

● PSF

State Dept. Dispatches

Oct. - Dec. 1944

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

LFG-83

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

Bern

Dated October 4, 1944

Rec'd 10:03 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

6599, October 4, 10 a.m.

There is still much conjecture here as to reasons for apparently unsatisfactory relations between de Gaulle and United States Government. (Legation's 3837, June 16). In absence of authoritative explanation there is considerable criticism among French in Switzerland of the American Government's position. This encourages tendency to view de Gaulle as symbol of resistance to all outside influences. It is generally believed here that he will alone be able deal effectively with communists and save France from revolution and chaos.

I report for what it may be worth comment of cautious and precise French professor of philosophy and writer who has just spent ten days at Lyon his native city also visiting Grenoble and other places in that region. He is not very hopeful about developments in France in near future. PFI Corporation

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date MAR 8 1972

presents serious

-2-#6599, October 4, 10 a.m., from Bern

presents serious difficulties and many French people are beginning to wonder whether de Gaulle with all his prestige will be able to handle it. Authority of de Gaulle it is believed would be reinforced by recognition and every thing possible should be done to allay lingering suspicions in France (and in Switzerland) that it is policy of United States to undermine de Gaulle influence.

Several other recent arrivals from Lyon and Paris have suggested that in interest of Franco-American relations American Government should endeavor to eradicate impression in French minds that it is less willing than British Government to extend recognition to Government headed by de Gaulle. They believe that after effects of Vichy propaganda would be countered by giving France as soon as possible seat on European Commission and voice in all matters concerning control of Germany and in planning of NEO peace mechanism.

Among miscellaneous suggestions advanced is one from several sources to effect that it would be good psychology for American Army to avoid as much as possible use of buildings formerly occupied by Germans.

I have only

-3-#6599, October 4, 10 a.m., from Bern

I have only good reports on bearing and conduct of our soldiers in France. Their friendliness and spirit of accommodation seem to have made most excellent impression. There seems also general approval of measures taken to restrict soldiers purchase.

HARRISON

RB

Pres
DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

BEU-798

This telegram must be
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Vatican City

Dated October 5, 1944

Rec'd 10:39 a.m., 6th

Secretary of State

Washington

340, October 5, 6 p.m.

~~SECRET~~ FOR THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY

For your information it is stated in many quarters that constant increase in funds at disposal of Communist Party in Italy is a source of much concern to all responsible elements who are striving for Italy's moral and economic rehabilitation. It is said that the order for the surrender of all weapons held by the people failed to meet expectations and is a potential source of danger in the event that widespread hunger, disease, unemployment and social unrest cause, as is anticipated, open public manifestations. If there is validity in the imminence of communistic activity, it is then that it would display itself. The alleged policy of the communists apparently is to keep an entirely plausible front but in reality to obstruct and undermine all forms of constituted authority in Italy for the purpose

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date MAR 8 1972

-2-#340, October 5, 6 p.m., from Vatican City

purpose of creating further unrest and dissatisfaction among the masses of the people. Efficient and immediate distribution of relief on a minimum subsistence level is the indicated counter-irritant.

TAYLOR

RR

Jes
DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

BEU-843

This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
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Vatican City

Dated October 6, 1944

Rec'd 12:38 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

U.S. URGENT

341, October 6, noon

~~SECRET~~ FOR THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY ONLY

I had occasion this morning to call upon the Italian Foreign Minister Visconti Venosta on questions related to Italian relief. The Foreign Minister opened the conversation by expressing his discouragement yesterday on reading in the press the statement made in House of Commons by Mr Eden. The points he mentioned were (1) that he assumed the questions regarding colonies would be a matter for Allied decision and not for single power decision and (2) to learn of this attitude through the press was very humiliating and harmful to the morale of those who are trying to rebuild Italy. He indicated that Italy would need a fair opportunity to rehabilitate itself and that this statement was evidence of a policy on the part of Britain at least - to make that difficult or impossible.

I reminded

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By J. Scheuble Date

MAR 8 1972

-2- #341, October 6, noon from Vatican City

I reminded the Foreign Minister that I was not the representative of our Government in the political field and that my activities were confined to Vatican and relief, but that I felt justified in calling attention to the statement regarding colonies that had been openly made on many occasions by responsible American officials as being the subject of trusteeships; that perhaps there was more to the situation than indicated in the reported remarks of the British Foreign Minister. I indicated the experience with mandates having been interpreted by the beneficiaries as being a cession of territory with full title as in the case of some of the islands fortified by Japan to which no access was permitted by the navies or other ships of any nation and that trusteeship might mean that a group of states would be given responsibility of supervision which created quite a different situation. I have heard considerable general and surprised comment upon Eden's declaration in most part that it was untimely.

TAYLOR

WSB

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
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DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

SFG-106

This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
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Vatican City

Dated October 6, 1944

Rec'd 8:53 a.m., 7th

Secretary of State

Washington

342, October 6, 5 p.m.

~~SECRET~~ FOR PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

Reference my 341, October 6.

British Minister to Vatican stated in confidence that quantity of weapons now secretly held in liberated Italy by both Communists and anti-Communists was dropped to Partisans in early Italian campaign by Allies for use against enemy. Statements also made in responsible quarters that foreign labor leaders recently in Italy from America and England have apparently overlooked fact that many Communists are nothing else but Fascists in disguise and in view of desperate economic situation "grave public disorders may be expected this winter" if present bread ration should be reduced. This statement significant because on September 29 at meeting on relief for Italy held at my request here and attended by Ambassador Kirk, British Ambassador Sir Noel Charles, General Sir Maitland Wilson, Lieutenant General Clark

(British)

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date

MAR

8 1972

-2-#342, October 6, 5 p.m., from Vatican City

(British) officers of American Red Cross, Brigadier Parkinson Gowen, myself and other Allied officials, the British Ambassador stated that in his opinion there will be revolution in Italy this winter if present food ration of the people should be cut. Immediately after meeting, British Ambassador, speaking in strict confidence, said that he had consistently expressed this opinion in his telegrams to the Foreign Office. It is understood that sources of foregoing will not be divulged.

TAYLOR

RR

DEPARTMENT
OF
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INCOMING
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DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

BAS-676

PLAIN

Vatican City

Dated October 12, 1944

Rec'd 2:45 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

Twelfth.

FOR THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY.

We understand and inquiry confirms that 1700 trucks originally requisitioned by ACC through O'Dwyer for delivery south of Rome line were changed by AFHQ for delivery north of Rome line. North of Rome line relief is obligation of Army and private relief not permitted. If order stands for delivery of these trucks north of Rome line it leaves unavailable any substantial number of trucks to meet emergency delivery and distribution requirements for goods and supplies in southern devastated and critical area. Will you please clarify this situation.

TAYLOR

BB

Caserta -
DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

French zone of interior
INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

HM-524

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

Caserta

Dated October 14, 1944

Rec'd. 9:04 a.m. 15th

Secretary of State

Washington

756, October 14, 11 p.m.

SAC states that General Eisenhower yesterday
addressed a letter to French Committee of National
Liberation permitting establishment of zone of interior
in France. This arrangement apparently provides for
zone of interior consisting of all territory lying within
eastern boundaries of Seine Inferieure, Oise, Seine et
Marne, Yonne, Nièvre, Saône et Loire Rhone, Ardèche, and
Garde. Further territory apparently will be included
as soon as operations permit and it appears that
particular consideration will be given to the Departments
of the Var, Drome, Vaucluse and Bouche de Rhone.

It is understood also that the establishment of
the zone is a cooperative working arrangement within
the terms of the agreement of August 25 which remains
unchanged and that there is no specific reservation of
military zones or facilities. It appears also that
present working arrangements will continue until such time
as French can resume control.

BB

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-78
KIRK By J. Schauble Date MAR 8 1972

DEPARTMENT
OF
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INCOMING
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DIVISION OF
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AND RECORDS

file
KEM-911

This telegram must be
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to anyone. ()

Paris

Date: October 15, 1944

Rec'd 3:26 a.m., 17th.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

US URGENT

18, October 15, 6 p.m.

FOR DUNN FROM REBER

The Supreme Commander has addressed a formal
communication to General Juin agreeing to establishment
of the zone of interior to include all territory within
the eastern boundaries of the following departments:
Seine Inferieure, Oise, Seine et Marne, Yonne, Nievre,
Saone et Loire, Rhone, Ardeche and Gard. As soon as
operations will permit the size of the zone will be
enlarged. It is anticipated that acceptance of the
proposal will be received shortly and the French
authorities are being asked to give 4 days advance notice
of the public announcement on the subject to be made by
the French.

On establishment of zone of the interior the
French authorities will assume in collaboration with
Allied security officers responsibility for admission
of individuals

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-73
By J. Schauble Date MAR 8 1972

-2- #18, October 15, 6 p.m., from Paris.

of individuals other than members of the armed forces into French territory. A method of handling requests for entry is now under consideration and I shall telegraph further details as soon as possible.

CAFFERY

MJP EEC

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

file
INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

KEM-870

This telegram must be
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Rio de Janeiro

Dated October 16, 1944

Rec'd 11:02 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

3723, October 16, 6 p.m

Velloso today said he has been giving serious thought to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and that he has concluded that Brazil should seek a permanent membership on the council with the assistance of the United States Government. He will tell President Vargas tomorrow that in his opinion it would be a mistake for Brazil to accept temporary membership on the council.

He added that Martins has informed him that he believes President Roosevelt would support Brazil as a permanent member and said that this "would assure your Government of at least two votes at all times".

DONNELLY

JMS EEC

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By J. Schauble Date _____

MAR 8 1972

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OF
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DIVISION OF
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MB-668

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

London

Dated October 16, 1944

Rec'd 1:55 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

US URGENT

NIACT

8784, October 16, 5 p.m.

PERSONAL AND ~~SECRET~~ FOR THE SECRETARY

Thank you very much for your 8457 of October
13 asking that I go on to Washington to talk with
you and the President. You suggest that I wait
until Eden's return to London and also that you
will want me to be there by October 21. I have
just found that Eden does not expect to be back
until the middle of next week as he is planning
to spend a short time in Cairo. I would appreciate
further instructions.

WINANT

WSB

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By J. Schauble Date MAR 8 1972

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

file
INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

GEK-459

This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
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to anyone. ~~(SECRET)~~

Rio de Janeiro

Dated October 18, 1944

Rec'd 7:25 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

US URGENT

3754, October 18, 6 p.m.

Velloso informs me that he discussed the Dumbarton
Oaks proposals yesterday with President Vargas (Embassy's
3723, October 16, 6 p.m.) and that it was the President's
view that Brazil was deserving of a permanent membership
on the Council but that if we were unable to arrange
this Brazil should certainly be among the first to be
elected to temporary membership on the Council. He
said that President Vargas was confident that we would
look after Brazil. He added that if Brazil is not
elected at least to temporary membership President
Vargas and the public will be very disappointed.

President Vargas has instructed Martins to take
up this matter with the Secretary following his return
to Washington shortly after November 1. Velloso
requested that above information be brought to the
attention of the Secretary.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

DONNELLY

By J. Schauble Date MAR

8 1972

RB

DEPARTMENT
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INCOMING
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DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

GEK-506

This telegram must be
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Caserta

Dated October 18, 1944

Rec'd 8:55 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

MOST IMMEDIATE

817 817 October 18, 3 p.m.

I assume Department will have been informed by OSS
in Washington that Dr. Alexander Safran, Grand Rabbi of
Rumania, has received a report believed to be reliable
to the effect that Budapest is now occupied by the
Legionnaires and it is greatly feared that all Jews
from Budapest will be liquidated immediately. Safran
wishes to appeal to the President to issue an immediate
warning to the effect that any people connected with
any killings that occur will be dealt with.

The head of the Rumanian Jewish community has also
stated that the only hope left for Jews in Hungary is
if the highest Allied chiefs broadcast a threat to all
Nazis in Hungary that any of them connected with murders
will be given together with their families most dire
punishment.

RB

KIRK

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date

MAR 8 1972

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM *file*

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

AMT-383

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closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. ~~(SECRET)~~

Vatican City

Dated October 18, 1944

Rec'd 3 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

350, October 18, 5 p.m.

FOR THE PRESIDENT

At an audience with the Pope yesterday, the
following subjects were discussed:

One. No fresh news of importance from Germany.
Pope expressed opinion that Germans were very unwise
to continue the struggle with the tremendous loss of
life on both sides. He expressed particular opposition
to all dictators. At my request he will make a special
appeal to save the Jews in Hungary.

Three. I indicated in response to a direction
from President Roosevelt through the Secretary I
would deliver to him a copy of the proposed inter-
national organization, which I have done. His Holiness
expressed his gratification.

Four. I then presented Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers,
Congresswoman from Massachusetts, who was tremendously
impressed

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-70
By J. Schauble Date MAR 8 1972

-2- #350, October 18, 5 p.m., from Vatican City.

impressed and pleased with the audience. She will report in person on her return.

Five. The Pope indicated interest in the preservation of order in Europe, indicating concern that unless military discipline is maintained for a time, disorder might prevail in many places. This must be avoided in the interest of the creation of a dependable government and future peace.

TAYLOR

CAW

NOTE: Paragraphs apparently misnumbered.

DEPARTMENT
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GEK-847

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

Santiago

Dated October 19, 1944

Rec'd 7:55 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

1656, October 19, 7 p.m.

Since President Rios' illness may be serious and
he may be operated upon this week and several American
Presidents have telegraphed sympathy and wishes for a
speedy recovery, I suggest that the effect would be
good if President Roosevelt can send a telegram.

BOWERS

WTD

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schaubic Date MAR 8 1972

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
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DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

GEP-387

This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Madrid

Date: 1 October 20, 1944

Rec'd: 2:59 a.m., 21st

Secretary of State,
Washington.

MOST IMMEDIATE

3522, October 20, 6 p.m., (SECTION ONE OF THREE)

Representatives of Foreign Office have left us
in no doubt that in line with Spanish Government's
reorientation of its foreign policy, major political
importance is being given to bringing Spain into
American orbit of aviation as a means of accomplishing
such reorientation and improving relationships with
United States.

Consequently, considerable political significance
is being attached to sending of delegation to Chicago
Conference and to reaching air agreement with United
States. In both cases there has been a desire by
Spaniards to align themselves with United States so
far as is possible without becoming involved in
difficulties with England to which Spain must give
the consideration

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date MAR 8 1972

-2- #3522, October 20, 6 p.m., (SECTION ONE OF THREE),
from Madrid

the consideration required by basic economic and trade factor; also, of course, their own national self interest and prestige are taken into consideration by the Spaniards in aviation matters.

Against this background the Embassy has been dealing intensively with a committee of the Foreign and Air Ministries during the past week in an effort to establish a basis for an air agreement which would reconcile various factors and regulations distinctive of the situation in each of the two countries. Contents of the invitation to Chicago Conference delivered to Spaniards on September 14 appeared to give rise locally to some doubt as to whether anything but a provisional and nominal agreement should be considered at this time but the Embassy having in mind your repeated indications of an urgent desire to reach a definite agreement with Spain at early date, evidently before Chicago Conference (your telegram 2639, September 26, 10 p.m.), has done its utmost to bring discussions on such an agreement to a successful conclusion. To this end we have deemed it unwise to inform Spaniards of conference agenda

-3- #3522, October 20, 6 p.m., (SECTION ONE OF THREE),
from Madrid

of conference agenda enclosed with circular
instruction September 26 since it might weaken
position we have taken with Spaniards that not
(repeat not) a merely provisional agreement is desired
by United States at this time. Incidentally said
instruction was received here only October 18.

HAYES

EEC

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

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DIVISION OF
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AND RECORDS

FBM-848

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

Santiago

Dated October 22, 1944

Rec'd 1:47 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

1669, October 22, 1 p.m.

President Rios condition continues satisfactory after his operation yesterday morning. President Roosevelt's telegram has made a favorable impression and was published prominently in the press of last night and this morning along with the first bulletins issued concerning President Rios condition.

BOWERS

EEC

DEPARTMENT
OF
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DIVISION OF
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ALH-144

PLAIN

London

Dated October 23, 1944

Rec'd 8:45 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington,

9080, Twenty-third,

All sections of Sunday and Monday newspapers give full coverage to President's Foreign Policy Association address, with leading papers carrying main body of text.

TIMES and MANCHESTER GUARDIAN devote their leading editorials today to American election. Both emphasize and express deep satisfaction with fact that Democrats and Republicans have avoided partisan differences on main principles of foreign policy.

TIMES begins: "In the last weeks of what promises to be a closely contested campaign it is profoundly reassuring to see that the great issues of American foreign policy are not involved in the inevitable partisanship". It holds that Governor Dewey, in his NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE forum speech, "revealed a view of the Dumbarton Oaks draft which, in the most

vital

-2- #9080, twenty-third from London

vital respects, does not differ significantly from that of the administration". Outlining some of Mr. Dewey's statements in this connection, editorial adds: "On these crucial issues Governor Dewey has committed himself to the aims of the administration's foreign policy; and it will be a source of satisfaction to Londoners that the future possibilities of the flying bomb provided the most dramatic of his arguments". TIMES says that on other points Mr. Dewey "did not neglect the duty of an opposition", adding comment that criticism of "secret diplomacy" comes most easily from one who has never borne responsibility of international negotiations. Editorial goes on to speak of such factors in American political scene as death of Mr. Willkie--who it says continued to be regarded as conscience of Republican Party, even after his rejection as a candidate--and announcement by NEW YORK TIMES that it supports President's reelection. It then declares: "so long as Mr. Willkie was alive, many voters felt they could count upon him to exert his matchless personal force in behalf of a Republican President carrying out a policy of international cooperation. With his voice silenced the need of reexamining the claims of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Dewey

-3- #9080, twenty-third from London

and Mr. Dowey. There is a deeper and wider sense in which Mr. Willkie's influence has made itself felt. To him, as well as to the President, to Mr. Hull and Governor Dewey, belongs the credit of having induced the high sense of responsibility, not only to the United States but to the world, which characterized the American voter today. True, it is not policy alone but its execution which is the subject of the campaign. The supporters of Governor Dewey promise youth, efficiency and forthrightness in the management of both foreign and domestic affairs, as opposed to what they present as the ineffectiveness of an aged, tired and quarrelsome administration. The supporters of the President lay their emphasis on the inexperience of the Republican candidate and on the world statesmanship of the President". After mentioning present belief in United States that total vote will be much greater than had been anticipated a few months ago, editorial concludes: "the latest public opinion polls suggest a close race, with President Roosevelt now enjoying only a 2% lead over Governor Dewey in the popular vote. But by law soldiers may not be questioned by the sifters of public opinion; and if even a majority of the

4,300,000

#4- #9080, twenty-third from London

4,300,000 ballots which have been requested by men in the armed forces are returned, another incalculable factor will be introduced into the results. Some poll-makers themselves concede an error of margin of at least 4%. There is still a fortnight to go, and public opinion is sufficiently fluid to respond to both speeches and events. In 1940 President Roosevelt's most notable contributions to the campaign were made toward its end. It is likely that the same thing will happen in 1944."

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN editorial asserts: "the American election campaign grows more heated, but on two major issues that concern us in this country there is an encouraging amount of agreement between the two candidates. On the treatment of Germany they are broadly at one. Both are emphatic that the building of a world organization for peace shall not wait upon final victory but must go forward now. Both insist that the United States has a duty to take a full share". Editorial goes on to present parallel statements on future world organization by President and Mr. Dewey, and then asserts; "we have yet to see how far the Republican candidate will commit himself on the means of avoiding nullifying reservations. He has not made himself over-popular with the Isolationist

fringe

-5- #9080, twenty-third from London

fringe of his supporters by his general support of the Dumbarton Oaks plan, and the forces within his party that will stand out against any change in present constitutional practice are very strong. On the controversy over the two-thirds rule he has not declared himself. Mr. Roosevelt made the point that, if the Republicans do come back to power, some of their 'inveterate isolationists' would occupy positions of commanding influence and power. That is Mr. Dewey's weakness. He has to keep the door open. He is already being accused for 'votecatching' by playing on the sympathies of Polish and Italian voters and arousing distrust of the Roosevelt Churchill Stalin policy. His espousal of the cause of the small nations has political advantages, though he is less clear on how he would amend the Dumbarton Oaks scheme to embrace them more closely. On the treatment of Germany Mr. Dewey has restated his thesis that Germany should be disarmed, that she should be denied civil aviation, and that the entire Ruhr should be internationalised. Mr. Dewey puts himself sufficiently on the side of those who want a firm peace. His supporters however would not be human if they did not make capital out of the differences over the Morgenthau plan. The

President's

-6- #9080, twenty-third from London

President's words on Germany come with special impressiveness because they are the first on the subject from one of the three great Allied leaders since the Quebec conference. Though the President said nothing that was new, it is important that the denial of a policy of enslavement should be made". Remainder of editorial emphasizes necessity of remembering political offensive which must be waged against German Government, to facilitate military victory, and declares: "Mr. Roosevelt's speech, which, we may trust, will soon be followed by a similar declaration from the Prime Minister, can therefore be an aid to our arms. *** We must continue to threaten the severest punishment, reassert our outlawry of the Nazis and their system of Government, and demand the unconditional surrender of armed Germany. But we shall be politically wise if at the same time we hold out to the German people as a people the promise of survival."

WINANT

DU

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

RA-117
This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
Agency. (RESTRICTED)

Caserta

Dated October 23, 1944

Rec'd 9:16 p.m.

Secretary of State
Washington

file

926, October 23, 8 p.m.

A-36, October 23, 11 a.m.

Through OSS channels following message has been
received from Julius Maniu to the President of the
United States:

"To Right Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States of America, Washington.

'On this day of celebration throughout Rumania
which has been occasioned by the liberation of Cluj
capital of Transylvania by the glorious Red Army
with the assistance of our brave Rumanian troops from
German and Hungarian Despoilers I wish to express to
you for myself and on behalf of the substantial seg-
ment of the Rumanian nation which I have the honor
to represent our sincerest gratitude for the magni-
ficent role which yourself and the great American
nation are playing in the triumph and war against
tyranny

-2- 926, October 23, 8 p.m. from Caserta

tyranny and oppression. The Rumanian nation appreciates that the American air force has contributed no small measure to the successes of the Russian and Rumanian armies in driving the Nazis from Rumanian soil. We in Rumania have been witnesses to the splendid cooperation between the glorious Red Army and the greatAAF meeting as they have on one of the first common battlegrounds of the war and we regard this as irrefutable evidence of the powerful understanding and complete agreement which exists between all United Nations. As an eloquent spokesman of the hope of liberty which is embodied in the American nation and as a champion of freedom for all nations big and small you have won the admiration and undying gratitude of the Rumanian people'.

Signed Julius Maniu.

President of the National Peasant Party."

We are informed by representative of OSS at AAF Headquarters that Maniu intended to send two virtually identical messages to Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

KIRK

RR:NPL

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

MRQ-524

PLAIN

Rio de Janeiro

Dated October 24, 1944

Rec'd 10:40 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

3825, Twenty-fourth.

Rio de Janeiro press comments on President
Roosevelt's speech before Foreign Policy Association
in very favorable terms. CORREIO DA MANHA for example
is in full agreement with President and states that
Brazil is ready to do her share toward ensuring more
effective guarantees for future world peace.

DONNELLY

DU

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE
ME 371

INCOMING
TELEGRAM
PLAIN

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

Vatican City

Dated October 27, 1944

Rec'd 9:23 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

US URGENT

356, Twenty-seventh

FOR THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY

Upon the opening of the Italian Red Cross drive October 22 to 29 for the collection of funds and clothing for destitute people in Italy at the request of the President of the Italian Red Cross I dictated the following message which was made public on October 22.

"The Italian Red Cross offers the opportunity to all Italians who love their country to contribute funds and clothing and to work to help those in need. By improving the conditions of the people one strengthens the national structure. The spirit of charity is the basis of Christian civilization.

American relief for Italy congratulates the Italian Red Cross on its vigorous rebirth. God speed its humanitarian activities. Signed Myron C. Taylor

Chairman

-2- 356, Twenty-seventh, from Vatican City

Chairman of American Relief to Italy and member of incorporators of American Red Cross".

The following is the translated text of a letter dated October 25 addressed to me as Chairman of American Relief to Italy by the Italian Red Cross.

"I desire to express the warmest thanks on behalf of the Italian Red Cross and myself for the noble message which Your Excellency dictated on the occasion of the Red Cross week.

Your inspiring words of encouragement and good wishes for the work of our association are a proof of the identity of ideals and sentiments which link the Italian Red Cross with her great American sister organization. They are both dedicated to the work of reconstruction and relief in favor of those who have suffered most through the horrors of war.

You have already given proof Your Excellency of your devotion to our nation through the establishment of the committee for relief to Italy and your name will remain a symbol of the constructive friendship between our two countries which the ocean does not separate but brings together.

In renewing my

-3- 356, Twenty-seventh, from Vatican City

In renewing my most deeply felt thanks I beg
of you to accept the sentiments of my profound
consideration Signed Umberto Zanotti Bianco,
President Italian Red Cross."

TAYLOR

RR

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

SFG-338

PLAIN

Vatican City

Dated October 27, 1944

Rec'd 10:16 a.m.

Secretary of State
Washington

URGENT

357, Twenty-seventh

FOR THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY

I have seen the appalling conditions of the victims of malaria in the Rome area and knowing how they are suffering through lack of unobtainable adequate medical supplies I procured and delivered to the National Committee for Distribution of Relief in Italy a consignment of atebria for distribution in the malarial areas where death rate caused by this dreaded disease is especially high.

Following is translated text of letter dated October 26 which I have received today from Prime Minister Bonomi.

"To His Excellency Myron C Taylor, personal representative of the President of the United States, to His Holiness Pope Pius Twelfth. Your Excellency as Honorary President of the National Committee for the Distribution of Relief in Italy I desire to express
to you

-2-#357, Twenty-seventh, from Vatican City

to you the sentiments of the most sincere gratitude of my government and myself for the new and generous gift which Your Excellency has wished to make to our organization in order to enable it to start its work at once also in the field of public health. The consignment of 1,250,000 units of atebirin given by you personally to this committee will permit it to intensify its struggle against malaria at a time which is particularly grave in consequence of the flooding of the Pontine Marshes caused by the German army.

As you are aware there are thousands of people living in malaria ridden territories to whom it is difficult to extend relief because of the scarcity of medicinal products. Therefore your splendid offer of this atebirin is particularly welcome and timely.

In the name of all those who will benefit by this relief which you have extended to us I send you my thanks for what you are doing to enhance the work of the National Committee for the Distribution of Relief to Italy. The establishment of this institution will remain associated with the names of the great American nation, of President Roosevelt and of yourself by whom the President is so worthily represented.

With the sentiments of my most profound esteem and with cordial regards, signed Ivance Bonomi"

I am

~~5~~-#357, Twenty-seventh, from Vatican City

I am sending this message as I am informed that the foregoing letter will be released to Italian press on October 28.

TAYLOR

RR

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

MRQ-636

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

Baghdad

Dated October 31, 1944

Rec'd 4:40 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

237, October 31, 1 p.m., (SECTION ONE OF TWO)

The Iraqi press continues to remain editorially
silent regarding the subject of Zionist activities
in the United States. RELEGS 230, October 21.
The conservative ARAB NATIONALIST and ASHNNIDA on
October 24 carried a Reuters despatch reporting a
statement by Rabbi Wise to the effect that the
✓ President in his capacity as a presidential candi-
date has promised to support unlimited immigration
into Palestine and to send a message to the Forty
Ninth American Zionist Congress. The Pro-Royal
family ALBILAD on October 27 published a collection
of statements relating to Palestine ostensibly
emanating from various parts of the world. These
statements were so arranged that those showing
sentiments in the United States favorable to the
Zionists alternated with those indicating British
support of

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date MAR 8 1972

-2- #237, October 31, 1 p.m., from Baghdad

support of the Arab cause. No other statements of this kind have thus far been published except those reported in my 230.

Two. The Minister for Foreign Affairs tells me that these statements have been published without his knowledge and contrary to his directions and that he is again requesting the Ministry of Interior to keep stories of this nature out of the press, at least until after the American elections. He states that knowledge gained from articles condemning pro-Zionism in the United States which are appearing in the press of neighboring Arab countries and information gleaned from foreign radio broadcasts are rendering it increasingly difficult for the government to restrain the local press.

Three. The Minister says that he will be compelled to lift the lid after the elections. He will do everything possible to prevent a sudden avalanche of news on the subject and to prevail upon the press to handle pro-Zionist activities in the United States in such a manner as to create a minimum amount of resentment in Iraq against the government and people of the United States.

HENDERSON

JM

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

MFD-897

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

Baghdad via Army
Dated October 31, 1944
Rec'd 9:33 a.m., Nov. 1

Secretary of State,
Washington.

237, October 31, 1 p.m. (SECTION TWO)

He hopes that he will be successful in view
of the importance to Iraq of the maintenance of
friendly relations with the United States in
convincing the press that it could best serve the
Arab cause by concentrating its fire upon the
Zionist cause, methods and activities rather than
upon the United States and (?) (?) Americans whose
support of Zionism, he is still convinced is primarily
due to ignorance or misinformation. He points out,
however, that if the United States Government
actually begins to take steps to implement pre-
election statements supporting the Zionist cause,
Arab friendship for and trust in the United States
will change instantly in spite of any restraining
measures which the Government might take into a
feeling of betrayal and into a resentment which will
render further friendly relation impossible. Such
a development, he says, might appear unimportant to a

great

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date MAR 8 1972

-2-#237, October 31, 1 p.m. (SECTION TWO), from Baghdad
via Army,

great power like the United States but it would represent a bitter defeat to those forces in Iraq who have been endeavoring to lead the Arab people along the paths of the great western democracies and who have been pinning their hopes for the future upon the maintenance of good will between the Arabs and the democratic western world.

Four. The Minister adds that he has reminded his colleagues who have been disquieted lest they find themselves facing a fait accompli in Palestine of the statement of the American Government to the effect that the settlement of the Palestine question should be taken only after a full discussion with the Arabs as well as the Jews.

HENDERSON

LMS

Pres

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
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DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS



file

NMC-252
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (████████)

Paris
Dated October 31, 1944
Rec'd November 2, 1944
9:54 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

260, October 31, 8 p.m.

████████ FOR DUNN AND MATTHEWS

Several American journalists in Paris including
Harold Callender NEW YORK TIMES have heard in circles
around de Gaulle that the General is thinking of
asking President Roosevelt to visit Paris. Nothing
of this has reached me personally.

Project for Churchill's visit has been rumored
in press for several days and in today's papers
November 15th was given as date.

CAFFERY

RR

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By J. Schauble Date MAR 8 1972

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AND RECORDS

FMH-245

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

Dublin

Dated November 8, 1944

Rec'd 5:22 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

193, November 8, 3 p.m.

No marked general interest in American election
results here. Headline in IRISH TIMES this morning
"Roosevelt reelected for fourth term". IRISH PRESS,
Government organ carried the following "Roosevelt said
doing well as 1940. But early results not conclusive."
IRISH INDEPENDENT had following "record poll in
America early returns favor Roosevelt".

At time of American notet a prominent Cabinet
Minister told a friend of mine "this will cost
Roosevelt his reelection." This probably indicates
the general attitude of the Irish Government toward
the administration which has supported cooperation
with the United Nations. In spite of Mr. Dewey's
pledge to pursue same policy of international cooperation
to secure world peace this Government would have
probably preferred a change as most likely to be

favorable

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date MAR 8 1972

-2- #193, November 8, 3 p.m. from Dublin

favorable to Irish efforts to enlist American intervention in partition squabble, although we know of no justification for this view.

GRAY

EEC

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
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DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

FBM-282

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

Santiago

Dated November 8, 1944

Rec'd 6:20 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

1759, November 8, 4 p.m.

FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Genuine enthusiasm here over election result.
At his suggestion, my dinner for Dr. Santos of
Colombia given last night since he wished to hear
election returns "under the American flag". This
morning the Acting President of Chile gave to the
Associated Press the following interview on the
election:

"I am fulfilling my duty as the leader of an
American democracy, as well as a personal satisfaction,
when I express the deep pleasure with which I have
received the news of the new electoral triumph of
President Roosevelt.

I am sure furthermore that my feelings are in
accord with the unanimous opinion of America, which
regards with profound and respectful adherence the

transcendental

51759
11/8/59
S. W. H. M.
-2-11759, November 8, 4 p.m., from Santiago.

transcendental course of action of the President of
the United States in defense of the liberty of
nations and of their sovereign right of self-
determination".

BOWERS

RR

DEPARTMENT
OF
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AND RECORDS

CVY-309

PLAIN

Rio de Janeiro

Dated November 8, 1944

Rec'd 7:04 p.m.

Secretary of State
Washington

3999, Eighth

Morning papers unanimously acclaimed Roosevelt's reelection under banner headlines. Numerous editorials are already published of which Correio Da Manh's comment is typical "The name of the man selected yesterday is definitely linked with the cause on which the destinies of humanity have depended and will continue to depend (***) all peoples suffering from the uncertainty of the future and especially the peoples of our hemisphere whose fate for better or for worse still depends on various factors greatly needed his continued action during this incomparably abnormal period (***) the significance of the occurrence yesterday is in the unmistakable manifestation of popular will and in that manifestation is the meaning of the doctrine which is defined amply by the simple world democracy.

The free

-2-#3999, Eighth, from Rio de Janeiro

The free world understands that significance the
America's understood it Brazil understands it, to
exult in the victory which it is not that of one
man nor of one party nor of one nation, but the
victory of a sacred cause".

DONNELLY

RB

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AND RECORDS

DLA-216

PLAIN

Mexico City

Dated November 8, 1944

Rec'd 3:33 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

1401, Eighth

Interest in American elections has been intense here, public sentiment as well as editorials and special articles were strong favorable to President Roosevelt prior to election. All papers this morning carry front page banner headlines announcing Roosevelt's victory, elections referred to as evidence of effective operation of real democratic processes in the United States. No editorial comment has as yet appeared on President's victory but news treatment evidences great satisfaction over result.

MESSERSMITH

RR

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AND RECORDS

LVV-601

PLAIN

Rome

Dated November 9, 1944

Rec'd 5:56 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

689, Ninth

Today's press features following statement of Bonomi to INS correspondent on President's reelection:
"All Italians have heard with joy of the reelection of Roosevelt as President of the great American Republic. This joy has no political arguments; Republicans and Democrats are equal in the hearts of the Italians because Italy appreciates and loves equally and without distinction the American people who are today shedding their blood for the liberation of our country. But Roosevelt has been to us for many years the symbol of America's intervention in the war, the interpreter of the great principles of the Atlantic Charter and the guarantee that the future peace will be a just and lasting peace among free and equal peoples. Today the continuance of the Presidential power in the hands of a man whom we are accustomed

-2-, #689, Ninth, from Rome.

accustomed to regard as the living expression of our most fervid hopes gives us comfort along the hard road which we must follow. For this the Italians are happy that Roosevelt who was several days ago proclaimed a Roman citizen will continue at the head of his country to work with his accustomed energy to finish in the victory the great struggle in which we too are participating and ever desire to participate even more".

KIRK

MRM

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

DLA-566

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PLAIN

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

Rome

Dated November 9, 1944

Rec'd 4:56 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

690, Ninth

Reflecting keen interest on part of Italian public Rome press this morning features Presidential election for third successive day. Tuesday's papers carried press despatches on election forecasts and special articles on how American elections were held while Wednesday's press reported early returns in detail. This morning all newspapers give first place to President's reelection featuring statements of two candidates and Bonomi's comment (my 689, November 9th). There has been little comment but IL POPOLO and ITALIA NUOVA express implicit satisfaction in President's reelection pointing out significance thereof for American foreign policy and extending their congratulations to the President. LUNITA in leading editorial says that
President's

-2- #690, November 9, from Rome

President's reelection is more than the victory of one man or of one party. "It is the victory of the unity of democratic forces the victory of the united will of those in America and in the world who believe that the first duty of free people is a firm defense against the Nazi peril on all fronts" it says.

KIRK

LRM

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OF
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AVW-675

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

Dublin

Dated November 9, 1944

Rec'd 8:42 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

194, November 9, 5 p.m.

All three Dublin morning newspapers printed
favorable editorial comment today on the reelection of
the President. All news stories noted the increased
democratic control of Congress, the defeats of Fish and
Nye, Mrs. Luce's victory and Governor Dewey's unexpectedly
"poor showing" in New York.

GRAY

MJF

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
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DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

EK-774

PLAIN

Athens via War

Dated November 9, 1944

Rec'd 9:30 a.m. 10Ch.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

23, November 9.
FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Warmest and happiest congratulations from Athens. Your picture is now hanging in the same place in the same office which I occupied before the Germans came; Roosevelt Boulevard, which I dedicated in 1941, has received its old name back; and all yesterday and today innumerable friends have been bringing, or writing, or telegraphing congratulations on your triumphant reelection. This last is putting new heart into a sorely tried and suffering people, now more than ever looking to America for that inspiring support so long associated with your name. Affectionate regards to you and Eleanor from both of us, and all good things and the satisfaction of continued success in your great task.

MACVEAGH

JT

DEPARTMENT
OF
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AND RECORDS

GEK-534

PLAIN

Lima

Dated November 9, 1944

Rec'd 3:44 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

1367, Ninth

Lima press has given preferential attention this week to our Presidential election and there is general satisfaction over the results. COMERCIO this morning in one of its rare editorials declared that President Roosevelt's re-election had exceptional significance, that it facilitated the prosecution of the war and that it reaffirmed that already proven benefits of the good-neighbor policy. Senate and Chamber of Deputies yesterday passed motions expressed their gratification over President Roosevelt's re-election as representing renewal of faith in the good-neighbor policy and in the ideals for which the present war is being waged.

WHITE

RB

DEPARTMENT
OF
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AND RECORDS

JVC-559

PLAIN

Bern

Dated November 9, 1944

Rec'd. 4:25 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

7429, Ninth

Swiss correspondents at Berlin report reaction there to President Roosevelt's reelection is that it renders American adversary stronger for with election over President relieved numerous obstacles will have larger majority in Congress. His success will also have favorable psychological influence on war effort. Situation would have been better for Germany even with Roosevelt reelected if Republican influence had been increased in Congress. Cornerstone of American foreign policy is victorious conclusion war with Japan. Everything will be done with this objective and in hope involve Russia in war against Japan or at least obtain bases in Siberia.

Another viewpoint expressed is that result was not surprise. Large number Republican votes however indicates considerable opposition to Roosevelt policies exists. Results

-2- 7429, Ninth from Bern

exists. Results soldiers votes awaited with interest Berlin as believed will show attitude different to home voters. Generally considered Roosevelt's reelection will not change American foreign policies but will result in intensification war effort and further increase American influence in military and political affairs Europe. Further stated because support given by Stalin in reelection Roosevelt prepared defer increasingly to Stalin's wishes.

One Berlin Swiss correspondent summarizes German reaction as follows.

One. Reelection shows significant support Roosevelt's European and Asiatic war policies so can consider he has popular approval for continuation and strengthening his policies.

Two. Increased majority in Congress will result greater harmony than in past and in removal obstructions.

Three. Previous year lay in shadow of elections so Roosevelt forced into many compromises. Future measures can be carried out uncompromisingly, decisively and energetically.

Four. Election

-3- 7429, Ninth from Bern

Four. Election victory will reduce opponents to impotency and will have psychological effect in strengthening American war effort.

Five. Returns show important evidence American majority determined abandon isolationism and increase participation European affairs.

HARRISON

DU

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
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COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

CVY-682

PLAIN

Rio de Janeiro

Dated November 9, 1944

Rec'd 9:58 p.m.

Secretary of State
Washington

4016, Ninth

Press gave expressions to popular jubilation over re-election of Roosevelt. All papers carry editorials hailing the event as signifying the ratification by the people of the United States of the Government's foreign policy and rejection of isolationist elements. Elections continue to displace war news on front pages. A MANHA: "Mr. Dewey's expressed wishes (that God bless Roosevelt) are the wishes of the peoples of all peace-loving nations who see in Roosevelt's acts the enlightened effort of an indefatigable champion of liberty and concord for the creation of a new and different world with international order and safety." DIARIO CARIOCA "After the magnificent spectacle which the United States offered to the world yesterday re-electing Roosevelt for the fourth time and in
time of

-2-4016, Ninth, from Rio de Janeiro

time of war as President of the Republic after the gesture of the eminent citizens Thomas Dewey in congratulating the victor and asking all his followers to support (Mr. Roosevelt). After all this is not possible to belittle the vitality of democracy.

(***) Roosevelt's election interested not only the great North American Republic but all the peoples who unite to secure the victory of the four liberties proclaimed by the illustrious President of the United States by re-electing him. The people of that nation gave to the world of our days a lesson in civism and in the understanding that although there may be no indispensable man there are those who are necessary under certain conditions and Roosevelt is today a necessary man not only for his country but for all humanity which aspires to the destinies of a new era of peace, liberty and justice."

O JORNAL: "It may really be called the victory of the electorate more than of Roosevelt the candidate. What really won the elections was the program of American participation in world affairs against isolationism, the democratic concept of life and of the organization of nations on a liberal basis."

In another

-3-#4016, Ninth, from Rio de Janeiro

In another editorial Journal "The Latin American peoples see in Roosevelt's triumphs confirmation that good-neighborhood and continental solidarity constitute directives followed by the majority of the people of the United States and are happy that in the next four years it will be possible to give them greater strength and durability. (***) The President is a guarantee of greater liberty of well-being for his people of free and happy cooperation between our nations and this is why humanity prior to the vote of the United States citizens had already pronounced itself in his favor." JORNAL DO COMERCIO: "The significance of Franklin Roosevelt's re-election would be best summarized by saying that the continuation of Roosevelt in the Presidency reaffirms the efficiency of the democratic system of government, the conception of economic and political solidarity of America erected on the good-neighbor policy and the social comprehension of the responsibilities which weigh on the state in modern life. (***) Roosevelt is truly the best human expression of the ideas of liberty in the contemporary world."

DONNELLY

RB

DEPARTMENT
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AND RECORDS

LVI-679

PLAIN

Ankara

Dated November 9, 1944

Rec'd 9:28 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

2143, Ninth

Atay in today's semi-official ULUS hails re-election of President Roosevelt as "unparalleled event in history. By re-electing Mr. Roosevelt who's well informed on domestic issues and international affairs Americans have been of valuable service not only to their own country but also to all countries fighting for national freedom and peace. Roosevelt is provided now with time and opportunity to finish war against Germany and Japan and personally to work for establishment of post-war order. His re-election will be bad news for Berlin and Tokyo".

Esmor in same issue says re-election "shows America's strong determination to win war and its approval Roosevelt's foreign policy".

STEINHARDT

RB

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
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DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

GEK-534

PLAIN

Lima

Dated November 9, 1944

Rec'd 3:44 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

1367, Ninth

Lima press has given preferential attention this week to our Presidential election and there is general satisfaction over the results. COMERCIO this morning in one of its rare editorials declared that President Roosevelt's re-election had exceptional significance, that it facilitated the prosecution of the war and that it reaffirmed that already proven benefits of the good-neighbor policy. Senate and Chamber of Deputies yesterday passed motions expressed their gratification over President Roosevelt's re-election as representing renewal of faith in the good-neighbor policy and in the ideals for which the present war is being waged.

WHITE

RB

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

DLA-595

PLAIN

Mexico City

Dated November 9, 1944

Rec'd 5:40 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

1405, Ninth

All six morning newspapers of Mexico City carry editorials and front page headlines clearly and enthusiastically expressing satisfaction at President Roosevelt's reelection. EXCELSIOR's editorial characterizes the reelection as an exemplary victory of great significance and its banner headline reads "The Triumph of Roosevelt A Victory For Internationalism". NOVEDADES opens its editorial with the remark that interest here was almost as great as if the election had been a Mexican Presidential election and its headline reads "The Triumph Of Roosevelt Constitutes A Guarantee Of American Friendship". UNIVERSAL's editorial says that the American Presidential elections constitute a living palpitating significance of democracy and its headline reads "America Satisfied;

The Reich

-2- #1405, Ninth, from Mexico City

The Reich Fearful; The Third Re-election Of Roosevelt Approved Throughout The Continent Even in Argentina". PRENSA says editorially that Roosevelt is the champion of a new era of international cooperation and friendship among the peoples of this continent and its headline says "Demonstration To The World Of the Vital Force Of Democracy". POPULAR's editorial says that Roosevelt's policy is of vital interest because it is a policy of friendly collaboration with all peoples great and small throughout the world and concludes "The civic victory which has been achieved is a real victory for all the peoples of the world". The papers double banner headline reads "Rejoicing Throughout Latin America At The Sweeping Victory Of Roosevelt". NACIONAL says editorially that there has never been a Presidential election which has attracted so much attention in the entire world and that the people of the United States have given the world a lesson in effective democratic liberty. NACIONAL's headline is "How
The Country

-3- #1405, Ninth, from Mexico City

The Country Received The News; Evident Satisfaction
In All Politico Social Circles". Texts of editorials
will follow by air mail despatch.

MESSERSMITH

MRM

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
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AND RECORDS

RS-605. -

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

Ciudad Trujillo

Dated November 9, 1944

Rec'd. 6:31 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

493, November 9, Noon

This morning's issue of Dominican Government
mouthpiece LA NACION published an editorial expressing
great satisfaction over election outcome.

BRIGGS

MJF

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM
PLAIN

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

NLJ-870

Paris via Navy

Dated November 9, 1944

Rec'd 3:22 p. m.; 10th

Secretary of State,
Washington.

394, Ninth

Reelection of President Roosevelt constituted overwhelmingly biggest story in Paris papers. In editorial comment cork came out of bottle with bang in that all papers which had maintained a pro forma reticence today permitted themselves frank jubilation. Front page stories containing figures on returns, feature material, et cetera, were accompanied by New York dateline story that Associated Press from London had indicated "British political circles believe that Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin will meet some time before Christmas and it is probable that Roosevelt and Churchill will hold preliminary meeting in Paris with De Gaulle.

Sample headlines today: "Brilliant victory of President Roosevelt" (FRANCE LIBRE) "Will Roosevelt, just elected, set off to meet Stalin and Churchill?" (FRONT NATIONAL) "Triumphant reelection of Roosevelt" (RESISTANCE) "American democracy reelects Roosevelt" (PARISIEN LIBERE)

"Roosevelt

-2- #394, Ninth, from Paris via Navy

Roosevelt succeeds Roosevelt" (FRANC - TIREUR).

Sample editorial comment: Vladimir Dormesson in

FIGARO: "While the American people had not yet given their decision we observed the necessary restraint in dealing with the American presidential election. The internal affairs of the United States are their own business. But today when the vote is announced we are permitted to break loose with our own joy in the magnificent success of Mr. Roosevelt. This victory is not only a victory for good sense. It is not only the consecration of a well conducted effort carried on these many years by the great American statesman to warn the entire American nation of the danger in the situation and once war had broken out, owing to the Japanese attack, to give the United States 'the means of forging victory.' This victory is in essence the will of the American people to organize a strong and creative peace. With all our hearts we share American joy. With deference, with warmth, we salute the President whose resilient genius is composed of two qualities which

complement

-3- #394, Ninth, from Paris via Navy

complement each other, idealism and practical sense." The Rightist commentator Lymé-Guerrin in FRANCE LIBRE: "No Frenchman can be indifferent to the reelection of President (hiatus). France cannot forget that it was President Roosevelt who undertook to prepare his own people materially and morally for the great conflict in which we find ourselves today. When others were preaching a blind isolationism Mr. Roosevelt understood that in this twentieth century seas and distances no longer constitute security. He also felt the profound idealism of the peace loving nations, and without wishing for this conflict, without doing a single thing to precipitate it, he pursued a straight course and on this course the United States was eventually able to enter the fight for its own liberty and for the liberty of all free peoples (hiatus). It is no exaggeration to say that for the most part the American democratic solution of the world's problems is nearer to our own idea of solution than those of the American Republicans." By Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the Communist

-4- #394, Ninth , from Paris via Navy

Communist Party in HUMANITE: "All France greets Mr. Roosevelt's election as a great victory. Mr. Roosevelt's election gives an assurance that the struggle against Hitlerian Fascism will be carried on to its proper conclusion, the crushing of Hitlerian Germany. This election is moreover a victory for democracy, a stinging defeat for all advocates of personal power. Finally Mr. Roosevelt's election is a pledge of a durable union of the Allied Nations, the United States, England and the Soviet Union. This union indispensable to the defeat of Hitlerism will be equally indispensable for setting up a just and durable peace. The French Communist Party, sure that it is the interpreter of the entire French nation, salutes the election of Mr. Roosevelt as an important step on the road leading to victory of liberty loving nations over Fascist Hitlerism. In this victory we see the certainty of a free and democratic France taking its place in a circle of great nations." Elsewhere HUMANITE declared victory caused universal satisfaction in Russia. From Leftist FRONT NATIONAL: "With joy the French people

-5- #394, Ninth, from Paris via Navy

people learn of President Roosevelt's election. Why not say it today? After all it was not without a certain anxiety that France awaited the result of the American elections. With a sure instinct all the best wishes of our people went to Mr. Roosevelt. Rightly or wrongly his defeat would have seemed to them a disavowal of the solidarity among the democracies (hiatus) constitutionally America had its hands tied by a law which forbade in the case of war the sending of materiel to belligerent nations. But thanks to the sustained efforts of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, who seconded him with tireless zeal in his political action, American opinion was swerved (hiatus). Hitler who came to power almost at the same time as Roosevelt's first election considered the President as his most redoubtable foe. And Hitler made no mistakes in his omitties (hiatus). We rejoice in France because America will be represented in international conferences by a sincere, democratic upholder of the solidarity of nations. We also rejoice that the American policy is in the hands of a man who
dared

-6- #394, Ninth, from Paris via Navy

dared enter into open war with the all powerful trusts of his country. This also constitutes a guarantee for future peace." From LIBERFAQ: "The election of President Roosevelt is a victory for the democratic cause (hiatus) the victory of Roosevelt is a Democratic wind which we hope will reach us from across the Atlantic. Thus today France has the right to rejoice". From RESISTANCE: "In a fever France awaited the result of the American election. The stake was either war to the limit against Berlin and Tokyo or a premature armistice as in 1918 (hiatus) the resulting victory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt has ended in an explosion of joy in France and in every Allied country after these weeks of anguish. Berlin and Tokyo alone are in mourning; The American people have just crushed their last hopes (hiatus) hitherto discretion kept us from saying what we felt but now we are happy to let go in our joy (hiatus) vivent the United States and vive Franklin Roosevelt." From LAURORE signed by the editor Paul Bastid: "For us French, the planned and definite return of the United States to a policy of international organization is a relief and a great hope.

It will

-7- #394, Ninth, from Paris via Navy

It will be Roosevelt's eternal merit to have laid the groundwork among his fellow countrymen for international collaboration". PARISIEN LIBERE runs long analytical story by NEW YORK TIMES correspondent Callender; Callender hails victory of Roosevelt as "end of isolationism in the United States."

Alone among Paris dailies COMBAT editorially comments on difficulties between French and American policy. Nevertheless COMBAT too applauds victory. "The personal policy of Mr. Roosevelt has not always been inspired in regard to French affairs but what of it? The Atlantic is wide and seen from afar French policy is not always clear. It would take a great deal of love not to make mistakes and it is impossible to imagine love in the contacts between nations. The essential point is to entertain certain moral values in common along with a certain number of obvious common interests. In this sense our community of interests with the American people is perfect (hiatus). Despite the divergencies and the flashes of ill humor

-8- #394, Ninth, from Paris via Navy

humor on both sides and in spite of our present agonies and doubts, France unreservedly salutes the fourth victory of President Roosevelt (hiatus) not for its personal interests but because of President Roosevelt's constant solicitude for the future of the world and mankind. France like America voted for Roosevelt.

The LONDON DAILY MAIL, Paris edition, says testily since the American elections were a strain on everyone it is a great relief to have them over with. England was warned there would be some unpleasant utterances and it was not to take these seriously nor even to comment on them. British press hereupon abstained from comment but what a pity that Anglo-American ties were not considered strong enough to support such comment.

C. PERRY

WSB

DEPARTMENT
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AND RECORDS

DU-761

PLAIN

London

Dated November 9, 1944

Rec'd 7:27 a.m. 10th

Secretary of State

Washington

9779, Ninth

British press and news broadcasts have featured American election since Tuesday night. Despatches from British correspondents in United States give detailed accounts both of President's reelection and of results of elections to Senate and House of Representatives. All London newspapers today devote their leading editorials to the election. While pointing to reticence which overwhelming majority of newspapers declare they felt it right to preserve during campaign in United States, they voice unanimous gratification, now that election is over, that President Roosevelt, one of recognized and proved leaders of United Nations, will continue at head American Government and have this renewed proof of popular backing in carrying out postwar policies of international

-2- #9779 Ninth, from London

international cooperation which he has already initiated. In this connection, they emphasize fact that President will be strengthened by increase in his party's majority in House, and continued control of Senate, in field of postwar action. Reference to restraint which outside world felt it necessary to observe during election campaign are accompanied by expressions of relief that it is now over and that freer and franker efforts may now be made to tackle war and postwar problems.

Several editorials, and articles by local diplomatic correspondents and British correspondents in United States, speak of expectation that plans will now go ahead for next meeting of President, Mr. Churchill and Marshal Stalin. Some voice hope either that this meeting will be held in Britain, or that President will come here en route.

TIMES editorial begins by declaring that Democratic victory has been considerably greater than foreseen, and that "comfortable Democratic majorities both in the Senate and House of Representatives are a striking testimony to Mr. Roosevelt's hold on the confidence

-3- #9779, Ninth from London

confidence of the American people, and provide a satisfying answer to those who feared that the machine of government in the United States might be thrown out of gear during four critical years by the perpetual menace of friction between Executive and Legislature." It goes on to assert: "The whole world, conscious of the magnitude of the stake, has watched the contest with tense interest. No outsider would have been justified in attempting to measure the repercussions of the choice which American citizens were called on to make. But nothing today need restrain the warmth of the greetings and congratulations which all free peoples will desire to extend to a tried and trusted friend and a great leader and campaigner in the cause of the United Nations." TIMES believes that American voters were thinking more about the war and less about postwar developments than seemed likely a few months ago, but that two issues of future American policy played a conspicuous part in campaign. It states: "Mr. Roosevelt forced the issue of internationalism versus isolationism, and uncompromisingly advocated future American participation in a world security organization through an American

-4- #9779, Ninth from London

an American delegate possessing full powers to commit the United States to action. His opponent, who throughout the campaign stood for international outlook in the Republican camp, was scarcely less forthright. Mr. Dewey kept domestic economic policy in the forefront of his platform, proclaimed his determination to maintain full employment, and obliged Mr. Roosevelt to follow him in an advocacy of the virtues of private enterprise which, taken in conjunction with trends within the Democratic Party itself and with the dropping of Mr. Wallace, might be interpreted as a further retreat from the New Deal." Editorial includes a warning that, while attitude of both candidates reflected eagerness of electorate for full American aid in world organization of peace, it would be dangerous to discount altogether the disappointments and disillusion which are bound to follow victory. It asserted: "What American electors have demonstrated beyond the remotest doubt is their broad confidence in the President's conduct of the war and their firm determination to see it through to its victorious conclusion under his leadership before they turn aside to other business." Declaring
that President's

-5- #9779, Ninth from London

that President's prestige has grown progressively during his tenure of office, TIMES stated: "If American electors have been partly influenced in their choice by the desire not to disturb the cordial and fruitful personal relations established between Mr. Roosevelt and the other leaders of the United Nations, this is the token of a will to cooperate which is of happy augury for the future; and if the rumor is correct that the President, fortified by this vote of undiminished confidence from his own people, may now find the opportunity to undertake his first wartime visit to Europe, he will certainly be assured of a not less warmhearted and enthusiastic welcome from the peoples of the other United Nations."

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN asserts: "It is a great victory and the American people and the United Nations are to be congratulated on it." It holds that election in 1940 - when " the Republican candidate was far ahead of his party and everyone feared that when the test came that party would not dare to take the risks in helping Britain that Roosevelt would" - was even more vital to Britain, and that President's reelection then may have been ^{the} turning point of the war, and goes on to state: "But in 1944
the urgencies

-6- #9779, Ninth from London

the urgencies were different. One had always to remember that Mr. Roosevelt had been in office since 1933 - longer than Hitler and over a period during which we had had four Prime Ministers. It would not have been unnatural had the American people wanted a change. Yet though on the immediate work ahead, the carrying through of the last stages of the war, the American parties are at one, the American people has put tradition and the normal desire for change on one side for one great, compelling reason: the majority trusted Roosevelt as a war leader and as a peace leader more than it did Dewey and his party. If the outside world takes this as a sign of encouragement it is because it realizes that in backing Roosevelt the American people is endorsing his policy of international cooperation and his liberal ideas of post-war reconstruction. British opinion in these last months has been much like American. Looking back on the years since 1918 it felt nervous and uneasy at the prospect of American affairs being at the mercy of a divided party whose conversion to internationalism was recent and in which the advocates of an uncooperative and aggressive nationalism were powerful. It is important

that we should

-7- #8779, Ninth from London

that we should realize that the Americans, in some respects the most politically conservative of all the democracies, have been ready to consent to something like a constitutional revolution to make this view prevail. First the third term, now a fourth term, mark a breach with a deep tradition that only compelling reason could have produced. But in breaking one tradition the United States has broken another; it has broken and buried the tradition of isolationism. That tradition may yet arise, but if it does it will be largely because of the policies of America's Allies. It rests largely with them whether American collaboration in world affairs can be deepened and developed. But the election makes a beginning possible. With the end of the long campaign many inhibitions go, and we shall have a clearer atmosphere in which we all can speak and act more freely. A healthier period of collaboration between the United Nations opens." GUARDIAN speaks of President's improved position with respect to House of Representatives and disappearance of certain fanatical isolationists from the Senate. It also mentions role played by Political Action Committee of CIO in organizing President's support a development which it says may have great significance for the future.

DAILY TELEGRAPH

-8- #9779, Ninth from London

DAILY TELEGRAPH says that although "a very proper reticence" has been observed by the Allies during the election, its result will be received among them with unconcealed satisfaction. It says this feeling is not prompted by doubts of Mr. Dewey's sincerity in his resolution to fight the war to a finish and to share in establishment of a durable peace, but that "it is right and natural that the victory of the old, tried and perceptive friend should be acclaimed, more particularly because a contrary result would undoubtedly have been welcome to those who are not friends at all". Like other papers, TELEGRAPH stresses value to President of new Democratic position in House and Senate, and adds that it may be permissible to share satisfaction of the Democrats at some individual victories including "The eclipse of Mr. Hamilton Fish and Senators Nye and Danaher." Editorial says there must be general delight that election is over, since it cannot be best atmosphere for concentration on job of winning the war. It adds: "Now that the United States have decided, and other people know, who will be the American leader for the next four years, the United Nations can go straight

--C- #9779, Ninth from London

can go straight ahead with their measures for victory and afterwards without other preoccupations, and there is undoubted advantage in the fact that the American leader is the same man who has so helpfully concerted those measures up to the present stage." It believes that election has evinced enough common ground and divergence from traditional American party loyalties to encourage hope that making^{and} maintaining of peace will not be the preserve of one party only in the United States.

Diplomatic correspondent of DAILY TELEGRAPH joins several of his colleagues in writing of probability that meeting of President, Prime Minister and Stalin will rapidly follow, and hope that it may be held in London.

Washington correspondent of TELEGRAPH is among few to emphasize possible domestic effect in United States of the election. He states in part: "The leaders of the CIO have played a big part in the President's victory, together with Mr. Wallace, who, though rejected as Vice-President by the Democratic Party Convention this summer, remains politically very much alive. They will seek to restore the tone and crusading spirit of the early New Deal. The old line Democratic leaders will fight back and the Democratic

-10- #9779, Ninth from London

and the Democratic harmony shown during the electoral campaign is likely to be subjected to considerable strain. * * * Direct business influence within the government is likely to decline. Many business men feel that their task is done and only remain with the various war agencies during the election to avoid any accusation that they were retiring for political reasons. This will not mean, however, that private enterprise, as the Republicans extravagantly claimed, would sicken and die if Mr. Roosevelt was elected for a fourth term. The trend within the Administration is against excessive government economic control, both within the United States and internationally. The war has led to new appreciation of private business, for it has delivered the goods. It will be relied upon in the postwar period to find jobs and yield taxes. The emphasis laid upon private competition as opposed to international regulation at the Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago is symptomatic of the Administration's approach to the economic problems of the future."

Other papers carry briefer editorials, and reiterate rather than add to points made by TIMES, GUARDIAN and TELEGRAPH. DAILY HERALD declares: "The news that Franklin Roosevelt will be President of the United States another

9

-11- #9779, Ninth from London

States ^{for} another four years will bring fresh hope and encouragement to the peoples of all the free nations. The issue is not personal, although Mr. Roosevelt has given many proofs to the world and particularly to Britain during the past twelve years of his courage and liberal outlook. More momentous matters were at stake." HERALD says that despite trend toward internationalism in America, deep seated contrary influences still remain which a Republican victory would have strengthened. DAILY WORKER believes that victory over isolationists is so complete that no future president or party will be able to turn back from road of cooperation. Asserting that Americans have decided to retain in office "the man who stands for outright defeat of the aggressors and for collaboration with Britain and USSR to keep the peace and make it prosperous," editorial says President's reelection is thus a triumph of historical magnitude for the forces of progress. DAILY MAIL states - as do several other papers - that Mr. Dewey was a good loser, but it adds that it does not doubt wisdom of decision made by American people. Editorial continues: "The election reflects the tremendous new American interests in international issues. Against all precedent, against the natural swing

-12- #9779, Ninth from London

natural swing of the political pendulum, the people have reflected the man who has broken down American isolationism. They know instinctively that he is the right man to go on with the work that has been so well begun."

DAILY MAIL EXPRESS also emphasizes that decision of Americans to give President Roosevelt a fourth term is a revolutionary "act of faith" which makes evident the magnitude of his victory. Analyzing reasons for it, **EXPRESS** says they include feeling that job of securing victory has been well done, and President's personality and prestige as a symbol of America's will to victory, but especially popular determination to take part in establishment and maintenance of world peace. Editorial says: "It is true that foreign policy was not made an issue in the campaign. But the votes went in the end to the man whose past actions and whose proven abilities gave the better promise that America's declared foreign policy would be carried out. Underlining this determination comes the defeat of such notorious isolationists as Representative Hamilton Fish and Senator Gerald Nye. So here is the proof that President Roosevelt's vision and direction have not been lingering on unwanted, but are the reflection

-13- #9779, Ninth from London

the reflection and expression of the nation's will. The world - and particularly Germany - now knows that when Roosevelt speaks, America speaks. The British people rejoice in his collaboration and comradeship, past, present, and future." NEWS CHRONICLE editorial, stressing British interest in the election and realization of its world implications, declares: "After twelve of the most critical and onerous years in American history, the President shoulders the load of yet another term. The affectionate good will of every Englishman goes out to him."

GALLMAN

WSB

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DCG-951

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

Algiers

Dated November 9, 1944

Rec'd 6:45 p.m. 10th

Secretary of State,
Washington.

304, November 9, noon.

Three of four local dailies have published
editorials on President's reelection primarily
from French viewpoint which interpret it as
ratification his war measures and international
commitments, overwhelming vote of confidence for
future conduct of affairs manifestations American
people, conviction that they must abandon
altogether isolationism and cooperate with other
nations.

Tone of articles understanding and sympathetic
toward President and nation.

By pouch to Caserta and Paris.

LAWTON.

MJF

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NLJ-603

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

Lisbon

Dated November 9, 1944

Rec'd 6:20 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

3899, November 9, 5 p.m.

Numerous messages to Embassy indicate general satisfaction in Portuguese circles as well as in Diplomatic Corps over election results. President's reelection is generally interpreted as reassurance of continued and even more affirmative United States participation in international security system and decisive endorsement by people of foreign policies. The Embassy is informed that the Prime Minister made arrangements to be constantly informed of the returns and that he has expressed his gratification to friends.

The press comment is thus fully favorable to the United States. O'SECULO said "The result of the election appears to increase to an exceptional extent the prestige of the role which that nation will play in the construction of the peace. This role is one of equilibrium, good sense and

comprehension

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By J. Scheuble Date MAR 8 1972

-2- #3899, November 9, 5 p.m. from Lisbon

comprehension".DIARIO DE NOTICIAS said "The American people have decided on a policy of collaboration with the other nations." DIARIO DE LISBOA emphasized the importance of the Democratic majorities in Congress.

Dewey's prompt congratulations made an especially favorable impression as an indication of America's unity.

NORWEB

RB

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ALH-853

This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. XXXXXXXXXX

Baghdad

Dated November 9, 1944

Rec'd 2:05 p.m., 10th

Secretary of State,

Washington,

244, November 9, 6 p.m.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs called on me today. He said that he wished to express the gratification of the Iraqi Government upon the reelection of President Roosevelt. The Iraqi Government had felt that it would be disastrous to the world for any change to take place in the Presidency of the United States at this time. The Arabs continue to look to President Roosevelt for leadership in bringing about a peaceful post-war world based on principles of justice. He added that statements made during the Presidential Campaign had unfortunately been extremely discouraging to the Arab people. He then repeated his statements made to me previously as reported in the first 2 sentences of paragraph 3 of my 237, October 31. He said that the Arabs were now fully awake to the fact that if they did not exert themselves to the full

the Zionists

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date MAR 8 1972

-2- #244, November 9, 6 p.m. from Baghdad

the Zionists would be successful in closing the door to Arab unity. He added that it was his personal hope and that of his Government that the Arab struggle against Zionism would not adversely affect the friendly relations between the United States and the Arab countries.

Two. The Minister referred to the publicity given during the last few days in the Iraqpress to a letter written by Senator Baillet and a memorandum submitted to the Department by the American Council for the Jews both of which opposed Zionist ambitions. He said that he had caused these documents to be published and that during the course of the campaign against Zionism, which would be conducted in Iraq, every effort would be made to give publicity to anti-Zionist statements made in America in order to combat the idea that America was irrevocably committed to Zionism.

HENDERSON

MEV

LC - 758

This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. ~~SECRET~~

Rome (Vatican City)

Dated November 9, 1944

Rec'd 7:20 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

AMVAT 369, November 9, 6 p.m.

FOR THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY.

At an audience with His Holiness on November 8
the Pope expressed deep gratification over
announcement of President Roosevelt's reelection
and offered a prayer for his continued health and
welfare. The attitude here has been obviously
hopeful for President's reelection for among other
reasons it was feared that a change of government
in midst of war--in light of certain defeat of Germany
--would be undesirable. Continuity of procedure was
desirable and is now assured. After a brief review
of several questions usually explored by His Holiness
and myself I introduced General McNary and Major
Elliman. General McNary had previously expressed
to me the

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date MAR 8 1972

-2- AMVAT 3369, November 9, 6 p.m., from Rome (Vatican
City)

to me the certainty, having just recently returned from the Western Front, of Germany's defeat before the end of the year. He made a similar assertion in response to a question by His Holiness and gave many reasons for his assurance. During remainder of audience no question rose which calls for comment at this time. General McNary's comments were most heartening we have had in recent days, the trend of comment in high places on war in Europe having been towards its promulgation into spring and summer.

I take pleasure in conveying personal congratulations to President of Spanish, Brazilian and Bolivian ambassadors to Holy See.

TAYLOR

WSB

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MRW-64

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Caracas

Dated November 10, 1944

Rec'd 11:56 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

1071 November 10, 11 p.m.

Reelection of President Roosevelt has been heralded in joyous words by the local press from farthest left to farthest right as a victory not only for the United States but for the world in general and Latin America in particular.

Election return reports and foreign commentary have occupied front page space during the succeeding days and local editorialists have vied with each other in happy interpretation of the event as a guarantee of victory in the war and in the peace and the continuance of the good neighbor policy against the threat of reactionary domination which many had been lead to fear from a possible Republican victory.

CORRIGAN

JMS

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LPG-54

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

Paris

Dated November 10, 1944

Rec'd 11:20 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

428, November 10, 6 p.m.

Even on eve of Churchill Eden visit to Paris
all Paris journalists vastly interested in possibilities
of President Roosevelt's visit. By most this is accepted
as certainty and a man of all political slants predict
his reception would create all time high for popular
demonstrations in France. With many this is disinterested
prediction but those primarily interested in American
relations declare President's visit would produce
dynamic effect in strengthening French American ties.
In L'AUREOLE today Tabouis also takes President's
visit for granted. She heavily emphasized President's
friendship for France and quotes him as saying in an
interview a few weeks before invasion "We shall soon
liberate France with the aid of the French people".
Tabouis articles infinitely superior to her pre-war
output constitute excellent American propaganda. In

today's

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date

MAR 8 1972

-2-#128, November 10, 6 p.m., from Paris

today's article she discusses "political maturity of American electorate"; "the end of isolationism"; "defeat of Nye, Hamilton Fish et cetera"; "the role of Pullright"; declares Americans will refuse nothing to a republican France where liberty of press and public speech is reestablished and declares that deferred recognition was necessary since wishes of French people had to be ascertained. With most French journalists Tabouis is in bad odor. Two reasons: (1) Gaullists personalities are vindictive about her stand in POUR LA VICTOIRE and (2), generality of journalists declare "her trivial gossip kind of reporting will no longer be tolerated in France". While Tabouis present series will do her no good with first named group they will be immensely effective in persuading second group that she has now sobered down. One journalist expressed opinion Tabouis would do herself a service by giving extensive samples of her new style before forcing herself back into Paris journalism. All French journalists await with great interest first issue of PARIS HOMOE scheduled for next week under editorship of Philippe Barres with Eve Curie as foreign editor.

Editorial in

-3-#428, November 10, 6 p.m., from Paris

Editorial in PARISIEN LIBERE declares urgent need for stronger Anglo-French friendship saying "It is not unjust to say that the average Frenchman does not know the soul of the English but at the same time the average Englishman knows next to nothing concerning France". This statement will not be acceptable to British propagandists to France who have maintained they had monopoly on understanding the French.

Editorial also advocates closer ties with Russia and with the United States "from the day of its birth the faithful friend of France".

CAFFERY

WSB

Misc
DEPARTMENT
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DCG-979

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Lisbon

Dated November 10, 1944

Rec'd 8:26 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

3916, November 10, 6 a. m.

I am forwarding by air mail a personal letter from the Prime Minister to the President congratulating the President on his reelection. I am informing the Prime Minister that I have cabled a translation.

It would be helpful to our mission here if the President found it convenient to acknowledge by telegram Salazar's message which reads in translation "I beg leave of Your Excellency to send you directly and in this personal form my most sincere congratulations for the high proof, once again given by the great people of the United States of its esteem and confidence in Your Excellency's person and in your eminent qualities. I sincerely hope that the new presidential period will be in every way auspicious for Your Excellency and for your country which Your Excellency so devotedly serves.

I present

-2-#3916, November 10, 6 a.m. from Lisbon.

I present to Your Excellency my most respectful
homage."

NORWEB

WSB

DCG-979

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

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I present

-2-#3916, November 10, 6 a.m. from Lisbon.

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homage."

NORWEB

WSB

DEPARTMENT
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BAS-19

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

Quito

Dated November 10, 1944

Rec'd 9:42 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

1082, November 10, 2 p.m.

The reelection of President Roosevelt has occasioned very favorable comment in the Quito press. An editorial in this morning's EL COMERCIO entitled, "Roosevelt and Democracy," stresses the exemplary manner in which voters and candidates performed their civic duties and concludes that the conduct of the elections in the United States has given a very valuable lesson in the meaning of democracy in America. A second editorial in the same newspaper entitled, "Our Countries and Roosevelt," applauds the President's victory in the following terms; "For Latin America the Roosevelt reelection has an especially happy meaning. It was Roosevelt who, from the moment March 4, 1933, created a new spirit of living together: the good neighbor policy."

A similar reaction is revealed by an editorial in this morning's EL DIA which states that "For Latin Americans the presence

-2- #1082, November 10, 2 p.m. from Quito

the presence of Mr. Roosevelt in the White House at this decisive moment for the entire world is a guarantee of justice because that happy formula of the good neighbor policy will remain intact and strengthened." The same writer sees in Roosevelt's victory the elimination of isolationism and comments that "although it is certain that at this hour there is in the United States no appreciable remnant of the old and very extensive isolationism with respect to international affairs, a change of government in the White House and of personnel in the United States Congress would at least have weakened the hopes which humanity harbors regarding the decisive intervention of the United States in the future organization of world security."

SCOTTEN

LIJF

DEPARTMENT
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AND RECORDS

DSH-15

PLAIN

Ankara

Dated November 10, 1944

Rec'd 9:47 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

2152, Tenth

American elections: Denice in GECEPOSTASI 8th:
Terms Roosevelt's reelection "new guarantee for rapid
liquidation of war with full democratic victory."
Charikliorlu in TANIN 9th says President is "assuming
most difficult task so far undertaken by him, namely
winning postwar peace."

Discussion Stalin's speech continues. Formerly
pro-Axis CUMHURİYET 9th says speech is "first sign
that Russia will in one way or another participate in
general offensive against Japan." SON POSA 8th says it
"must have produced in Japan bombshell effect." Yaucti
in TANIN 9th referring recent IZVESTIA article states
that full agreement on Balkans reached at Churchill
Stalin conference and that "we have no information of
nature of agreement reached but what we dread is not
understanding

-2-, #2152, Tenth, from Ankara.

understanding between Soviet Union and England on
Balkans but disagreement on any subject."

Sadak in AKSAMAM 8th and Hazif in SON TELEGRAF
8th oppose frontier changes being made solely for
security reasons.

Discussing postwar problems YENI SABAH 8th approves
creation Dutch Belgium French British Union as "sound
support for Europe's new equilibrium".

STEINHARDT

IRM

Pres.
DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

RA-139

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

PLAIN

Athens via War

Dated November 11, 1944

Rec'd 8:45 a.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

GREEK, 26, eleventh

The Foreign Office has requested that in the absence of direct telegraphic communications between Greeks and the United States the following message from the Greek Prime Minister be transmitted to the President through this Embassy:

"Please accept the enthusiastic congratulations of the Hellenic Government and myself for your fourth reelection as President of the United States and our heartfelt wishes for the success of the historical mission that lies ahead of you in this new presidential term. The Greek people, free at last after these long and cruel years of struggle and oppression, rejoice in seeing the continuation of your inspired leadership secure for the arduous times to come, and pray for the achievement of your splendid endeavors. Greece has risen again from the ashes and the ruins

accumulated

-2- 26, eleventh from Athens via War

accumulated upon her by our common enemies and looks towards the American beacon of justice and progress, for the healing of her wounds and the reconstruction of her devastated land. May God bless your labors and grant to your mighty nation victory in battle and glory in peace. George Papandreou, Prime Minister of Greece."

MACVEAGH

WSB

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

ASB - 433

PLAIN

Paris via Navy

Dated November 11, 1944

Rec'd 9:45 a.m., 12th

Secretary of State,
Washington.

454, Eleventh.

Bidault handed me this morning a copy of the following motion voted by the Consultative Assembly yesterday:

"L'Assemblée envoie ses félicitations au Président Roosevelt pour sa brillante réélection. Elle voit, dans la décision du peuple Américain, une preuve de son attachement aux idées de liberté et de coopération internationale dont le Président Roosevelt est le symbole.

(Para)^E Elle saisit cette occasion pour remercier le peuple Américain et le Gouvernement du Président Roosevelt de leur participation à la guerre contre les ennemis de la liberté."

CAPPERY

MRM

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

FMH-342

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

Paris

Dated November 11, 1944

Rec'd 7:55 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

463, November 11, 6 p.m.

While it is of course impossible to predict with any degree of accuracy how the social and political situation in France will evolve during the coming months it appears to be increasingly clear that the government's position will be determined in a large measure by its ability to solve the grave economic problems with which France is faced.

On basis of reports from a variety of sources it seems evident that the mass of the French people have two immediate and pressing desires which the government must satisfy in the coming months. The first is a return to republican order and discipline. with the decision to disarm the patriotic militia (even though this decision has not as yet been implemented) the government has already gone a considerable way to meet the public insistence that the central authority maintain law and order. Moreover

with the

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-77
By J. Scheuble Date _____

MAR 8 1972

-2- #463, November 11, 6 p.m. from Paris

with the improvement in communications and the gradual incorporation of the FFI into the army the authority of the French Government is being increasingly felt in the provinces and in the absence of some unforeseen development there is every reason to suppose that the government will be able to make steady progress in this direction.

The second, and no less imperative, desire of the French people is for a revival of economic life which in turn will affect directly or indirectly the individual life of almost every Frenchman. The French economic structure is seriously threatened as a result of the circumstances of the past several years. In addition to the reduction of industrial output resulting from Allied bombing, French sabotage and lack of repairment equipment, French industrial production (which was encouraged by the Germans during occupation for their own benefit) is now in a most critical condition primarily as a result of the desperate shortage of transport and secondarily because of the lack of raw materials. In some cases where raw materials are available in France they cannot be transported to the place where they are needed. For example, it is impossible to transport pit props available south of the Loire to the mines in the north. This in turn has contributed to a reduction in coal production to a fraction of normal. In addition to the discouraging

-3- #463, November 11, 6 p.m. from Paris

effect on the war weary civilian population who are faced with a heatless winter French industry which is also dependent on thermal power will be seriously curtailed. This is but one example which could be cited. The final result of this general economic paralysis is that French workers who apparently ask nothing better than to work will be faced with a serious unemployment problem. This at a time when they could be occupied and thus not subject to subversive propaganda which flourishes in times of hardship and dissatisfaction.

The government must meet this situation and must give concrete evidence to French population that some progress is being made, slow though it may be. Should it be unable to do so the evolution of the whole social and political pattern may be seriously affected. Indeed should there be no real improvement with consequent wide scale unemployment the possibility cannot be excluded of a political and social crisis of the first magnitude. That such a situation would not be exploited by certain unscrupulous elements in France seems almost too much to hope for.

There is ample evidence that the government is keenly aware of the gravity of the economic situation and its

-4- #463, November 11, 6 p.m. from Paris

and its possibly dangerous political and social repercussions. It also seems clear government will do its best to solve the economic crisis with which it is faced. Should it be unable to do so, however, either through lack of ability or lack of material means it will in all probability endeavor to shift the blame for its failure on to other shoulders. Specifically the danger exists that the Allies in general and ourselves in particular may be blamed for purposely endeavoring to impede French economic recovery for alleged reason that we do not wish to see a strong France. While as yet there is no concrete evidence to support such an hypothesis a number of friendly Frenchmen who feel that the future of France depends to a great extent on working with us have pointed out this danger.

With this possibility in mind as well as the absolute necessity from a military point of view of having stability in France during the coming months it would appear in our own interest to make every possible effort consistent of course with the primary military exigencies to assist French now in solving their economic problems particularly transportation and raw materials. In addition to our vital military interest in having stability in France we would also

be in

-5- #463, November 11, 6 p.m. from Paris

be in position better to counteract any possible propaganda campaign designed to prove that either deliberately or thru lack of interest we are unwilling to help France recover. Finally by such material assistance we would unquestionably build up a feeling of goodwill and prestige which should be of great value in the future.

CAMPBRY

JMS

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

EOC-507

This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. ~~SECRET~~

Mexico City

Dated November 12, 1944

Rec'd 4:25 a.m. 13th

Secretary of State,
Washington.

1414, November 12, 4 p.m.

With reference to telephone conversation with
McGurk yesterday afternoon and Armour this morning
I believe that although the telegram referred to by
Armour has not yet arrived I should make the following
preliminary comment.

I believe it is not too much to say that American
unity is at stake at this moment and that the possibility
of preserving it for the near and long range is threat-
ened by the procedure which we are allowing by making
this direct approach now to the other American Repub-
lics without endeavoring to have Padilla possibly modify
his approach.

Although I do not have the Department's telegram
available as yet I can not see that Padilla's approach
in paragraphs three, five and six of his memorandum runs
counter to our own policy as expressed by Armour in
conversation

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Scheuble Date MAR 8 1972

-2-, #1414, November 12, 4 p.m., from Mexico City.

conversation this morning -- unless our policy is that of permanently excluding the Argentine from the community of American nations which I am sure is not the case.

I wish to reiterate that there is much reason to believe that practically all of the Latin American countries will find the Padilla memorandum acceptable and offering an adequate solution and that those who will agree with us will not do so fully in fact and that this would come out in any meeting which may be held.

There are increasing indications of a tendency to form a Latin American bloc and even regional blocs among the Latin American states and in this respect I would respectfully call attention to my letters during the last few months on this subject.

The present Government of Brazil in fact views with some complacency the continuance of the present military regime in the Argentine for it believes that the maintenance of that regime for the present strengthens the position and lengthens the life of the practical dictatorship in Brazil.

There is already an undercover revolt against us in a good many of the American Republics. Mexico, Brazil and the Argentine are the three principal countries which count

-3-#1414, November 12, 4 p.m. from Mexico City.

which count in Latin America. We know what the Argentine situation is. We know the uncertain position of the Brazilian Government which practically obliges it to follow two courses. Mexico is the only Latin American country with a really stable government and in it democratic ideas if not form are deeply rooted. Under these circumstances with the Argentine out and Brazil in an uncertain position, Mexico is the only country usefully able to take initiative and it is a fortunate thing that she is prepared to take that initiative. Irrespective of certain ideas which may be held in certain quarters, Mexican prestige as well as that of Padilla is high in Latin America.

I realize that Padilla should have consulted us before sending his memorandum to the American Republics but there is no doubt of his good intentions and that it will be well received in the other American Republics and better than the approach which I understand we are about to make. Our making this general approach to the other American Republics while the Padilla memorandum is pending and without consulting further with Padilla involves a very serious risk, not only a failure on the part of our initiative but also of undermining the
influence

-4-#1414, November 12, 4 p.m. from Mexico City.

influence of Padilla in Mexico and possibly resulting in his leaving the Ministry here and what is more important, losing Mexico as the most effective collaborator we have recently had in this hemisphere in the American and in the world picture.

It is my considered opinion that if Padilla is forced out of the Mexican picture as Aranha was in Brazil we will lose not only our staunchest friend among the foreign ministers but that we will cause deep official and public resentment here which may very probably result in our losing Mexico's effective collaboration in American affairs and world policy and precipitate the formation of a Latin American bloc in which Mexico and Brazil would likely take leadership.

I would be failing in frankness in view of the importance of the situation if I did not say that I believe the procedure which we are following involves the grave risk of destroying any hope of success for a meeting and creates a situation that if a meeting is held it will turn out badly for us and for inter-American unity.

The sensibilities of Mexico and of the other Latin American Republics are at stake in this matter and our procedure as I understand it to be will strengthen a feeling which

-5-#1414, November 12, 4 p.m. from Mexico City.

feeling which already exists in a number of the other American Republics that we are more bent on punishing the Argentine than bringing her back under proper conditions into the inter-American community.

I should further express the opinion which I believe is well based that powerful sectors in Great Britain would view with as much complacence the formation of a Latin American bloc as they now view the attitude of the Argentine regime.

It is only my desire to be helpful which leads me to offer this comment in addition to that which I have made in my despatches and letters since returning to Mexico City on November 5.

If I do not receive any further instructions from the Department before one p.m., Mexico City time, Monday, November 13, I will deliver a memorandum to Padilla covering the text of the telegram which I understand is on the way.

In view of the fact that I understand from Armour that the President has been consulted regarding the Department's procedure in this matter and in view of my knowledge of the President's understanding of and interest in the major American problem, I would appreciate the Acting Secretary bringing this telegram to the attention of the President.

MESSERSMITH

EMB

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

EOC-494
This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
Agency. (RESTRICTED)

Dakar via Army

Dated November 12, 1944

Rec'd 9:10 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

PRIORITY

534, November 12, noon.

The acting Governor General has in the population's
and his own name requested me to transmit to the
President his warm felicitations on the latter's realle-
tion, which is a token of the unity of democratic
peoples for continuance of the war until all forces of
evil are completely annihilated and is also an assurance
of the reality at an early time of a durable peace.

WILKINSON

DU

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

DJC-186

PLAIN

London

Dated November 14, 1934

Rec'd 9:35 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

9974, Fourteenth

NEWS CHRONICLE devotes its single editorial today to a review of American election results. It says: "Outside America there is general relief among the United Nations that there is to be no swapping of horses at this critical stage of the war. On a record poll America has lined up behind Roosevelt more solidly than before. Admittedly the President has not made as complete a sweep as in 1936. But leading isolationist opponents have been swept away; his victory is more pronounced than he himself had dared to hope. This is the first occasion since the Civil War on which Americans have gone to the poll in wartime. That elections should in the circumstances have been held at all was a grand proof of the virility of democracy. But these elections carried with them serious disadvantages.

-2-#9974, Fourteenth, from London

disadvantages. For the past twelve months there has been on the American side a disinclination to take big decisions. We in Britain have refrained from putting forward pronounced views in order not to embarrass the administration. Now these inhibitions are removed."

Editorial declares that both United States and Britain must make up lost time in preparing for peace. It holds that election has been helpful in clarifying American determination to proceed with a planned organization for maintenance of peace. It says there is also the gigantic problem of getting the world going as an economic concern. Editorial asserts: "Britain is vitally interested in these discussions. The future of our export trades, of the British Mercantile Marine, and so on, largely depend upon the formulation of world plans which must be thrashed out in consultation with America." It says that there is finally problem of economic assistance for liberated countries, and maintains that "UNRRA is by no means ready for the far-reaching tasks by which it is already confronted." Declaring that war has not yet been won and that first concern must be to achieve victory as quickly as possible, NEWS CHRONICLE says a just balance must still be struck between winning the war and not less vital business of preparing to win the peace, a

PEACE

-3-19974, Fourteenth, from London

peace, and holds that in this field results of American
Election "will allow us to go full steam ahead."

GALLMAN

DU

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

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DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

FEM-001

This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. [REDACTED]

Bern

Dated November 20, 1944

Rec'd 8:18 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

7656, November 20, 3 p.m.

Alleged manifestations of fatigue among Russian troops in east Prussia reportedly encourage Himmler and coterie to believe Reich might soon have chance make separate peace with Russia. In this connection high Swiss Foreign Office official says his office just received report constituting resurrection of old story about one Nazi faction headed by Goebbels and Bormann seeking peace with Russia while another headed by Himmler seeks peace with Western Allies. Apparently Reich civilian and army propaganda services eagerly seized on recent protracted relative lull in military operations on Reich borders to construct hypothesis intended boost civilian and army morale; they propagated soothing fable about war weariness of Russian and Anglo-American troops being so enervating as to render them incapable of undertaking large scale

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By J. Schauble Date MAR 8 1972

-2-#7656, November 20, 3 p.m., from Bern

large scale offensives despite their overwhelming material superiority. Ostensibly in good faith high Reich military encouraged in belief in fable and our intelligence and reports to serious Swiss papers from Berlin correspondent indicate it gained wide currency among German civilians and military. It also affrighted anti-Nazi Germans especially as propaganda whispered either eastern or western faction of enemy coalition if not both would soon be ripe for compromise peace whereby Reich would lose Austria and Sudetenland but Nazis would retain control in Reich. Despite this whistling dark propaganda Nazis are reported actually dejected by Roosevelt reelection; they had hoped for his defeat which they felt would have delayed execution of Anglo-American military plans provoked Russians to consider breaking off struggle and in general provided considerable time gain for completing new defense measures.

To another allegation of growing Anglo-American phobia among west Germans from North Sea to Swiss frontier is added touch about mysterious fear of English supposedly incited by whispered propaganda and propagated far and wide by latest migratory
wave of

-3-#7656, November 20, 3 p.m., from Bern.

wave of bombed-outs.

Early November reports say popular morale especially in Bavaria and among bombed-outs is at record low Nazi regime is generally loathed and Goebbels especially hated. Many observers feel Bavarian Volksturm would not fight Anglo-Americans. Hundred thousand persons in Munich fed from field kitchens on the residential. Apparently neither water nor gas services restored in Munich to November 8. Reich authorities suspect sabotage caused recent increase in number of locs in Karlsruhe operating district inoperable after only 15 to 30 kilometers run from roundhouses where prepared for journeys. Reich becomes vast hospital as hotel rooms and schools converted into emergency lazarets.

Catholic and Socialist opposition reportedly gains ground in South Germany where many priests arrested and some said to have been beheaded. Nazis now arrest nearly all persons active before 1933 in political parties opposed to them; more than thousand arrested in Bavaria alone. Former Reichstag president Paul Loebe suddenly disappeared. Linz

Gestapo murdered

-4-#7656, November 20, 3 p.m., from Bern.

Gestapo murdered formerly Socialist Reichstag Deputy Stefan Meyer. Former Wuerttemberg Baden and Hessel and Tag Deputies (long held captive by Nazis but some time ago put to work in armament plants) were arrested at jobs and subsequently vanished.

Taken together current propaganda and unconfirmed reports about civilian morale suggest latter may indeed be causing considerable anxiety to Nazi leaders. That their propaganda apparently fails to comfort people it must recommence whispering campaign that early peace is possible is evidence thereof. That at same time Nazis feel yearning for peace is so strong that to explain mode of attaining it they can risk disclosing that Austria and Sudetenland are lost would seem not only to clinch point but also illustrate depth to which they admit Reich power has sunk. It would seem that Reich propaganda now has only scant space in which to prolong own retreat from Stalingrad and that it must soon reach point where it might be expected to confess Reich vanquished.

HUDDIE

WSB

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
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DIVISION OF
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AND RECORDS

BET-530

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

Vatican City

Dated November 25, 1944

Rec'd 1:25 p.m.

file

Secretary of State,
Washington.

387, November 25, 3 p.m.

FOLLOWING ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ FOR PRESIDENT.

Under Secretary Foreign Affairs who is confidential friend called upon me this morning having several days ago at Thanksgiving luncheon our home confided his resignation which he had previously discussed and withheld. The present difficulty is created by Sforza who is ambitious to become Foreign Minister. Sforza has no support for such post and probably will not now be sent to Washington or retained in cabinet as being disturbing element. It is likely that the new Foreign Minister will be Dr. Gaspari, Christian democrat, who while not experienced in statecraft is said to be able and honorable man. Venosta opinion that Bonomi is strong enough when vital or moral principles are concerned, and if you and Mr. Churchill support Orlando he may enter the cabinet without portfolio.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By J. Scheuble Date MAR 8 1972

-2- #387, November 25, 3 p.m., from Vatican City

portfolio. This would strengthen it as, though old,
he is a positive personality, having confidence of
public.

TAYLOR

DU

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

file

DSH-819

PLAIN

London

Dated November 26, 1944

Rec'd 4:55 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

10434, Twenty-sixth

Sunday papers play up the Polish cabinet crisis, articles by diplomatic and special correspondents suggesting it was precipitated by "suggestions brought to London by Mr. Harriman, United States Ambassador to Moscow". The Sunday EXPRESS in an undated front page article says "Mr. Stettinius at a press conference in Washington yesterday emphasized the traditional policy of the United States of not guaranteeing specific frontiers in Europe. He said that this was not the issue behind the resignation of M. Mikolajczyk, the Polish Premier, which he described as a 'purely internal' Polish matter. It had been rumored in diplomatic circles that the crisis leading to the resignation of M. Mikolajczyk had been brought about by the delivery to the Polish Government in London by Mr. Averell Harriman of a letter from President

-2-, #10434, Twenty-sixth, from London.

from President Roosevelt. M. Kwapinski, who has been asked by the Polish President to form a new government, proposes to retain a coalition of the four parties and to base his Russian policy on the memorandum of August last. This would leave the Polish frontiers to be settled by the Allies at the end of the war. The Polish Government recently suggested that Poland's frontiers should be guaranteed by the great powers. A refusal by America to join in such a guarantee, which is implied in the statement by Mr. Stettinius, adds some complications to the situation".

A front page article in the OBSERVER by a "special correspondent" says "The resignation of the Polish Prime Minister, M. Mikolajczyk, which fore-shadows a further sharp deterioration in Russo-Polish relations, came as a surprise even to his colleagues in the Government. The step had not been previously discussed at any meeting of the Government. The decision to resign was taken by M. Mikolajczyk after an exchange of views which he had on Thursday with the chiefs of the four parties forming the governmental coalition. He suggested to them the outlines of a definite reply to the proposals for a Russo-Polish settlement which were worked out during the conferences in Moscow last month. M. Mikolajczyk's latest scheme, it is believed, was

connected with

-3-, #10434, Twenty-sixth, from London.

connected with suggestions brought to London by Mr. Harriman, the United States Ambassador to Moscow. During the conference with the party leaders M. Mikolajczyk reached the conclusion that his views were so different from those they hold as to justify his immediate resignation from office. The main clash was between the Premier and the Socialist Vice-Premier, M. Kwapinski, who for some time had reproached M. Mikolajczyk with going too far in making concessions to the Russian demands. *** it had been M. Kwapinski's view that the Poles should make no concessions from their pre-war frontiers. M. Kwapinski's views however did not prevail with his own party and the clashes were somehow smoothed over. Recently opposition to M. Mikolajczyk inside the Government grew in strength. It expressed itself in among other ways a demonstrative motion of non-confidence in M. Grabski, Chairman of the National Council - the Polish Consultative Assembly in London - tabled by members of that Council. M. Grabski, a veteran Nationalist leader, accompanied M. Mikolajczyk in his two journeys to Moscow and had been regarded as the staunchest supporter of Russo-Polish conciliation. The constant skirmishes with his own opposition as well as Russian hostility and some impatience on the part of other Allied

-4-, #10434, Twenty-sixth, from London.

other Allied leaders seem to have finally wearied and worn down M. Mikolajczyk. The Polish President has accepted M. Mikolajczyk's resignation and entrusted M. Kwapinski with the task of forming a new government. M. Kwapinski has been sounding leaders of the other parties. It is however quickly unlikely that M. Mikolajczyk's party, the Peasant Party, would agree to join the new government". Correspondent concludes by reviewing Kwapinski's past and his attitude toward Russia which he says "is marked by emotional suspicion and aversion if not by outright hostility".

Diplomatic correspondent of the Sunday TIMES writes: "With the resignation of M. Mikolajczyk as Prime Minister, the Polish crisis has entered a new and unpromising phase. If M. Kwapinski, leader of the Socialist Party, to whom President Raczkiewicz has entrusted the formation of a new cabinet, succeeds in his task the chances of an agreement with Russia will be lessened, as the Socialists have always opposed a compromise. Solution on the basis of M. Mikolajczyk's talks in Moscow. Much will depend on the attitude of the Peasant Party who are holding meetings this weekend. If they support the cabinet and particularly if

-5-, #10434, Twenty-sixth, from London.

particularly if M. Mikolajczyk should enter it, the hope of an eventual compromise cannot be entirely abandoned. On the other hand, if the Peasant Party remain out of the combination and M. Kwapinski relies on support of the other three parties and particularly a healing of the breach in the National Democratic Party, the outlook will worsen. The latest developments are primarily due to the message brought to M. Mikolajczyk from President Roosevelt by Mr. Averell Harriman, American Ambassador to Russia. It will be recalled that the Polish Government had been prepared to accept the Moscow proposals provided they had positive assurance of the rectification of the western frontier and guarantees for the freedom, sovereignty and independence of Poland from Great Britain, America and the Soviet Union. There is reason to believe that M. Mikolajczyk was informed that the American Government was unwilling to accept any commitments of this nature in Europe, although not opposed in principle to frontier rectification. According to one account Mr. Harriman pointed out to M. Mikolajczyk the danger of continuing with an indecisive policy, especially in view of the growing strength of the Lublin Committee and the imminent new Russian offensive which is expected to liberate

-6-, #10434, Twenty-sixth, from London.

to liberate Warsaw and Cracow. ~~***~~ while M. Mikolajczyk took a realistic view and was prepared to reach a settlement, a majority of the Government felt that in view of the American attitude the proposed eastern frontier on the basis of the Curzon Line which was a condition of the proposed settlement with Russia could not be accepted. It is understood that the British Government, who earnestly desire an arrangement between their Russian and Polish Allies, keenly regret M. Mikolajczyk's failure to reach a settlement. Throughout his period of office M. Mikolajczyk in their view has given proof of conciliatory and statesmanlike qualities. M. Kwapinski is conferring with the various party leaders and hopes to decide quickly whether he can or cannot form a government. Mr. Stettinius, American acting Secretary of State, asked in Washington yesterday whether the United States had refused to guarantee a Polish frontier, said, according to Reuter, that the specific question of a guarantee of the frontier was not and could not be an issue since the United States Government's traditional policy of not guaranteeing specific frontiers in Europe was well known".

The Sunday EXPRESS comments editorially:

"Mr. Mikolajczyk's resignation from the office of Polish

Prime Minister

-7-, #10434, Twenty-sixth, from London.

Prime Minister provides a new situation, one which entitles us to expect a new policy and a new approach. It is folly to go on resisting wise counsels because of past misunderstandings. The aim now must be unity of purpose at all costs. Mr. Mikolajczyk, free from the burdens of office, should go back to liberated Poland where the seat of the Polish Government should be anyway. And the principal objective of that Government should be to get into close contact with the Russian Government. For only in that contact lies their future. The British people share Russia's pride in her vast victories and have full confidence in Stalin's administration in relation to all the countries contiguous to his own territory".

WINANT

DU

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
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MOB-1399

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

Caserta

Dated November 28, 1944

Rec'd 8:44 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

1522, November 28, 1 p.m.

The Royal Hellenic Ministry for Foreign Affairs
has requested me to transmit (No. 12, November 5,
3 p.m. for Department from MacVaugh) the following
telegram to the President from His Excellency Georges
Papandreasou, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign
Affairs of Greece:

"Please accept and convey to the Government and
people of the United States and in particular to the
American Navy, the heartfelt congratulations of the
Hellenic Government and myself for the great naval
victory of the Philippines, which has inflicted a
decisive blow to the treacherous sea power of Japan.
The Greek people, free again after these long years
of unprecedented struggle and plight, rejoice on
these shores which have witnessed the view of Salamis,
at this splendid

-2-, #1522, November 28, 1 p.m., from Caserta

at this splendid achievement of your sailors, and
the glorious step which it marks in the majestic
progress of the United Nations toward a world of
justice and peace".

KIRK

HRM

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

file
INCOMING
TELEGRAM

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AND RECORDS

AMT-1253

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

Vatican City

Dated November 28, 1944

Rec'd 1:39 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

391, November 28, 3 p.m.

FOR THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY

At an audience this morning with His Holiness
I inquired regarding rumors that Baron Von Weizsaecker,
German Ambassador to the Holy See, had tendered his
resignation in anticipation of his recall. His
Holiness indicated that he had no knowledge on the
subject; that he gave an audience to Baron Von
Weizsaecker more than two weeks ago and has had no
information from him since that time. Norweb at
Lisbon had made telegraphic inquiry about this rumor
to which appropriate reply is now being made.

The Pope concurred in opinion that military
operations involving surrender should not be delayed;
that life and property should not be further destroyed
and that a proper beginning of the reorganization of
Germany on a peace basis leading to its disarmament
and the

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date MAR 8 1972

-2- #391, November 28, 3 p.m., from Vatican City.

and the eventual creation of a dependable German Government should be undertaken. These views seem to accord with Allied principles and as generally understood, particularly as they are not understood to contemplate complete subjugation of the people and destruction of its peaceful economy. The Pope expressed view that so long as Himmler retains power over the German Army and people he will personally continue to insist on fighting as he and his party have personally nothing to gain by submission.

TAYLOR

NPL

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

EAS-1703
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (b)(7)(C)

file
Vatican City

Dated December 5, 1944

Rec'd 10:05 a.m., 16th

Secretary of State,
Washington.

396, December 5, 6 p.m.

FOR THE PRESIDENT

The first four shipments of American relief for Italy materials have arrived in Italy and their cargoes are being discharged and taken into warehouses at the port. Two hundred carabinieri from northern Italy have been designated by the national government to protect these supplies while unloading, warehousing and beginning on Thursday the transportation by truck into warehouses in most seriously devastated provinces including Cassino. All facilities for warehousing and transportation have been arranged by us on a free basis in behalf of the National Committee for ultimate distribution. Other agencies are cooperating in particular segments of the program. Quoting the Lieutenant General and the Duke D'Aosta, Prime Minister Bonomi, former Foreign

Secretary

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date MAR 8 1972

-2- #1395, December 5, 6 p.m., from Vatican City

Secretary Visconti Venosta and many others this the first actual demonstration of real donated relief has impressed the public generally with the generosity of America and has warmed hearts of people to believe that they have such a good friend in yourself and in all that are enrolled through sympathy and support in the ranks of American relief for Italy. The fullest encouragement should be given to the continuance of relief contributions as I am still convinced that it has a great influence upon present and future political events in this country not to speak of the favorable reaction toward our own country. It will interest you to know that the ~~Irish~~ Italian Republic has contributed forty million lire cash to the committee for the distribution of donated relief in Italy.

TAYLOR

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DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

AMT-856

file PLAIN

Vatican City

Dated December 8, 1944

Rec'd 6:30 p.m., 9th.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

398, Eighth.

FOR PRESIDENT AND BASIL O'CONNOR

Over 2000 tons supplies from American Relief Italy have arrived and additional quantities have been and will be shipped. Movement these supplies from Port Naples inland to central areas for distribution which commenced Wednesday is flowing in satisfactory stream into provinces most seriously devastated and where need is greatest. If you could augment these supplies by Red Cross contributions we should be most pleased, also if you could give instructions to representatives this area to loan to us at once on temporary basis supply officer to assist and expedite movement of supplies it would be greatest contribution. Two of four Red Cross women loaned to assist in field have already gone, remaining two have not yet been assigned. Your prompt assistance in this respect will be greatly appreciated.

TAYLOR

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DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

JP-842

file PLAIN

Vatican City

Dated December 8, 1944

Rec'd 6:31 p.m., 9th

Secretary of State

Washington

399, Eighth

FOR PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, JUDGE MARCHISIO DAVIES,
ELDRICH O'CONNOR.

In behalf American Relief Italy we have purchased
5 wooden barracks 5 meters by 10 meters complete and
15 wooden barracks 5 meters by 5 meters 200 wooden
beds 100 wooden stools 50 wooden night tables to be
set up on 5 selected sites in critical areas in which
need of hospital and dispensary service is most acute.
Sites selected by medical committee of National Committee
for Distribution Relief in Italy. These units will be
attached to existing building as hub and hospital housing
necessary staff kitchen operating room storage rooms
and out patient department for dispensary will thus be
provided. Staff will be furnished by National Department
Public Health Pontifical medical authorities and Italian

Red Cross

-2- #399. Eighth, from Vatican City.

Red Cross. These centers will also be used for distribution of medical relief and supplies in areas where practically all buildings have been destroyed. It is proposed that principal equipment of materials drugs and surgical instruments and supplies will be provided from shipment from American Relief for Italy from Quartermaster's salvaged stocks Army Medical and Allied Commission medical sections. Overall cost for American Relief for Italy will be approximately \$30,000. We are arranging to donate these hospital buildings and equipment to National Committee for Distribution Relief in Italy as gift from American Relief Italy. We believe this would be one of most successful and most needed benefactions that American Relief Italy can undertake. First hospital unit will be set up next week at Cassino (repeat Cassino) site having already been selected by representatives of National Agency and its medical committee. Prince Doria has contributed 200,000 lire to National Committee and Government Irish Republic has donated 50,000 lire for Italian relief at the disposition of the Pope.

TAYLOR

DU

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

HPB-1105
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (~~SECRET~~)

file
Ankara

Dated December 9, 1944

Rec'd 9:35 p.m., 10th

Secretary of State

Washington

PRIORITY

2342, December 9, 10 p.m.

FOR THE SECRETARY FROM THE AMBASSADOR

Please express on my behalf to the President my
deep sense of appreciation for his continued confidence
in me indicated by his desire to appoint me as Ambassador
to Czechoslovakia. I would be very pleased to accept
the appointment.

Department's 1148, December 8.

STEINHARDT

WTD

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date MAR 8 1972

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

GEK-1095

This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
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to anyone. ~~(SECRET)~~

file
Moscow via Army

Dated December 10, 1944

Rec'd 6:30 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

PRIORITY

4736, December 10, 9 p.m.

~~SECRET~~ FOR THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY

Stalin was in high humor at dinner last night, which he would not allow to be dampened by De Gaulle's stiffness. The British Charge, myself and the heads of our respective military missions were the only ones present besides the French party and the usual large group of Soviet military and political officials, including Voroshilov. Stalin made it evident the he was cordially initiating the French into the intimate relationship of full Allies, but clearly on a junior basis to the British and ourselves. After making a respectful and cordial toast to the President, he offered a toast to Churchill, saying, "who is my friend, my collaborator in the war, a man with indestructable fighting spirit".

I was placed at Stalin's left. He inquired after

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

MAR 8 1972

the President's

By J. Schauble Date _____

-2- #4736, December 10, 9 p.m., from Moscow via Army

the President's health and expressed his gratification over the election. He talked in a most friendly way about Churchill and his recent visit.

HARRIMAN

WTD