

Malta: The QUINCY passes close aboard the SIRIUS. The Prime Minister stands at the lower left hand corner.

Thursday, February 1st:

0000: In the Mediterranean Sea, enroute Newport News to Malta, steaming on course 079 at speed 21.5 knots.

0100: Ships of our task group set clocks ahead one hour to Zone Minus One time.

0243: Ships of our task group commenced steering various courses to conform to our prescribed routing through the Mediterranean.

1200: Position and data:
Latitude 37-13-00 North
Longitude 06-50-00 East
Distance steamed since noon 1-31-45: 484 miles.
Distance steamed since departure: 4471 miles.
Weather clear.
Average temperature: 57
Sea smooth.

1316: The NIELDS was detached from our task group and directed to proceed to Oran.

1525: Task group changed speed to 19 knots.

The weather this afternoon was particularly delightful, calm and with a brilliant sunshine, and the President spent practically the entire afternoon lounging out on deck.

1655: Our task group entered the Tunisian War Channel.

2000: The President and members of his Mess attended movies in the Flag cabin. The motion picture shown was "Dragon Seed".

2221: We passed Cape Bon Light abeam to starboard, distant 4 miles.

2315: We sighted Pantelleria Island, bearing 118, distant 32 miles.

Friday, February 2nd:

0000: In Mediterranean Sea, enroute Malta from Gibraltar, steaming on various courses and at various speeds while conforming to our prescribed routing.

0610: We sighted the island of Sicily, bearing 055, distant 50 miles.

0616: We sighted the islands of Goza and Malta, bearing 115, distant 32 miles.

0935: We passed through the submarine net gate and entered Grand Harbor, Valetta, Malta. The President was on deck as we entered port. From the very large crowd evident, it appeared that all Malta was out to greet him. Both sides of the channel were lined with people of Malta.

1001: The QUINCY moored, starboard side to, at Berth 9 in Grand Harbor, Valetta. The U.S.S. MEMPHIS (light cruiser and flagship of Vice Admiral H. K. Hewitt, U.S.N., Commander Eighth Fleet) was present in Malta. Prime Minister Churchill and his party were at Grand Harbor and witnessed our arrival from the deck of the H.M.S. SIRIUS (light cruiser), moored across the channel from where the QUINCY tied up.

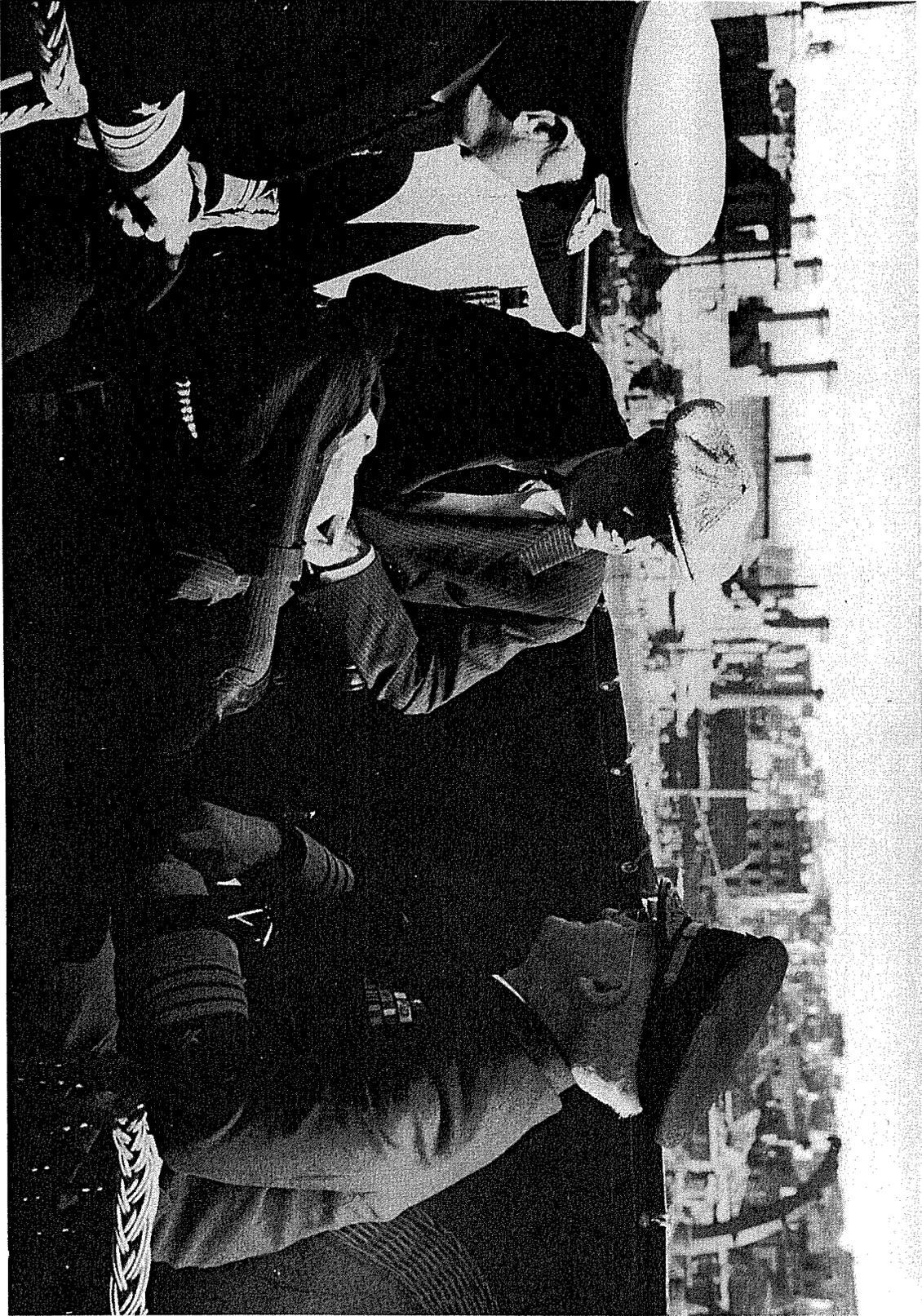
Total distance steamed, Newport News to Malta, 4883 miles.

Colonel Park and the following listed members of our advance party were awaiting us on the dock at Grand Harbor and joined us as soon as the QUINCY had been moored: Mr. Reilly, Major Greer, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Wood and Mr. O'Driscoll.

A few days before our arrival at Malta we began to receive disconcerting messages from the Prime Minister about the difficulties of reaching Yalta and the unhealthy living conditions there. The first gun came from Mr. Hopkins who stated, "He (the Prime Minister) says that if we had spent ten years on research we could not have



Malta: The Governor-General calls on the President.



Malta: Admirals Hewitt (left) and Stark (right) also call on the President.
Note: A skyline view of the wreckage of Malta is visible in the background.

found a worse place in the world than Yalta He claims it is good for typhus and deadly lice which thrive in those parts." This was followed by other messages from the Prime Minister, who reported the drive from the airfield at Saki to Yalta as being six hours, instead of two hours as originally reported by Mr. Harriman; and that one of his people had reported the mountain part of the drive as frightening and at times impassable, and the health conditions as wholly insanitary, as the Germans had left all buildings infested with vermin. It was, therefore, a great relief upon arriving at Malta to find from Mr. Harriman and members of our advance party (headed by Colonel Park) that although we would face a difficult drive after landing at the airport at Saki, it would not be too tiring if completed during daylight and if we had clear weather. We were also informed that the medical officers of the U.S.S. CATOCTIN had accomplished a very effective job of de-bugging at Yalta.

1020: Secretary of State Stettinius, Ambassador Harriman, and Mr. Hopkins came on board the QUINCY to confer with the President. Sergeant Robert Hopkins came on board with his father, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins. Sergeant Hopkins had joined his father at Paris.

1042: His Excellency, the Governor-General of Malta (Lieutenant General Sir Edmond Schreiber) came on board the QUINCY and called on the President. The President was on deck (port side, first superstructure deck) at the time, enjoying the warm sun. He received all his distinguished guests there during the forenoon.

1052: Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Allied Naval Commander in Chief, Mediterranean, came on board and called on the President.

1107: General of the Army George C. Marshall came on board and called on the President. A short time later Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King called and he and Fleet Admiral Leahy joined the President and General Marshall in a conference.

1143: Admiral Harold R. Stark, U.S.N. (Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe) and Vice Admiral Hewitt came on board and called on the President.

1148: Prime Minister Churchill and his daughter, Section Officer Sarah Oliver (WAAF), came on board the QUINCY and called on the President.

1155: The Right Honorable Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, came on board and called on the President.

1300: The President entertained at lunch in his quarters aboard the QUINCY. His guests included: The Prime Minister, Mr. Eden, Mr. Stettinius, Mrs. Oliver and Mrs. Boettiger.

1415: The Governor-General, Mrs. Schreiber and Miss Schreiber came on board and called on the President and Mrs. Boettiger.

1430: Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, U.S.N. (Ret.), Director of War Shipping Administration, came on board and called on the President.

1443: The President, the Governor-General, Mrs. Schreiber, Miss Schreiber, Mrs. Oliver and Mrs. Boettiger left the ship for a 30-mile auto drive about the Island of Malta. They visited the countryside and the towns of Mdina, Chajn Tuffieha and Valetta. The Prime Minister left the ship at the same time but did not accompany the President on the drive. The President rode in the car with the Governor-General, while the ladies followed in a second car. During the course of the drive Palace Square in Valetta was visited and the President was shown the stone replica of the scroll that he presented to the people of Malta on his previous visit, December 8, 1943. The replica is mounted in the side of the Palace building, near the main entrance.

To those of us who had been with the President on his previous visit, the many signs of rebuilding were most evident all about the island.

The weather was delightful. The average temperature was 58.

1625: The President and Mrs. Boettiger returned to the ship from their drive.

1630: The United States Joint Chiefs of Staff came on board and the President met with them in his quarters. Present were: Fleet Admiral Leahy, General of the Army Marshall, Fleet Admiral King and Major General L. S. Kuter (representing General of the Army H. H. Arnold who was ill and did not attend this conference), and the President.

1800: The Prime Minister, accompanied by the members of the British Staff, came on board. The President then met with the Prime Minister and the Combined Chiefs of Staff (American and British) in his cabin. Present were: The President, the Prime Minister, Fleet Admiral Leahy, General of the Army Marshall, Fleet Admiral King, Major General Kuter, Field Marshal H. Maitland Wilson, Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles A. F. Portal, Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. B. Cunningham, General Sir Hastings L. Ismay, and Major General Jacobs. Major Randolph Churchill came on board with his father but did not attend the meeting. The meeting adjourned at 1850. The Combined Chiefs of Staff had been in conference at Malta for several days prior to our arrival and this was the first plenary meeting with the President and the Prime Minister.

2000: The President was host at dinner in his quarters. His guests included: The Prime Minister, Mr. Eden, Mr. Stettinius, Mr. Byrnes, Admiral Leahy, Mrs. Oliver and Mrs. Boettiger.

2215: The Prime Minister, Mr. Eden and Mrs. Oliver left the ship.

2230: Lieutenant (jg) A. L. Conrad, USNR, special courier, left the ship with White House mail to proceed to Washington via air transportation.

2300: The President and members of his party left the QUINCY by automobile for the Luqa Airfield, Malta. On arrival at the airfield they embarked in assigned aircraft to await scheduled departure times. The entire British

and American delegations to the Conference at Yalta were on the move and departed from Malta during the night. This involved approximately 700 people, so that the Luqa airport was a very busy place throughout the night. Commencing at about 2330, huge planes took off at about 10-minute intervals all night long. The Air Transport Command aircraft specially fitted for the President's use was used by the President for all flights on this cruise. It has private quarters for the President and an elevator which lowers to ground level to facilitate his embarking and disembarking.

The President turned in at once as his plane was not scheduled to take off until 0330 tomorrow.

2330: Colonel Park, Commander Clark, Commander Tyree, Major Putnam and Chief Warrant Officer Cornelius, departed Malta for Saki, U.S.S.R. They were embarked in the State Department plane.

2345: The special cargo aircraft transporting our heavy baggage and freight departed Malta for Saki. Embarked were Agents Dorsey and Williams and Messmen Estrada, Calinao, Floresca and Sarate. Air Transport Command planes were used exclusively by the American delegation.

Saturday, February 3rd:

0255: Our aircraft #2, with Justice Byrnes, Mr. Flynn, Mr. Early, Mr. Long, Major Greer, Lt-Comdr. Fox, Lt (jg) Rigdon, Agents Spaman, Holmes, Kellerman, Hipsley, Fredericks, and Haman and Messmen Orig, Ordon, Abiba and Brazal embarked, departed Malta for Saki.

0330: The President's plane (#1) departed Malta for Saki. With the President in his plane were: Admirals Leahy, McIntire and Brown, General Watson, Commander Bruenn, Mr. Reilly and Chief Steward Prettyman. The crew of the

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Saki: Secretary Stettinius and Foreign Commissar scan the skies as the President's plane approaches the U.S.S.R.



Saki: The President is greeted by Foreign Commissar Molotov and the Russian Foreign Office delegation.

President's plane consisted of:

Lt-Colonel Henry Myers,	pilot
Lt-Colonel Otis Bryan,	copilot
Major T. J. Baselli	navigator
Captain E. F. Smith	second copilot
M/Sgt F. J. Willard	first engineer
M/Sgt F. A. Winslow	second engineer
M/Sgt C. A. Horton	radio operator
S/Sgt R. W. Robitaille	steward

Enroute Malta to Saki we set clocks ahead two hours to conform to local time at Saki (Zone Minus Three). Air-sea rescue ships were stationed in the Aegean and Black Seas along our route from Malta to Saki.

1130: Our aircraft #2 arrived at Saki.

1210: The President's plane (#1), escorted by five fighters, arrived at Saki. The fighters had joined the flight at Athens. A sixth P-38 had to turn back to Athens because of engine trouble.

At the airport to meet the President were the Honorable V. M. Molotov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Secretary of State Stettinius and Ambassador Harriman. It was explained that Marshal Stalin had not yet arrived in the Crimea.

The President did not leave his plane at once but remained embarked until the Prime Minister arrived from Malta some twenty minutes later.

Distance traveled, Malta to Saki, 1375 miles.

We were met at Saki by Agents Rowley, Peterson, Deckard, Campion, Savage and Griffith, members of our advance party.

1230: The Prime Minister and his party arrived at Saki in his special aircraft escorted by six fighters. The Prime Minister disembarked and came over to the President's plane. The President then left his plane and entered a jeep. As the President and the Prime Minister approached the guard of honor, honors were rendered for them. The honors consisted of the guard presenting arms and the band playing the Star Spangled Banner, God Save the King, and the Third Internationale. Then, while in the jeep, the President drove down the ranks of the guard and made an inspection of them. Afterwards the guard of honor passed in review before the President and the Prime Minister. The President took the review while seated in the jeep.

1306: The ceremonies at the airport over, the President and members of his party left Saki by automobile for Livadia Palace, near Yalta, some 80 miles distant. Mrs. Boettiger rode with the President. All automobiles used in our caravan were furnished by the Soviet Government and were operated by Russian drivers.

The first stretch of our drive, from Saki to Simferopol, was over rolling, snow-covered country somewhat like that of our Middle-West. We saw few, if any, trees and many reminders of the recent fighting there - gutted-out buildings, burned out tanks and destroyed German railroad rolling stock that had been abandoned and burned by them in their flight.

From Simferopol, the capital city of the Crimea, we went on to Alushta, a small town on the east coast of the Crimean Peninsula. From Alushta we followed the "Route Romanoff" to Yalta. This is a high and very winding road that passes around the west side of the Roman Kosh (the highest mountain in the Crimea - 5,055 feet) and ascends to the Red Crag (4,760 feet). The entire distance from Saki to Yalta was guarded by Soviet troops. It was noted that a considerable number of them were young girls.

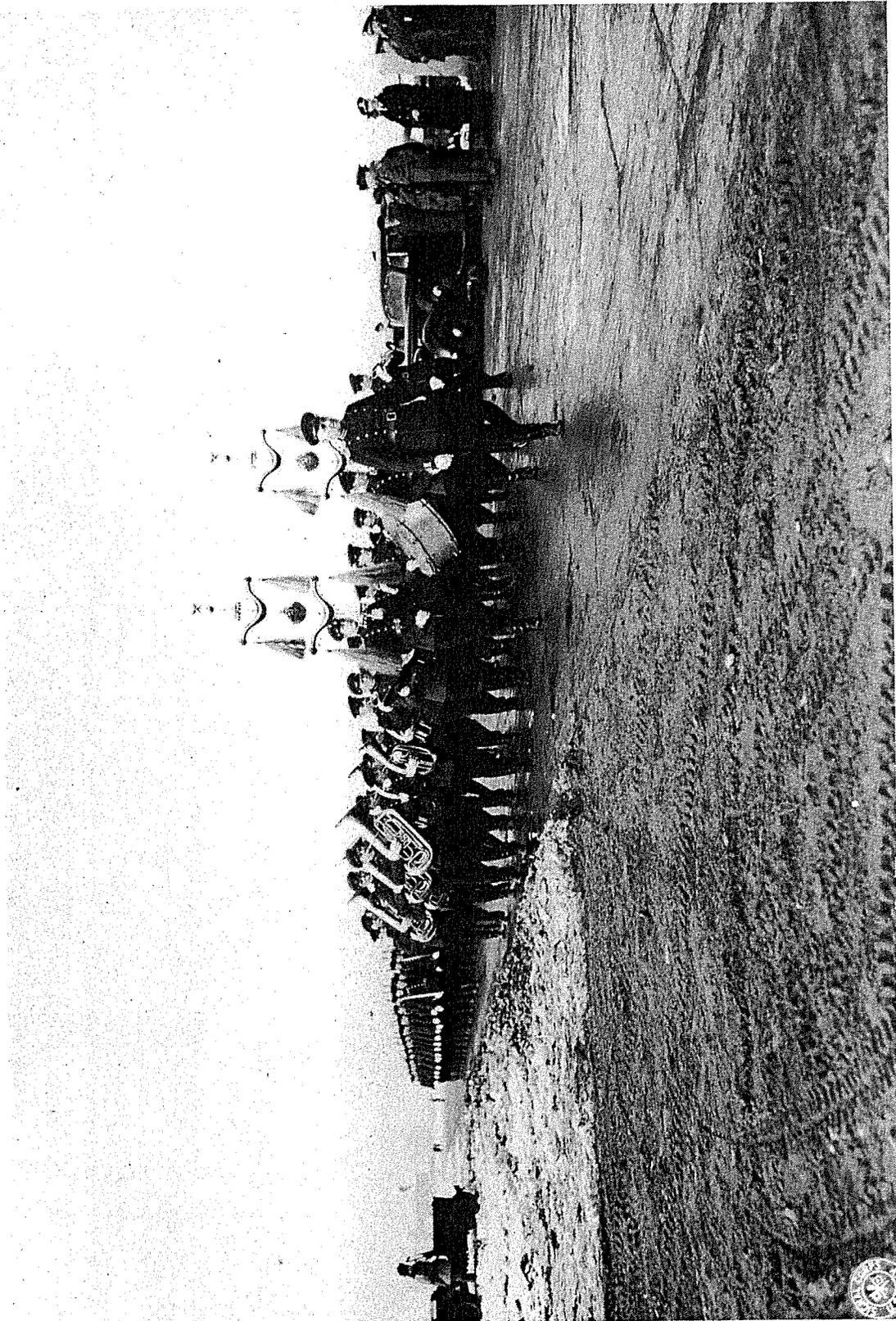
1750: We passed through the city of Yalta.

1800: We arrived at Livadia Palace, two miles south of Yalta. This was our headquarters during the Crimea Conference. Miss Kathleen Harriman (daughter of Ambassador Harriman) was at Livadia to greet the President and Mrs. Boettiger.

We were all very tired, so it was a case of bathing, dining and to bed for us this evening.

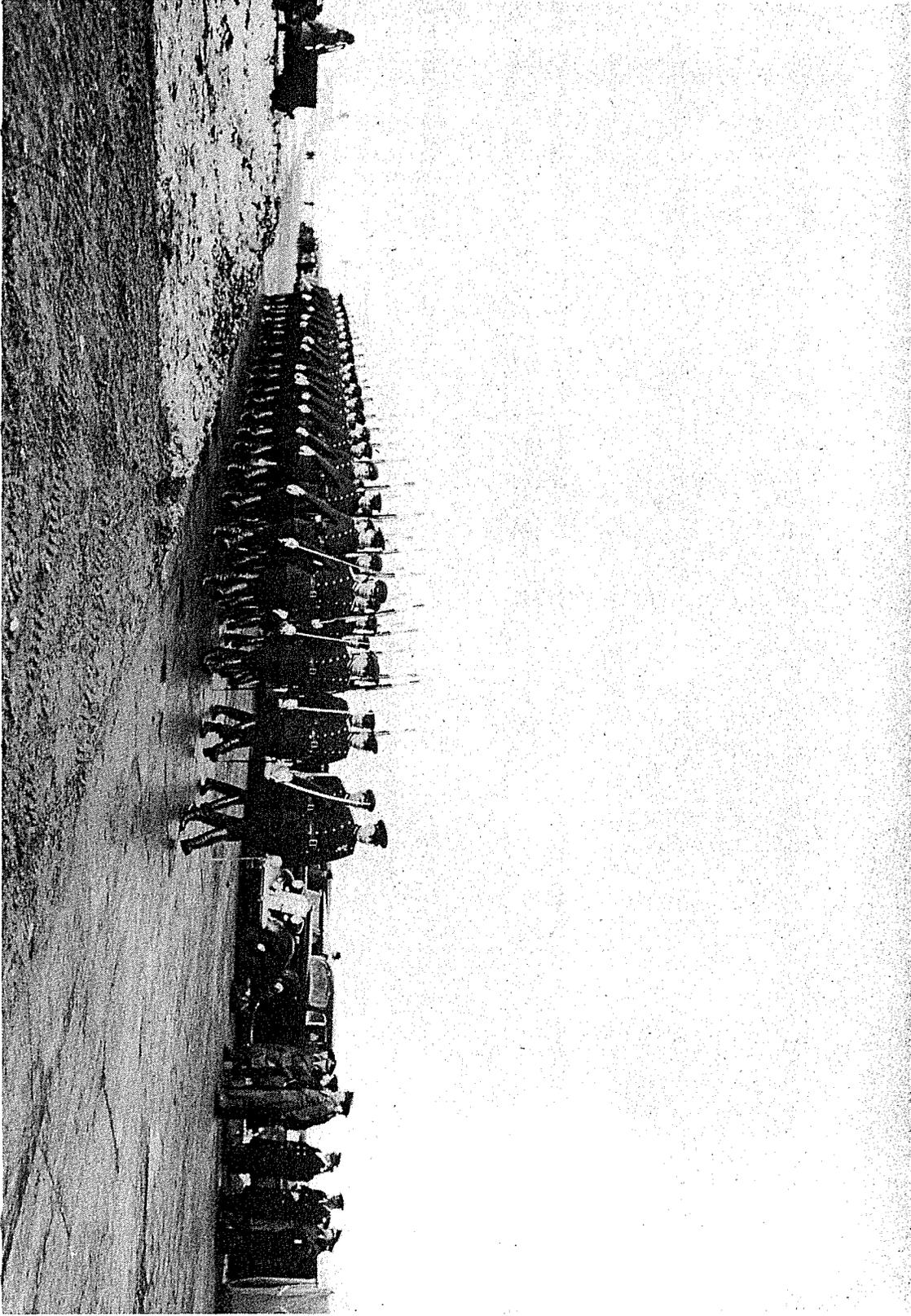
The Prime Minister's party proceeded separately from the President's and went from Saki to Vorontsov Villa (located about 12.5 miles south of Livadia), where they made their headquarters during the conference.

Commander Tyree, Major Putnam and Mr. Cornelius had arrived at Livadia several hours before us and had our map room and communications center set up and in operation when the President arrived. Commander Smith had been at Livadia for several days. He had come to the Crimea in the CATOCTIN.



Honors at Saki.

Honors at Saki.



2100: Lieutenant Bogue, who had remained behind at Malta to handle any last minute communications for our party and had left Malta on one of the last planes of our flight, arrived at Livadia, completing the arrival of our party.

The U.S. minesweepers PINNACLE and IMPLICIT were moored in the harbor at Yalta. The naval auxiliary CATOCTIN, the liberty ship WILLIAM BLOUNT and the minesweepers INCESSANT and INCREDIBLE were moored in the harbor at Sevastopol, 80 miles to the southwest. The Soviet authorities had declined to permit the CATOCTIN or the WILLIAM BLOUNT to continue on to Yalta because of the presence of mines in that area of the Black Sea. This task group had been sailed from the Mediterranean Area some ten days previously in order to be on hand to furnish miscellaneous services to the American Delegation at Yalta. These ships were the first Allied vessels to pass through the Dardanelles since the beginning of the present war and they opened communications with Sevastopol and Yalta.

Because the CATOCTIN could not come to Yalta, or closer than Sevastopol, it was necessary for us to communicate by landline (teletype) with the CATOCTIN which vessel served as communications relay ship for our party during the conference. For the first few days we experienced "wire trouble" between Livadia and Sevastopol. Our communication engineers eventually laid an entirely new line from Livadia to Sevastopol and thereafter no further wire trouble was experienced.

Yalta

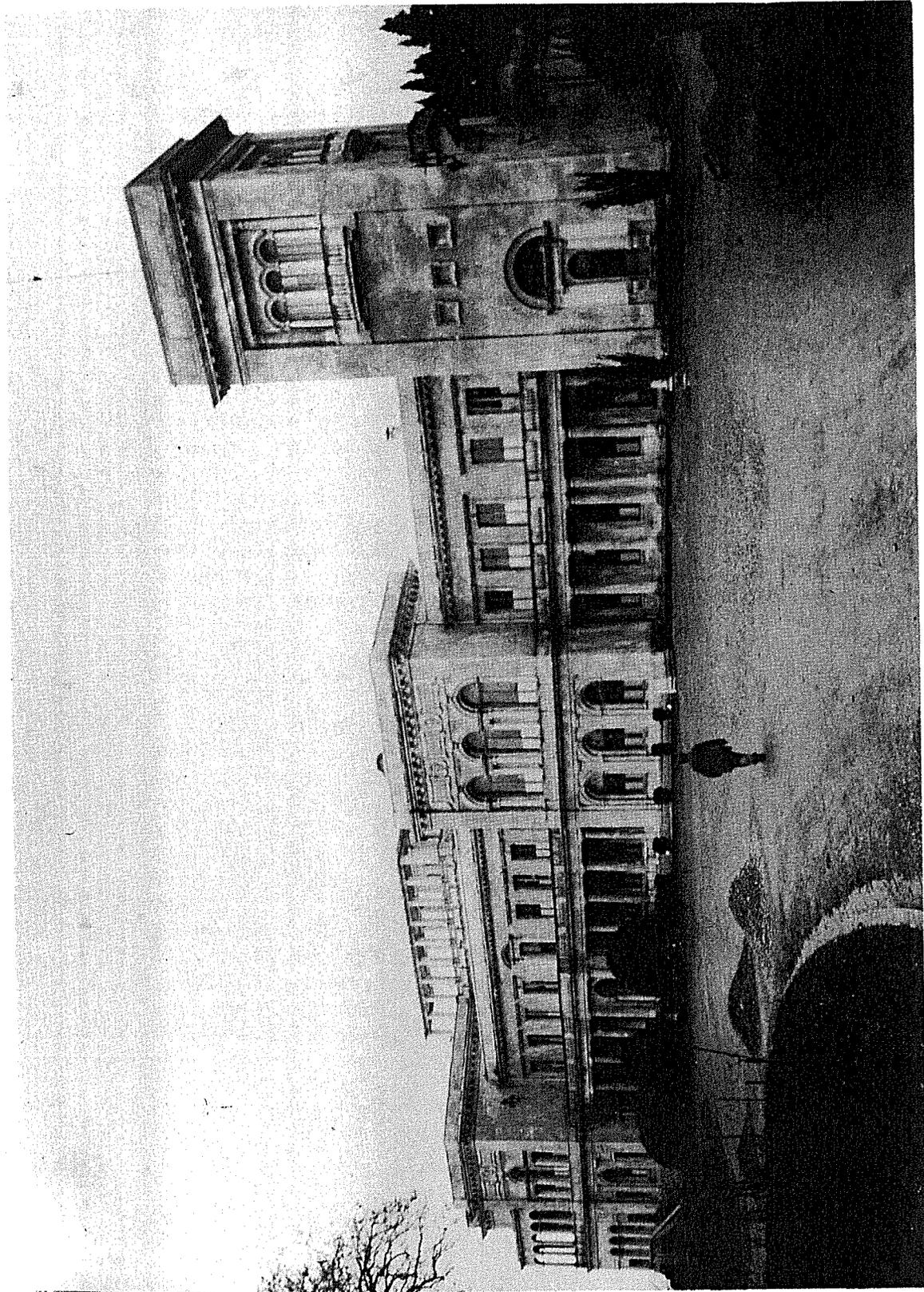
Yalta before the war was the center of the health resorts on the south coast of the Crimea. In 1928 it had a normal population of 29,000. It is picturesquely situated in the valley of the river Utchan-Su and is surrounded on three sides by mountains. The mountain range to the north thwarts the cold blasts headed that way and permits the warm sun to exert its full effect in and around Yalta. The mean annual temperature there is 56.65. The thermometer hovered around 40 during our visit but it was not at all uncomfortable.

Livadia Palace

The buildings used by the American Delegation during the Crimea Conference are the former summer palace of the Czars. The main building is called the Livadia and the two auxiliary buildings the Svitski Korpus.

After the Revolution Livadia was used by the Soviet Government as a rest home for tubercular patients. During the German occupation of the Crimea it was used by their high command, who did a very thorough job of looting when they were forced to leave. The buildings were left in complete disrepair and the grounds in equally bad condition. The only original furnishings in the building (Livadia) at the time we resided there were the two pictures in the President's bedroom.

The Soviet Government had performed an amazing job, however, in completely renovating the place during the three weeks period immediately preceding the conference; amazing because of the critical shortage of materials and the very limited time available. This was because it was not until about 15 January that it was definitely decided to hold the conference at Yalta. Hotel staffs were brought in from Moscow and furniture and furnishings were obtained from Moscow and other Soviet cities or from local sanatoria and rest homes. It should be added here



Livadia Palace near Yalta.

that in addition to everything that the Soviets did, Lieutenant Commander L. H. Backus, MC-V(S), U.S.N.R., and Lieutenant T. W. Sullivan, MC-V(S), U.S.N.R., (both from the U.S.S. CATOCTIN) did an outstanding job in transforming Livadia, an infested building since the German occupation and pillage, to a place that was completely habitable and comfortable, and prevented what might have been a most serious threat to the health of the entire party.

The New Palace (Livadia) was built from white Inkerman granite in 1911, in the style of the Italian renaissance, from plans by the architect Krasnov. It stands on the site of the former palace which, except for the church, had been entirely demolished. Situated more than 150 feet above the sea, it commands a striking panorama of the mountains and the sea to the east and north. Wings extend from the rear of the main building to form two courts, one modeled after the Convent Court of St. Mark (Florence, Italy), and the other is of Moorish design.

The first floor of the 50-room palace was used by Nicholas and his son, Alexi, for living quarters. The left wing, facing the sea, contained the Czar's study and bedroom. The room used as the President's private dining room was formerly a billiard room. The large room used as the main conference room was the ballroom-banquet hall.

The second floor was used principally by the Czarina and her four daughters. The room occupied by General Marshall was formerly the Imperial bedroom and that used by Admiral King was the Czarina's boudoir. The second floor conference hall was formerly a private reception room of the Czarina. The second floor dining room was a private sitting room used only by the Czar's family.

The parks and gardens, which stretch down to the seaside, contain fifteen miles of paths and lanes lined with cypress, cedar, yew and bay trees. There are many rare and beautiful plants and trees in the parks, brought there from all over the world by Count Potocki and the Romanov family during the Nineteenth and early part of the Twentieth Centuries.

Sunday, February 4th:

Marshal Stalin and his party arrived early this morning. They came down from Moscow by rail to a point in the Crimea and from there motored to Koreiz Villa, about 6 miles south of Livadia, where they made their headquarters during the Crimea Conference.

1100: The President conferred with Mr. Stettinius, Mr. Harriman, Admiral Leahy, General Marshall, Admiral King, General Kuter, General McFarland, Mr. Matthews (H. Freeman Matthews, Director of Office of European Affairs, State Department), Mr. Hiss (Alger Hiss, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State) and Mr. Bohlen (Charles E. Bohlen, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State). The conference was held in the grand ballroom of Livadia.

1615: Marshal Stalin and Mr. Molotov called at Livadia and conferred with the President in his study. Mr. Bohlen and Mr. Pavlov were also present.

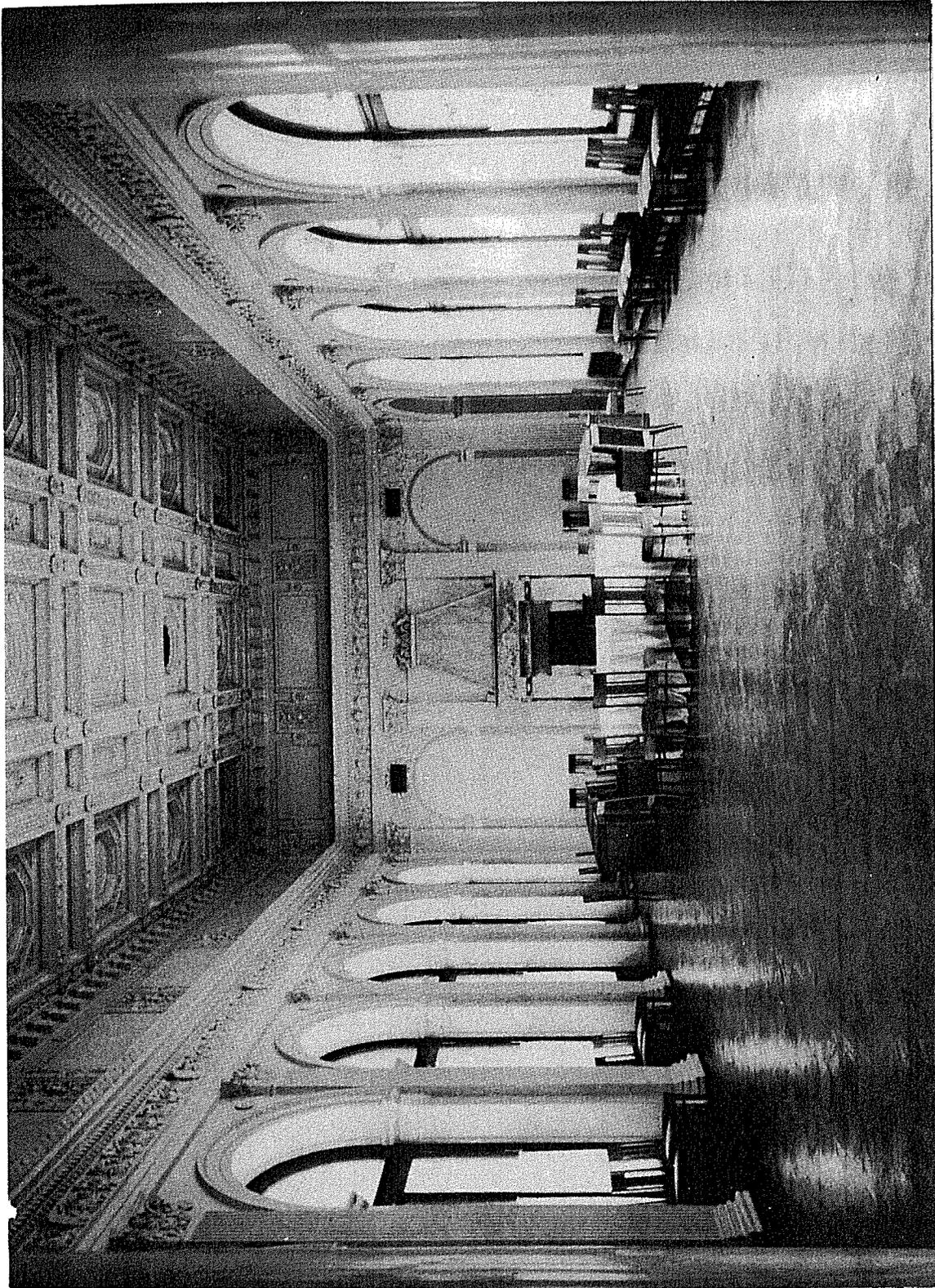
1630: The President conferred with Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Bohlen in his study.

1710: The First Formal Meeting of the Crimea Conference was convened in the grand ballroom of Livadia. Present:

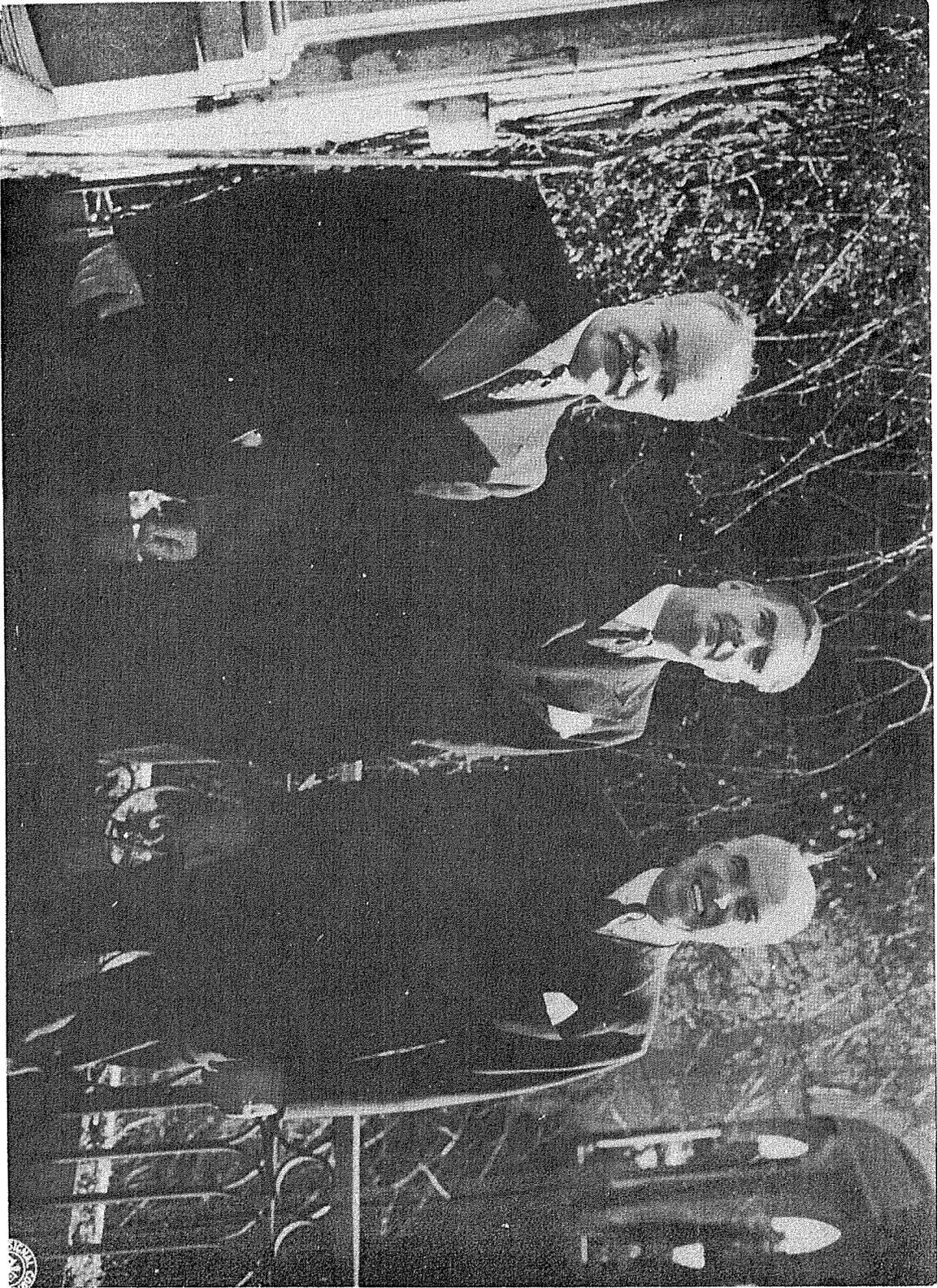
<u>For the U.S.:</u>	<u>For Great Britain</u>	<u>For the U.S.S.R.</u>
The President.	The Prime Minister.	Marshal Stalin.
Mr. Stettinius.	Mr. Eden.	Commissar Molotov.
Admiral Leahy.	Field Marshal Brooke.	Admiral Kuznetsov.
General Marshall.	Air Marshal Portal.	Col. General Antonov.
Admiral King.	Field Marshal Alexander.	Air Marshal Kyhdyakov.
Mr. Harriman.	Admiral Cunningham.	Mr. Vyshinski.
General Deanne.	General Ismay.	Mr. Maisky.
General Kuter.	Major Birse.	Mr. Gousev.
General McFarland.		Mr. Gromyko.
		Mr. Pavlov.

This meeting adjourned at 1950.

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The main conference room at Livadia.



The three Foreign Secretaries at Koreiz Villa, Yalta.

2030: The President was host at dinner at Livadia to the Prime Minister, Marshal Stalin, Mr. Stettinius, Mr. Eden, Mr. Molotov, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Clark-Kerr, Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Vyshinski, Justice Byrnes, Major Birse, Mr. Bohlen and Mr. Pavlov. The menu included: Vodka, five different kinds of wine, fresh caviar, bread, butter, consomme, sturgeon with tomatoes, beef and macaroni, sweet cake, tea, coffee and fruit.

Monday, February 5th:

0730: A Joint Chiefs of Staff courier arrived at Livadia with White House mail. This mail had been dispatched from Washington on January 31st.

0800: A Joint Chiefs of Staff courier departed Livadia with mail for the White House.

1300: The President had lunch at Livadia with the members of his Mess.

1430: The President conferred with Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Matthews, and Mr. Bohlen in his study. This conference lasted until 1600.

1600: The second Formal Meeting of the Crimea Conference was convened at Livadia. Present were:

<u>For the U.S.</u>	<u>For Great Britain:</u>	<u>For the U.S.S.R.</u>
The President.	The Prime Minister.	Marshal Stalin.
Mr. Stettinius.	Mr. Eden.	Mr. Molotov.
Admiral Leahy.	Mr. Cadogan.	Mr. Vyshinski.
Mr. Hopkins.	Mr. Clark-Kerr.	Mr. Maisky.
Mr. Harriman.	Mr. Bridges.	Mr. Gousey.
Mr. Matthews.	Mr. Wilson.	Mr. Gromyko.
Mr. Bohlen.	Mr. Dixon.	Mr. Pavlov.
	Major Birse.	

The meeting adjourned at 1945.

2030: Dinner at Livadia: - The President, General Marshall, Admiral King, Mr. Harriman, Miss Harriman, Mr. Stettinius, Admiral Leahy, Admiral McIntire, Justice Byrnes, Mrs. Boettiger, Admiral Brown and Mr. Early.

Tuesday, February 6th:

0800: A Joint Chiefs of Staff courier departed Livadia for Washington with White House mail.

1300: Luncheon at Livadia: - The President, the Prime Minister, Mr. Cadogan, Justice Byrnes, Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Harriman. Discussions continued after lunch until 3 p.m. The Prime Minister did not return to Vorontsov, as he was due back at Livadia at 4 p.m. (1600) for another conference. Instead, he accepted the loan of the room occupied by Admiral Brown and General Watson and took a short nap at Livadia.

1615: The Third Formal Meeting of the Crimea Conference was convened at Livadia. Present were:

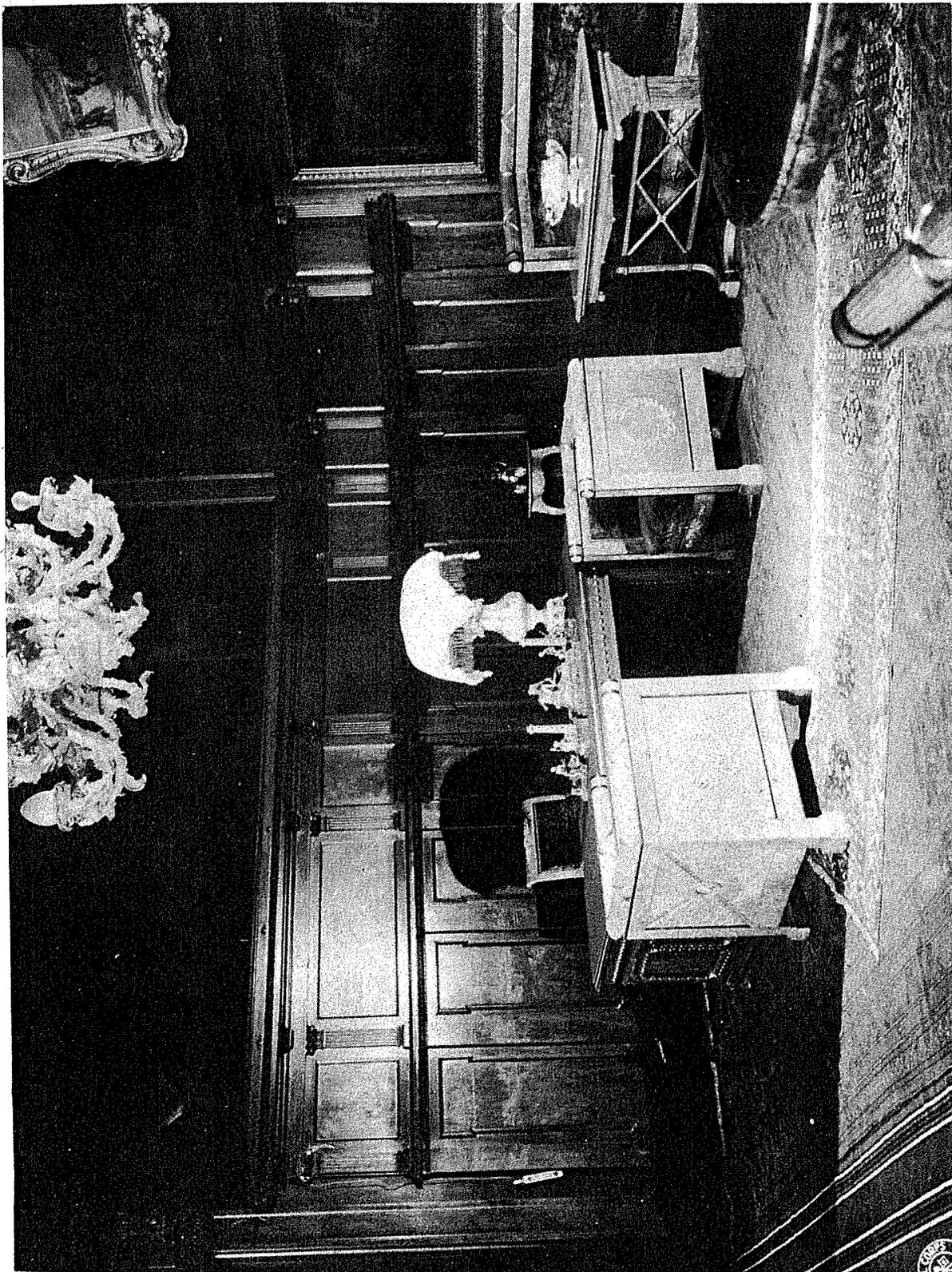
<u>For the U.S.</u>	<u>For Great Britain</u>	<u>For the U.S.S.R.</u>
The President.	The Prime Minister.	Marshal Stalin.
Mr. Stettinius.	Mr. Eden.	Mr. Molotov.
Admiral Leahy.	Mr. Cadogan.	Mr. Vyshinski.
Mr. Hopkins.	Mr. Clark-Kerr.	Mr. Maisky.
Justice Byrnes.	Mr. Jebb.	Mr. Gousev.
Mr. Harriman.	Mr. Bridges.	Mr. Gromyko.
Mr. Matthews.	Mr. Wilson.	Mr. Pavlov.
Mr. Hiss.	Mr. Dixon.	
Mr. Bohlen.	Major Birse.	

The following preliminary statement concerning the conference was agreed on at today's meeting for release at 1630 tomorrow (Washington time).

"The President of the United States, the Premier of the Soviet Union and the Prime Minister, accompanied by their Chiefs of Staff, the three Foreign Secretaries and other advisers, are now meeting in the Black Sea area.

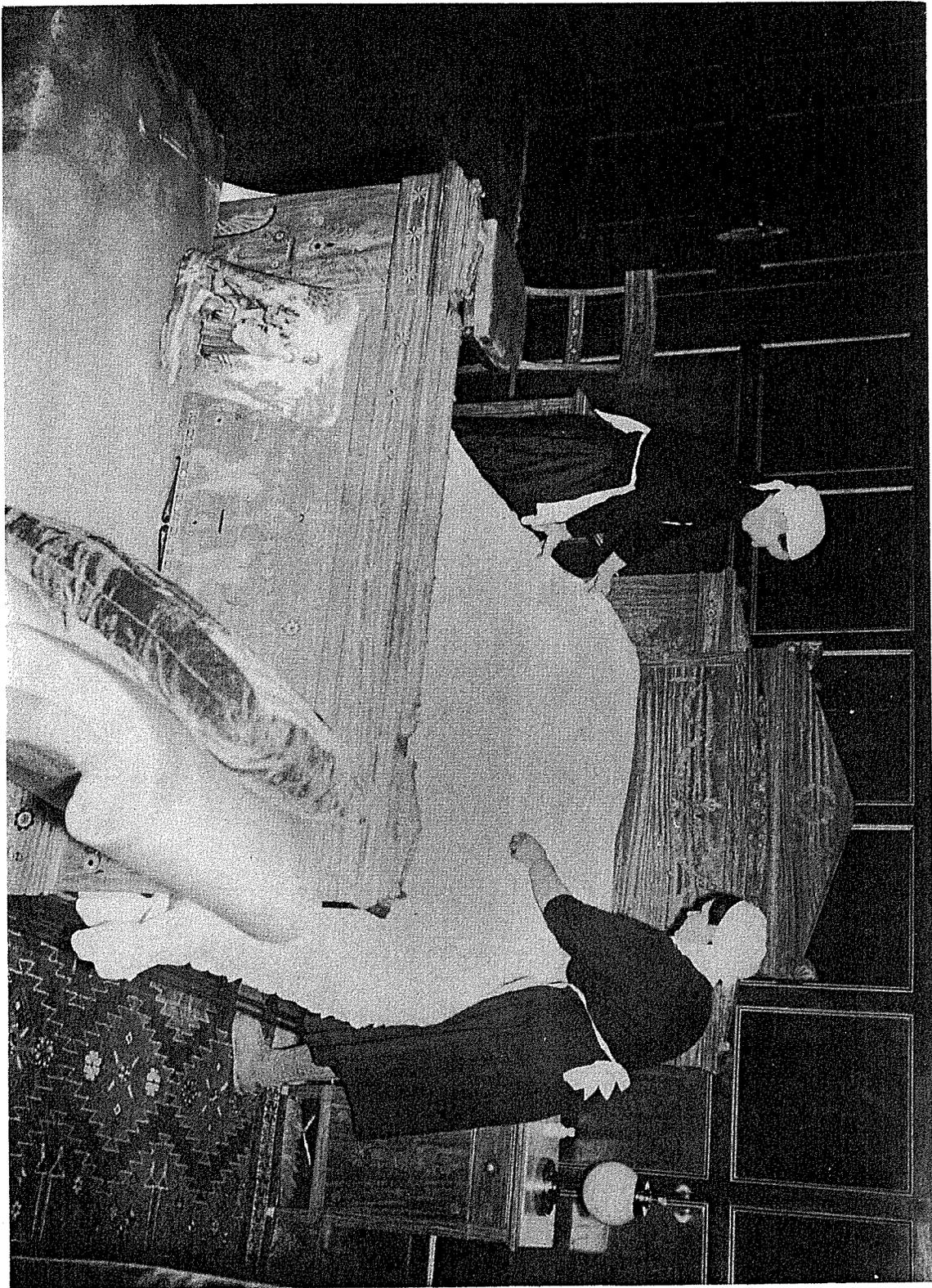
"Their purpose is to concert plans for completing the defeat of the common enemy and for building, with their allies, firm foundations for a lasting peace. Meetings are proceeding continuously.

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The President's study at Livadia

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The President's bedroom.

"The conference began with military discussions. The present situation on all the European fronts has been reviewed and the fullest information interchanged. There is complete agreement for joint military operations in the final phase of the war against Nazi Germany. The military staffs of the three governments are now engaged in working out jointly the detailed plans.

"Discussions of problems involved in establishing a secure peace have also begun. These discussions will cover joint plans for the occupation and control of Germany, the political and economic problems of liberated Europe and proposals for the earliest possible establishment of a permanent international organization to maintain peace.

"A communique will be issued at the conclusion of the conference."

Mrs. Boettiger, Mrs. Oliver, Miss Harriman and Mr. Spaman made a motor trip to Sevastopol today.

1900: A Joint Chiefs of Staff courier arrived from Washington with White House mail.

2030: Dinner at Livadia: - The President, Mrs. Boettiger, Justice Byrnes, Admiral Leahy, Mr. Harriman, Miss Harriman, Mr. Early and Mr. Flynn.

This afternoon Commander Tyree, Mr. Reilly, Major Greer, Mr. Long, Mr. Holmes and Mr. O'Driscoll left Livadia by automobile for Saki. At Saki they enplaned for Cairo to complete the advance arrangements incident to the President's forthcoming visit to Egypt.

Wednesday, February 7th:

1300: Lunch at Livadia: - The President, Mrs. Boettiger, Mr. Flynn and General Watson.

1610: The Fourth Formal Meeting of the Crimea Conference was convened at Livadia. Present were:

<u>For the U.S.</u>	<u>For Great Britain</u>	<u>For the U.S.S.R.</u>
The President.	The Prime Minister.	Marshal Stalin.
Mr. Stettinius.	Mr. Eden.	Mr. Molotov.
Admiral Leahy.	Mr. Cadogan.	Mr. Vyshinski
Mr. Hopkins.	Mr. Clark-Kerr.	Mr. Maisky.
Justice Byrnes.	Mr. Jebb.	Mr. Gousev.
Mr. Harriman.	Mr. Bridges.	Mr. Gromyko.
Mr. Matthews.	Mr. Wilson	Mr. Pavlov.
Mr. Hiss.	Mr. Dixon.	
Mr. Bohlen.	Major Birse.	

This meeting adjourned at 2000.

2030: Dinner at Lavadia: - The President, Mrs. Boettiger, Mr. Harriman, Miss Harriman, Justice Byrnes, Admiral Leahy and Mr. Stettinius.

Thursday, February 8th:

1200: The President conferred with Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Harriman, Justice Byrnes, and Mr. Bohlen. The conference was held in the President's study.

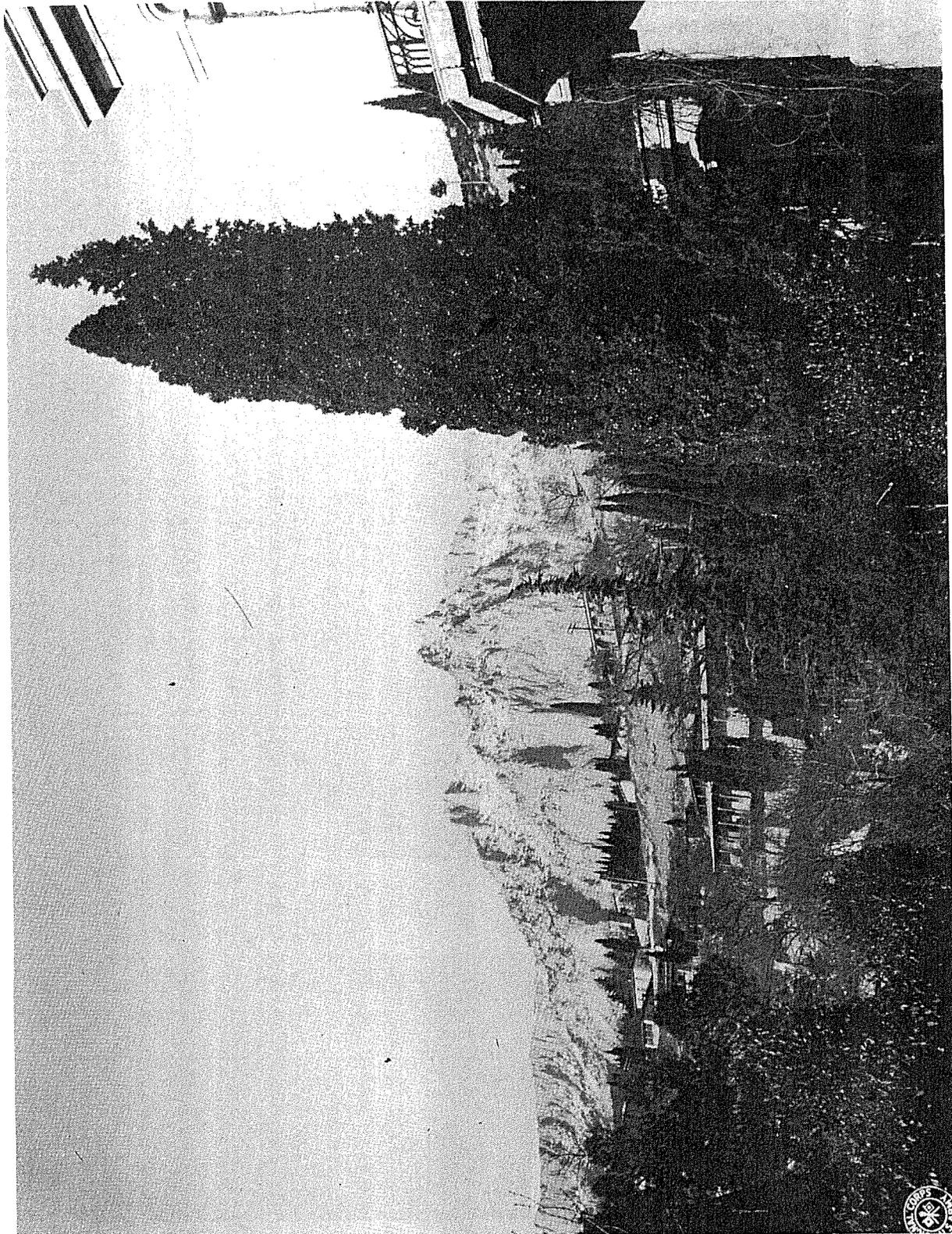
The British and American Combined Chiefs of Staff met in the grand ballroom at Livadia. Neither the President nor the Prime Minister attended this meeting.

1330: The President and Mrs. Boettiger had lunch in his study from a tray.

1500: The President signed an Executive Order authorizing the Secretary of War to take over and operate the plants and facilities of the Detroit Edison Company of Detroit, Michigan.

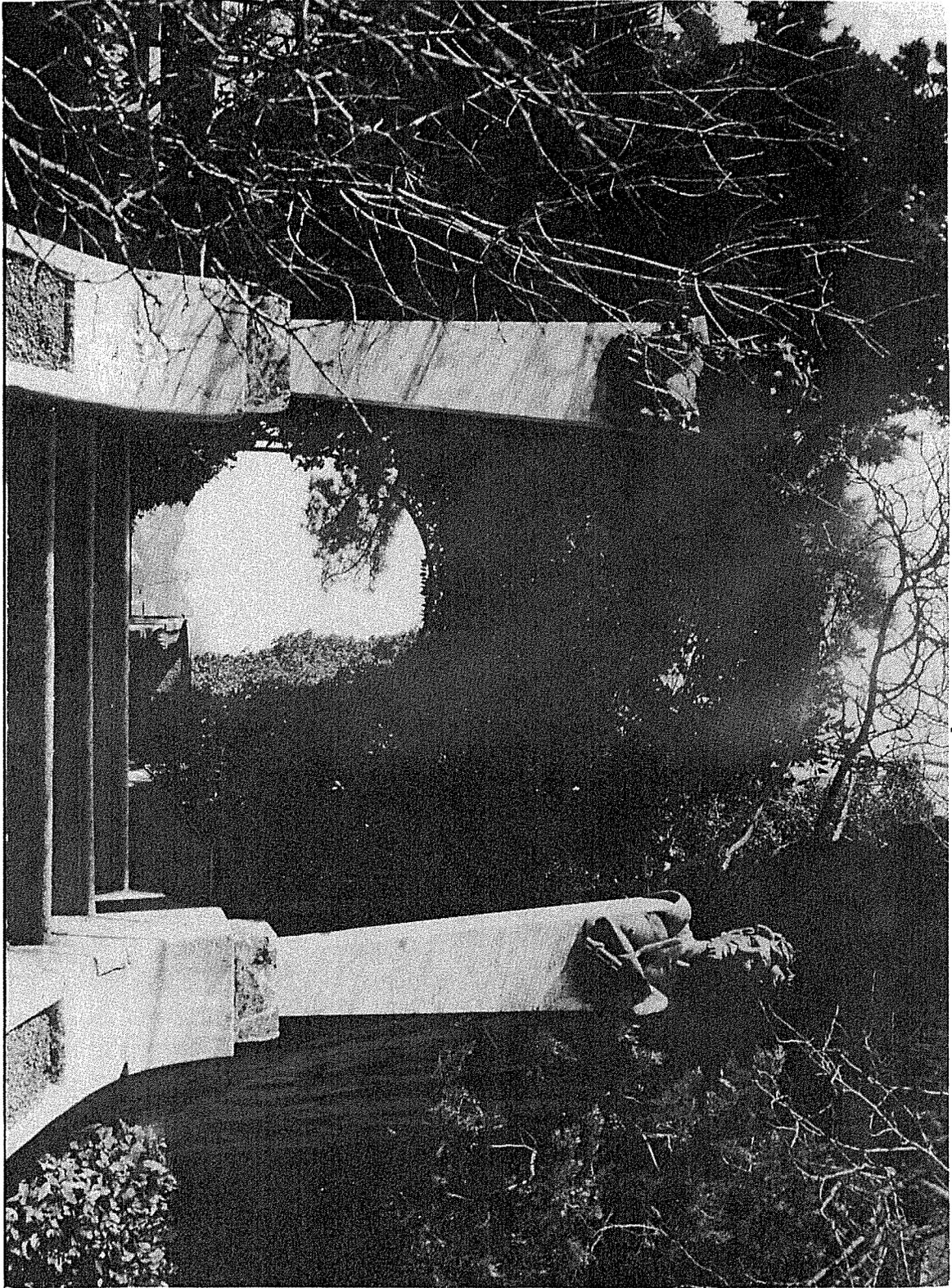
1545: Marshal Stalin, Mr. Molotov, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Bohlen and Mr. Pavlov conferred with the President in the President's study.

1615: The Fifth Formal Meeting of the Crimea Conference was convened in the grand ballroom of Livadia. Present were:



A view of the mountains behind Livadia.

In the Palace grounds.



<u>For the U.S.</u>	<u>For Great Britain</u>	<u>For the U. S. S. R.</u>
The President.	The Prime Minister.	Marshal Stalin.
Mr. Stettinius.	Mr. Eden.	Mr. Molotov.
Admiral Leahy.	Mr. Cadogan.	Mr. Vyshinski.
Mr. Hopkins.	Mr. Clark-Kerr.	Mr. Maisky.
Justice Byrnes.	Mr. Jebb.	Mr. Gousev.
Mr. Harriman.	Mr. Bridges.	Mr. Gromyko.
Mr. Matthews.	Mr. Wilson.	Mr. Pavlov.
Mr. Bohlen.	Mr. Dixon.	
Mr. Hiss.	Major Birse.	

The meeting adjourned at 1940.

2030: The President and certain members of his party left Livadia by motor for Koreiz Villa to dine as guests of Marshal Stalin. The complete guest list was:

Marshal Stalin.	The President.	The Prime Minister.
Mr. Molotov.	Mr. Stettinius.	Mr. Eden.
Mr. Vyshinski.	Admiral Leahy.	Field Marshal Brooke.
Mr. Beria.	Justice Byrnes.	Air Marshal Portal.
Admiral Kuzentof.	Mr. Harriman.	Admiral Cunningham.
General Antonov.	Mr. Flynn.	Mr. Cadogan.
Air Marshal Kyhdyakov.	Mrs. Boettiger.	Field Marshal Alexander.
Mr. Gousev.	Miss Harriman.	Mr. Clark-Kerr.
Mr. Gromyko.	Mr. Bohlen.	General Ismay.
Mr. Maisky.		Mrs. Oliver.
Mr. Pavlov.		Major Birse.

Friday, February 9th:

1230: The President attended a plenary meeting of the Combined Chiefs of Staff at Livadia. Present were:

<u>For the U.S.</u>	<u>For Great Britain</u>
The President.	The Prime Minister.
Admiral Leahy.	Field Marshal Brooke.
General Marshall.	Air Marshal Portal.
Admiral King.	General Ismay.
General Kuter.	Admiral Cunningham.
General McFarland.	Brigadier Cornwall-Jones.

1330: Lunch at Livadia: - The President, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Boettiger, Mrs. Oliver, Mr. Harriman, Miss Harriman, Admiral Leahy and Justice Byrnes.

1600: The President, the Prime Minister and Marshal Stalin and members of the American, British and Soviet Delegations met in the courtyard of Livadia where they sat for still and motion pictures.

1615: The Sixth Formal Meeting of the Crimea Conference was convened in the grand ballroom of Livadia. Present:

<u>For the U.S.</u>	<u>For Great Britain</u>	<u>For the U.S.S.R.</u>
The President.	The Prime Minister.	Marshal Stalin.
Mr. Stettinius.	Mr. Eden.	Mr. Molotov.
Admiral Leahy.	Mr. Cadogan.	Mr. Vyshinski.
Mr. Hopkins.	Mr. Clark-Kerr.	Mr. Maisky.
Justice Byrnes.	Mr. Jebb.	Mr. Gousev.
Mr. Harriman.	Mr. Bridges.	Mr. Gromyko.
Mr. Matthews.	Mr. Wilson.	Mr. Pavlov.
Mr. Hiss.	Mr. Dixon.	
Mr. Bohlen.	Major Birse.	

The meeting adjourned at 1950.

1930: Lieutenant (j.g.) W. K. Kloock, U.S.N.R., White House courier, arrived at Livadia with mail from Washington. He made the journey from Washington in three days.

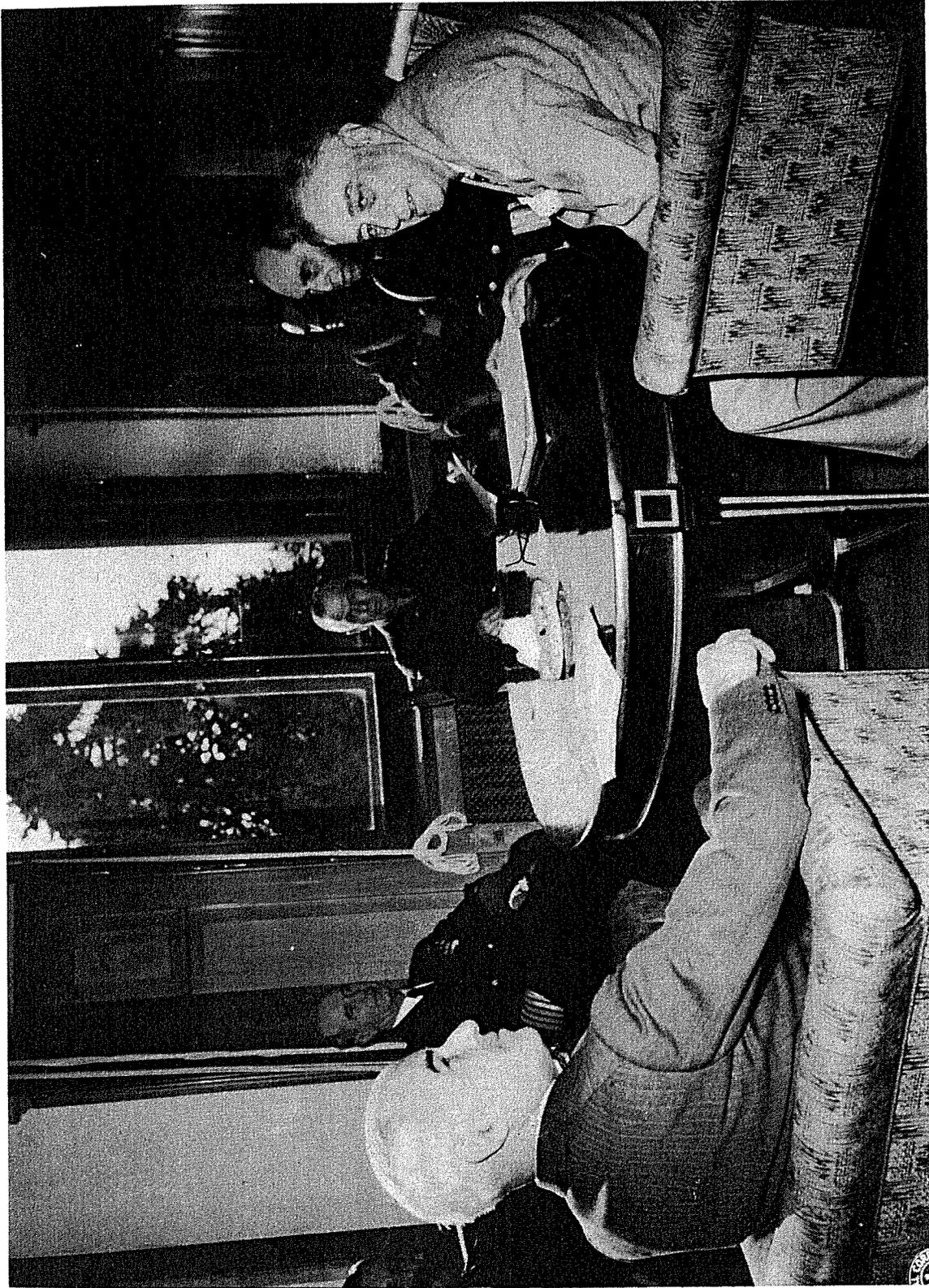
2030: Dinner at Livadia: - The President, Mrs. Boettiger, Major General John E. Hull, Major General Kuter, Fleet Admiral Leahy and Vice Admiral C. M. Cooke.

Saturday, February 10th:

0800: White House mail was dispatched to Washington via a Joint Chiefs of Staff courier who left Livadia this morning.

1300: Lunch at Livadia: - The President, Mrs. Boettiger, Miss Harriman, Admiral Leahy, Justice Byrnes and Admiral Brown.

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION



Livadia: The President meets informally with his advisers.

Livadia: Justice Byrnes at his desk.

