

THE HONORABLE HENRY L. STIMSON DISEMBARKS

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION



THE HONORABLE FRANK KNOX IS WELCOMED TO QUEBEC

Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Quebec this forenoon.

Secretary Stimson came to lunch with the President at the Citadel. Others present for lunch were Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill, and the Churchill household including Colonel O'Connor.

At 2:45 p.m. the President left the Citadel by auto for a drive around the Isle de Orleans. At the end of the drive he stopped at the residence of Mrs. Charles Porteous, whose daughter had been a former patient at Warm Springs. The President returned to the Citadel at 5:45 p.m., at which time he had a conference with Secretary Hull and Mr. Eden until 7:30 p.m. This conference was resumed between 10:00 and 11:00 p.m.

The President dined with the Churchill family from 8:00 to 10:00 p.m., and held further conferences with the Prime Minister from 11:00 to 12:00 p.m.

Monday, August 23rd

During the forenoon the President received Secretary Cordell Hull, Mr. James Dunn, Mr. Norman Robertson, Mr. Stephen T. Early, and Rear Admiral Wilson Brown.

At 1:30 p.m. the President had lunch with the Prime Minister, Dr. T. V. Soong, and Mr. Harry Hopkins.

Honorable Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, arrived in Quebec at 1:30 p.m. Later in the afternoon he called on the President at the Citadel.

At 5:30 p.m. the President and Prime Minister Churchill met again with the Combined British and American Chiefs of Staff to receive their

reports on the conference. The meeting adjourned at 7:30 p.m. The President had a half-hour talk with Vice Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten before the conference with the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

The dinner party this evening at the Citadel included the President, Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill, Secretary Frank Knox, Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Harry Hopkins, Mr. Stephen T. Early, and Mr. Brendan Bracken.

Mr. Cordell Hull and Mr. James Dunn returned to the Citadel for further conferences with the President and the Prime Minister at 10:00 p.m.

Tuesday, August 24th

Today marked the official close of the Quebec Conference.

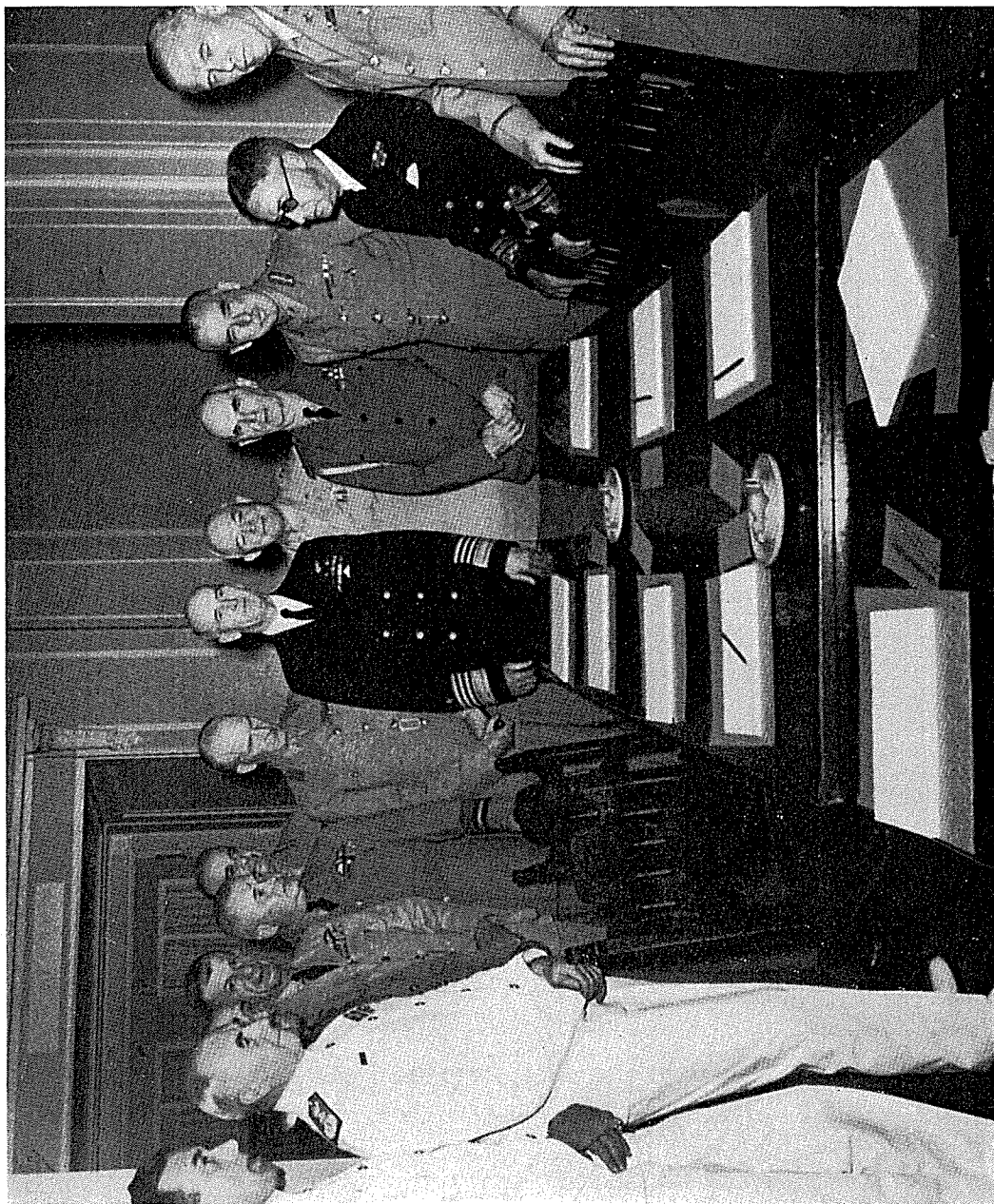
During the forenoon Archdeacon ("Canon") F. G. Scott, an old friend of Mr. Churchill's, accompanied by Prime Minister Mackenzie King, called on the President for a brief talk.

At noon a joint press conference was held by the President and Prime Minister Churchill. They were introduced to the press by Prime Minister Mackenzie King. The President and Prime Minister Churchill issued the following joint statement to the press:

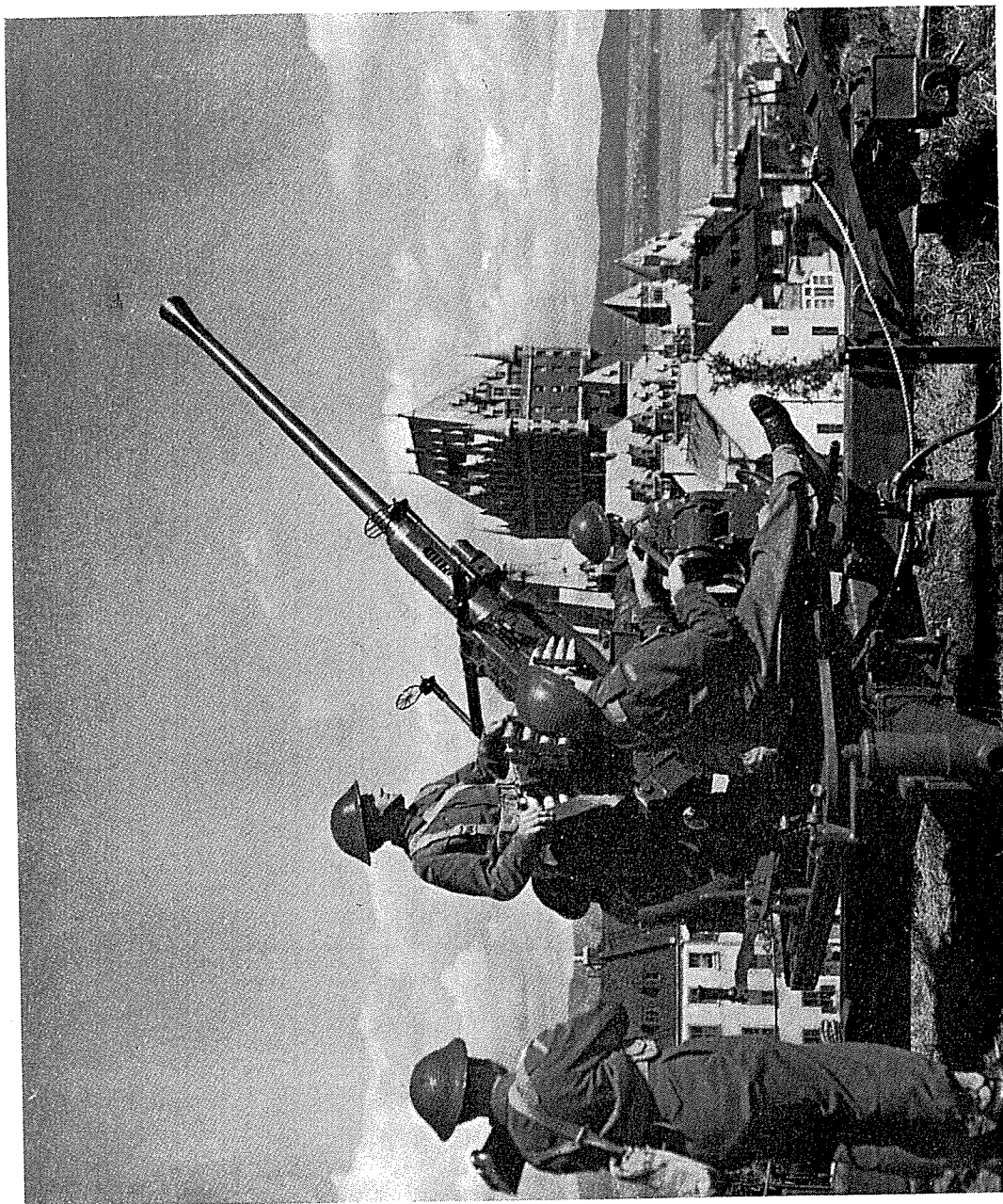
"The Anglo-American war conference which opened at Quebec on August 11, under the hospitable auspices of the Canadian government, has now concluded its work.

"The whole field of world operations has been surveyed in the light of the many gratifying events which have taken place since the meeting of the President and the Prime Minister in Washington at the end of May, and the necessary decisions have been taken to provide for the forward action of the fleets, armies and air forces of the two nations.

"Considering that these forces are intermingled in continuous action against the enemy in several quarters of the globe, it is indispensable that entire unity of aim and method should be maintained at the summit of the war direction.



THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF



ON GUARD AT THE CITADEL

"Further conferences will be needed, probably at shorter intervals than before, as the war effort of the United States and British Commonwealth and Empire against the enemy spreads and deepens.

"It would not be helpful to the fighting troops to make any announcement of the decisions which have been reached. These can only emerge in action.

"It may, however, be stated that the military discussions of the chiefs of staff turned very largely upon the war against Japan and the bringing of effective aid to China. Dr. T. V. Soong, representing the generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, was a party to the discussions. In this field, as in the European, the President and the Prime Minister were able to receive and approve the unanimous recommendation of the combined chiefs of staff. Agreements were also reached upon the political issues underlying or arising out of the military operations.

"It was resolved to hold another conference before the end of the year between the British and American authorities, in addition to any tri-partite meeting which it may be possible to arrange with Soviet Russia. Full reports of the decisions so far as they affect the war against Germany and Italy will be furnished to the Soviet government.

"Consideration has been given during the conference to the question of relations with the French Committee of Liberation, and it is understood that an announcement by a number of governments will be made in the latter part of the week."

The luncheon party at the Citadel today included President Roosevelt, Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill, Subaltern Mary Churchill, Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Harry Hopkins, and Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

During the afternoon General George C. Marshall called on the President. The President and Miss Tully spent the greater part of the afternoon and evening until dinner working on his speech to be delivered tomorrow at noon before the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa.

For dinner this evening the President and the Prime Minister had as their guests Lieutenant General Sir Hastings Ismay, Mr. Harry Hopkins, Mr. Averell Harriman, Admiral William D. Leahy, Rear Admiral

Wilson Brown, and Miss Grace Tully.

At 10:30 p.m. the President and his party (Admiral Leahy, Rear Admiral Brown, Mr. Harry Hopkins, and Miss Grace Tully) left the Citadel to board his special train for Ottawa and home. Prime Minister Churchill accompanied the President to the train.

The President's special train departed Quebec (Wolfe's Cove) at 11:00 p.m. for Ottawa, over the facilities of the Canadian National Railways. The "Quadrant Special", returning the American conferees and their staffs to Washington, had departed Quebec an hour earlier.

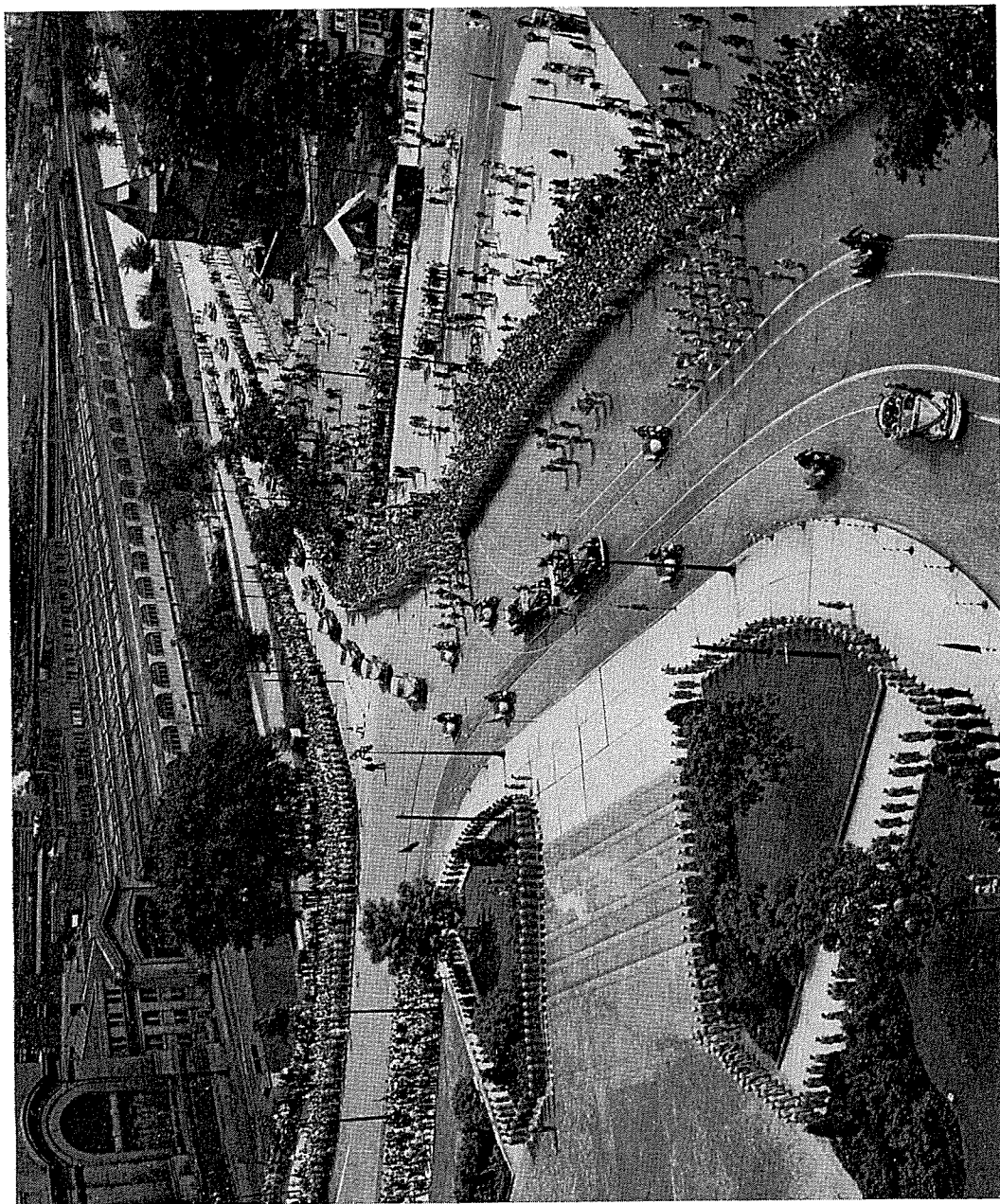
Wednesday, August 25th

Our train arrived in Ottawa (Deep Cut station) at 11:25 a.m., coming from Quebec via Montreal. The weather at Ottawa at the time of our arrival can best be described as perfect. It had not been so for the past few days and this had been the cause of much concern to the people of Ottawa. The President was met at the Deep Cut station and welcomed to Ottawa by the Governor-General of Canada, Mayor Stanley Lewis of Ottawa, and Mr. Ray Atherton, United States Minister to Canada. As the President walked from his train, accompanied by the Governor-General, he was acclaimed by the crowd that had gathered at Deep Cut. He entered the Governor-General's car for the drive to Parliament Hill over a route which took him via Echo Drive, Pretoria Bridges, the Federal District Parkway, the National War Memorial, and through the East Gate to Parliament Hill.

After entering the East Gate to Parliament Hill, the Governor-General's car paused while honors were rendered for the President by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police band and a combined guard of honor (composed of units of the Canadian Army, Navy, Air Force, Women's Royal



IT'S THE PRESIDENT!



OTTAWA WELCOMES PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT



OTTAWA: PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Canadian Naval Service, and Women's Canadian Army Corps). It was estimated that there was a crowd of approximately 30,000 people on hand at Parliament Hill and its vicinity to welcome President Roosevelt and to hear his address. This was said to be the largest crowd ever to welcome a distinguished visitor to Ottawa, even exceeding the welcome accorded King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

After honors, the President proceeded to the platform on the Peace Tower where he was officially received by the Prime Minister of Canada. Promptly at the stroke of 12:00 o'clock noon the carillon in the Peace Tower began tolling "God Save the King." The multitude, as one, stood silently and rigidly at attention. This concluded, the President was introduced to the people of Canada by their Prime Minister, who spoke for approximately ten minutes in praise of their distinguished guest. The President responded with the following address:

"Your Excellency, Mr. Prime Minister, Members of the Parliament, All of you my good friends and neighbors of the Dominion:

"It was exactly five years ago last Wednesday that I came to Canada to receive the high honor of a Degree at Queen's University. On that occasion -- one year before the invasion of Poland, three years before Pearl Harbor -- I said:

"We in the Americas are no longer a far-away continent, to which the eddies of controversies beyond the seas could bring no interest - no harm. Instead, we in the Americas have become a consideration to every propaganda office and every general staff beyond the seas. The vast amount of our resources, the vigor of our commerce, and the strength of our men have made us vital factors in world peace, whether we choose it or not."

"We did not choose this war -- and that 'we' includes each and every one of the United Nations.

"War was violently forced upon us by criminal aggressors who measure their standards of morality by the extent of the death and the destruction that they can inflict upon their neighbors.

"In this war, Canadians and Americans have fought shoulder to shoulder -- as our men and our women and our children have worked together and played together in happier times of peace.

"Today, in devout gratitude, we are celebrating the brilliant victory won by British, Canadian and American fighting men in Sicily.

"Today, we rejoice also that other event for which we need not apologize. A year ago Japan occupied several of the Aleutian Islands and made a great 'to do' about the invasion of the continent of North America. I regret to say that some Americans and some Canadians wished our governments to withdraw from the Atlantic and the Mediterranean campaigns and divert all our vast combined strength to the removal of the Japs from a few rocky specks in the North Pacific.

"Today, our wiser councils have maintained our efforts in the Atlantic, and the Mediterranean and China Sea, and the Southwest Pacific with ever-growing contributions; and in the Northwest Pacific a relatively small campaign has been assisted by the Japs themselves in the elimination of that last Jap from Attu and Kiska. We have been told that Japs never surrender; their headlong retreat satisfies us just as well.

"Great councils are being held here on the free and honored soil of Canada -- councils which look to the future conduct of this war and to the years of building a new progress for mankind.

"To these councils Canadians and Americans alike again welcome that wise and good and gallant gentlemen, the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

"Mr. King, my old friend, may I through you thank the people of Canada for their hospitality to all of us. Your course and mine have run so closely and affectionately during these many long years that this meeting adds another link to that chain. I have always felt at home in Canada and you, I think, have always felt at home in the United States.

"During the past few days in Quebec, the Combined Staffs have been sitting around a table, which is a good custom, talking things over, discussing ways and means, in the manner of friends, in the manner of partners, and I may even say in the manner of members of the same family.

"We have talked constructively of our common purposes in this war -- of our determination to achieve victory in the shortest possible time -- of our essential cooperation with our great and brave fighting Allies.



PARLIAMENT HILL, OTTAWA, AUGUST 25, 1943

"And we have arrived, harmoniously, at certain definite conclusions. Of course, I am not at liberty to disclose just what these conclusions are. But, in due time, we shall communicate the secret information of the Quebec Conference to Germany, Italy and Japan. We shall communicate this information to our enemies in the only language their twisted minds seem capable of understanding.

"Sometimes I wish that that great master of intuition, the Nazi leader, could have been present in spirit at the Quebec Conference -- I am thoroughly glad he was not there in person. If he and his Generals had known our plans they would have realized that discretion is still the better part of valor and that surrender would pay them better now than later.

"The evil characteristic that makes a Nazi a Nazi is his utter inability to understand and therefore to respect the qualities or the rights of his fellowmen. His only method of dealing with his neighbor is first to delude him with lies, then to attack him treacherously, then beat him down and step on him, and then either kill him or enslave him. The same thing is true of the fanatical militarists of Japan.

"Because their own instincts and impulses are essentially inhuman, our enemies simply cannot comprehend how it is that decent, sensible individual human beings manage to get along together and live together as neighbors.

"That is why our enemies are doing their desperate best to misrepresent the purposes and the results of this Quebec Conference. They still seek to divide and conquer Allies who refuse to be divided just as cheerfully as they refuse to be conquered.

"We spend our energies and our resources - the very lives of our sons and daughters because a band of gangsters in the community of nations declines to recognize the fundamentals of decent, human conduct.

"We have been forced to call out what we in the United States call the sheriff's posse to break up the gang in order that gangsterism may be eliminated in the community of nations.

"We are making sure -- absolutely, irrevocably sure -- that this time the lesson is driven home to them once and for all. Yes, we are going to be rid of outlaws this time.

"Every one of the United Nations believes that only a real and lasting peace can justify the sacrifices we are making, and our unanimity gives us confidence in seeking that goal.

"It is no secret that at Quebec there was much talk of the

post-war world. That discussion was doubtless duplicated simultaneously in dozens of nations and hundreds of cities and among millions of people.

"There is a longing in the air. It is not a longing to go back to what they call 'the good old days.' I have distinct reservations as to how good 'the good old days' were. I would rather believe that we can achieve new and better days.

"Absolute victory in this war will give greater opportunities to the world because the winning of the war in itself is proving - - certainly proving to all of us here -- that concerted action can accomplish things. Surely we can make strides toward a greater freedom from want than the world has yet enjoyed. Surely by unanimous action in driving out the outlaws and keeping them under heel forever, we can attain a freedom from fear of violence.

"I am everlastingly angry only at those who assert vociferously that the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter are nonsense because they are unattainable. If those people had lived a century and a half ago they would have sneered and said that the Declaration of Independence was utter piffle. If they had lived nearly a thousand years ago they would have laughed uproariously at the ideals of Magna Carta. And if they had lived several thousand years ago they would have derided Moses when he came from the Mountain with the Ten Commandments.

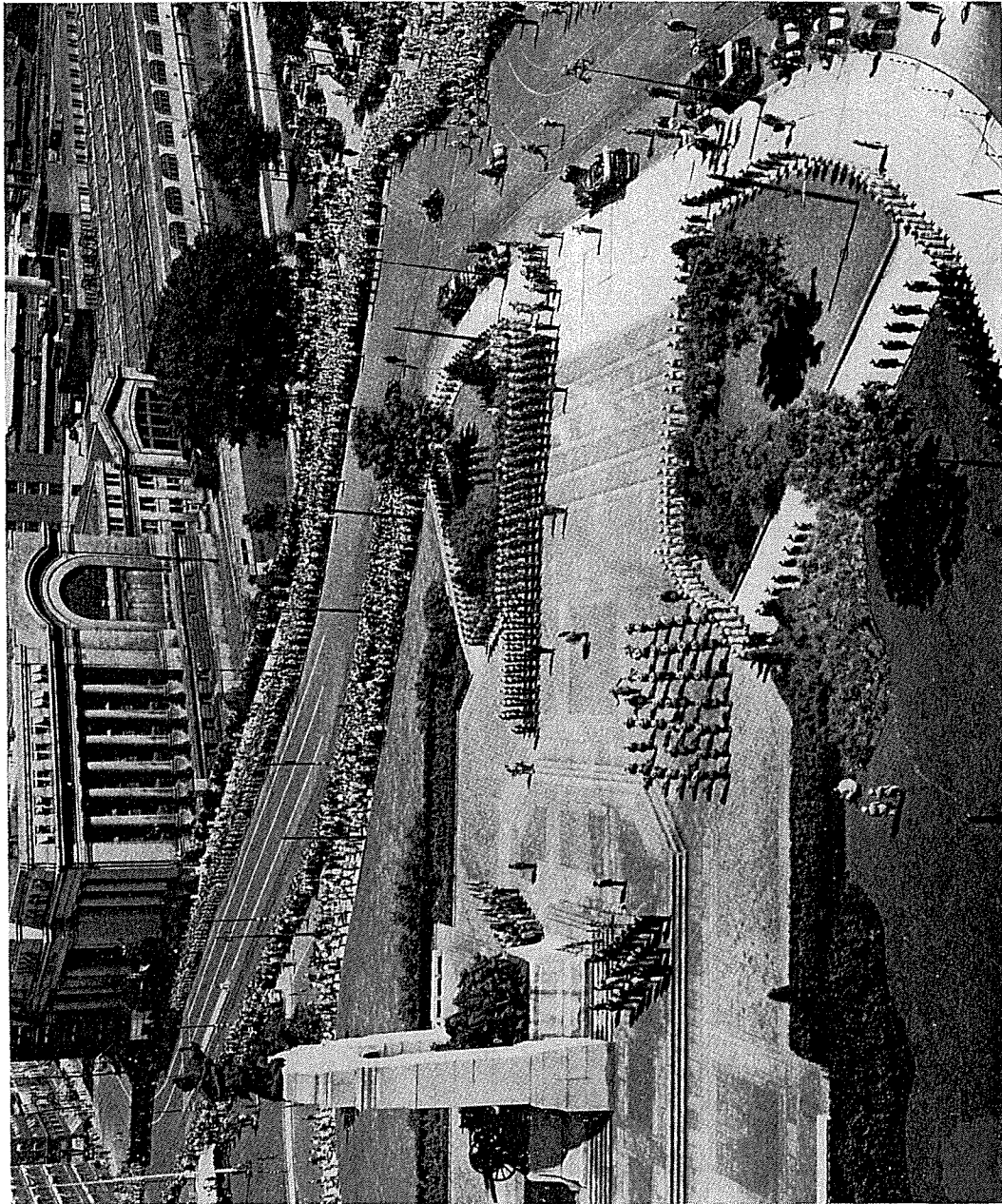
"We concede that these great teachings are not perfectly lived up to today. But I would rather be a builder than a wrecker, hoping always that the structure of life is growing -- not dying.

"May the destroyers who still persist in our midst decrease. They, like some of our enemies, have a long road to travel before they accept the ethics of humanity.

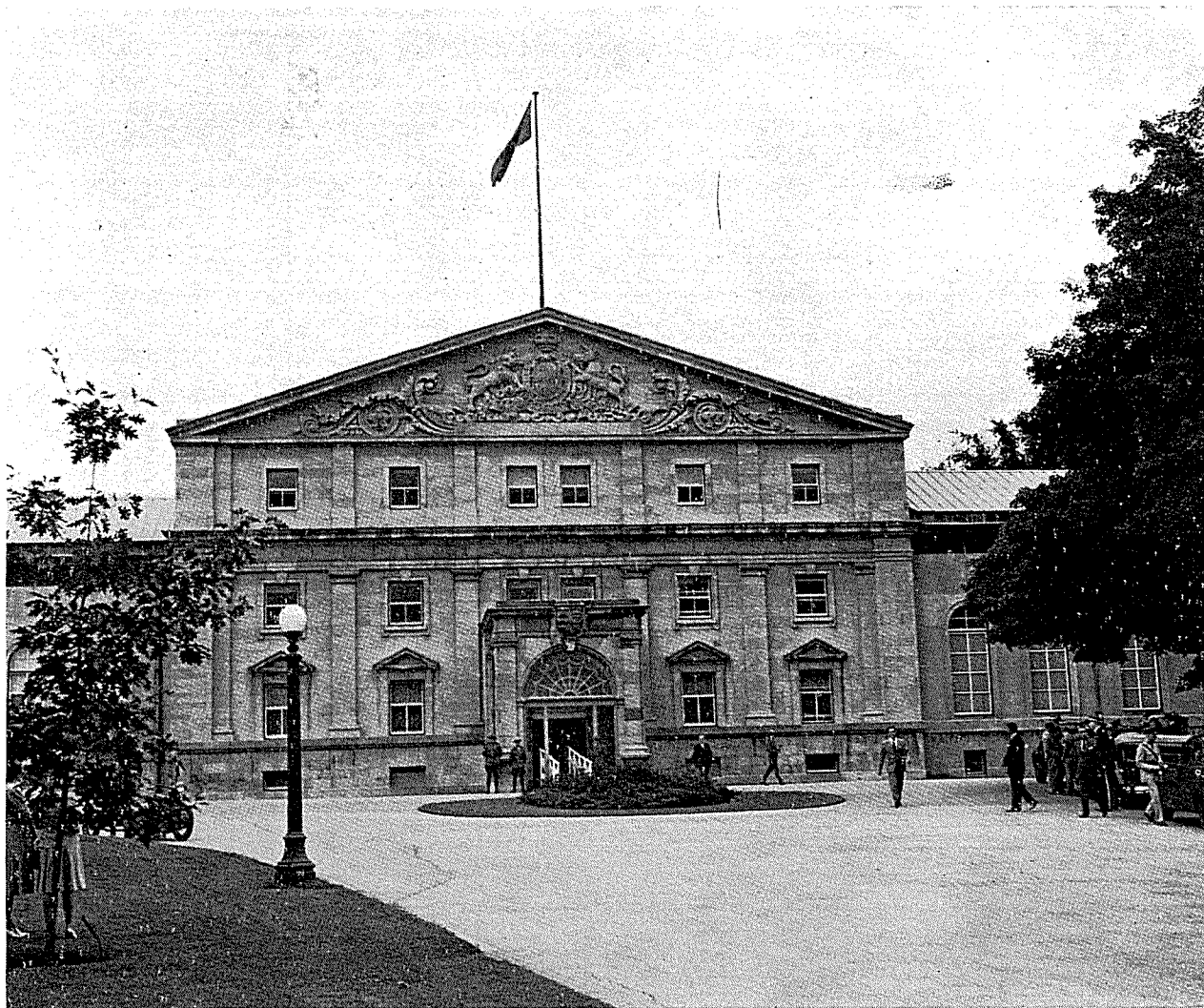
"Some day, in the distant future perhaps -- but some day it is certain -- all of them will remember with the Master -- 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'

"Monsieur le Premier. Ma visite a la ville historique de Quebec rappelle vivement a mon esprit que le Canada est une nation leur association dans l'egalite peut servir d'exemple a l'humanite toute entiere -- un exemple partout dans le monde."

English translation of the previous paragraph: Monsieur Premier. My visit to the old city of Quebec has recalled vividly to my mind that Canada is a nation founded on a union of two great



OTTAWA: ADMIRAL BROWN LAYS THE PRESIDENT'S WREATH AT THE WAR MEMORIAL



OTTAWA: GOVERNMENT HOUSE, RESIDENCE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL



OTTAWA: THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL CONFERS THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS ON THE PRESIDENT

ances. The harmony of their equal partnership is an example to all mankind -- an example everywhere in the world.

Following the President's address, addresses of thanks to the President were made by Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Thomas Vieu, Speaker of the Senate, and the Honorable James A. Glen, Speaker of the House of Commons.

Next the carillon played the beautiful and inspiring "O Canada" to terminate the ceremonies at Parliament Hill.

The President and the official party then departed Parliament Hill via automobile and proceeded to the nearby National War Memorial. Here, while the party paused momentarily, and to the music of "Abide With Me" played by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police band, Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, President Roosevelt's Naval Aide, laid a wreath at the foot of the Memorial on behalf of President Roosevelt.

The party then moved on to Government House where they were luncheon guests of the Governor-General. The ladies of the party (Miss Grace Tully and Miss Louise Hachmeister) were luncheon guests of Mrs. Ray Atherton, wife of the United States Minister to Canada, as the luncheon at Government House was a stag affair. A very excellent buffet luncheon was served at the Chateau Laurier for members of the Secret Service detail and the American press.

After lunch the President had conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of London. The Governor-General, acting in his capacity as Chancellor of the University, made the presentation. The President was formally introduced to the Governor-General by Surgeon Captain Charles H. Best, Royal Canadian Naval

Volunteer Reserve, a distinguished graduate of the University of London. This ceremony was held at Government House.

While at Government House the President received members of the diplomatic corps, including the charge d' affairs and the high commissioners to Canada. Afterwards, the President, accompanied by Prime Minister Mackenzie King, left Government House by auto for a drive about the city, passing the Canadian Government buildings, the New Supreme Court building, and thence proceeding to the Prime Minister's country home, "Kingsmere." While passing the United States Legation residence at Rockcliffe, the President paused long enough to receive the members of the Legation staff. From "Kingsmere" the party returned to the city, stopping at the Laurier House where they had tea with the Prime Minister. After tea the President and his party returned to the train, arriving at 6:55 p.m. It was raining as they returned to the train. We departed Ottawa for home at 7:00 p.m.

Thursday, August 26th

We crossed the International Border from Canada into the United States at Rouses Point, N. Y., at 1:30 a.m. Here we parted company with Inspector Poudrette, Corporal Glanville and Constables J. L. Raymond and D. G. Walker of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who had accompanied us from Quebec.

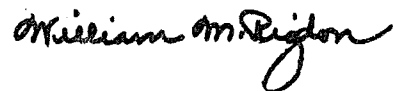
We arrived at Highland, N. Y. at 8:15 a.m. The President, Admiral Leahy, Mr. Early, Lieutenant Commander Fox, and Miss Tully, as well as members of the Secret Service and communication details, left the train

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION

here and embarked in automobiles for Hyde Park. The special train, with Mr. Hopkins, Admiral Brown, Admiral McIntire, Chief Ship's Clerk Rigdon, Mr. Dan L. Moorman, and Sergeants Hoch and Combs, proceeded to Weehawken, arriving there at 10:30 a.m. This party then taxied to the Pennsylvania Station in New York City and embarked on the 11:30 a.m. Pennsylvania train for Washington, arriving in Washington at 3:30 p.m.

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The President and members of the party who spent the week-end at Hyde Park returned to Washington by train at 7:45 a.m., Monday, August 30th.

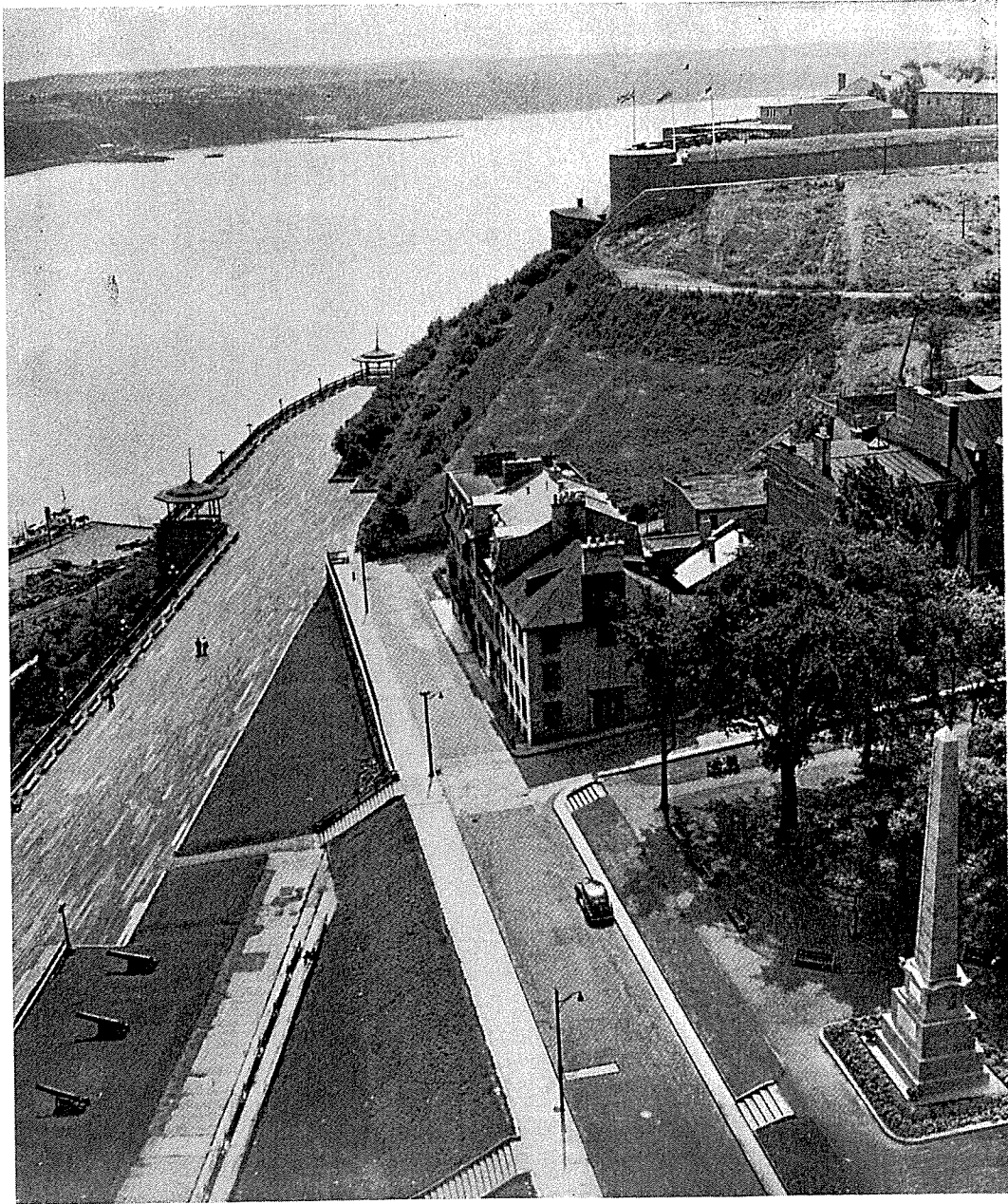


William M. Rigdon,
Chief Ship's Clerk, U.S.N.

Approved:



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



QUEBEC: THREE NATIONS' FLAGS FLYING OVER THE CITADEL. THE FOURTH (TOP) FLAG IS THE PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL FLAG



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Quebec Conference. Prime Minister Winston Churchill,
President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Prime Minister
MacKenzie King during press conference at Citadel.
September, 1944.

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