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State Dept.: Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

1945

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*Confidential* *State* *2-05-*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

January 1, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Shooting of American prisoners of war at Malmedy.

In a letter dated December 28, 1944 from the Secretary of War I was informed of an incident which took place at Malmedy on December 17 during which a large number of American prisoners of war were subjected to machine gun fire from German tanks. I promptly forwarded a telegram through the protecting Power protesting vigorously against this action and notifying the German Government that this Government expects assurances that orders will be given to prevent the repetition of such an occurrence and that the German Government will identify and punish the persons responsible. A copy of the telegram is attached hereto for your information.

Enclosure:

Telegram to Bern.



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AMLEGATION,

January 1, 1943

BERN

AMERICAN INTERESTS - GERMANY.

Please request Swiss to inform German Government that a group of fifteen survivors have reported that on December 17 in the fighting south of Malmedy about 130 members of an American Field Artillery Observation Battalion were taken prisoners by the German forces. The prisoners were stripped of their valuables and equipment, herded into a field, and subjected to machine gun fire from tanks at a range of approximately 100 feet. The American Government protests most vigorously against this gross violation of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention and the generally accepted international rules of warfare. It expects that the German Government will give the necessary orders to prevent the repetition of such an occurrence, that the German Government will identify and punish the persons responsible, and that the American Government will be given assurances to this effect.

This document  
was originally  
declassified  
March 9, 1972  
and has been  
stamped incorrectly.

EKD

4-18-73

January 2, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Aide Memoire of August 21

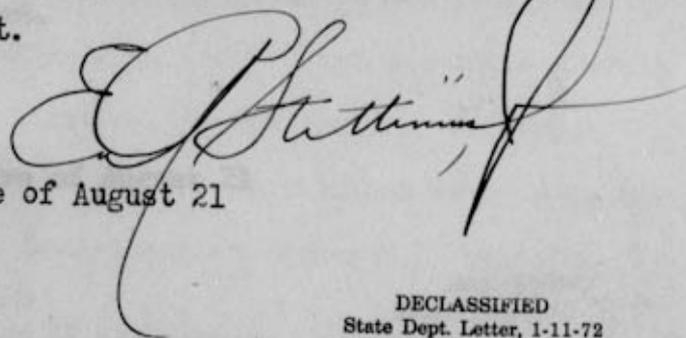
You will find attached an Aide Memoire delivered by Lord Halifax on August 21. Lord Halifax has just telephoned me that Drew Pearson will publish this Aide Memoire on Thursday of this week.

Francis Biddle advises me that there are no grounds for legal action but he feels that there is a chance that Edgar Hoover might persuade Pearson not to publish the document. This is being attempted tonight.

Needless to say, vigorous steps are being taken in the Department.

Enclosure:

Aide Memoire of August 21



DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By R. H. Parks Date APR 10 1973

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A I D E M E M O I R E

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have been considering the proposals with regard to the financing of supplies to Italy which have been the subject of discussion between the State Department and this Embassy. As H. M. Government understand it, the United States Government proposes to advance to the Italian Government the dollar equivalent of the lire issued as pay to United States troops in Italy; the funds so credited to the Italian Government will enable the latter to finance the procurement of relief and rehabilitation supplies; such an advance would be without prejudice to the ultimate settlement with the Italian Government of claims of the U.S. Government against Italy under the Armistice terms. It is understood further that one of the objectives which the U.S. Government has in putting forward this proposal is to permit of greater flexibility in the relief and rehabilitation programme for Italy than is possible under the present procedure whereby these supplies are financed through the U.S. War Department. It would appear from the discussions which have been held with the State Department and other U.S. agencies

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By Authority of British

/concerned

Gov't Telegram, 1-12-72

By RT Date APR 10 1973

concerned with this matter that the U.S. Government consider the present supply programme to Italy is unduly limited since under existing arrangements the supplies originating from the United States must be certified by the U.S. War Department as being military necessities before they can be shipped. It would appear further that the U.S. Government attaches importance to a more generous treatment of Italy in the field of supply policy than has hitherto been the practice by agreement between the U.S. Government and H.M. Government.

2. In the view of H.M. Government there are two separate problems arising from the proposals of the U.S. Government to which the answers must be found. The first is whether the Italian Civil Supply Programme, based as at present on a standard aimed to prevent disease and unrest, should be expanded to cover general rehabilitation. The second is how to finance the existing Italian Supply Programme.

3. As regards the first problem the United States proposals clearly raise a fundamental issue. Up to the present time the U.S. Government and H.M. Government have been operating on a combined plan to provide requirements for Italy on a minimum basis essential for the safe-guarding

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of the military operation. There has hitherto been no discussion between the two Governments as to the general question of an increase in the scale above the minimum standards at present prevailing. H.M. Government are strongly of the opinion that to depart from this minimum standard at the present time and to embark on a programme of general rehabilitation for Italian industry would be most difficult to justify to our Allies still subject to Axis domination and especially difficult to justify such a policy to victims of Italian aggression. Any concessions now made to Italy would inevitably and immediately give rise to requests from our allies for more favourable treatment than that given to this ex-enemy country. These requests would undoubtedly arise at the second meeting of the Council of UNRRA to be held at Montreal in September and if concessions had already been made to Italy such requests could hardly be resisted, with the result that the scope of UNRRA as already agreed might well have to be widened.

4. H.M. Government wish it to be understood that they are not in principle opposed to economic aid to Italy. It may, for example, be desirable in the interests of the United Nations to consider whether to carry out the anti-inflation proposals made by the Armistic Control Commission. It is H.M. Government's view, however, that

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- 4 -

U.S. military authorities, H.M. Government are not  
analysis that this Supply Programme should continue to be  
the primary criterion for deciding the extent of such aid  
should be whether it would serve the interests of the  
United Nations, as, for instance, by preventing an economic  
breakdown in Italy detrimental to the prosecution of the  
war. The question of an expansion of the scope of the  
Italian Supply Programme is already under consideration  
by an Interdepartmental Committee in London. H.M. Government  
would not, therefore, wish to prejudice the work of this  
Committee by agreeing in advance what the conclusion of  
its study should be. So soon as the recommendations of  
the Committee have been made, H.M. Government would wish  
to discuss the matter further with the U.S. Government.  
It might, in the light of that discussion and in the light  
of recommendations made by the Committee, then prove to be  
necessary to consult the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
in view of their interest in Italian affairs and of their  
position on the Advisory Council for Italy and other of  
our allies in view of their membership on that Council.

5. Hitherto the provision of supplies for Italy  
has been a combined enterprise performed through the  
Combined Civil Affairs Committee of the Combined Chiefs of  
Staff and primarily carried out by the British and

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/U.S.

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U.S. military authorities. H.M. Government are naturally anxious that this Supply Programme should continue to be handled on a combined basis even though for its own reasons the U.S. Government may wish to transfer the primary responsibility on the American side from the U.S. War Department to other Departments of the U.S. Government. If this supply responsibility is to remain combined it is, however, essential that the two Governments concerned should be in agreement on the policy on which any supply programme is based. If the U.S. Government were now to indicate its intention of expanding the scale under which Italy can receive supplies there would be a grave danger of divergence of policy between the U.S. Government on the one hand and H.M. Government and our allies on the other hand. Such a divergence would be bound, in the view of H.M. Government, to have far-reaching consequences for the whole settlement of Europe. Furthermore, British public opinion would not at the present time permit of H.M. Government associating themselves in the rehabilitation of Italy except to the limited degree necessary for the actual war effort. Should the U.S. Government decide to take an independent course public pressure would almost certainly force H.M. Government to make their own position clear and the divergence in policy which H.M. Government

foresee would immediately become open and obvious. H.M. Government therefore greatly hope that the U.S. Government will be prepared to give consideration to the views expressed above and will not take any unilateral action from which British public opinion might compel them to disassociate themselves.

6. As to the second problem, provided that supplies to Italy continue to be shipped only on a scale necessary to prevent interference with the prosecution of the war, H.M. Government would not wish to suggest modification of the proposal of the U.S. Government as to the use of United States troop pay for the financing of supplies drawn from the United States. H.M. Government do not, however, contemplate making any change in their present arrangements for the provision of supplies to Italy from the United Kingdom. H.M. Government would appreciate confirmation by the U.S. Government that the terms on which such advances will be made to the Italian Government will be in accordance with paragraphs 1 to 4 of the Liberated Areas Committee paper LAC 7/1 of which a copy has been furnished to this Embassy. At the same time H.M. Government would appreciate an assurance that their concurrence in

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this change will not now or later lead to a request for a change in procedure in H.M. Government's own arrangements for the financing of supplies to Italy of British origin.

7. It is understood that the U.S. Government wishes to make some statement as to this change in procedure for financing U.S. supplies to Italy. It is the view of H.M. Government that it would not be desirable at this juncture to make any announcement as to this change since unjustifiable inferences might be drawn from it, both by other allied governments and by public opinion in the United Kingdom. If, however, the U.S. Government feels that some announcement is essential H.M. Government trust that any such statement would take account of the following points to which they attach the greatest importance:

- (1) that for the reasons stated earlier in this Aide memoire there should be no mention of any rehabilitation measures for Italy;
- (2) That the statement should be limited to a simple explanation of the financial machinery to be set up to pay for American supplies on present standards;
- (3) That the statement should make it clear that Italy is receiving these advantages of grace, and not of

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right, and that full liability remains at the final settlement;

- (4) That a reference should be inserted in the statement to the effect that there is no divergence between the United States and the United Kingdom policies in this field but only a difference of technical financial procedure.

British Embassy,  
Washington, D.C.

21st August, 1944

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

January 2, 1945

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Subject: Information for Discussion

## 1. Greece.

It is hoped that with the appointment of a regency, a moderate republican interim Government under General Plastiras will be formed which will permit the cessation of fighting in that country. It is probable that this interim Government will request the United States to participate in an Anglo-American-Soviet Commission to supervise a plebiscite and elections in Greece at some future date. We feel that the United States should be prepared to participate in such a commission which would preferably be a military commission composed of military civil affairs personnel.

## 2. Poland.

The primary objective of our policy in the Polish situation is the emergence of a free, independent Polish state with a government representative of the people. Frontier and other problems relating to Poland are secondary to this main objective. We feel that the United States should work for some interim government in which Mikolajczyk and his Peasant Party would be strongly representative. This seems to offer the best chance for a representative interim government which would be acceptable to all concerned.

## 3. Role

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By J. Schauble Date MAR 6 1972

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3. Role of France in the occupation of and the control machine for Germany.

France has formally requested to be taken in as a full partner in the occupation and control of Germany. From the political point of view we feel it would be most desirable to give France as large a share in the occupation and control of Germany as our military authorities consider feasible.

4. Political and economic treatment of Germany.

In view of the complexity of this subject and the fact that detailed documents are before the President, it is not possible to give a brief summary of our views on the subject. It is one, however, to which the President has devoted a good deal of study.

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schaubie Date

MAR 6 1972

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

January 3, 1945

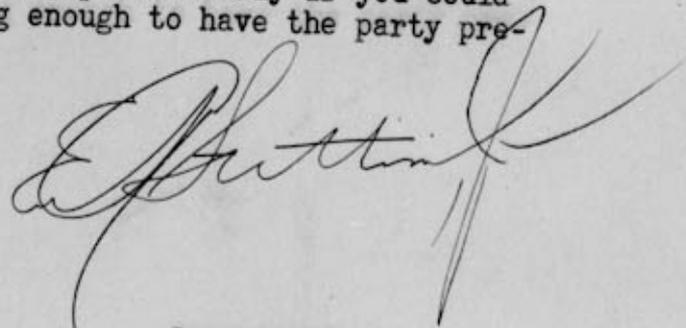
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Appointment for Señor Toriello  
of Guatemalan Junta

The Guatemalan Ambassador in presenting his credentials on January 1 requested that you see Señor Toriello, one of the Junta (triumvirate) now temporarily ruling Guatemala.

Señor Toriello has come to the United States on a private visit. Since disturbed political conditions in Central America might have resulted in misinterpretations, the Department did not favor his coming. He plans to stay but a few days.

We feel that it is undesirable for you to give him an appointment. We do not, however, wish him to leave disgruntled, perhaps to turn elsewhere. I therefore suggest that if Mrs. Roosevelt were willing to give a tea for Toriello and his party (which includes Señora Arbenz, wife of a second member of the Junta) it would be very helpful, particularly if you could pass through just long enough to have the party presented.



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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By J. Schaubie Date MAR 6 1972

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

January 3, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Anti-American Article in the "Economist"

The significance of the bitter article in the current issue of the "Economist" lies unfortunately in the fact that it represents, as parts of the British press have subsequently pointed out, what is in the minds of millions of Englishmen. The difficulty is more emotional than substantive but the British feel that we are unwilling to accept responsibilities commensurate with our strength, our desire for influence in world affairs, and our tendency to comment freely and critically upon them.

The underlying cause is the emotional difficulty which anyone, and especially any Englishman, has in adjusting himself to a secondary role after having always accepted a leading one as his natural right. The British have an unhappy sense of unprecedented and unrepayable obligation to us. Added to this is a very real fear as to Britain's economic and political future in a world dominated by the United States and the U.S.S.R. The British have little doubt as to the strength of either but considerable doubt as to their intentions and the extent to which Britain can count on their co-operation. On top of it all is a state of sensitive, irritable, war-weary nerves, brought on by five years of overwork, privation and major and minor hardships.

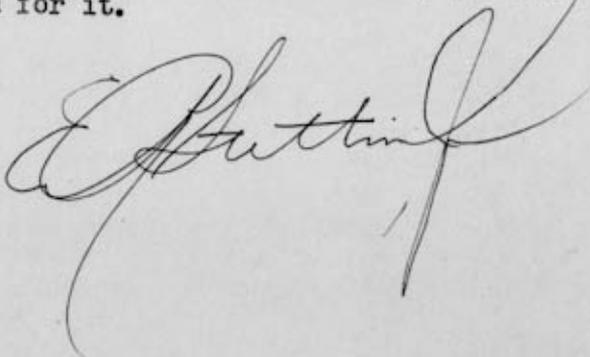
The British are at present hypersensitive to criticism, particularly from this country. They have long borne it in

silence

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silence but now feel free to hit back. We can do little to discourage public criticism of them, but we can and must make allowances for this sensitiveness.

Mr. Churchill is personally identified with a policy of the closest collaboration with us. Fundamentally the British people heartily support it but that will not wholly prevent political attacks on him for it.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E. Butler". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed text. It features a large, sweeping initial "E" and a long, thin tail that extends downwards and to the right.

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*Carbon of this memo returned to the Secy. State  
1/11/45*

**CONFIDENTIAL**

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

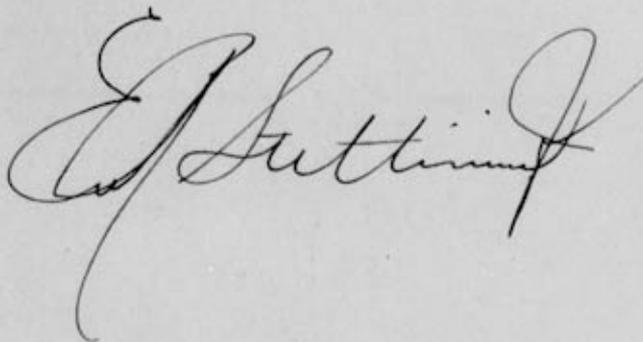
January 10, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Congress - Foreign Policy

Senator Vandenberg told me last night that he would make a major speech on foreign policy today. He said that while this talk would be very frank, he hopes it will be generally helpful and, as he put it, strengthen your hand in certain conversations which you will undertake in the future.

Archie MacLeish and I are taking steps to see that some of our friends are prepared to answer Vandenberg in the event that his remarks are not helpful.



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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date **MAR** 6 1972

NOTE:

The Secretary of State makes  
the request that no one be shown  
the attached list.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

January 10, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Chiefs of Mission

In accordance with your verbal instructions to me yesterday, the action indicated below has been taken today relative to the Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions and appropriate telegrams have been sent in each case.

For your convenience, I return herewith a copy of my memorandum to you, dated January eighth, which was the basis of our discussion.

1. Resignations Accepted.

- ✓ Afghanistan - Cornelius Van H. Engert
- ✓ Australia - Nelson T. Johnson
- ✓ Ethiopia - John K. Caldwell
- ✓ Iran - Leland B. Morris
- ✓ Nicaragua - James B. Stewart
- ✓ Peru - John C. White

2. New Appointments.

- ✓ Afghanistan - Ely E. Palmer
- ✓ Dominican Republic - Joseph F. McGurk
- ✓ Ethiopia - Felix Cole
- ✓ Guatemala - E. J. Kyle
- ✓ Iran - Wallace S. Murray

3. Transfers.

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By J. Schauble Date MAR 6 1972

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3. Transfers.

- ✓ Ellis O. Briggs from the Dominican Republic to the Department.
- ✓ Boaz Long from Guatemala to the Department.
- ✓ Avra M. Warren from Panama to the Department.
- ✓ R. Henry Norweb from Portugal to Panama.

4. Pending Cases.

William L. Davis to Australia later?  
Lester A. Walton to be replaced by  
Channing Tobias and another position in  
the government for Walton?

5. Vacancies.

(Argentina)

Australia - William L. Davis later?  
Nicaragua  
Peru

6. Retained Unchanged.

- Argentina - vacant
- ✓ Belgium - Sawyer
- ✓ Bolivia - Thurston
- ✓ Brazil - Berle
- ✓ Canada - Atherton
- ✓ Chile - Bowers
- ✓ Colombia - Wiley
- ✓ Costa Rica - Hallett Johnson
- ✓ Cuba - Braden
- ✓ Czechoslovakia - Steinhardt
- ✓ Denmark - Atherton
- ✓ Ecuador - Scotten
- ✓ Egypt - Tuck
- ✓ El Salvador - Simmons
- ✓ France - Caffery
- ✓ Great Britain - Winant
- ✓ Greece - MacVeagh
- ✓ Haiti - Orme Wilson
- ✓ Honduras - Erwin
- ✓ Iceland - Dreyfus
- ✓ Iraq - Henderson

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Ireland

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- ✓ Ireland - Gray
- ✓ Italy - Kirk
- ✓ Lebanon - Wadsworth
- ✓ Mexico - Messersmith
- ✓ Netherlands - Hornbeck
- ✓ New Zealand - Patton
- ✓ Norway - Osborne
- ✓ Paraguay - Beaulac
- ✓ Poland - Lane
- ✓ Portugal - Herman B. Baruch
- ✓ Saudi Arabia - Eddy
- ✓ Spain - Armour
- ✓ Sweden - Herschel Johnson
- ✓ Switzerland - Harrison
- ✓ Syria - (see Lebanon)
- ✓ Turkey - Wilson
- ✓ Union of South Africa - Holcomb
- ✓ U.S.S.R. - Harriman
- ✓ Uruguay - Dawson
- ✓ Venezuela - Corrigan
- ✓ Yugoslavia - Patterson



Enclosure:

Copy of memorandum  
dated January 8, 1945.

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By J. Schauble Date MAR 6 1972

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January 8, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Chiefs of Mission

You will recall that on November 17, 1944, in accordance with your authorization, I requested each Chief of Mission (except for certain very recent appointees) to submit his resignation to you so that you might be completely free at the outset of your new administration to make such changes or replacements as you thought desirable. The resignations are now on hand.

I enclose a table containing the list of the present Chiefs of Mission, the action recommended in certain cases, and the list as it will appear after the changes, if you approve them, are made. The recommendations, which involve 8 resignations (5 of the men concerned would be retired on pensions), 2 voluntary retirements, 1 transfer, and 9 new appointments, may be summarized as follows:

1. Accept Cornelius Van H. Engert's resignation as Minister to AFGHANISTAN and replace him by Ely E. Palmer, Foreign Service Officer of Class I, now Consul General at Sydney, Australia. Engert would be retired on a pension.

2. Accept Nelson T. Johnson's resignation as Minister to AUSTRALIA and replace him by a labor man such as

Dan Tobin

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By J. Schauble Date MAR 6 1972

Dan Tobin, Robert Watt of AF of L, James Casey of the CIO, or by one of the following: William L. Davis, Chairman, Labor Relations Board, Carter Goodrich (of the General Board of the International Labor Office), Lauchlin Currie, Alexander Royce (lawyer, Co-chairman of the North African Joint economic Board at Algiers, 1943) or Whitney H. Shepardson (lawyer, industrialist, author, Director of the Council on Foreign Relations, and now high official in the O.S.S.).

3. Accept Ellis O. Briggs' resignation as Ambassador to the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC and replace him by Joseph F. McGurk, Foreign Service Officer of Class I. I propose to place Briggs in a position in the Department.

4. Accept John K. Caldwell's resignation as Minister to ETHIOPIA and replace him by Felix Cole, Foreign Service Officer of Class I, now Consul General at Monrovia. Caldwell would be retired on a pension.

5. Accept Boaz Long's resignation as Ambassador to GUATEMALA and replace him by E. J. Kyle, formerly dean, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, recommended by Senator Connally. Long would be retired on a pension.

6. Accept previous request of Leland B. Morris for retirement (on a pension), and appoint as Ambassador to IRAN Wallace S. Murray, Director of

the

the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs in the Department.

7. Accept Lester A. Walton's resignation as Minister to LIBERIA and appoint an outstanding negro, possibly Channing Tobias, Senior Secretary of the Colored Work Department of the National Y.M.C.A. in New York, or Claude Barnett of the Associated Negro Press in Chicago, or President Charles H. Wesley of Wilberforce University in Ohio.

8. Accept the previous request of James B. Stewart, Ambassador to NICARAGUA, for retirement and replace him by Fletcher Warren, Foreign Service Officer of Class II.

9. Accept Avra M. Warren's resignation as Ambassador to PANAMA and replace him by R. Henry Norweb, now Ambassador to Portugal. I propose to make Warren Director of the Office of American Republic Affairs in the Department.

10. Accept John C. White's resignation as Ambassador to PERU and replace him by Governor Sproul of California or Lloyd Garrison, Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School. White would be retired on a pension.

11. Transfer R. Henry Norweb to Panama, the appointment of Herman B. Baruch as Ambassador to PORTUGAL being already under way.

SUGGESTED

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

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By J. Schauble Date MAR 6 1972

SUGGESTED TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS

In the cases of the Ambassadors and Ministers whose resignations are declined, I suggest that you authorize me to send the following telegram:

"The President has asked me to tell you that he is highly satisfied with the services you are rendering and therefore declines to accept your resignation as Ambassador to \_\_\_\_\_."

In the cases of Ambassadors Harriman and MacVeagh, and Ministers Gray and Holcomb, I should like your approval to send a somewhat different message as follows:

"The President has asked me to tell you that he deeply appreciates the distinguished service you are rendering to your country as Ambassador to \_\_\_\_\_ and therefore declines to accept your resignation."

In the cases of Ambassadors Long and White and Ministers Caldwell, Engert, and Johnson, whose resignations I recommend you accept and all of whom may be retired on pensions in accordance with law, I suggest your approval of telegraphic messages, with some variation in each case, along the following lines:

"Secret for the Ambassador from the President"

"I feel compelled, with very deep reluctance and regret, to accept your resignation as Ambassador to \_\_\_\_\_"

and

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By J. Schauble Date MAR 6 1972

and to authorize your retirement from the Foreign Service pursuant to law. You have given \_\_\_\_\_ years of distinguished and devoted service to the United States. I have relied upon you during this anxious time and I shall always be grateful for your loyal and untiring labors. I wish you all good health and happiness during the years of retirement you have so well earned."

In the case of Minister Walton (at present in the United States) whose resignation as Minister to Liberia I suggest you accept, I recommend that you authorize the preparation of the following letter for your signature:

"I feel compelled, with very deep reluctance and regret, to accept your resignation as Minister to Liberia. You have given nine years of devoted service to the United States. I have relied on you during this anxious time and I shall always be grateful for your loyal and untiring labors. I wish you all good health and happiness in the years to come."

I may add that it is the practically unanimous feeling of all Americans who have interests in Liberia that Mr. Walton has outlived his usefulness and would not prove equal to the great responsibilities which the United States is undertaking in Liberia. Moreover, reports have reached us also that he does not enjoy the full confidence or respect of the Liberians.

I hope I need not emphasize I offer the

foregoing

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By J. Schauble Date           
MAR 6 1972

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foregoing suggestions to you wholly tentatively and with the thought that they may be useful to you in your consideration of the appointment of new men to strengthen our representation abroad.

E. B. SYNTTIKINEN, JR.

Enclosure:

Table of Chiefs of Mission.

A true copy of  
the signed original  
*MCW*

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schaube Date MAR 6 1972

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CHIEFS OF MISSION

<u>Country</u>	<u>The Present List</u>	<u>Action Recommended</u>	<u>The List After Changes Are Made</u>
Afghanistan	Engert*	Accept Engert's resignation and appoint Ely E. Palmer, Foreign Service Officer of Class I, now Consul General at Sydney, Australia.	Palmer
Argentina	Vacant		
Australia	Nelson Johnson*	Accept resignation and appoint Dan Tobin, or Robert Watt, or James Carey or Carter Goodrich or Lauchlin Currie or Alexander Royce or Whitney Shepardson, or William L. Davis.	Davis, Watt, Carey, Tobin, Goodrich, Currie, Royce or Shepardson.
Belgium	Sawyer		Sawyer
Bolivia	Thurston		Thurston
Brazil	Berle	Appointment of Adolf A. Berle, Jr. now under way.	Berle
Canada	Atherton*		Atherton
Chile	Bowers*		Bowers
China	Hurley		Hurley
Colombia	Wiley		Wiley

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date

MAR

6 1972

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<u>Country</u>	<u>The Present List</u>	<u>Action Recommended</u>	<u>The List After Changes Are Made</u>
Costa Rica	Hallett Johnson		Hallett Johnson
Cuba	Braden*		Braden
Czechoslovakia	Steinhardt		Steinhardt
Denmark	Atherton*		Atherton
Dominican Republic	Briggs	Accept Briggs's resignation and appoint Joseph F. McGurk, Foreign Service Officer of Class I, now in the Department.	McGurk
Ecuador	Scotten*		Scotten
Egypt	Tuck*		Tuck
El Salvador	Simmons		Simmons
Ethiopia	Caldwell*	Accept Caldwell's resignation and appoint Felix Cole, Foreign Service Officer of Class I, now Consul General at Monrovia.	Cole
France	Caffery		Caffery
Great Britain	Winant*		Winant
Greece	MacVeagh		MacVeagh
Guatemala	Long	Accept Long's resignation and appoint E. J. Kyle.	Kyle

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By J. Schauble Date \_\_\_\_\_

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MAR 6 1972

<u>Country</u>	<u>The Present List</u>	<u>Action Recommended</u>	<u>The List After Changes Are Made</u>
Haiti	Orme Wilson*		Orme Wilson
Honduras	Erwin*		Erwin
Iceland	Dreyfus*		Dreyfus
Iran	Morris*	Accept previous request of Morris for retirement and appoint Wallace S. Murray, now in the Department.	Murray
Iraq	Henderson*		Henderson
Ireland	Gray*		Gray
Italy	Kirk		Kirk
Lebanon	Wadsworth*		Wadsworth
Liberia	Walton*	Accept Walton's resignation and appoint Channing Tobias or Claude Barnett or Charles H. Wesley	Tobias or Barnett or Wesley
Luxembourg	(see Belgium)		
Mexico	Messersmith*		Messersmith
Netherlands	Hornbeck		Hornbeck
New Zealand	Patton*		Patton

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date MAR 6 1972

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<u>Country</u>	<u>The Present List</u>	<u>Action Recommended</u>	<u>The List After Changes Are Made</u>
Nicaragua	Stewart	Accept previous request by Stewart for retirement, and appoint Fletcher Warren, Foreign Service Officer of Class II.	Fletcher Warren
Norway	Osborne		Osborne
Panama	Warren*	Accept Warren's resignation and transfer Norweb from Portugal.	Norweb
Paraguay	Beaulac*		Beaulac
Peru	White*	Accept White's resignation and appoint Governor Sproul of California or Lloyd Garrison, Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School.	Sproul or Garrison
Poland	Lane		Lane
Portugal	Norweb*	Appointment of Baruch under way. Transfer Norweb to Panama	Herman B. Baruch
Saudi Arabia	Eddy*		Eddy
Spain	Armour		Armour
Sweden	Herschel Johnson		Herschel Johnson
Switzerland	Harrison*		Harrison

<u>Country</u>	<u>The Present List</u>	<u>Action Recommended</u>	<u>The List After Changes Are Made</u>
Syria	(see Lebanon)		
Turkey	Wilson	Appointment of Edwin C. Wilson now under way.	Wilson
Union of South Africa	Holcomb*		Holcomb
U.S.S.R.	Harriman*		Harriman
Uruguay	Dawson*		Dawson
Venezuela	Corrigan*		Corrigan
Yugoslavia	Patterson		Patterson

\*) Resignation requested on November 17, 1944, by the President's authorization, and subsequently submitted.

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date MAR 6 1972

~~SECRET~~

THE PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES

For the sake of the record there is included the following list of the President's personal Representatives (who are not Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions) to certain enemy and other countries in Europe:

Albania	-	Joseph E. Jacobs
Austria	-	John G. Erhardt
Bulgaria	-	Maynard B. Barnes
Finland	-	Maxwell M. Hamilton
Germany	-	Robert D. Murphy
Hungary	-	H.F. Arthur Schoenfeld
Rumania	-	Burton Y. Berry
The Vatican	-	Myron C. Taylor

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

~~SECRET~~

By J. Schauble Date MAR 6 1972

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

PSF: *Sattinius*  
DIVISION OF  
CENTRAL SERVICES  
TELEGRAPH SECTION

EOC-1966

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

London

Dated January 11, 1945

Rec'd 2:35 a.m. 12th

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

METER

7, January 11, 7 p.m.

~~TOP SECRET~~ FOR THE SECRETARY AND THE PRESIDENT  
FROM HORNEBECK

Am today informed that the persons named in my  
telegram No. 3, January 2, 7 p.m. expect to depart  
tomorrow.

WINANT

MJP

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter 1-11-72  
By J. Schauble Date          MAR 6 1972

4012

*hms**Carbon of this memorandum returned to Mr. Grew, as per notation 1/14/45.**Stettinius folder 2-45***SECRET**

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

"J.C.G.  
O.K.  
FDR"

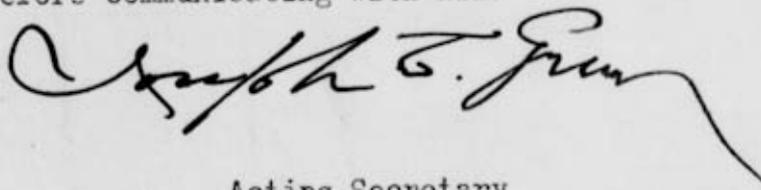
January 13, 1945

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Proposed Transfer for Ambassador Boaz Long

In the Secretary's memorandum of January 8, 1945, concerning Chiefs of Mission, you may recall that he suggested that you might wish to accept the resignation of Ambassador Boaz Long at Guatemala. You said that you would prefer to transfer him.

I recommend that you approve Ambassador Long's transfer from Guatemala to the important post of United States Member of the Committee for Political Defense at Montevideo. Although I assume that Ambassador Long would be glad to accept the transfer, I have thought it preferable to clear the matter with you before communicating with him.



Acting Secretary

PSF, *Stettinius folder*

2-45-

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 17, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

When you get back please talk with General Donovan and Julius Holmes about the Organization of Foreign Intelligence -- and also speak with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

At the end of this war there simply must be a consolidation of Foreign Intelligence between State and War and Navy, and I think it should be limited to military and related subjects. This should not take in the commercial angle in the first place, though the organization should have the benefit of a commercial summary every month.

F. D. R.



~~SECRET~~

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

December 15, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: The Organization of  
Foreign Intelligence.

I have read with interest Mr. Lubin's memorandum of October 25 which you forwarded to me on November 16 and I am keenly aware of the importance of providing for a permanent American Foreign Intelligence Service.

The Department for many months has had this full subject under careful consideration, and we have discussed it at some length with the Bureau of the Budget.

I feel it is of the utmost importance that there be established an inter-departmental board with responsibilities for coordinating foreign intelligence activities among the various departments and agencies. As I can conceive it, this board would have the responsibility for seeing that the requirements of all federal departments and agencies were effectively met, and for formulating future policies and programs on foreign intelligence. I think that the State Department representative on this board should act as chairman inasmuch as we have primary responsibility for the conduct of foreign affairs.

I am consolidating under General Holmes all of the Department's foreign intelligence work affecting the security of the United States, and I shall ask him to make this one of his first assignments.

If, in the meantime, you would like me to discuss with General Donovan the future status of his organization and the means by which his work might be most effectively coordinated with ours, I should be happy to do so.

NOT RECORDED

State, 1-11-72

By J. Scheuble Date MAR 6 1972

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

32  
October 25, 1944

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: MR. LUBIN  
SUBJECT: A PERMANENT UNITED STATES FOREIGN  
INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

As you no doubt know, Bill Donovan's Office of Strategic Services has been doing some swell work. It occurred to me that there will be room after the war for a service in the United States Government which would carry on some of the work now being done under Donovan's auspices.

Prior to the present war the United States had no adequate secret intelligence service, nor any over-all intelligence organization. After the war I think there will be a need for a continuous flow of intelligence which could be used for the development of American foreign policy.

Such a service should in no manner encroach upon the duties of the established intelligence services of the Army, Navy and Air Forces. They have a specific function to perform which is directly related to size of armies, location of armies and equipment available. What I have in mind is an organization that would collect, analyze and disseminate intelligence on the policy and strategy levels. It should objectively and impartially serve the needs of the combined diplomatic, military and economic services of the Government.

It would be made up of specialists who were professionally trained in intelligence analysis, with a high degree of competence and knowledge in the economic, social and geographic factors that prevail in different countries throughout the world. It was this sort of information that we sadly lacked when we entered the war.

The nucleus of such an organization already exists in the Office of Strategic Services. It has the trained personnel, the foreign contacts, the administrative organization and the operating experience. It should be headed up by a civilian. Policies should be determined with the advice and assistance of a board upon which the Department of State and the armed services should be represented.

hms. 1/18/45.

~~SECRET~~

"E.R.S. JR.  
OK  
FDR"

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

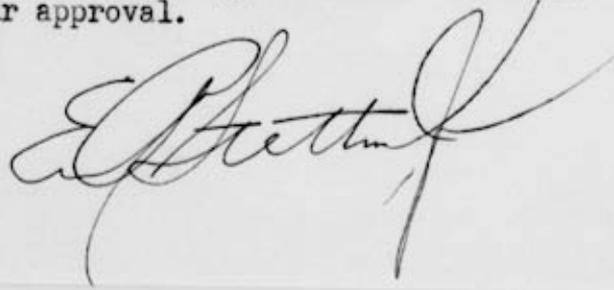
January 17, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Economic Warfare Objectives in Switzerland

We have been continuously negotiating with Switzerland to attain our economic warfare objectives. We have been in large part successful but not completely so. At the present time our entire economic relations with Switzerland are under reexamination with a view to determining what tactics or pressures might best secure our remaining aims. The War Trade Agreement which the British and we have with the Swiss by its terms is open for renegotiation now.

I propose that we dispatch immediately to Bern a strong delegation for this negotiation in company with a small British group. It seems to me of the utmost importance that our delegation be headed by an experienced negotiator possessed of a prestige which will impress the Swiss with our seriousness. I earnestly request that you release Mr. Lauchlin Currie to head our delegation. He will be supported by two officers of the Department and, in addition, one or two men experienced in the problem from the Foreign Economic Administration and our London Embassy. The period of absence should not exceed a month or six weeks. I believe that the War and Navy Departments, who have expressed continuing interest in these negotiations, would welcome Mr. Currie's appointment. I should greatly appreciate your approval.



DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By J. Scheuble Date      MAR 6 1972

DECLASSIFIED THE WHITE HOUSE  
~~State Dept. letter, 2-11-52~~  
WASHINGTON

By \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ January 22, 1945.

~~HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

## MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

If you have any urgent messages which you wish to get to me, I suggest you send them through the White House Map Room. However, only absolutely urgent messages should be sent via the Map Room. May I ask that you make them as brief as possible in order not to tie up communications. If you have very lengthy messages the Map Room officer will have to exercise his discretion as to whether it is physically possible to send them by radio or whether they will have to be sent by pouch.

F.D.R.

(Identical memos sent to all Cabinet Members. Memo, 1/19/45, from Adm. Brown re this is filed - Adm. Brown folder, 2-45.)

PSF: *Stettinius folder* 2-45

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 22, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

What would you think if the Emperor of Ethiopia, instead of coming to the United States, met me somewhere in the neighborhood of Egypt. He could fly to meet us on short notice and the trip is not a long one.

F. D. R.

RECEIVED  
STATE DEPT.  
JAN 16 1944

7 [REDACTED]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON  
January 15, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Possible Visit to United States  
by the Emperor of Ethiopia.

Blatta Ephrem T. Medhen, the Ethiopian Minister at Washington, presented his credentials to you on December 20, 1943. From your conversation with him on that occasion the Minister gained the definite impression that you would welcome a visit from the Emperor of Ethiopia to discuss matters of mutual interest. The Minister communicated his impression to the Emperor who immediately instructed Blatta Ephrem to ask when it would be convenient for the Emperor to come to the United States and what matters of interest you wished to take up with him.

The Minister spoke to Mr. Hull on a former occasion and has now indicated that he wishes to discuss the matter with me as a result of further instructions from the Emperor. It has been suggested to Blatta Ephrem that your remarks to him were probably not intended to mean that you urgently desired to see the Emperor on matters of state, but that when conditions permitted, you would be glad to welcome him to this country and discuss any subjects which might be of interest.

In view of the continuing representations of Blatta Ephrem looking towards a possible meeting, it would be appreciated if you would indicate whether a visit from the Emperor to the United States would be agreeable at any time in the near future. As an alternative, and I believe a preferable one, you might during your forthcoming journey and conversations with Marshal Stalin and Mr. Churchill, find it possible to arrange a meeting with the Emperor at some point en route. Such a meeting would undoubtedly please the Emperor and foster friendly relations with him. There appear to be no matters of importance which the Department feels you should take up with him, but a brief agenda of subjects which could be used in conversation might be prepared for you.

*Joseph P. Gurnea*  
Acting Secretary

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-78  
By J. Schaeble Date MAR 6 1972

File

February 20, 1945

Telegram to the President,  
From the Acting Secretary of State.

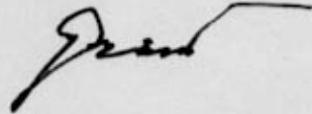
The Secretary has asked me to transmit to you the substance of his memorandum of conversation with Vargas. The Secretary was received by President Vargas at Petropolis and after dinner had a long conversation with him during which only the Brazilian Acting Foreign Minister and the President's daughter were present. The conversation was extremely harmonious and friendly throughout and the Secretary in answer to inquiries discussed the significance of the Crimea Conference. Vargas stated that Brazil had little experience in European politics and would wish to follow the lead of the U.S. in such matters. Vargas also raised the Argentine question and although he appeared critical and suspicious of Argentina he stated that he hoped that some way could be found to have Argentina participate in the Mexico City Conference. The Secretary replied that in his opinion we should not be too hasty in welcoming Argentina back into the inter-American family. The Secretary stated his belief that the formula we had suggested for the Mexico City Conference was sound and should be followed. Under this formula, after other business had been transacted consideration could be given to inviting Argentine representatives to appear and make any proposals they might desire to present. Vargas was non-committal on this point but did not

object

object and in subsequent discussions of the Argentine specifically stated that Brazil would wish to follow the American lead. Vargas made several critical references to British interests in and relations with the Argentine. The Secretary informed him that on the basis of a number of discussions with Churchill he felt confident that Great Britain is preoccupied only with her war needs for Argentine products and would after the war is over harmonize her policy with respect to the Argentine with ours and with the other American republics. Vargas did not appear to be convinced and laughed skeptically. The matter was not pursued. Vargas inquired as to the composition of the Security Council and the Secretary stated that there had been no change from the Dumbarton Oaks proposal. The Secretary emphasized that the powers represented at Dumbarton Oaks were merely presenting an agreed plan for full discussion at San Francisco where the suggestions and comments of other United Nations would be welcome. Vargas made no express reference to Brazil's desire for a permanent seat on the Council. During discussion of Brazilian-American economic relations, Vargas stated that Brazil's most pressing needs were for petroleum products, rolling stock and coal. Brazil had no food problem except those arising out of transportation difficulties. The Secretary stated that he felt sure that when the war was over Brazil's needs in these categories would be supplied to the best of our ability. Since

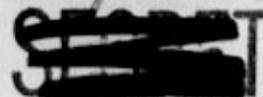
press

press representatives were waiting, Vargas and the Secretary agreed upon the issuance of a brief statement and no press conference was held.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "J. V. ...", located to the right of the typed text.

PSF, Stettinius folder 2-45

*files*



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

February 28, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Reports from Mexico City Conference

I am enclosing herewith for your information copies of the two most recent telegrams from Mr. Stettinius describing current developments at the Mexico City Conference.

Acting Secretary

Enclosures:

1. Copy of telegram no. 256 from Mexico City, February 26, 1945.
2. Copy of telegram no. 267 from Mexico City, February 27, 1945.

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By J. Scheuble Date \_\_\_\_\_ MAR 6 1972

DMH-73

Mexico City

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

Dated February 26, 1945

Rec'd 11:55 a.m., 27th

Secretary of State

Washington

256, February 26, midnight

FOR GREW FROM THE SECRETARY

Members of the United States delegation met at 9 a.m., February 24th. General Embick announced that joint Chiefs-of-Staff were in agreement that the Colombian resolution regarding non-aggression was entirely satisfactory in that if approved it would constitute a regional pact which could be integrated into the world security system. General Embick will consult with the Secretary at the earliest opportunity concerning this matter.

Mr. Rockefeller reported that Argentine influence seeking to break up the solidarity with which the principal American Governments view the Argentine Government was meeting with no success. United States Steering Committee met at Reforma Hotel 2 p.m., February 24 discussing fully topics of Inter-American solidarity. General Embick, Dr. Pasvolsky and Judge Hackworth joined in free discussion outlining

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

respectively

By J. Schauble Date MAR 6 1972

-2- #256, February 26, midnight, from Mexico City

respectively the importance of this subject from a military, political and economic viewpoint. It was determined that the solidarity of the Americas is essential to the defense of the United States.

There followed a discussion concerning the feasibility of accepting the Uruguayan and Colombian proposals. The Colombian proposal provides for collaboration of the American Republics against any active aggression; and a saving clause encompasses modification upon the creation of a world organization. Ambassador Berle and Judge Hackworth will consult between themselves and with Dr. Pasvolsky on the matter of immediate application of the Colombian resolution, which provides for joint alternative action against an aggressor following consultation.

Resolution regarding military cooperation also was approved by this committee.

One. Sub-committee of committee III (Inter-American system) dealing with matters pertaining to Inter-American organization conducted a discussion concerning the proposals relating to Inter-American solidarity against aggression made by Uruguay, Brazil and Colombia.

-3- #256, February 26, midnight, from Mexico City

and Colombia. A sub-committee composed of representatives of Colombia, Uruguay, Brazil, Mexico and the United States was appointed to consider these proposals.

Committees IV and V on postwar economic and social problems of the war and transitional period were instructed to continue their discussion of economic topics, and Mr. Clayton will on Tuesday February 27 make a statement of principles underlying Inter-American economic relations,

At a meeting of the Steering Committee of the conference held at 10:30 a.m., February 26 Dr. Padilla, the Chairman, announced that certain groups are exerting considerable pressure to the end that the conference resolve upon a break with Spain. He said that Mexico would not be involved in such a contingency since his country maintains no diplomatic relations with the Spanish Government. He added his opinion that the matter might possibly be satisfactorily disposed of by a statement that the conference does not deal with matters in which this continent is not involved. The Uruguayan delegate held that the conference should pass a resolution welcoming the establishment of a democratic system in Spain, alleging that this would be desirable because

-4- #256, February 26, midnight, from Mexico City

because of the interest in Spanish affairs of the American nations who are actively engaged in the war, and in view of Spain's proximity to a theater of the war but he expressed the belief that any country regardless of its location has a full right to oppose the establishment or continuation of a Nazi or Fascist Government wherever this might be. He preferred to use the term "Democratic system" rather than "Republican", since it would permit Spain to establish a constitutional monarchy if that is what it desires. A full discussion resulted in the unanimous adoption of Dr. Padilla's suggestion, and the Uruguayan delegate withdrew his views.

Please repeat essence of this and future summaries to President. Also, I suggest if not already done that this summary and previous and future ones be turned over to information committee for preparation of appropriate circular information telegrams to our missions in the American Republic.

MESSERSMITH

BB

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF  
CENTRAL SERVICES  
TELEGRAPH SECTION

EOC-377

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

Mexico City

Dated February 27, 1945

Rec'd 3:00 a.m. 28th

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

267, February 27, 7 p.m.

FOR GREW FROM THE SECRETARY

February 26 was final day for introduction of  
resolutions. Total introduced and taken cognizance  
of now approximates 155. United States delegation  
introduced yesterday one further resolution, raising  
its total to 11. Titles of all United States resolutions  
are as follows: Improvement and strengthening of the  
Inter-American system; free access to information;  
elimination of remaining centers of subversive influence  
and prevention of admission of dangerous deportees and  
propagandists; wartime trade controls in relation to  
basic commercial policy; cooperation in health, sanita-  
tion, nutrition and food supply programs; social  
questions; social security; the admission and surrender  
of war criminals; economic charter of Americas; main-  
tenance and development of the internal economies of  
the American Republics; and Inter-American defense board.

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By J. Scheuble Date           
MAR 6 1972

In addition

-2-#267, February 27, 7 p.m. from Mexico City.

In addition United States delegation has made arrangements for resolutions to be introduced as follows:

1. Supporting world security organization.
2. For Inter-American military cooperation.
3. On SAFEHAVEN matters.
4. Supporting Atlantic Charter.

Developments in past 24 hours by committees:

Committee I has been giving consideration to general resolutions regarding military cooperation.

Committee II has not met. Other delegations are preparing written statements of their positions respecting world security organization which are due for presentation to a subcommittee tonight.

Committee III (A) Mexico has introduced a resolution on the Inter-American system providing for very considerable modifications and substituting for the governing board of the Pan American Union a new ambulatory council to meet every six months in a different capital and to consist of ad hoc representatives. Both in political and economic fields there is a tendency to present proposals creating a variety of new agencies. United States position is to build on and consolidate existing structure. (B) Mexico has introduced a long resolution dealing with the recognition of new governments and providing for provisional thirty day recognition during which

-3-267, February 27, 7 p.m. from Mexico City.

during which any republic can file an objection and call for consultation. (C) Revised resolution for joint action against aggression was brought before full Committee III. This revised resolution had been prepared by a subcommittee and was composite of the proposals made by Colombia, Uruguay and Brazil. A move to place the committee on record as approving it by acclamation was arrested by the U.S. delegation. Senator Austin spoke for the delegation, mentioning the absence of any English text, the need for opportunity to study it, and the desirability of awaiting tomorrow's arrival of Senator Connally.

Committees IV and V. United States position on major subjects in the economic field was presented this morning in the form of a statement read by Mr. Clayton before Committees IV and V meeting in joint session. It was received with applause and is believed to have made an excellent impression. This statement had been presented to American press representatives yesterday afternoon with full opportunity for background questions and discussion.

At a before luncheon press conference today, the representatives of farm groups, business, and labor expressed their views with regard to this statement of

Mr. Clayton.

-4-267, February 27, 7 p.m. from Mexico City.

Mr. Clayton. All these representatives were unanimous in their expression of appreciation for the opportunity to participate in the preparation of this statement and in their endorsement of its principles. Members of the press expressed great interest in and appreciation of this meeting of the minds of different sectors of American economic life with the representatives of government.

At conference Steering Committee meeting this morning a Cuban resolution calling for restoration of Poland's traditional boundaries was withdrawn as not within the scope of the conference; A Chilean resolution calling for an expression of appreciation to Canada and an invitation to her to join the Pan American Union was deferred for further study and redrafting at Mr. Rockefeller's request.

Please report to the President.

MESSERSMITH

WMB

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

COPY

~~SECRET~~

February 28, 1945

MEMORANDUM FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I desire that you, as Secretary of State, assume the responsibility for seeing that the conclusions, exclusive of course of military matters, reached at the Crimea Conference, be carried forward. In so doing you will, I know, wish to confer with other officials of this Government on matters touching upon their respective fields. I will expect you to report to me direct on the progress you are making in carrying the Crimea decisions into effect in conjunction with our Allies.

F. D. R.

*(Copy of this memo + all other correspondence on this matter filed - Crimea Conference folder, 3-45)*

DECLASSIFIED  
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S. ....  
By W. J. Stewart Date MAR 3 1972

T-474

PSF: *Stettinius folder*  
2-45-

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 1, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. E. R. STETTINIUS, JR.

Will you speak to me about  
this on your return?

F.D.R.

Original of attached memorandum and  
enclosures returned with this memorandum.

February 20, 1945

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Request by the Albanian National  
Liberation Front Authorities for  
Recognition as the Government of  
Albania.

There is attached hereto, a copy of despatch no. 1019 of January 22, 1945, from the United States Political Adviser, Allied Force Headquarters, which transmits a letter addressed to the President by Colonel General Enver Hoxha, as "President of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Government of Albania", requesting recognition of that "government" by the United States. This "government" was established by the National Liberation Front (FNC) at the Congress of Berat of October 22-25, 1944, and is now understood to exercise de facto control over all Albanian territory.

A copy of the Department's telegram no. 82 of January 31, 1944, to Caserta, in reply to an airgram communicating a translation of the text of Hoxha's request, is also attached. No further action will be taken at this time unless you so desire.

**JOSEPH C. GREGG**

Enclosures:

Acting Secretary

1. Letter to the President from Colonel General Enver Hoxha.
2. Copy of telegram no. 82 January 31, 1945, to Caserta.

~~SECRET~~  
~~SECRET~~

*file*

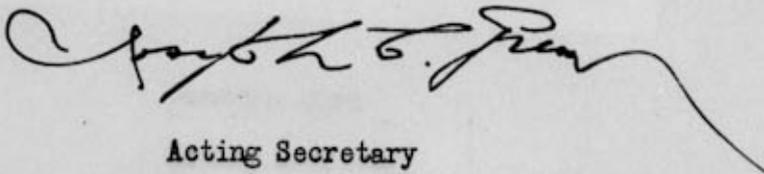
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 1, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Report from Mexico City Conference

I am enclosing herewith for your information a copy of the most recent telegram from Mr. Stettinius describing current developments at the Mexico City Conference.



Acting Secretary

Enclosure:

Copy of telegram no. 278  
from Mexico City,  
February 28, 1945.

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date MAR 6 1972

JEC-784  
This telegram must be  
closely paraphrased be-  
fore being communicated  
to anyone. (████████)

Mexico City

Dated February 28, 1945

Rec'd 12:47 a.m., March 1st

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

278, February 28, 5 p.m.

FOR GREW FROM THE SECRETARY

There has continued very favorable reaction to  
Mr. Clayton's statement both among the delegates and in  
the local press.

Committee I is proceeding smoothly on resolutions  
for military cooperation and against subversive activities.  
It expects to complete its work this week. Negotiations  
continue looking to the withdrawal of Cuban resolution  
for declarations of war by all American republics on  
both Germany and Japan.

Committee II has now received all comments on  
Dumbarton Oaks and a subcommittee commenced consideration  
of them this morning.

Committee III continues consideration of three  
main proposals now before it, namely, (A) joint action  
against aggression (B) strengthening of inter-American

system

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By J. Schauble Date MAR 6 1972

-2-, #278, February 28, 5 p.m., from Mexico City.

system and (C) recognition of governments. As to (A) the United States Delegation with Senator Austin is working on a revision to bring the proposal within constitutional limitations and will discuss it with Senator Connally on his arrival this afternoon. As to (B) a draft was prepared last night combining features of United States and Mexican proposals. This draft was approved by a subcommittee today, but there is considerable opposition among representatives of some of the American republics because the revised draft includes a Mexican provision that the members of the governing board of the Pan American Union shall not be the same persons as the Ambassadors accredited to the United States. In approving this draft of resolution the subcommittee expressed the belief that it took care of all other proposals for changes in the inter-American system. As to (C) the Mexicans this morning withdrew their proposal. This is regarded as most helpful as the Mexican draft contained rather broad and vague provisions regarding conditions of recognition which might have caused trouble.

At this morning's meeting of the subcommittee of committee III there was considerable discussion of the inter-American Juridical Committee.

Committees

-3-, #279, February 28, 5 p.m., from Mexico City.

Committees IV and V have been engaged in the preparation of draft resolutions incorporating the principles laid down in the statements of the Secretary and Mr. Clayton together with the appropriate items from proposals of other American republics.

The United States members are delaying decisions on proposals of other delegations for the creation of new economic agencies pending decisions in committee III on the organization of the inter-American system.

This morning subcommittee three of committee IV on transportation was organized and received a number of resolutions going into considerable detail with regard to shipping, aviation, rates, labor conditions, et cetera.

This morning subcommittee four of committee IV also met and commenced consideration of the economic charter. In the first morning's discussion there was a general disposition to accept the principle of lowering trade barriers, but each country indicated its desire to decide individual cases by itself on a unilateral or bilateral basis. Mr. Chavez, the Peruvian representative on this subcommittee, was most helpful.

There are strong indications that the coffee countries will present in the next day or so some manifesto or resolution calling for an increase in coffee prices.

Please repeat to the President.

JHS

MESSERSLITH

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE

*file*  
INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

*PSF: Stettinius folder 2-45*  
DIVISION OF  
CENTRAL SERVICES  
TELEGRAPH SECTION

MRK-1434

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

Mexico City

Dated March 1, 1945

Rec'd 5:30 p.m., 2nd

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

291, March 1, 11 p.m.

FOR GREW FROM THE SECRETARY.

Senator Connally arrived late yesterday afternoon and was met by the Secretary at the station. He attended this morning's meeting of the United States delegation which he addressed briefly stressing his interest in the success of this and the San Francisco Conference.

The subcommittee of Committee I has now prepared and approved resolutions (one) on military cooperation; (two) on subversive activities; (three) on war criminals. These resolutions amend those submitted by the United States delegation to incorporate provisions from other resolutions. In fundamentals there has been no departure from the United States point of view. This committee has had a minimum of problems.

Committee II postponed until tomorrow its meeting scheduled for today to receive and discuss the views of the various Republics on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals. The postponement ostensibly because of a luncheon given in Cuernavaca by the Mexican Minister of Economy to which

the Secretary

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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date MAR 6 1972

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the Secretary and other delegates have gone. In fact the postponement was requested by the United States since the Secretary was not yet in a position to announce invitations to San Francisco and the voting procedure in security council:

So far all has gone smoothly with this group with the following exceptions:

(A) The United States delegation arranged with the Mexicans that they should present the United States draft resolution for approval of Dumbarton Oaks. This the Mexicans first did saying it was "on behalf of the United States". As this was contrary to the understanding, the resolution was withdrawn. It has not since been introduced apparently because of differences within the Mexican delegation. Instead the Mexicans introduced a rather hostile resolution attributable to Castillo Najera. But Ambassador Messersmith is confident that at the right moment Padilla will come through with the resolution of approval.

(B) Gutierriz, a member of the Cuban delegation made a long speech in subcommittee yesterday attacking the plan of Dumbarton Oaks. Since, however, the Cuban delegation appears not to function as a unit, this is regarded as a purely individual performance.

(C) Brazil has

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(C) Brazil has introduced a proposal, which seems to have some support, that the world organization shall have no jurisdiction over hemisphere matters unless they directly affect the rest of the world.

On the whole, confidence is felt that the work of this committee will result in a satisfactory conclusion.

Committee III commenced this morning a paragraph by paragraph consideration of the revised resolution on strengthening of the inter-American system which was prepared by the subcommittee and incorporates some of the Mexican proposals into that submitted by the United States. Principal changes from United States draft were:

(One) Prohibition against Ambassador's serving on governing board of union. The theory of Mexicans is that Ambassadors are too much under thumb of United States. As indicated yesterday, there is strong opposition to this from a number of countries, particularly small ones, on ground of cost of maintaining two persons of Ambassadorial rank in Washington and on ground of possible conflict between Ambassador to United States of a country and its representative on board. We have taken neutral position on this considering it as a matter for Latin American countries to decide for themselves.

(Two) Provision limiting term of Director General  
to ten

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to ten years and prohibiting his reelection or election of person of same nationality to succeed him. This has seemed satisfactory to us.

(Three) The principal changes in the system are made effective immediately without waiting for ninth conference of American States.

(Four) The Pan American Union is directed to prepare a charter setting forth adherence to international law, and declaration of the rights and duties of man and of states using the inter-American juridical committee and other organizations. This is to be submitted to the governments by December 1, 1945.

(Five) Ninth conference of American states is set for 1946 and is to consider the above charter.

On the whole we regard the above as a satisfactory compromise since it preserves the Pan American Union, the traditional inter-American system, and Washington as the seat of the Pan American Union. They adhere to the fundamentals for which we have stood.

The proposed education and culture council of the Pan American Union was eliminated since there appeared a tendency to hitch to it all kinds of specialized provisions and duties.

Consideration of the resolution for joint action against aggression has been deferred until tomorrow in

order to

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order to give Senator Connally time to crystalize his views. At a United States delegation steering committee meeting this morning this proposal was gone over in detail with Senators Connally and Austin.

There is great enthusiasm for this resolution among the Latin American countries, partly directed against Argentina and partly as a symbol of solidarity. Both in the press and in conversations, United States support of this proposal, now called "The Declaration of Chapultepec", is regarded as one of the keystones of the conference. We believe it important that the United States should support this proposal which we have endeavored to so modify with the cooperation of Senator Austin and Mr. Hackworth as to avoid constitutional difficulties and to avoid any conflict with world organization. We are awaiting the opinion of Senator Connally after which we will clear with President before acting.

In the economic field, until yesterday there was a tendency to mark time waiting for Mr. Clayton's statement. A number of resolutions were introduced and the press has been full of rumors and interpretations but the real work only commenced yesterday and is continuing today with basic discussions in subcommittees pointing up Latin American desires for US commitment to continue

purchases

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purchases and United States unwillingness to go beyond Clayton's statement.

In subcommittee A of committee V yesterday afternoon appeared the expected coffee price issue with two hours of statements asking a United States price rise. Further discussion this morning points to agreement on a resolution saying that prices should be fair to both producer and consumer. In this, as in other economic fields, there seems no disposition to force issues over our opposition.

In subcommittee B of committee V yesterday afternoon the issue of continuation of United States purchases of Latin American products was presented in the form of a suggested draft of resolution combining all the suggestions of various selling countries. The United States delegation met last night to consider this proposal in detail and map strategy. The basic discussions are going on today.

In the subcommittees of committee IV, there has been unanimity on social resolutions but argument over various restrictive measures designed to protect Latin American infant industries, balances of foreign exchange, and restrictive measures against foreign capital. These discussions have continued today and are believed to be going satisfactorily. There are strong signs that the  
other

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other American Republics want to go along with us on the principle of freedom of international trade but to insert all sorts of individual specialized reservations.  
(your?)

With reference to yost memorandum of February 27 to Raynor, please wire if this telegram meets the Department's requirements.

Please repeat to the President.

MESSERSMITH

LMS

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

PSF: Stettinius folder  
file  
DIVISION OF 2-45  
CENTRAL SERVICES  
TELEGRAPH SECTION

SG-1653  
This telegram must be  
closely paraphrased be-  
fore being communicated  
to anyone. (~~SECRET~~)

Mexico City

Dated March 2, 1945

Rec'd 8:01 a.m., 3rd

The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

301, March 2, 8 p.m.

FOR GREW FROM THE SECRETARY

PLEASE REPEAT TO THE PRESIDENT

Except in the economic field, work was suspended  
yesterday afternoon because of the luncheon given in  
Cuernavaca by the Minister of Economia..

In all committees, except Committee I, the issues  
are coming to a focus and tenseness is obvious. Today  
and tomorrow should bring forth the essential debate.

Committee I this morning approved three resolutions:  
(one) to extend the life of inter-American Defense  
Board pending the establishment of the permanent military  
organization provided for in a resolution which was  
approved at an earlier meeting; (two) a resolution on  
the elimination of remaining centers of subversive  
influence and prevention of admission of deportees  
and propagandists following the general lines of the  
proposal submitted by the United States; (three) a  
declaration and

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declaration and resolution on war crimes in the form proposed by the United States but with the addition of a paragraph expressing adherence to the United States-British-Russian declaration of October 1943. This apparently concludes the work of Committee I. Committee II is expecting to commence discussions of the sub-committee report this afternoon. There has, as yet, been no agreement with the Mexicans on the final resolution although confidence is felt with regard to this by those of the United States delegation on Committee II. It has not been possible to sit down on a draft of final resolution until the terms of the invitation to the San Francisco Conference are out. The disturbing factor is that Padilla does not appear to be entirely in control of his own delegation. The Cubans, whose delegation is also not a unit, are pressing for permission for every delegate to have free opportunity to make speech of 10 minutes on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

Committee III approved the remainder of the resolution on the inter-American system. It had been expected that the smaller states would object strongly to the provision for ad hoc members of the Pan-American Union governing board, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Haiti did oppose this provision but received no support from other countries

and the

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and the provision was approved. Our representatives did not participate in this discussion. In the course of the discussion the Chilean representative said that his Government would object to granting political powers to the Pan-American Union if a provision for ad hoc representatives was eliminated. The Brazilian delegate objected to the provision forbidding the reelection of the Director General but received no support. Oreamuno of Costa Rica proposed that the Inter-American economic and social council be made independent of the Pan-American Union. This was not approved but the Committee voted that the representatives on the Inter-American Economic and Social Council should be appointed by the respective governments. One of the feminine members of the Mexican delegation, with the support of Miss Beinafardino of the Dominican Republic, persuaded the Committee to include in the resolution a provision for the continuance of the Inter-American Commission of Women.

In Committees IV and V the major developments have been that yesterday a small drafting group, including United States representatives, worked together all day on a proposed resolution covering continuance of wartime purchases during the transition period, export of  
capital goods,

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capital goods, and the elimination of wartime controls. The major issue concerns the continued purchases of materials. This draft was further revised this morning and currently provides that reductions in purchases will be carried out in cooperation with the sellers and in such a manner as to maintain the essential stability of the economies of the selling countries. To the extent necessary, legislation in support of this agreement will be sought. The proposal is presently the subject of intensive study by the United States delegation. It is a crucial item. Some of the other delegates say that they had hoped to receive concrete assurances with respect to specific commodities.

In the field of exports of goods in short supply, some of the delegates from the other American Republics express the fear that the United States is not keeping faith with its obligations under the Rio resolutions and that we should guarantee to them their fair share of exports throughout the full transition period. The resolution covering this subject is still the subject of discussion.

This morning Sub-Committee A of Committee V completed its reports. It passed four resolutions: the first on prices for purchases of commodities (the coffee issue) along the lines mentioned in yesterday's telegram. The

second was

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second was United States originated proposal for modification of Rio Resolution V. The third called for further cooperation in the prosecution of the war. The fourth covered Axis funds and property.

As to Axis funds and property, Mr. Cox made a strong statement on the importance of getting looted property into the hands of rightful owners, of stopping the flight of Axis capital, and of eliminating Axis interests now in the hemisphere. This statement was released to the press today.

All representatives connected with this matter have expressed great pleasure at the explicitness of the resolution adopted.

The Economic Charter is meeting some opposition principally in Mexico itself. Individual business groups have asserted their opposition to free international trade and in favor of local protection. This morning the CTM (repeat CTM) came out with a full page advertisement, declaring that they are allying themselves with "the progressive industrialists" in opposition to the "archaic policy of free trade and charging that the Economic Charter does not guarantee the weaker countries of America a right to obtain the equipment which the United States ought to provide to

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provide to Latin America for its rapid economic development. The labor advisers to the delegation, on an early consideration of this advertisement, stated that they could not see in it any real labor angle but only an issue of nationalism. Discussion of this Mexican opposition in this morning's United States delegation meeting indicated that it represented a combination of nationalistic feeling, plus local politics, namely, opposition to Padilla. An important fact not to be overlooked in this connection was the arrival in Mexico yesterday of Lombardo Toledano.

Yesterday in a Sub-Committee of Committee IV there was a Peruvian motion to adopt and approve the report of Sub-Committee Five of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee. This report was specifically prepared for the Technical Economic Conference and hence was referred to it. The local press has played up this action as being a rejection of the Economic Charter. This is not accurate reporting.

Other sub-committees of Committee IV are engaged today in discussions of the future of synthetic products, of subsidies to production and export subsidies, and various financial matters. These discussions are still going on.

The Steering

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The Steering Committee of the Conference met during the morning and formally received the delegates of the new government of El Salvador. At the same meeting it was announced that the Conference would end on March 7.

Some United States press representatives here have been asking about disagreements in the economic field within the United States delegation. In fact, there have not existed such disagreements. The unanimity with which various government agencies and the representatives of labor, business and farm groups have worked together has been most notable. Probably the press has imagined such difficulties because in the economic field a practice has been followed of negotiating in sub-committees with the other delegates, followed by general meetings of the economic members of the United States delegation at which the day's progress is reviewed and plans for the next day made. As neither the meetings of the sub-committees nor of the United States delegation are open to the press, and as the subject matter is most delicate and therefore not open to full discussion with the press representatives, this impression may have arisen.

The press is naturally focusing its inquiries upon the three areas which have been the most important and  
from which

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from which definitive material has not yet come, namely, the Dumbarton Oaks discussions, which are still held up pending the Secretary's statement; the discussion of the joint guarantee against aggression; and the economic matters above referred to. There is the natural danger with regard to all of these that the press representatives in seeking news items will seek to find and play up areas of difference and controversy. Every effort has been made to explain away these reports of controversies as far as possible by background discussions, but it has been difficult to achieve it since it has not been possible fully and frankly to discuss many of these questions on their merits at this stage.

MESSERSMITH

REP

D.B.

Go put into things to  
talk to Secretary of State  
about on the Pres. returns

*BSF statements folder - 2-45  
State file.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D. C. (25)

March 2, 1945

OFFICE OF  
THE DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I notice that at your press conference today some questions were asked about the organization of intelligence in the Government. Since I have occasion to be concerned about incomplete and ex parte reports being sent to the White House by advocates, I want you to know that the Bureau of the Budget has been making a comprehensive study of all of the intelligence activities. I hope you will ship to us for consideration anything that comes in on this subject.

There seems to be a tug-of-war going on between some of the agencies, which we faced in connection with the Budget. Furthermore, while you were away several additional rumors were set in circulation concerning what might be done.

Since we informed all contenders that nothing would be done prior to a comprehensive study, I hope you will help us hold the fort and not permit anyone to take your time prematurely in connection with this matter.

*HDS*  
Director

P.S. See leaks on proposed Orders, attached.

Attachments.

# Donovan Proposes Super Spy System for Postwar New Deal

## Would Take Over FBI, Secret Service, ONI and G-2 to Watch Home, Abroad

2/10/45 By WALTER TROHAN *Times Herald*

Creation of an all-powerful intelligence service to spy on the postwar world and to pry into the lives of citizens at home is under consideration by the New Deal.

The Washington Times-Herald and the Chicago Tribune yesterday secured exclusively a copy of a highly confidential and secret memorandum from Brig. Gen. William J. Donovan, director of the Office of Strategic Services, which co-ordinates intelligence information, to President Roosevelt proposing to set up the super-spy agency.

### Wholesale Grant of Power

Donovan left the decision as to whether the unit should be created by legislative action or executive order up to the President.

Also obtained was a copy of an equally secret suggested draft of an order setting up the general intelligence service, which would supersede all existing Federal police and intelligence units, including military intelligence, G-2, naval intelligence, ONI, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service, the Internal Revenue agents and the Federal Communications Commission, which monitors all radio airways. The order gives the unit a wholesale grant of power.

### Spying at Home Indicated

Only 15 copies of the memorandum and draft order were made, each plastered with security restrictions. These went to such high officials as Admiral Leahy.

### Wants Intelligence

### Offices Under 1 Head

(Continued From First Page)

chief of staff to the Commander in Chief; General Marshall, chief of staff of the Army; Admiral King, chief of naval operations; Secretary of State Stettinius, Secretary of Navy Forrestal and Secretary of War Stimson.

Obviously the purpose of the super-intelligence unit is to spy on good neighbors throughout the world for the purpose of formulating a foreign policy and developing strategy. This stated purpose would indicate that neither Mr. Roosevelt nor General Donovan expects the end of the war to usher in an era of perpetual peace.

### Super Spies Would Have Tremendous Power

Under the draft order the director of the super-spy unit would have tremendous power in being charged with gathering and sifting intelligence for the White House and all Federal agencies. It is possible, under the order, for him to determine American foreign policy by weeding out withholding or coloring information gathered at his direction.

Although the agency would be concerned primarily with foreign intelligence, and would have no police powers at home or abroad, the draft order would empower the spy chief to co-ordinate all intelligence agencies of the Government, establish a general policy for them and call upon them for any work or information. This would permit spying at home and employment of the police powers of existing agencies whenever needed.

The spy director could employ the facilities of such agencies and employ them from reporting to their superiors. Under this provision of the draft order the director might employ the FBI on some task and charge the G-men not to report to J. Edgar Hoover, their chief, or even Attorney General Biddle.

### Confidentially Called

### 'Frankfurter's Gestapo'

In the high circles where the memorandum and draft order are circulating the proposed unit is known as "Frankfurter's Gestapo" because the chief of the

unit would pick key personnel at the suggestion of her brother, for Donovan when, as he expects, he would be named spy chief. She is Miss Stella Frankfurter.

The unit would operate under an independent budget and presumably have secret funds for spy work along the lines of bribing and luxury living described in the novels of E. Phillips Oppenheim.

The secret Donovan memorandum is dated November 18, 1944, and reads as follows:

"Secret

Enclosure

"18 November 1944.

"Memorandum for the President.

"Pursuant to your note of 31 October, 1944, I have given consideration to the organization of an intelligence service for the postwar period.

"In the early days of the war, when the demands upon intelligence services were mainly in and for military operations, the Office of Strategic Services was placed under the direction of the joint chiefs of staff. When our enemies are defeated the demand will be equally pressing for information that will aid us in solving the problems of peace.

### 'Set Up As Permanent Long-Range Plan'

"This will require two things: 1. That intelligence control be returned to the supervision of the President.

"2. The establishment of a central authority reporting directly to you, with responsibility to frame intelligence objectives and to collect and co-ordinate the intelligence material required by the executive branch in planning and carrying out the national policy and strategy.

"I attach in the form of a draft directive (appendix) the means by which I think this could be realized without difficulty or loss of time. You will note that co-ordination and centralization are placed at the policy level but operational intelligence (that pertaining primarily to department action) remains within the existing agencies concerned. The creation of a central authority thus would not conflict with or limit necessary intelligence functions within the Army, Navy, Department of State, or other agencies.

"In accordance with your wish, this is set up as a permanent long-range plan. But you may want to consider whether this (or part of it) should be done now, by executive or legislative action. There are common-sense reasons why you may desire to lay the keel of the ship at once.

"The immediate revision and co-ordination of our present intelligence system would effect substantial economies and aid in the more efficient and speedy termination of the war.

"Information important to the national defense being gathered by our intelligence agencies and not being used to full advantage in the war. Therefore,

*Times Herald*  
2/10/45

(OVER)

... at the strategy level would ... waste, and avoid the present confusion that leads to waste and unnecessary duplication.

"Though in the midst of war, we are also in a period of transition which, before we are aware, will take us into the tumult of rehabilitation. An adequate and orderly intelligence system will contribute to informed decisions."

"We have now in the Government the trained and specialized personnel needed for the task. This talent should not be dispersed."

### **Suggested Form For Drafting Order**

The suggested order draft, sent to the White House by Donovan in an appendix to the memorandum, reads as follows:

"Substantive authority necessary in establishment of a central intelligence service:

"In order to co-ordinate and centralize the policies and actions of the Government relating to intelligence:

[The blank spaces are for names of executives and agencies to be filled in later by the President].

"1. There is established in the executive offices of the President a central intelligence service, to be known as the ———, at the head of which shall be a director appointed by the President. The director shall discharge and perform his functions and duties under the direction and supervision of the President. Subject to the approval of the President, the director may exercise his powers, authorities and duties through such officials or agencies and in such manner as he may determine.

"2. There is established in the ——— an advisory board consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and such other members as the President may subsequently appoint. The board shall advise and assist the director with respect to the formulation of basic policies and plans of the ———.

"3. Subject to the direction and control of the President, and with any necessary advice and assistance from the other departments and agencies of the Government, the ——— shall perform the following functions and duties:

### **Provides for Training, Supervision of 'Spies'**

"(a) Co-ordination of the functions of all intelligence agencies of the Government, and the establishment of such policies and objectives as will assure the maintenance of national intelligence of the form:

"(b) Collection either directly or through existing Government departments and agencies, of pertinent information, including military, economic, political and scientific, concerning the capabilities, intentions and activities of foreign nations, with particular reference to the effect such matters may have upon the national security, policies and interests of the United States;

"(c) Final evaluation, synthesis and dissemination within the Government of the intelligence required to enable the Government to determine policies with respect to national planning and security in peace and war.

### **Vast Plan Outlined In Report to President**

and the advancement of broad national policy;

"(d) Procurement, training and supervision of its intelligence personnel;

"(e) Subversive operations abroad;

"(f) Determination of policies for and co-ordination of facilities essential to the collection of information under subparagraph "B" hereof, and

### **'Such Other Functions As President May Order'**

"(g) Such other functions and duties relating to intelligence as the President from time to time may direct.

"4. The ... shall have no police or law-enforcement functions, either at home or abroad.

"5. Subject to Paragraph 3 hereof, existing intelligence agencies within the Government shall select, evaluate, synthesize and disseminate departmental operating intelligence, herein defined as intelligence required by such agencies in the actual performance of their functions and duties.

"6. The director shall be authorized to call upon departments and agencies of the Government to furnish appropriate specialists for such supervisory and functional positions within the ... as may be required.

### **Goes Under Military In Time of War**

"7. All Government departments and agencies shall make available to the director such intelligence material as the director, with the approval of the President, from time to time may request.

"8. The ... shall operate under an independent budget.

Proposed  
Exec Order:

"9. In time of war or unannounced national emergency, all programs of the ... in areas of actual or projected military operations shall be co-ordinated with military plans and shall be subject to the approval of the joint chiefs of staff.

"10. Within the limits of such funds as may be made available to the ... the director may employ necessary personnel and make provision for necessary supplies, facilities and services. The director shall be assigned, upon the approval of the President, such military and naval personnel as may be required in the performance of the functions and duties of the ... The director may provide for the internal organization and management of the ... in such manner as he may determine."

# Army, Navy Want Control Of 'Spy' Setup 2/11/45 Times Herald Generals, Admirals

## Declare War on OSS

By WALTER TROHAN  
A pitched battle for control of the super-intelligence agency the New Deal is projecting to spy on the postwar world and the postwar home front has developed between the high command of the Army and Navy and the Office of Strategic Services, The Chicago Tribune and Times-Herald learned exclusively yesterday.

The joint chiefs of staff, United States, which is composed of the five-star generals and admirals in Washington, have declared war on Brig. Gen. William J. Donovan, OSS director, who advanced a scheme, at the behest of President Roosevelt, for unification of intelligence activities abroad and superseding existing intelligence agencies at home.

### No Quarrel With Objective

The membership of the joint chiefs of staff is composed of Admiral Leahy, chief of staff to the commander in chief; General Marshall, chief of staff of the Army; Admiral King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet and chief of naval operations, and General Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces.

The Army and Navy officers have no quarrel with the objectives of the Donovan plan, which was assailed by members of Congress as a Gestapo program, but vigorously dispute its control. They are fighting for co-ordination of intelligence activities under tight control of the Army and Navy, with the State Department and the White House in subordinate roles.

The Times-Herald and the Chicago Tribune secured a copy of a highly secret letter from the generals and admirals to the President urging rejection of the plan. Also obtained was a copy of the substitute program, offered by the officers, which would give the super-spy agency an almost unlimited grant of powers subject to constant supervision by a board of four on which the Army and Navy would have three votes.

Released by Paper Friday

The Donovan plan, contained in a memorandum to the President and an appended suggested order, was released exclusively by the Chicago Tribune and Times-Herald Friday morning. In the memorandum Donovan said the plan, which was pointed toward his directing all intelligence, was drawn at the suggestion of the President.

All the documents secured were stamped with secrecy injunctions. A handful of copies went to top military leaders and Cabinet members of the White House. They were and are published by the Chicago Tribune and the Times-Herald.

## Generals, Admirals Declare War on OSS

(Continued From First Page)

aid because they are concerned with postwar plans, which may be submitted to Congress or released through presidential directives, and do not come under security restrictions imposed on war activities.

The military leaders expressed themselves in favor of the unification of intelligence activities proposed by Donovan, but against the grant to his proposed agency of power to supersede operation of existing intelligence agencies without responsibility to the heads of such agencies.

Existing intelligence agencies include the Army, Navy, Diplomatic Service, FBI, Secret Service, Internal Revenue agents and world-wide radio monitoring system of the Federal Communications Commission.

The generals would create a national intelligence authority composed of the secretaries of State, War and Navy and representatives of the joint chiefs of staff. This authority would create a central intelligence agency to be headed by a director. Under this arrangement the Army and Navy would have three votes to one against the State Department in naming a director.

### Responsible to Board

The draft provides that the President shall appoint or remove the director at the recommendation of the National Intelligence Authority, which would put the Chief Executive in a passive role and leave the hiring and firing up to the authority.

It is provided that the director shall be responsible to the board and not to the President as was contemplated under the Donovan plan.

The director would be advised by a board consisting of the heads of the principal military and civilian intelligence agencies. The draft provides that director shall perform such functions as the authority may direct, which would leave the unit to operate as the four members of the authority directed at home and abroad.

It is provided that present agencies shall continue their functions, but the central intelligence agency is empowered to inspect the reports and operations of the other agencies.

### Unlimited Police Power

The agency would be given an unlimited police power. The draft states that the agency shall have no police or law enforcement functions. However, neither the President nor Congress could give the unit such functions abroad and for such functions at home the unit could operate through existing police agencies. The generals and admirals proposed an independent budget for the super-intelligence agency.

The joint chiefs of staff letter to the President follows:

### APPENDIX DRAFT Letter to the President

The memorandum of the Director of Strategic Services, dated 18 November, 1944, on the establishment of a central intelligence service was referred to the joint chiefs of staff for comment and recommendation. The matter has received careful study and consideration.

The joint chiefs of staff recognize, as does the Director of Strategic Services, the desirability of (A) further co-ordination of intelligence activities related to the national security; (B) the unification of such activities of common concern as can be more efficiently conducted by a common agency, and (C) the synthesis of departmental intelligence on the strategic and national policy level.

They consider that these three functions may well be more effectively carried on in a common intelligence agency, provided that suitable conditions of responsibility to the departments primarily concerned with national security are maintained. They believe, however, that the specific proposal to these ends made by the Director of Strategic Services in the appendix to the subject memorandum is open to objections.

Notably, the language used would appear to grant to the proposed agency power to control the operations of department intelligence agencies without responsibility to the heads of the departments concerned, thus violating the integrity of the chain of command. Consequently, the joint chiefs of staff cannot recommend the adoption of the draft directive of the Director of Strategic Services.

### Recommends Early Directive Issuance

The joint chiefs of staff append hereto (annex) an alternative draft which, they believe, retains the merits of the Director's proposals while obviating the objections thereto. They recommend early issuance of the appended draft directive.

Times Herald  
2/11/45

(over)

A Directive regarding the co-ordination of intelligence activities.

In order to provide for the development and co-ordination of intelligence activities related to the national security:

1. A national intelligence authority composed of the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy, and a representative of the joint chiefs of staff, is hereby established and charged with responsibility for such over-all intelligence planning and development, and such inspection and co-ordination of all Federal intelligence activities, as to assure the most effective accomplishment of the intelligence mission related to the national security.

**Shall Establish Central Agency**

2. To assist it in that task the national intelligence authority shall establish a central intelligence agency headed by a director who shall be appointed or removed by the President on the recommendation of the national intelligence authority. The director shall be responsible to the national intelligence authority and shall sit as a non-voting member thereof.

3. The director shall be advised by a board consisting of the heads of the principal military and civilian intelligence agencies having functions related to the national security, as determined by the national intelligence authority.

4. Subject to the direction and control of the national intelligence authority, the central intelligence agency shall:

A. Accomplish the synthesis of departmental intelligence relating to the national security and the appropriate dissemination within the Government of the resulting strategic and national policy intelligence.

**Co-ordination of All Activities Stressed**

B. Plan for the co-ordination of the activities of all intelligence agencies of the Government having functions related to the national security, and recommend to the national intelligence authority the establishment of such over-all policies and objectives as will assure the most effective accomplishment of the national intelligence mission.

C. Perform, for the benefit

**Schema Advancing**

**At Behest of F. D.**

of departmental intelligence agencies, such services of common concern as the National Intelligence Authority deter-

mines can be more efficiently accomplished by a common agency, including the direct Procurement of Intelligence.

D. Perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence as the National Intelligence Authority may from time to time direct.

5. The Central Intelligence Agency shall have no police or law-enforcement functions.

**Shall Continue**

**To Collect, Evaluate**

6. Subject to co-ordination by the National Intelligence Authority, the existing intelligence agencies of the Government shall continue to collect, evaluate, synthesize and disseminate departmental operating intelligence, herein defined as that intelligence required by the several departments and independent agencies for the performance of their proper functions.

Such departmental operating intelligence as designated by the National Intelligence Authority shall be freely available to the Central Intelligence Agency for synthesis. As approved by the National Intelligence Authority, the operations of the departmental intelligence agencies shall be open to inspection by the Central Intelligence Agency in connection with its planning function.

7. The National Intelligence Authority shall have an independent budget upon which the central intelligence agency shall be dependent for budgetary support. The National Intelligence Authority budget shall also be available for other intelligence activities as the National Intelligence Authority may direct.

**May Employ All**

**Necessary Personnel**

Within the limits of the funds made available to him the Director may employ necessary personnel and make provision for necessary supplies, facilities and services. With the approval of the National Intelligence Authority, he may call upon departments and independent agencies to furnish such specialists as may be required for supervisory and functional positions in the central intelligence agency, including the assignment of military and naval personnel.

Although these documents and those submitted to the White House by General Donovan were made available to the Chicago Tribune, they were never officially in possession of this newspaper. They were copied by its representative on paper belonging to the Tribune.

Proposed  
Exec Order.

SG-8  
This telegram must be  
closely paraphrased be-  
fore being communicated  
to anyone. (~~SECRET~~)

Mexico City  
Dated March 4, 1945  
Rec'd 8:45 a.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.  
309, March 4, 7 p.m.

FOR GREW FROM THE SECRETARY, AND PLEASE INFORM THE  
PRESIDENT.

The main meeting of committee II was again post-  
poned until Monday since the Secretary was not yet  
ready to make his statement. Meanwhile, a subcommittee  
headed by Para Perez of Venezuela has done an excellent  
job of getting up a report reducing the various memoranda  
combining ~~the~~ views which have been expressed in writing  
by fifteen countries and analyzing these views. The  
analysis shows a consensus on six points as follows:  
(1) "Aspiration to universality as an ideal which the  
organization should have in the future", (2) Desirability  
of amplifying and making more exact the statement of  
principles of the organization." (3) "Desirability of  
amplifying and making more exact the powers of the  
General Assembly to make its action effective", (4)  
"Desirability of extending the jurisdiction and competence  
of the International Court of Justice". (5) "Desirability  
that controversies

-2- # 309, March 4, 7 p.m., from Mexico City

that controversies of an inter-American character be settled so far as possible in accordance with inter-American methods and systems". (6) "Desirability of giving Latin America adequate representation in the Security Council".

There is considerable informal discussion as to the form which the final resolution on Dumbarton Oaks will take. Various delegates are attempting to place the United States in the position of going on record in support of the points; whereas our position must be that we will only receive and transmit them.

This morning committee III approved with very considerable enthusiasm the Declaration of Chapultepec. Senator Connally and Mrs. Rogers made statements which were given to the press. Probably Senator Connally's statement, and possibly Mrs. Rogers will be incorporated in the final act as interpretations of the declaration on behalf of the United States.

This United States approval of the declaration was greeted with real applause by a large audience and has been the major development of the day.

The only critical note was that of the Bolivian representative who felt that he had not had an opportunity to raise the Pacific seaport issue and made some

critical remarks

-3- #309, March 4, 7 p.m., from Mexico City.

critical remarks with regard to the declaration as being incomplete. However he voted for the declaration.

There is now before committee III a large group of resolutions upon which no definitive action has been taken. The problem of handling these resolutions is one which must be resolved in the next day or so. In addition there is pending before this committee a proposed declaration introduced by the Mexicans and which they call the "Declaration of Mexico". This sets forth a list of twenty principles such as the sovereignty of states; international law as a standard of conduct; juridical equality of states; repudiation of territorial conquest; proscription of war; support for democracy; and the rights of man, et cetera. This resolution will be discussed in subcommittee this afternoon and is expected to come before the full committee on Monday. Most of the provisions are entirely acceptable. The resolution is so broad in its scope however as to cross over many other resolutions. The Mexicans attach to it a great deal of importance mostly on the basis of prestige.

Committee IV continues to proceed slowly. All of its work is still in subcommittees where there continue discussions of such points as subsidies, protection of new industries, investments, and synthetic industries.

Since the

-4- #309, March 4, 7 p.m., from Mexico City.

Since the subject matter is theoretical an immense amount of discussion is possible. Now that committee V has concluded its work it should be possible to speed up the work of committee IV.

Yesterday a subcommittee approved a combination of United States, Mexican and Brazilian resolutions on health (repeat health), Miss Lenroot's resolution on social questions, and a charter of women and children.

This morning another subcommittee agreed on a declaration of social principles of the Americas to go to the full committee this afternoon.

The strategy of the United States delegation is to keep the economic charter so far as possible as introduced and to have any special purpose items placed in separate resolutions. If all of the individual proposals were incorporated in the charter it would lose its distinctive character. In view of the basic nature of the problems and the desire of so many to discuss them, it is not expected that this committee will have finished its work until Monday or Tuesday. No new problems have arisen which were not anticipated. The subcommittee of committee V working on the resolution covering transition from wartime purchases to peacetime

completed

-5- #309, March 4, 7 p.m., from Mexico City.

completed its work today with an agreement on a resolution along the lines outlined in yesterday's telegram. The work of this group has been of the greatest importance and has been an outstanding example of full and frank cooperation and understanding of each other's position by the participants. Leading roles for other countries have been taken by Messrs Boucas, Beltran, and Gale Plaza. This agreement is one of the major achievements of the conference.

Committee V hopes to have a full meeting this afternoon at which the work of its two subcommittees may receive approval.

If committee V completes its labors as indicated there will remain for next week only the following matters of importance: (1) consideration in committee II of Dumbarton Oaks opened by the Secretary's statement now scheduled for Monday. There must be a decision on the form of final resolution. There now appears to be genuine question as to how much oral discussion will take place in view of the fine report prepared by Parra Perez. (2) In committee III the Mexican "Declaration of Mexico" above referred to and the cleaning up of miscellaneous resolutions. (3) In committee IV the economic charter and the various  
specialized

-6- #309, March 4, 7 p.m., from Mexico City.

specialized problems on trade control and trade restriction which are now the subject of discussion.

MESSERSMITH

WSB

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

EDW-965

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

*file*

Mexico City

Dated March 6, 1945

Rec'd 2:27 p.m., 7th.

*Copy sent to  
Mr. Grew.*

Secretary of State

Washington

327, March 6, 11 p.m.

FOR GREW FROM THE SECRETARY AND PLEASE INFORM THE  
PRESIDENT.

Commission III today approved three resolutions of  
broad public and international interest. The first was  
resolution on freedom of access to information which was  
adopted unanimously with minor changes. This resolution  
was favorably commented among 65 US news, radio and picture  
correspondents covering conference and is believed to con-  
form in principle and purposes with ideas advanced in  
recent months by Press Associations and publishers' groups.  
Study was originally initiated at instance of Kent Cooper,  
General Manager of Associated Press, in personal letter  
to Secretary and Mr. Rockefeller and matter has been  
followed very closely by Press Association correspondents  
here. Language of resolution is very broad and intention-  
ally encouraging to radio and photograph as well as news  
men. Second resolution was Haitian proposal against  
racial discrimination. This was discussed lengthily in  
US delegation staff meeting and language was revised to

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

avoid

By J. Schauble Date MAR 6 1972

-2- #327, March 6, 11 p.m., from Mexico City.

avoid possible statements which would invite controversies. As adopted resolution reaffirms principle that all men are entitled to equal rights and opportunities and also proposes that governments discourage any efforts to incite racial discrimination. Third resolution was expression of American republics homage to Dominion of Canada. It expresses gratitude to Canada for her part in war effort and observes that relations between American republics and Canada are becoming closer daily. This was adopted by acclamation and conforms to generally favorable feeling of American republics toward Canada and her extension of diplomatic relations with some of these republics in recent years. Present resolution does not mention participation of Canada in Pan-American Union, but attitude of delegates suggests this might become lively topic at Bogota conference of American States in 1946.

Commission III referred to Pan-American Union for study resolutions related to proposed codification of international law. Mexican delegation withdrew resolution to extend diplomatic immunity to officials of Pan-American Union and other official inter-American organizations after discussion revealed this was highly controversial matter. This does not affect pending proposals of Pan-American Union to American governments for consideration of immunity.

Berle

-3- #327, March 6, 11 p.m., from Mexico City.

Berle at staff meeting and background press conference made highly informative exposition of completed labors of Commission I. Resolution of that commission regards American republics as constituting an integrated defense area for purposes of repelling any aggression. It therefore recommends a permanent organization of representatives of general staffs of American republics which had worked out machinery for collaboration in defense. This organization will not replace the present Inter-American Defense Boards until after the war as General Embick and other military authorities thought present staff methods working effectively.

Commission I has also approved resolution which reserves to the governments of the American republics respectively the rights to control the manufacture and distribution of armaments. This does not mean government ownership and manufacture exclusively, but means that the armaments manufacture and traffic is subject to controls. This will be subject for future discussion through military staffs.

Berle saw additional help to war effort and protection to American republics in resolution declining to give refuge to war criminals. This provides for surrender of war criminals to United Nations agency, except that each country will handle criminals of its own nationality.

Inter-American

-4- #327, March 6, 11 p.m., from Mexico City.

Inter-American Juridical Committee will prepare procedures in this matter for recommendation to governments.

Commission I heretofore approved resolution to control subversive action of Axis agents prejudicial to peace and welfare of American states. Berle said that the Emergency Committee for Political Defense at Montevideo would draft procedures in this connection. Berle cited two difficulties in commission handling of these matters. The first is to distinguish between war criminals and political exiles. It had not been intended to throw overboard the right of asylum. Second, Berle said subversive action must be defined so as not to hit the revolutionary activities which sometime occur within the American republics. The resolution had not intended to frustrate possibilities of political change.

Newspapers here and news agency correspondents all gave urgent coverage to Secretary's address Monday and Commission II resolution on Dumbarton Oaks. This resolution when coupled with Act of Chapultepec gives direction to inter-American efforts capable of integration at San Francisco Conference deliberation and likelihood of conflict between Regional and World Organization has been discontinued in press statements here. Everyone feels that noteworthy (repeat noteworthy) progress has been made toward cooperation of American republics with World

Organization

-5- #327, March 6, 11 p.m., from Mexico City.

Organization and no negative criticism voiced beyond some indications of disappointment that France not among nations sponsoring San Francisco Conference.

Resolution regarding Argentina is in draft form but unlikely presented until meeting of Steering Committee Thursday. Meanwhile, active press interest in this situation.

Although conference working at high speed Dr. Padilla today reported impossible to adjourn before Thursday evening. Impossibility of earlier adjournment arose from difficulty of coordinating and finally revising verbiage of conference resolutions as adopted by commissions. Total of 157 resolutions were submitted to conference - some in two or more drafts - and purely mechanical work of translating - typing and printing is heavy burden on Secretary General as well as delegation staffs.

MESSERSMITH

JT

RA-1281  
This telegram must be  
closely paraphrased be-  
fore being communicated  
to anyone. (~~SECRET~~)

file  
Mexico City

Dated March 7, 1945

Rec'd 8:40 a.m., 8th

Secretary of State

Washington

340, March 7, 11 p.m.

FOR GREW FROM THE SECRETARY. PLEASE INFORM THE  
PRESIDENT.

At yesterday's plenary session the following  
resolutions were finally approved by the conference  
as a whole:

Creation of a permanent military organization--  
Inter-American Defense Board; control of armaments;  
war crimes; elimination of centers of subversive  
influence and prevention of the admission of dangerous  
deportees and propagandists; reciprocal assistance  
and American solidarity (Declaration of Chapultepec);  
reorganization consolidation and strengthening of the  
Inter-American system; tribute to Dr. Leo S. Rowe;  
declaration of Mexico; incorporation of international  
law into municipal legislation; economic cooperation  
in the prosecution of the war; application of wartime  
price controls; renewal of capital equipment;

preparation

-2- 340, March 7, 11 p.m. from Mexico City

preparation for the Washington Economic Conference;  
modification of resolution V of the third meeting of  
Foreign Ministers; control of enemy property;

This morning the meeting of the United States delegation devoted itself almost entirely to a long discussion of a proposed resolution re Argentina which is still the subject of detailed negotiation with the heads of the various delegations with a view to its unanimous adoption. The current procedure is that this resolution will be adopted at a meeting by the committee on initiatives tomorrow morning and then by the conference at a further plenary session tomorrow. At the moment the resolution which is the product of the views and draftsmanship of many of the delegates seems to have complete and enthusiastic acceptance. In view, however, of the lack of unanimity in certain of the delegations there remains always the possibility that some individuals will oppose the resolution when it comes up for final adoption. However, no effort is being spared to achieve a true consensus of opinion.

Committee IV, which was the only committee which had not so far completed its work, met this morning and approved fourteen resolutions with titles as

follows:

-3- 340, March 7, 11 p.m. from Mexico City

follows:

Sale and distribution of primary products;  
Industrial development; Inter-American transportation;  
Economic charter of the Americas; Processing of primary  
products; Methods of preventing unemployment; Work of  
the Inter-American Development Commission; Health  
and sanitation; Social questions; Charter for women  
and children; Inter-American cooperation in the care  
of European children; Declaration of social principles  
of the Americas; Proclaimed Lists; and, Meeting of  
central banks or similar institutions.

These resolutions are the result of protracted  
discussions which were made necessary by very con-  
siderable sentiment among the other American Republics  
in favor of many restrictive measures designed to  
protect their war-developed industries together with  
industries which they hoped to see developed in the  
future.

Since all of the major resolutions have now been  
negotiated to conclusion, the primary concern of the  
United States delegation at this point is to ensure  
that in the last flood of resolutions being hastily  
processed through for final adoption there shall not  
be any unexpected and unprepared for developments.

Mr. Clayton and members economic group are leaving  
by airplane this afternoon for Washington.  
BB

MESSERSMITH

T-486

*PSF Stettinius folder  
State 2-45*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 6, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. E. R. STETTINIUS, JR.

TO SPEAK TO ME ABOUT WHEN  
YOU GET BACK.

F.D.R.

Secret memorandum for the Pres., 1-18-45 from Hon. E.R. Stettinius, recommending that the Pres. propose at the Big Three Meeting the establishment of an Emergency High Commission for Liberated Europe. Attached are proposed draft declaration and protocol.

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF  
CENTRAL SERVICES  
TELEGRAPH SECTION

PSF: *Stettinius folder 2-45*

*file*

RA-1281  
This telegram must be  
closely paraphrased be-  
fore being communicated  
to anyone. (~~SECRET~~)

Mexico City

Dated March 7, 1945

Rec'd 8:40 a.m., 8th

Secretary of State

Washington

340, March 7, 11 p.m.

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law into municipal legislation; economic cooperation  
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price controls; renewal of capital equipment;

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-2- 340, March 7, 11 p.m. from Mexico City

preparation for the Washington Economic Conference; modification of resolution V of the third meeting of Foreign Ministers; control of enemy property;

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-3- 340, March 7, 11 p.m. from Mexico City

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Mr. Clayton and members economic group are leaving  
by airplane this afternoon for Washington.  
BB MESSERSMITH

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

*file  
press  
mail*  
PSF: *Stalinine folder*  
2-45-  
DIVISION OF  
CENTRAL SERVICES  
TELEGRAPH SECTION

MB-1682  
This telegram must be  
closely paraphrased be-  
fore being communicated  
to anyone. ~~(SECRET)~~

Mexico City

Dated March 8, 1945

Rec'd 7:16 a.m.

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

349, March 8, 11 p.m.

FOR GREW FROM THE SECRETARY  
PLEASE INFORM THE PRESIDENT

Conference adjourned this evening after formal  
plenary.

Session at Chamber Deputies 16 days after convening  
February 21. Padilla and Chilean delegeate, Foreign  
Minister Fernandez y Fernandez, made final address.  
Conclusion is marked by general feeling of alleviation  
and good will among delegates who unanimously regard  
conference successful in major objectives. General  
satisfaction has background partly in feeling among  
Latin American delegates that they again fully  
participant in international affairs and able to make  
influence effective both within hemisphere and in  
reference to world security program.

Experienced United States press and official  
observers regard Conference as marking culmination of  
good neighborly policy and attitude which President

Roosevelt

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By J. Schauble Date MAR 6 1972

-2- 349, March 8, 11 p.m., from Mexico City

Roosevelt and Government consistently pursued during last 12 years. Other helpful factors widely commented were: (first) fact (repeat fact) Secretary State attended and remained throughout Conference thus signaling high importance attached to meeting by United States. (second), hemispheric informational program of Coordinator during past five years apparently contributed to common opinions in American Republics favorable to United States and its war and foreign policies. (third), extraordinary thoroughness with which Mexican Government operated Conference, and (fifth) careful advance preparation both in State Department and Embassies.

An interesting impartial estimate of Conference was given extemporaneously by Senator Austin at morning staff meeting. "He said everyone here has been holding to the good cause of security and peace. Everything has been moulded to that end. Differences here have been solved easily because we have had that end in view. The documents and press statements have been shaped to put aside things that hurt and to help the negotiations that will occur at (\*) seems to me the Conference in Mexico City has been a positive step forward. We have shown that reasonable

men

-3- 349, March 8, 11 p.m. from Mexico City

men when working for a good object can arrive at very good results. I am very proud of our State Department and our War and Navy Department representatives. Ambassador Messersmith is doing wonderful job for USA. As member of opposition party I have nothing but praise for you all."

Secretary expressed tribute to President Camacho, Dr. Padilla and Mexican people at forenoon plenary session at Chapultepec Castle. Final act shows total of 61 resolutions approved inclusive final vote of thanks. These agreements and resolutions cover almost every field of human endeavor and their fulfillment involves extraordinary technical preparations and follow up over long period.

Secretary held general press conference making statement previously sent Washington. Rockefeller, Austin, Connally and Messersmith spoke briefly at this Conference. Austin said fathers and mothers of soldiers and sailors would appreciate what he had discovered here--warm sympathy there is in hearts of Latin-Americans. Connally interpreted Act Chapultepec eloquently saying that it accomplishes what he had hoped to see for many years. Said security of hemisphere is now responsibility of all American nations.

He pointed

-4- 349, March 8, 11 p.m. from Mexico City

He pointed out that Act Chapultepec is carefully coordinated with and subordinate to world security organization when completed. Connally thought Argentine resolution should attract approbation people of entire western hemisphere. He said when Argentina assumes her proper obligations and responsibilities there will be an entirely united hemisphere. Newsmen heavily applauded Connally. Messersmith commented Mexico's role in Conference expressing opinion that events have vindicated the holding of this Conference here. He said all delegates had participated with deepest seriousness.

MESSERSMITH

REP

(\* ) Apparent omission and underlined portion serviced.

PSF *Stettinius folder* 2-45  
*State file*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 16, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Meetings with Congressional Bi-partisan Groups.

Yesterday and today I have been meeting with Senator Connally's Senate Bi-partisan Group, the B2-H2 Group from the Senate and the House Bi-partisan Group to review the world security organization developments which occurred at Yalta.

I also answered various questions on the Crimea and the Mexico City Conferences.

All of the meetings were most harmonious and, I believe, constructive.

*E. P. Stettinius, Jr.*

Keep for  
the President's  
return to  
Wash -

TO GIVE TO THE PRESIDENT BEFORE  
PRESS CONFERENCE ON FRIDAY.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Re: Mission to Switzerland.

The following in brief were the results obtained from the Allied Mission to Switzerland:

1. All transit of coal from Germany to North Italy stopped since February 10.
2. Remaining southbound transit reduced to 6,000 tons of articles having no military significance.
3. Northbound transit from Italy to Germany to be confined to token shipments.
4. Exports to Germany to be reduced to \$600,000 in March and April and to \$250,000 thereafter of items not significant for war purposes.
5. All exports of electricity to Germany stopped.
6. Offer of 500,000 k.w.h. of electricity a day to France.
7. An export credit of 250 million francs to France.
8. Blocking of all German assets in Switzerland.
9. Undertaking to block assets of Bulgaria, Roumania, Finland and Japan at our request.
10. Undertaking to make a complete census of all property of blocked countries.
11. Prohibition of dealing in foreign currencies.
12. Undertaking to provide facilities for restitution of looted property.
13. Undertaking to purchase no more gold from Germany except for expenses of German Legation.

*file BF  
Stettin's folder  
State 2-45*

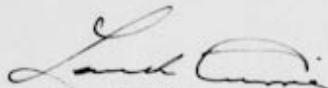
March 19, 1945.

In return we undertook to make available:

1. Modest quantities of foodstuffs and industrial raw materials.
2. Traffic paths for 2,000 tons of materials a day across France, the Swiss to provide the rolling stock and coal.

Our success was due mainly to the anxiety of the Swiss to secure the goodwill of the United Nations, on whom they will be very dependent for sometime to come. Therefore some general expression of satisfaction and of goodwill on your part would be greatly appreciated in Switzerland.

There are one or two matters which the Swiss Government wished me to take up directly and personally with you.

  
Lauchlin Currie



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 20, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

In view of the complete success of his mission to Switzerland in attaining the virtual stoppage of Swiss trade with Germany and of transit traffic across Switzerland, Mr. Currie has suggested that it would be helpful if you indicated your general satisfaction with the general results obtained. A chief motive leading the Swiss to make so many concessions in return for very limited Allied commitments was the hope and expectation of insuring our good will. The Swiss Government would be pleased and the implementation and perhaps the extension of Swiss commitments would be facilitated if you indicated your satisfaction of the results obtained and your appreciation of Swiss cooperation in this matter.

Acting Secretary

