A.B., Indian U. (now Bacone Coll.), Indian Ty., 1905; LL.B., Nat. U. Law School, Washington, 1908; studied George Washington U., 1912, LL.D.; also LL.D., Okla. Agri. and Mech. Coll., etc.; m. Ruth, dau. Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U.S. Navy, Dec. 5, 1919; children--Patricia, Ruth, Wilson, Mary. Admitted to Okla. bar, 1908, and began practice at Tulsa; admitted to bar Supreme Court of U.S., 1912; nat. atty. for Choctaw Nation, 1912-17. Asst. Sec. of War, Mar.-Dec. 1929, Secretary of War, Dec. 9, 1929-Mar. 4, 1933. Successively private, sergeant, lieut. and captain of cavalry, Indian Territory Volunteer Militia, 1902-07; capt. Okla. N.C., 1914-17; maj. and lt. col. U.S. Army, World War; participated in Aisne-Marne, Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel offensives and defensive sector operations of A.E.F.; negotiated agreement between Gov. of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and A.E.F., 1919; col. U.S. Res.; promoted brig. gen. and assigned to active duty in Far East Theater of Operations, Jan. 17, 1942; to Major Gen.; personal rep. of chief of staff in Far East, Jan.-Mar. 1942; spl. rep. of President of U.S. to Soviet Union, Nov.-Dec. 1942, and to Egypt, Syria, the Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Palestine and the Arab States in Near East, including Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, since Mar. 1943. Okla. del. at large to Rep. Nat. Conv., 1924; chan. Rep. State Conv., Okla., 1926; assisted in orgn. of U.S.C. of C., 1912; apptd. chmn. War Policies Commn. by 71st Congress, 2d session. Negotiated Agreement between Republic of Mexico and 5 expropriated oil companies, 1940. Member American and Oklahoma State bar assns., Am. Legion, Sigma Chi, Phi Beta Kappa. Decorated D.S.M. (U.S.); cited "for gallantry in action" in general orders, France, 1918; Oak-leaf Cluster to D.S.M., 1943; D.F.C., 1943; Aztec Eagle (Mexico), 1943. Wounded in first Japanese attack on Darwin, Australia, 1942. Home: 301 Hillside Av., Santa Fe, N.M.

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By R. H. Parks Date DEC 19 1972

*file*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*2179*

December 6, 1944

*C. F. State*

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY

Subject: Palestine Resolution

*x780*

The attached memorandum was written before the wire which I sent you early this afternoon. It may be helpful as background information although it is out of date.

*E. J. Stettin*

*x20*

~~SECRET~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

December 5, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Palestine Resolution

*Relat. 7.*  
Senator Wagner\* called upon me this morning with Dr. Abba H. Silver. Senator Wagner had received your note on not pressing for the passage of the Palestine Resolution at this time. The Senator still feels that no damage would be done by its passage now and that it does nothing more than endorse the statement you made to him on October 15 which I quote below:

"Efforts will be made to find appropriate ways and means of effectuating this policy as soon as practicable. I know how long and ardently the Jewish people have worked and prayed for the establishment of Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth. I am convinced that the American people give their support to this aim and if reelected I shall help to bring about its realization."

In the afternoon I went to Senator Connally's office to review the matter and informed him of your letter to Senator Wagner which I termed official. It has, therefore, been made clear both to Senator Wagner and to Senator Connally that it is felt it would be a mistake to allow the Resolution to pass at the present time.

X

The

*1 seen  
\*APP 74520*

~~SECRET~~

-2-

The question will probably come up for discussion at a meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee tomorrow. My feeling is that Senator Wagner will still press for passage but that Senator Connally will be able to persuade the Committee not to take action at this time. He feels he has the situation in hand and that he will not have to ask me to testify. I shall advise you of the result.



x419

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date ~~JUN~~ 2 1972

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON

*B. F.*  
*Foreign Economic Administration*

*file*  
DEC 20 1944

Dear Mr. President:

I believe you will be interested in the attached brief summary statement relating to the Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee which was recently organized pursuant to a directive from the Joint Chiefs of Staff. *\* W.C.*

*15014*

The results of the work of this Committee should be of real value in the war effort and will be urgently needed by industry in the post-war period if the job is done with a full recognition of its importance. *\*172  
\*4351*

Of necessity, the work has been organized and will be conducted with the strictest secrecy.

Sincerely yours,

*Leo T. Crowley*

Leo T. Crowley  
Administrator *\*5430*

Attachment

The President  
The White House

D R A F T

combine their  
**OBTAINING TECHNICAL INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION**  
**FROM GERMANY**

x198

1. Knowledge of most recent German advances in industrial processes and technology is required by U. S. Government agencies:
  - (a) To aid United States production;
  - (b) To facilitate economic measures related to military government and control of Germany; and
  - (c) To determine the extent of German technical assistance rendered to the Japanese.
2. To arrange for obtaining such technical industrial information, the Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee has been established under the Joint Intelligence Committee, Joint Chiefs of Staff. Membership of the T.I.I.C. includes War, Navy, Army Air Forces, War Production Board, State, Office of Strategic Services, Office of Scientific Research and Development, and Foreign Economic Administration. FEA has designated the Chairman, and is furnishing the necessary technical and administrative assistance.
3. The T.I.I.C. is now establishing 16 working sub-committees, made up of technically qualified representatives of Government agencies, to cover all major industrial interests. Through these sub-committees, top technical experts of this country will be selected, briefed, and dispatched as Government employees to Germany, as it opens to us, to survey and report on latest industrial advances. They will give priority to finding answers to technical questions which will assist the United States in remaining theaters of war.
4. The British, by agreement at the Combined Chiefs of Staff level, will

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date DEC 19 1972x197  
x4675~~SECRET~~

combine their plans and their technical experts with the American plans and teams, during the period of military occupation and control of Germany by SHAEF. No agreement has yet been reached on the procedure to be followed in the period of tri-partite occupation of Germany, when the British zone of occupation will include by far the most important German industrial plants.

5. After the last war, the British obtained a great deal of valuable technical information from Germany. The U.S.A. by contrast gained little or nothing, because we failed to plan adequately in advance for dispatch of well organized teams of experts to Germany, backed with sufficient authority and prestige.

6. This country again is very late in starting the T.I.I.C. plan. The British have been working for one year to 18 months on the most comprehensive plans to obtain all industrial information of importance from Germany by sending large numbers (500 to 600) of their leading technical experts as soon as industrial targets in Germany open up. The T.I.I.C. was established only two months ago, although certain scientific and technical missions for specific military objectives have been in action for some time. If we again fail to seize the opportunity to obtain technical industrial information, United States industry will be severely critical of this Government.

7. Although we are late in making our broad plans to obtain German technical industrial information for war and post-war use, the job can still be done.

Two points will require clarification:

A. Results of investigations will ultimately have to be disseminated to all American industry. The T.I.I.C. has no responsibility for disseminating the results beyond government agencies. Present policy is to place the responsibility for any further distribution upon the Government Agency with primary interest in the field. Such policy fails to give American industry

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date DEC 19 1972

~~SECRET~~

assurance of ultimate equitable distribution of results, and leaves opportunity for individual distribution programs which will be inconsistent.

B. Centralization of employment and processing of technical experts selected to go abroad in a single agency may be required for effective and rapid administration of T.I.I.C. plans.

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By R. H. Parks Date DEC 19 1972

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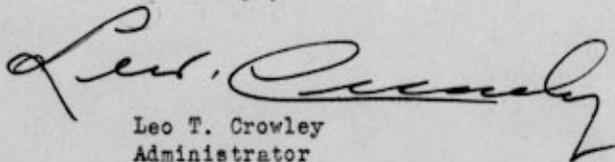
FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON

DEC 20 1944

Dear Miss Tully:

I would appreciate it very much if you would arrange to have the President see the attached letter and memorandum which, I think, will be of considerable interest to him.

Sincerely yours,



Leo T. Crowley  
Administrator

Attachments - 2

Miss Grace Tully  
Secretary to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

J. C. G.

O.K. after March first.

F. D.R.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

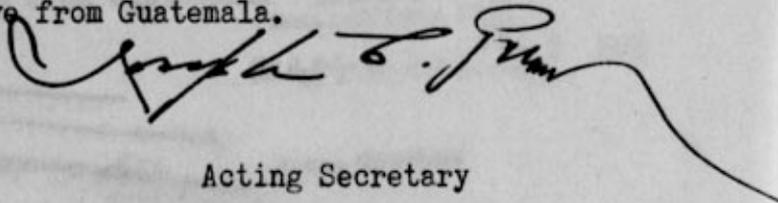
January 15, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Visit of Guatemalan President-elect

In mid-December, Guatemala held Presidential elections. Sr. Juan Jose Arevalo was chosen by a large majority. There have been indications that he would like to come to the United States for a visit, as has been done by a number of other presidents-elect of the other American Republics. The Department would like to encourage this visit, which would provide an opportunity for a full discussion of Guatemala's problems and establish a desirable relationship with the new Chief Executive.

The Department is telegraphing to Guatemala to determine whether Sr. Arevalo definitely intends to visit the United States after he is officially declared elected (which should occur in a day or two) and before his inauguration on March 15. Our Embassy is also being requested to inform us approximately when the visit would take place. It is presumed that this would not be before the latter part of February. No invitation has been issued, nor will he be encouraged to come until you let us know whether this is satisfactory to you and whether it would be convenient for you to extend the usual courtesies to Sr. Arevalo at that time. The exact date of his visit will be fixed later in accordance with your convenience and the information we receive from Guatemala.



Acting Secretary

By ~~Department Secretary~~  
By ~~Mr. Secretary~~  
State Department  
By J. Edmunds Date FEB 3 1972

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

4277  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

These are the  
telegrams Mr.  
Halla talked  
to you about  
which you were  
to clear with  
Miss Tully

Original signed "ROOSEVELT" and returned to Mrs. Halla, State Dept., 4/2/45, CE elb.

Telegram Sent . . . DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(Division)

Telegraph Section will return this copy immediately to drafting officer after message has been sent

Mr. Williamson  
(Drafting Officer)

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AMEMBASSY

LONDON

ZECNO FOR SCHOENFELD

The following message from President Roosevelt to President Benes <sup>Edward</sup> has been transmitted to Moscow for delivery when President Benes arrives in Kosice:

QUOTE. It is a source of great personal satisfaction to me to see your untiring efforts for the liberation of Czechoslovakia crowned by your return to its own soil.

x586

I know what joy your homecoming must mean both to you and to every other patriotic Czechoslovak because it marks the restoration of your country to the dignity of independence and freedom from foreign oppression.

Your homecoming also symbolizes to all Americans the turning of the whole world from the years of conquest and strife to an era of justice and cooperation in a community of free nations dedicated to those same principles of democratic integrity which are so characteristic of Czechoslovakia itself. UNGQUOTE.

xPP76677  
x4675

x20

"ROOSEVELT"

(CODE ROOM: Repeat to Ankara as Department's number )

CE:FTW:MC

3/24/45

PR

OR

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3. No Distribution—No Stencil: Original without hectograph, this copy, and five filmsies.

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : EUR: Mr. Matthews ✓  
A-D: Mr. Dunn

*OK HFR*

DATE: March 20, 1945

FROM : CE: James W. Riddleberger

SUBJECT: TEXT OF PROPOSED TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT BENES



I attach for your approval the text of a proposed telegram to be sent by President Roosevelt to President Benes on the latter's arrival in Czechoslovakia.

*OK  
man 24  
JWR*

Enclosure:

Text of proposed telegram  
to President Benes

Proposed telegram to be sent  
by President Roosevelt to  
President Benes on the latter's  
arrival in Czechoslovakia

It is a source of great personal satisfaction to me  
to see your untiring efforts for the liberation of  
Czechoslovakia crowned by your return to its own soil.

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Your homecoming also symbolizes to all Americans  
the turning of the whole world from the years of  
conquest and strife to an era of justice and cooperation  
in a community of free nations dedicated to those same  
principles of democratic integrity which are so  
characteristic of Czechoslovakia itself.

Original initialed "F.D.R." and returned to Mrs. Halla, State Dept.,  
4/2/45, elb.

Telegram Sent . . . DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(Division)

Telegraph Section will return this copy immediately  
to drafting officer after message has been sent

(Drafting Officer) **X**

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**AMEMBASSY**

**MOSCOW**

Please arrange for the transmission of the following message from President Roosevelt to President Benes to be delivered when the latter arrives in Kosice or any other place in Czechoslovakia where the government may be established:

**QUOTE. HIS EXCELLENCY**

**DR. EDUARD BENES,**

**PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF**

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

It is a source of great personal satisfaction to me to see your untiring efforts for the liberation of Czechoslovakia crowned by your return to its own soil.

I know what joy your homecoming must mean both to you and to every other patriotic Czechoslovak because it marks the restoration of your country to the dignity of independence and freedom from foreign oppression.

Your homecoming also symbolizes to all Americans the turning of the whole world from the years of conquest and strife to an era of justice and cooperation in a

1. *Cryptographic Messages:* Original with hectograph, this copy and two white flimsies.

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Telegram Sent . . . DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CE

(Division)

Telegram Section will return this copy immediately  
to drafting officer after message has been sent

Mr. Williamson

(Drafting Officer) **X**

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- 2 -

community of free nations dedicated to those same principles of democratic integrity which are so characteristic of Czechoslovakia itself.

FRANKLYN D. ROOSEVELT

"F.D.R."

UNQUOTE.

CE:FTW:MC

3/24/45

FR

CR

1. *Cryptographic Messages:* Original with hectograph, this copy and two white filmsies.

2. *Plain Messages:* Original with hectograph, this copy and three white filmsies and two additional filmsies for every post to which message is repeated.

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