

● PSF FRANCE: Giraud

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 22, 1943.

2

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Will you be good enough to let me know what I can tell the President in answer to his inquiry?

Thank you.

Very sincerely,

Edwin M. Watson

EDWIN M. WATSON
Major General, U. S. Army
Secretary to the President.

Enclosures

*Amid Feb 25
1943
File*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 22, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

PA

To ask the State Department
today whether this has been at-
tended to or not.

F. D. R.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

February 11, 1943.

With further reference to the memoranda presented to you by General Giraud prior to your departure from Anfa, there are attached copies of Mr. Murphy's secret telegram no. 153 of February 6, which transmits for your approval new drafts of the memoranda in question embodying changes approved by both Prime Minister Churchill and General Giraud, and his no. 172 of February 9.

May I invite your attention particularly to the new article IV of memorandum no. 1 and to Mr. Murphy's comments thereon. The article reads as follows:

"In the interests of the French people, in order to safeguard France's past, her present and her future, the President of the United States of America and the British Prime Minister attribute to the French Commander in Chief, with his headquarters at Algiers, the right and duty of acting as a trustee for French interests, military, economic and
financial

financial, which are associated or become associated with the movement of liberation now established in French North and West Africa. They bind themselves to aid him in this task by all the means in their power."

Yesterday the New York Times carried a report of press interview given at Algiers by Mr. Gentil in which he announced his intention of visiting the countries of South America for the purpose of obtaining their reaction "to the possibility of recognizing the North African Government as legal for all France." Mr. Murphy's no. 172 also states that General Giraud wishes you to confirm that you recognize the Commander in Chief residing in Algiers as the "trustee" of French interests in the United States as well as in other countries "of American influences". These reports suggest the desirability of making our position on this subject entirely clear in order that there may be no doubt in the mind of anyone, including General Giraud and General de Gaulle, concerning our interpretation of article IV quoted above. To this end there is attached a draft of a telegram, which I propose, with your approval, to send to Mr. Murphy.

Enclosures:

1. Telegram no. 153; February 6.
2. Telegram no. 172; February 9.
3. Telegram to Mr. Murphy.

Sent 12 Feb 43
WCL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 25, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR GENERAL WATSON

A telegram was sent to Mr. Murphy on February 15 giving our interpretation of the first memorandum, as amended, which was presented to the President at Anfa by General Giraud. A copy of this telegram is attached herewith.

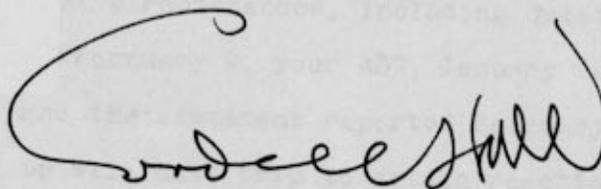
It is observed that the attached file includes a note to the effect that General Marshall recommends the elimination of paragraph two of the second memorandum presented at Anfa. The second memorandum in question dealt entirely with military matters and it is assumed that if any action has been taken with regard to General Marshall's recommendation, it has been done through other channels. This is merely to draw attention to the note in question and to indicate that the State Department has taken no action with regard to the second memorandum.

Sir Ronald Campbell of the British Embassy called on the Under Secretary on February 24 for the purpose of

inquiring

inquiring whether the President had yet approved the revised form of the "Anfa Agreement." Sir Ronald was told that the President was believed to have approved but that confirmation of this fact would be sought.

In a previous memorandum to the President drafted on February 8, 1943, the question of the letters exchanged between Mr. Murphy and General Giraud prior to the landing in North Africa was raised. The British Ambassador has also inquired about these letters. No reply to this memorandum appears to have been received.



Enclosure:

Telegram no. 264,
February 15, to Algiers.

Department of State

BUREAU
DIVISION

Eu

ENCLOSURE

TO

Letter drafted 2-23-43

ADDRESSED TO

Major General Watson

FOR IMMEDIATE
ATTENTION AND
RETURN

TELEGRAM SENT

MJF

February 15, 1943

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

11 p.m.

AMERICAN CONSUL,

ALGIERS, (ALGERIA)

264

Your 153, February 6.

FOR MURPHY.

A number of circumstances, including questions raised in your 172 of February 9, your 437, January 22 to War Department, and the statement reported February 9 by Gentil that he will make trip to obtain reaction of South American countries "to the possibility of recognizing the North African Government as legal for all France" make it desirable that there should be no doubt in the mind of General Giraud concerning our interpretation of the first memorandum as reported in your 153. Our position as determined by the President is as follows:

One. Article III of first memorandum disposes of question of recognition of a French Government until French people are free to express their will and therefore disposes of question of a French Diplomatic or Consular service.

Two. We

-2- #264, February 15, 11 p.m., to Algiers, (Algeria)

Two. We regard Giraud as the trustee in the United States of the interests mentioned in Article IV. We will welcome civilian representation on the French Military Mission. We do not recognize Giraud as trustee in this country of French interests not associated with his movement. He is aware of our relationship with the French National Committee.

Three. The question of representation in other countries, including those of South and Central America by missions similar to that noted in paragraph two above, is entirely between the countries concerned and Giraud. If they ask us for advice we will inform them of the position we have taken.

Four. Within the limits set forth above Giraud can count on our wholehearted cooperation.

HULL
(JCD)

Eu:RA:EJD-bs PA/D NE PA/M

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

*Admiral Leahy
To file*

March 2, 1943

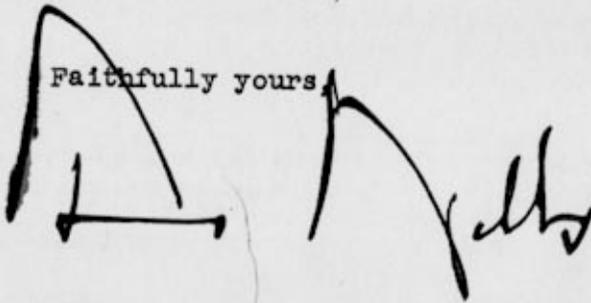
My dear Mr. President:

In connection with our talk this morning, I am sending you herewith the full text of the so-called "Revised Anfa Agreement". This revised version is approved by Mr. Churchill, General Giraud, General Eisenhower and Murphy.

As I told you, the British Government and also General Giraud are pressing to know whether this revised version meets with your approval. Will you let me know if I may inform them that the Anfa agreement in its revised form is approved by you?

Believe me

Faithfully yours,



Enc.

The President,
The White House.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 3, 1943

The attached text is quoted from Mr. Murphy's cable no. 153 of February 6, 6 p.m. (attached) in which he reports an amended memorandum approved by Prime Minister Churchill and General Giraud. This text slightly modifies the agreement discussed by General Giraud with President Roosevelt just before the latter's departure from Casablanca. Mr. Murphy's cable no. 153 of February 6, 6 p.m. (attached) and the Department of State's cable to Mr. Murphy no. 264 of February 15 (attached) contain important interpretative comment.





DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

" Memoranda of points agreed at the Conference at Anfa between the President of the United States of America and the British Prime Minister on the one hand and General Giraud on the other.

Memorandum I

1. The intervention of the Anglo-American troops on 8th November on French territory in Africa, brought about at the demand of Frenchmen who, since 1940 have wanted to take up the fight against Germany, was an act of liberation of an oppressed nation accomplished by the United Nations.
2. The form of the relations between France and the United States of America, the post war consequences of the association of France and the United States in the fight against Germany, the military, economic and financial aid given to France, have all been defined in letters exchanged between the Consul, R. Murphy, in the name of President Roosevelt, and General Giraud, before the landing.
3. The French nation and the French people are the only ones who may fix their representation and designate their government. Because it is impossible for the French motherland to pronounce freely her will, France does not now possess a recognizable government and the question of the future government of France is not capable now of final solution.
4. In the interests of the French people, in order to safeguard France's past, her present and her future, the President of the United States of America and the British Prime Minister attribute to the French Commander-in-Chief; with his headquarters at Algiers the right and duty of acting as a trustee for French interests, military, economic and financial, which are associated or become associated with the movement of liberation now established in French North and West Africa. They bind themselves to aid him in this task by all the means in their power.

1. On



Memorandum II

1. On the military plane it has been agreed between the President of the United States and the British Prime Minister on the one hand and General Giraud on the other that the French people will receive the equipment which is indispensable to them with the priority which their military situation demands and as may be determined by the combined chiefs of staff, and that this shall be made up of the most modern material.

2. In subsequent talks with General Marshall and General Somervell, it was agreed in principle that the delivery would amount to material for three armoured divisions and eight motorized divisions as well as for a first line air force consisting of five hundred bombers, and two hundred transport planes, and that of this equipment there would be delivered during the weeks to come four hundred trucks, and the equipment for two armoured divisions, three reconnaissance battalions, three battalions of tank destroyers, and the three motorized divisions and such of the aviation equipment as can come by air. The details are to be worked out with the commander-in-chief, allied forces.

3. In regard to transport it has been agreed in principle with General Somervell that (*) supplying of French Africa would be assured by the monthly allocation of 65,000 tons (50,000 tons of wheat, 12,000 tons of sugar and 3,000 tons of material) and that the shipment of this material would be made before next summer. France would furnish to the inter-allied pool a share of 165,000 tons of shipping and the Allies would furnish the remainder necessary for the delivery to be completed within the agreed time. The aviation material would be sent as far as possible by air. The details are to be worked out with the appropriate allied authorities.

4. On the political plane it was agreed between the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, General Giraud that it was to their common interest for all French fighting against Germany to be reunited under one authority and that every facility would be given to General Giraud and to the French National Committee under General de Gaulle in order to bring about this union.

5. In

5. In this connection it has been agreed by the President whereas that the exchange would be brought to fifty francs to the dollar in order to ameliorate the existing differences with the exchange rate given to the territories placed under the control of General de Gaulle it being the strong hope that in the later territories the rate will be lowered from forty-three to fifty francs to the dollar.

6. It has also been agreed that the necessary propaganda from the North and the West African territory for France in the French language should be carried on by the French authorities in concert with the allied authorities and that, for this reason, conferences should be held regarding the use of short wave radio stations."

*Apparent omission.

file

July 5, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Lieut-Colonel Hammond.

During the evening of July 4th the President sent the following supplementary instructions about the reception of General Giraud:-

- (a) Full military (General's) honors at the point of arrival (air field) as planned.
- (b) To arrive with all of his staff at the Executive Office of the White House at 1630 and shortly thereafter to go to the White House with the President for tea. Only his senior aide will accompany the General for tea and Admiral Leahy and General Marshall will be the only other ones invited.
- (c) The President's dinner for the General to be held on Friday evening.

The President requests that Admiral Leahy serve as his representative in meeting General Giraud at the airport and he further requests that Admiral Leahy accompany the General for his first call at the Executive Office and for tea and luncheon the following day. The President wishes a press announcement made that Admiral Leahy will meet General Giraud for the President.

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

Copy to:

Admiral Leahy
Mr. S. T. Early
Mr. H. W. Crim
Mr. M. P. Kelly
Miss Grace Tully

DECLASSIFIED

DDO DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date: 6-23-66

Signature: *Chester Hammond*

July 3, 1945.

~~SECRET~~MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR GENERAL JOHN T. LEWIS

1. For your information and appropriate action, the following instructions have been issued by the President relative to the expected visit of General Giraud to Washington on July 7:

a. When the War Department makes an announcement about the arrival, or expected arrival, of General Giraud, the President wishes emphasis placed on the fact that General Giraud has come to discuss the conduct of the war against the Axis powers, and to consult with the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington on that subject. He wishes this theme emphasized frequently.

b. In order to carry out the theme mentioned in (a) above, the President prefers that the War Department play host to General Giraud and his staff rather than the State Department.

c. The President suggested that the party be quartered at the Blair House, with adequate measures of protection against possible cranks and extremists.

d. The President wishes General Giraud's schedule to include:

- (1). A call, with military honors, at the White House about 1630 on Wednesday, 7 July, *Office*
- (2). An informal luncheon in the President's office with General Giraud and General Marshall as the only guests, and, *2nd*
- (3). An informal dinner Thursday or Friday night with a total of 20 to 25 guests, mostly Army and Navy, and Secretary Hull, or one of the Assistant Secretaries, as the only representative of the State Department. *Thurs*
Dinner
Friday

2. The above instructions have been passed to the Chief of Protocol in the State Department, Mr. George Summerlin, and to Colonel W. T. Sexton, Secretary of the General Staff in the War Department, who will make the appropriate arrangements for the State and War Departments respectively, and coordinate these arrangements.

CHESTER HAMMOND,
Lt. Colonel, General Staff,
Assistant Military Aide to the President.

Copy to:
Mr. Reilly.
Miss Tully.
Mr. Tolley.

~~SECRET~~

PSF-France: Giraud
folder

FRENCH MILITARY MISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 15, 1943

Mr. President:

I have the honor of sending you
herewith a message from General Giraud
addressed to you before his departure
from the United States.

Very respectfully,

Le Bel

A.J.P. Le Bel, Lt. Col.
Chief of Staff
French Military Mission

FRENCH MILITARY MISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Le 15 Juillet, 1943

Avant de quitter le sol des Etats-Unis je tiens à vous remercier du chaleureux accueil qui m'a été réservé comme représentant de la France et dont je suis profondément touché.

Je remporte de ce voyage une profonde impression de l'effort de guerre fourni par votre Nation, et la certitude que nos conversations auront pour effet d'accélérer le réarmement de l'Armée Française pour lui donner une part plus grande dans la victoire commune.

Signé: GIRAUD

MISSION MILITAIRE FRANÇAISE
AUX ETATS-UNIS
1759 R STREET
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

*Lili
Browd*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON 9, D. C.



OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1944

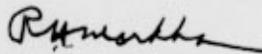
Mr. Stephen Early,
Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Early:

Mr. Sherwood has requested that the following message, dated December 30, 1943, sent through the Signal Corps for the attention of Office of War Information and apparently bearing a New Year's message from General Giraud to President Roosevelt, through General Eisenhower, be sent to you. Here is the text of the message:

"VOUS DEMANDANT D'AGREER DE NOUVEAU MES VIFS
REMERCIEMENTS POUR LE CHALEUREUX ACCUEIL QUI ME
FUT RESERVE EN MIL NEUF CENT QUARANTE TROIS AUX
ETATS UNIS D'AMERIQUE, JE VOUS PRIE D'ACCEPTER
MES VOEUX LES PLUS SINCERES POUR CETTE NOUVELLE
ANNEE. FROM GIRAUD FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SIGNED
EISENHOWER. LES FORCES ARMEES FRANCAISES QUE
J' AI L' HONNEUR DE COMMANDER, REEQUIPEES GRACE A
VOTRE CONCOURS, POURRONT PARTICIPER PLUS PUISSAMENT,
AU COURS DE L'ANNEE MIL NEUF CENT QUARANTE QUATRE,
A L'EFFORT QUI PERMETTRA AUX VAILLANTES TROUPES DES
NATIONS UNIES UNE VICTOIRE COMMUNE ASSURANT LA
PAIX ET LA LIBERTE AU MONDE. TEL EST LE VOEU QUE
NOUS FORMULONS AU SEUIL DE CETTE ANNEE."

Sincerely yours,



R. H. Markham,
Assistant Director
for Europe



STANDARD FORM NO. 14A
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1925

*file
Personnel*

Giraud folder 1-44

FROM

The White House
Washington

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

March 4, 1944

General Henri Giraud

(via Army code)

I am deeply sorry to learn of the death of your daughter. The tragedy is deepened because it comes at this time when we have all been looking forward to the liberation of France and the reunion of families.

I trust that you are well and I am looking forward to the day when we can meet again.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Pres

RCC-818
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (SC)

Algiers
Dated March 2, 1944
Rec'd 7:31 a.m., 3rd.

Secretary of State

• Washington

700, March 2, midnight.

Massigli showed me a letter from Algiers representative of International Red Cross dated February 29 confirming fact that Madame Ranger, General Giraud's daughter, who together with her four children was removed by the Germans prior to fall of Tunis to enforced residence in Germany, died on September 24 as the result of an operation. Reference Wiley's 925, May 20, 1 p.m., 1943. Previous inquiries with regard to Madame Renger had stated that she and the children were well but lately there had been no news. While no confirmation exists it is presumed that Madame Giraud, who is known to have left her regular residence in France in October but has not been heard from directly since, is now with the children in Germany.

There is no evidence of maltreatment and Madame Ranger is said to have had good medical care.

I have sent condolences to General Giraud on behalf of the Ambassador and myself.

WSB

CHA.PIN