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FDR Materials: Press Releases, 1943-1945

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 7, 1943

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

For the work which made him a tower of strength in our White House organization Rudolph Forster had unique gifts.

His was an orderly and well-disciplined mind which made him intolerant of poor draftsmanship and alert in the detection of errors in the sheaves of public papers which it was his duty to scrutinize before they were passed on for approval by the Executive. He was unobtrusive, absolutely self-effacing, and entirely unself-conscious.

A deep sense of duty underlay everything which he did, and the work of eight successive Presidents was safe in his keeping. The soul of courtesy in his dealings with all sorts and conditions of men, happily also he had a gift of humor which could enliven even the dullest of days. His passing is an irreparable loss to the White House, to the Nation, and to his generation.

My friendship with him went back to the administration of Theodore Roosevelt. It was continued even more closely during the Wilson administrations; and when I returned to Washington on March 4, 1933 it was a great help and a happy thing to find an old and true friend still at the head of the White House offices.

Rudolph Forster will live in the grateful and affectionate memory of all who knew him during his long and faithful tenure of office.

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Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, U.S.N., Chief of Naval Operations and Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet;

Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces;

Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator;

Major General L. S. Kuter, U.S.A., Staff of Commanding General, U.S. Army Air Forces;

W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.;

H. Freeman Matthews, Director of European Affairs, State Department;

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FEBRUARY 12, 1945

CAUTION: The following statement and report MUST BE HELD IN THE STRICTEST CONFIDENCE until released.

NOTE: Release will be simultaneous in Washington, London and Moscow and is automatic at 4:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, Monday, February 12, 1945.

The text may be moved from Washington for distribution within the United States, but there MUST BE NO ADVANCE EXPORT from the United States in advance of publication.

Extraordinary precautions must be taken to hold this statement and report absolutely confidential and secret until the hour set for automatic release.

Radio commentators and news broadcasters are particularly cautioned not to make the statement and report the subject of speculation before the hour of release for publication.

JONATHAN DANIELS  
Administrative Assistant to  
the President

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REPORT OF CRIMEA CONFERENCE

For the past eight days, Winston S. Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, and Marshal J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, have met with the Foreign Secretaries, Chiefs of Staff and other advisors in the Crimea.

In addition to the three heads of government, the following took part in the Conference:

For the United States of America:

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State;

Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, U.S.N., Chief of Staff to the President;

Harry L. Hopkins, Special Assistant to the President;

Justice James F. Byrnes, Director, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion;

General of the Army George C. Marshall, U.S.A., Chief of Staff, U.S. Army;

Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, U.S.N., Chief of Naval Operations and Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet;

Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces;

Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator;

Major General L. S. Kuter, U.S.A., Staff of Commanding General, U.S. Army Air Forces;

W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.;

H. Freeman Matthews, Director of European Affairs, State Department;

Alger Hiss, Deputy Director, Office of Special  
Political Affairs, Department of State;

Charles E. Bohlen, Assistant to the Secretary of State,  
together with political, military and technical advisors.

For the United Kingdom:

Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport;

Sir A. Clark Kerr, H.M. Ambassador at Moscow;

Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under Secretary of  
State for Foreign Affairs;

Sir Edward Bridges, Secretary of the War Cabinet;

Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial  
General Staff;

Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Charles Portal,  
Chief of the Air Staff;

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, First  
Sea Lord;

General Sir Hastings Ismay, Chief of Staff to the  
Minister of Defense,

together with

Field Marshal Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander,  
Mediterranean Theatre;

Field Marshal Wilson, Head of the British Joint Staff  
Mission at Washington;

Admiral Somerville, Joint Staff Mission at Washington,

together with military and diplomatic advisors.

For the Soviet Union:

V. M. Molotov, Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs  
of the U.S.S.R.;

Admiral Kuznetsov, Peoples Commissar for the Navy;

Army General Antonov, Deputy Chief of the General Staff  
of the Red Army;

A. Y. Vyshinski, Deputy Peoples Commissar for Foreign  
Affairs of the U.S.S.R.;

I. M. Maiski, Deputy Peoples Commissar of Foreign  
Affairs of the U.S.S.R.;

Marshal of Aviation Khudyakov;

F. T. Gusev, Ambassador in Great Britain;

A. A. Gromyko, Ambassador in U.S.A.

REPARATION BY GERMANY

We have considered the question of the damage caused by Germany to the allied nations in this war and recognized it as just that Germany be obliged to make compensation for this damage in kind to the greatest extent possible. A commission for the compensation of damage will be established. The commission will be instructed to consider the question of the extent and methods for compensating damage caused by Germany to the allied countries. The commission will work in Moscow.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

We are resolved upon the earliest possible establishment with our allies of a general international organization to maintain peace and security. We believe that this is essential, both to prevent aggression and to remove the political, economic and social causes of war through the close and continuing collaboration of all peace-loving peoples.

The foundations were laid at Dumbarton Oaks. On the important question of voting procedure, however, agreement was not there reached. The present Conference has been able to resolve this difficulty.

We have agreed that a conference of United Nations should be called to meet at San Francisco in the United States on April 25, 1945, to prepare the charter of such an organization, along the lines proposed in the informal conversations at Dumbarton Oaks.

The Government of China and the Provisional Government of France will be immediately consulted and invited to sponsor invitations to the conference jointly with the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. As soon as the consultation with China and France has been completed, the text of the proposals on voting procedure will be made public.

DECLARATION ON LIBERATED EUROPE

The Premier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and the President of the United States of America have consulted with each other in the common interests of the peoples of their countries and those of liberated Europe. They jointly declare their mutual agreement to concert during the temporary period of instability in liberated Europe the policies of their three governments in assisting the peoples liberated from the domination of Nazi Germany and the peoples of the former Axis satellite states of Europe to solve by democratic means their pressing political and economic problems.

The establishment of order in Europe and the rebuilding of national economic life must be achieved by processes which will enable the liberated peoples to destroy the last vestiges of Nazism and Fascism and to create democratic institutions of their own choice. This is a principle of the Atlantic Charter - the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live - the restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to those peoples who have been forcibly deprived of them by the aggressor nations.

To foster the conditions in which the liberated peoples may exercise these rights, the three governments will jointly assist the people in any European liberated state or former Axis satellite state in Europe where in their judgment conditions require (A) to establish conditions of internal peace; (B) to carry out emergency measures for the relief of distressed peoples; (C) to form interim governmental authorities broadly representative

of all democratic elements in the population and pledged to the earliest possible establishment through free elections of governments responsive to the will of the people; and (D) to facilitate where necessary the holding of such elections.

The three governments will consult the other United Nations and provisional authorities or other governments in Europe when matters of direct interest to them are under consideration.

When, in the opinion of the three governments, conditions in any European liberated state or any former Axis satellite state in Europe make such action necessary, they will immediately consult together on the measures necessary to discharge the joint responsibilities set forth in this declaration.

By this declaration we reaffirm our faith in the principles of the Atlantic Charter, our pledge in the declaration by the United Nations, and our determination to build in cooperation with other peace-loving nations world order under law, dedicated to peace, security, freedom and general well-being of all mankind.

In issuing this declaration, the three powers express the hope that the Provisional Government of the French Republic may be associated with them in the procedure suggested.

#### POLAND

A new situation has been created in Poland as a result of her complete liberation by the Red Army. This calls for the establishment of a Polish provisional government which can be more broadly based than was possible before the recent liberation of Western Poland. The provisional government which is now functioning in Poland should therefore be reorganized on a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad. This new government should then be called the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity.

M. Molotov, Mr. Harriman and Sir A. Clark Kerr are authorized as a commission to consult in the first instance in Moscow with members of the present provisional government and with other Polish democratic leaders from within Poland and from abroad, with a view to the reorganization of the present government along the above lines. This Polish Provisional Government of National Unity shall be pledged to the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot. In these elections all democratic and anti-Nazi parties shall have the right to take part and to put forward candidates.

When a Polish Provisional Government of National Unity has been properly formed in conformity with the above, the government of the U.S.S.R., which now maintains diplomatic relations with the present provisional government of Poland, and the government of the United Kingdom and the government of the U.S.A. will establish diplomatic relations with the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity, and will exchange ambassadors by whose reports the respective governments will be kept informed about the situation in Poland.

The three heads of government consider that the Eastern frontier of Poland should follow the Curzon line with digressions from it in some regions of five to eight kilometres in favour of Poland. They recognized that Poland must receive substantial accessions of territory in the North and West. They feel that the opinion of the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity should be sought in due course on the extent of these accessions and that the final delimitation of the western frontier of Poland should thereafter await the peace conference.

YUGOSLAVIA

We have agreed to recommend to Marshal Tito and Dr. Subasic that the agreement between them should be put into effect immediately, and that a new government should be formed on the basis of that agreement.

We also recommend that as soon as the new government has been formed it should declare that:

(1) The anti-Fascist assembly of National Liberation (Avnoj) should be extended to include members of the last Yugoslav Parliament (Skupschina) who have not compromised themselves by collaboration with the enemy, thus forming a body to be known as a temporary Parliament; and,

(2) Legislative acts passed by the anti-Fascist Assembly of National Liberation will be subject to subsequent ratification by a constituent assembly.

There was also a general review of other Balkan questions.

MEETINGS OF FOREIGN SECRETARIES

Throughout the Conference, besides the daily meetings of the heads of governments and the Foreign Secretaries, separate meetings of the three Foreign Secretaries, and their advisors have also been held daily.

These meetings have proved of the utmost value and the Conference agreed that permanent machinery should be set up for regular consultation between the three Foreign Secretaries. They will, therefore, meet as often as may be necessary, probably about every three or four months. These meetings will be held in rotation in the three capitals, the first meeting being held in London, after the United Nations Conference on World Organization.

UNITY FOR PEACE AS FOR WAR

Our meeting here in the Crimea has reaffirmed our common determination to maintain and strengthen in the peace to come that unity of purpose and of action which has made victory possible and certain for the United Nations in this war. We believe that this is a sacred obligation which our Governments owe to our peoples and to all the peoples of the world.

Only with the continuing and growing cooperation and understanding among our three countries and among all the peace-loving nations can the highest aspiration of humanity be realized - a secure and lasting peace which will, in the words of the Atlantic Charter, "afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

Victory in this war and establishment of the proposed international organization will provide the greatest opportunity in all history to create in the years to come the essential conditions of such a peace.

Signed: WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

J. STALIN

February 11, 1945.

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FEBRUARY 20, 1945

CAUTION: The following MUST BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE until released.

NOTE: Release will be simultaneous in Washington and Cairo and is automatic at 2:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, Tuesday, February 20, 1945.

The text may be moved IN CONFIDENCE from Washington for distribution within the United States, but NOT for export, beginning at 10:30 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, Tuesday, February 20, 1945.

EXPORT of text from the United States may begin at 1:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME. Such export must be IN CONFIDENCE until the 2:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, release hour.

No advance intimation of this text is to be published or announced until the hour of ACTUAL release for publication.

EXTREME CARE, THEREFORE, MUST BE EXERCISED TO AVOID ANY ADVANCE ANNOUNCEMENT OR PUBLICATION.

JONATHAN DANIELS  
Administrative Assistant to  
the President

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The President with members of his immediate party left Livadia in the afternoon motoring over mountain roads along the Black Sea to Sevastopol where they spent the night aboard a United States Navy auxiliary ship. The route took the party over a battlefield nearly a century old where the historic Light Brigade made its famous charge in the Crimean War of 1854-56. For many miles the roadway led through territory bitterly contested by Russian and German armies in the recent Crimean campaigns.

At Sevastopol the President saw scenes of stark destruction by the Germans. The city was virtually leveled to the ground except for walls of homes and buildings which mines, bombs and guns in recent battles left standing like billboards, mute testimony of horrible, wanton Nazi vengeance. The President said he lacked words to describe adequately such devastation. Out of thousands of buildings, he was told, only six were left in useful condition when the Germans fled.

In the dark hours of the next morning the President continued his trip by motor to an airfield where Foreign Commissar Molotov and a guard of honor were present to bid him farewell. There, airplanes of the United States Air Transport Command were waiting to take him south to Egypt, a distance of about five and one-half hours flying time. Measured by climates, however, the interval spelled the difference between snow-capped mountains of the Crimea and the desert sands and the tropical scenery of the fertile Nile Delta. Cairo, where the President and Churchill met in December, 1943, and travelled together to meet Marshal Stalin in Teheran, was within a few minutes air reach of his stopping place on this visit.

On his previous visit, however, the President went to see King Farouk who was in a hospital recovering from injuries sustained in an automobile accident. This time, however, His Majesty was the President's first caller. He was received aboard a United States man-of-war at anchor in Great Bitter Lake through which the Suez Canal passes. The President was on deck to greet the King when he arrived shortly before noon. As soon as the formalities of the meeting were over, the two were deep in earnest discussion of many questions affecting American-Egyptian relationships. These continued through luncheon. Guests included U. S. Minister S. Pinkney Tuck; Hassanein Pasha, Chamberlain of the Royal Household; Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's Chief of Staff; Mrs. John Boettiger, the President's daughter, and Harry Hopkins, Special Assistant to the President.

Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, and the members of his staff were received later in the afternoon. He was accompanied by U. S. Minister J. K. Caldwell; Ras Kassa, President of the Crown Council; Ato Aklilou Habte Wold, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ato Yilma Deressa, Vice Minister of Finance, together with other advisors. The President conversed in French.

In talking with the Emperor, the President stressed communications between the United States and Ethiopia and said he hoped, with improvements of communications, particularly by air, the two countries would come to know each other better. The Emperor told the President of the many improvements recently made in Abyssinia and enthusiastically endorsed the President's hope for closer relations.

The President took advantage of the opportunity to thank the Emperor in person for the site and buildings he and the Empress gave the United States to use as a Legation in Addis Ababa.

In his conversations earlier in the day with King Farouk, the President referred to the purchase by the United States of large quantities of long-staple Egyptian cotton during the war and stressed the hope that greatly increased exchange of other commodities would be developed in the future. The importance of two-way future trade was stressed. Tourist travel to Egypt, the President said, was certain to become greater after the war than before. He predicted thousands of Americans would visit Egypt and the Nile region after the war, by ship and by air.

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King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia was received by the President amid colorful and impressive ceremonies. They met during the afternoon of the day following the President's reception of King Farouk and Emperor Haile Selassie.

The Arabian monarch had travelled more than 800 miles from the Red Sea Port of Jidda in order that he might meet the President. It was the first time in his life that he had left his country's soil, and this was interpreted by members of his party as an unprecedented honor for the visiting Chief Executive of the United States.

The occasion, however, was notable in many other ways. A destroyer had been put at the King's disposal for the trip, and it was said to be the first warship in history to enter the Port of Jidda, as well as the first U. S. vessel of its kind to pass through the Suez Canal during World War II. The destroyer decks were covered with rich oriental rugs, while gilded chairs gave added touches of unusual splendor, as, also, did the flowing robes and accessories that make the Arabian dress so strikingly picturesque.

While a cabin was prepared for the King aboard his ship, he preferred to live out of doors. A tent, therefore, was set up on the forecastle deck and he lived in it as if he were making a pilgrimage somewhere in the vast desert regions of Arabia. The King's entourage numbered 48, comprising his brother, Emir Abdullah, Emir Mohammed and Emir Mansour, sons of the King; Sheikh Abdullah Es-Suleiman, Minister of Finance, Sheikh Yussuf Yassin, Deputy Foreign Minister, Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, Minister to London, and others.

Colonel William A. Eddy, Marine Corps, Retired, now serving as American Minister to Saudi Arabia, also accompanied the King.

The President, seated on the forward gun deck of his ship, received the Royal visitors as the crew manned the rails, bugle calls sounded, and the shrill notes of the boatswain's pipe kept all hands standing rigidly at attention.

The President and the King continued their talks long after the luncheon hour.

The discussions were in line with the President's desire that heads of governments throughout the world should get together whenever possible to talk as friends and exchange views in order to better understand the problems of one another.

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Another conference between the President and Prime Minister Churchill was held at Alexandria. Although it lasted less than four hours -- a brief affair when compared to the eight days they spent together with Marshal Stalin in the Crimea -- the meeting in Egypt permitted new and important discussions of at least one subject which they could not take up before. That had to do with Japan and the war in the Pacific where Soviet Russia is a neutral power.

Mr. Churchill told the President in blunt words that his government was determined to throw everything it had at the Japs as soon as Germany has been defeated and, meanwhile, would do all it could to strengthen its forces already engaged in that conflict.

Secretary Stettinius, en route from Moscow to make official calls in Liberia, southwest Africa, Brazil and thence to the inter-American conference in Mexico City, was waiting to see the President when he reached Alexandria. The Secretary reported on the meetings he held in Moscow with Foreign Commissar Molotov. He told the President they had been altogether satisfactory and that he had thoroughly enjoyed his visit to the Russian capital.

Ambassador Winant had been invited to join the President's party and had come by air from London. He and the President spent hours together during the several days he remained with the party.

Two more Ambassadors, Jefferson Caffery from Paris and Alexander Kirk from Rome, were found waiting in the French city of Algiers, the last stopping place on the road to Washington. They had been given advance notice of the President's coming and, in that way, it was made possible for him personally to bring the three Ambassadors up to date on all that took place in the Crimea Conference as well as to advise them fully regarding his meetings with the rulers of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Abyssinia.

When the President reaches Washington, he will have travelled approximately 14,000 miles -- more than half way around the world. At no time during his journeys, however, was he beyond almost instantaneous reach of the White House or other officials in Washington. This was made possible by communications facilities provided and operated by the Army and Navy. The volume of traffic, incoming and outgoing, remained continuously heavy but was moved with surprising speed and accuracy -- without interruption or delay. Mail moved according to regularly planned schedules to and from the White House. And so it was possible for the President to keep pace with the demands of his office at home on the one hand and to attend to conference work on the other.

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General De Gaulle, as President of the Provisional Government of France, was invited by President Roosevelt to meet with him in Algiers. The invitation was given the General in Paris by Ambassador Caffery and had been sent from Yalta, Crimea, six days in advance of his arrival in Algiers. In his message the President told the General he had hoped very much to meet him in continental France but that time pressure made it impossible to get to Paris much as he would like to do so. He again expressed warm thanks for the invitation the Government of France extended him when he was in Quebec attending the last conference there.

As dispatched from Yalta, the President's invitation concluded with an expression of real hope that the alternative proposal for a meeting in Algiers would be satisfactory to the French leader. The President was most disappointed when advised that official business did not permit the General to come to Algiers.

"Questions of mutual interest and importance to France and the United States are pending," the President said, "I wanted very much to see the General before leaving for home."

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MARCH 1, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL: To be held in STRICT CONFIDENCE and no portion, synopsis or intimation to be published or given out until delivery of the President's message to the Congress HAS BEGUN.

Release expected about 12:30 P.M., E.W.T., March 1, 1945. The same release also applies to radio announcers and news commentators.

CAUTION: Extreme care must be exercised to avoid premature publication.

JONATHAN DANIELS  
Administrative Assistant to  
the President

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MR. VICE PRESIDENT, MR. SPEAKER, MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND  
OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

It is good to be home.

It has been a long journey. I hope you will agree that it was a fruitful one.

Speaking in all frankness, the question of whether it is to be entirely fruitful or not lies to a great extent in your hands. For unless you here in the halls of the American Congress -- with the support of the American people -- concur in the decisions reached at Yalta, and give them your active support, the meeting will not have produced lasting results.

That is why I come before you at the earliest hour after my return. I want to make a personal report to you -- and, at the same time, to the people of the country. Many months of earnest work are ahead of us all, and I should like to feel that when the last stone is laid on the structure of international peace, it will be an achievement for which all of us in America have worked steadfastly and unselfishly -- together.

I return from this trip -- which took me as far as seven thousand miles from the White House -- refreshed and inspired. The Roosevelts are not, as you may suspect, averse to travel. We thrive on it!

Far away as I was, I was kept constantly informed of affairs in the United States. The modern miracle of rapid communication has made this world very small; and we must always bear that in mind, when we think or speak of international relations. I received a steady stream of messages from Washington, and except where radio silence was necessary for security purposes, I could continuously send messages any place in the world. And of course, in a grave emergency, we could even have risked breaking the security rule.

I come from the Crimean Conference, my fellow Americans, with a firm belief that we have made a good start on the road to a world of peace.

There were two main purposes at the Crimean Conference. The first was to bring defeat to Germany with the greatest possible speed and with the smallest possible loss of Allied men. That purpose is now being carried out in great force. The German Army, and the German people, are feeling the ever-increasing might of our fighting men and of the Allied Armies. Every hour gives us added pride in the heroic advance of our troops over German soil toward a meeting with the gallant Red Army.

(OVER)

The second purpose was to continue to build the foundation for an international accord which would bring order and security after the chaos of war, and which would give some assurance of lasting peace among the nations of the world.

Toward that goal also, a tremendous stride was made.

At Teheran, over a year ago, there were long-range military plans laid by the Chiefs of Staff of the three most powerful nations. Among the civilian leaders at Teheran, however, there were only exchanges of views and expressions of opinion. No political agreements were made -- and none was attempted.

At the Crimean Conference, however, the time had come for getting down to specific cases in the political field.

There was on all sides at this Conference an enthusiastic effort to reach agreement. Since the time of the Teheran Conference, there had developed among all of us a greater facility in negotiating with each other, which augurs well for the future peace of the world.

I have never for an instant wavered in my belief that an agreement to insure world peace and security can be reached.

The lapse of time between Teheran and Yalta without conferences of civilian representatives of the three major powers has proved to be too long -- fourteen months. During this long period, local problems were permitted to become acute in places like Poland and Greece and Italy and Yugo-Slavia.

Therefore we decided at Yalta that, even if circumstances made it impossible for the heads of the three governments to meet more often in the future, we would make sure that there would be more frequent personal contacts for exchange of views.

Accordingly, we arranged for periodic meetings of the foreign secretaries of Great Britain, Russia and the United States at intervals of three or four months. I feel very confident that under this arrangement there will be no recurrence of the incidents which this winter disturbed the friends of world-wide collaboration.

When we met at Yalta, in addition to laying our strategic and tactical plans for a final and complete military victory over Germany, there were a number of problems of vital political consequence.

First, there were the problems of the occupation and control of Germany after victory, the complete destruction of her military power, and the assurance that neither Nazism nor Prussian militarism could again be revived to threaten the peace and civilization of the world.

Second, there was the settlement of the few differences which remained among us with respect to the International Security Organization after the Dumbarton Oaks Conference.

Third, there were the general political and economic problems common to all of the areas which had been or would be liberated from the Nazi yoke.

Fourth, there were the special problems created by Poland and Yugo-Slavia.

Days were spent in discussing these momentous matters and we argued freely and frankly across the table. But at the end, on every point, unanimous agreement was reached.

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we achieved a un  
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And more important even than the agreement of words, I may say we achieved a unity of thought and a way of getting along together.

It was Hitler's hope that we would not agree -- that some slight crack might appear in the solid wall of Allied unity which would give him and his fellow gangsters one last hope of escaping their just doom. That is the objective for which his propaganda machine has been working for months.

But Hitler has failed.

Never before have the major Allies been more closely united -- not only in their war aims but in their peace aims. And they are determined to continue to be united with each other -- and with all peace-loving nations -- so that the ideal of lasting world peace will become a reality.

The Soviet, British and United States Chiefs of Staff held daily meetings with each other, and conferred frequently with Marshal Stalin, with Prime Minister Churchill and with me, on the problem of coordinating the strategic and tactical efforts of all the Allied forces. They completed their plans for the final knock-out blows to Germany.

At the time of the Teheran Conference, the Russian front was so far removed from the American and British fronts that, while certain long-range strategic cooperation was possible, there could be no tactical, day-by-day coordination. But Russian troops have now crossed Poland, and are fighting on the Eastern soil of Germany; British and American troops are now on German soil close to the River Rhine in the West. It is a different situation today; a closer tactical liaison has become possible -- and, in the Crimean Conference, this has been accomplished.

Provision was made for daily exchange of information between the armies under command of General Eisenhower, those under command of the Soviet marshals on the Eastern front, and our armies in Italy -- without the necessity of going through the Chiefs of Staff in Washington and London as in the past.

You have seen one result of this exchange of information in the recent bombing by American and English aircraft of points which are directly related to the Russian advance on Berlin.

From now on, American and British heavy bombers will be used -- in the day-by-day tactics of the war; -- in direct support of the Soviet Armies, as well as in support of our own on the Western front.

They are now engaged in bombing and strafing in order to hamper the movement of German reserves and materials to the Eastern and Western fronts from other parts of Germany and from Italy.

Arrangements were made for the most effective distribution of all available material and transportation to the places where they can best be used in the combined war effort -- American, British, and Russian.

Details of all these plans and arrangements are military secrets; but they will hasten the day of the final collapse of Germany. The Nazis are learning about some of them already, to their sorrow. They will learn more about them tomorrow and the next day -- and every day!

(OVER)

There will be no respite for them. We will not desist for one moment until unconditional surrender.

The German people, as well as the German soldiers must realize that the sooner they give up and surrender, by groups or as individuals, the sooner their present agony will be over. They must realize that only with complete surrender can they begin to reestablish themselves as people whom the world might accept as decent neighbors.

We made it clear again at Yalta, and I now repeat -- that unconditional surrender does not mean the destruction or enslavement of the German people. The Nazi leaders have deliberately withheld that part of the Yalta declaration from the German press and radio. They seek to convince the people of Germany that the Yalta declaration does mean slavery and destruction for them -- for that is how the Nazis hope to save their own skins, and deceive their people into continued useless resistance.

We did, however, make it clear at this Conference just what unconditional surrender does mean for Germany.

It means the temporary control of Germany by Great Britain, Russia, France, and the United States. Each of these nations will occupy and control a separate zone of Germany -- and the administration of the four zones will be coordinated in Berlin by a Control Council composed of representatives of the four nations.

Unconditional surrender also means the end of Nazism, and of the Nazi party -- and all of its barbaric laws and institutions.

It means the termination of all militaristic influence in the public, private and cultural life of Germany.

It means for the Nazi war criminals a punishment that is speedy and just -- and severe.

It means the complete disarmament of Germany; the destruction of its militarism and its military equipment; the end of its production of armament; the dispersal of all of its armed forces; the permanent dismemberment of the German General Staff which has so often shattered the peace of the world.

It means that Germany will have to make reparations in kind for the damage which it has done to the innocent victims of its aggression.

By compelling reparations in kind -- in plants, and machinery and rolling stock and raw materials -- we shall avoid the mistake made after the last war of demanding reparations in the form of money which Germany could never pay.

We do not want the German people to starve, or to become a burden on the rest of the world.

Our objective in handling Germany is simple -- it is to secure the peace of the future world. Too much experience has shown that that objective is impossible if Germany is allowed to retain any ability to wage aggressive war.

That objective will not harm the German people. On the contrary, it will protect them from a repetition of the fate which the General Staff and Kaiserism imposed on them before, and which Hitlerism is now imposing upon them again a hundredfold. It will be removing a cancer from the German body, which for generations has produced only misery and pain for the whole world.

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During my stay at Yalta, I saw the kind of reckless, senseless fury and destruction which comes out of German militarism. Yalta had no military significance of any kind, and no defenses.

Before the last war, it had been a resort for the Czars and for the aristocracy of Russia. Afterward, however, and until the attack upon the Soviet Union by Hitler, the palaces and villas of Yalta had been used as a rest and recreation center by the Russian people.

The Nazi officers took them over for their own use; and when the Red Army forced the Nazis out of the Crimea, these villas were looted by the Nazis, and then nearly all were destroyed. And even the humblest of homes were not spared.

There was little left in Yalta but ruin and desolation.

Sevastopol was also a scene of utter destruction -- with less than a dozen buildings left intact in the whole city.

I had read about Warsaw and Lidice and Rotterdam and Coventry -- but I saw Sevastopol and Yalta! And I know that there is not enough room on earth for both German militarism and Christian decency.

Of equal importance with the military arrangements at the Crimean Conference were the agreements reached with respect to a general international organization for lasting world peace. The foundations were laid at Dumbarton Oaks. There was one point, however, on which agreement was not reached at Dumbarton Oaks. It involved the procedure of voting in the Security Council.

At the Crimean Conference, the Americans made a proposal on this subject which, after full discussion, was unanimously adopted by the other two nations.

It is not yet possible to announce the terms of that agreement publicly, but it will be in a very short time.

When the conclusions reached at the Crimean Conference with respect to voting in the Security Council are made known, I believe you will find them a fair solution of this complicated and difficult problem. They are founded in justice, and will go far to assure international cooperation in the maintenance of peace.

A conference of all the United Nations of the world will meet in San Francisco on April 25, 1945. There, we all hope, and confidently expect, to execute a definite charter of organization under which the peace of the world will be preserved and the forces of aggression permanently outlawed.

This time we shall not make the mistake of waiting until the end of the war to set up the machinery of peace. This time, as we fight together to get the war over quickly, we work together to keep it from happening again.

I am well aware of the constitutional fact -- as are all the United Nations -- that this charter must be approved by two-thirds of the Senate of the United States -- as will some of the other arrangements made at Yalta.

The Senate of the United States, through its appropriate representatives, has been kept continuously advised of the program of this government in the creation of the International Security Organization.

(OVER)

The Senate and the House of Representatives will both be represented at the San Francisco Conference. The Congressional delegates to the San Francisco Conference will consist of an equal number of Republican and Democratic members. The American Delegation is — in every sense of the word — bipartisan.

World peace is not a party question -- any more than is military victory.

When our Republic was threatened, first by the Nazi clutch for world conquest in 1940, and then by the Japanese treachery of 1941, partisanship and politics were laid aside by nearly every American; and every resource was dedicated to our common safety. The same consecration to the cause of peace will be expected by every patriotic American and by every human soul overseas.

The structure of world peace cannot be the work of one man, or one party, or one nation. It cannot be an American peace, or a British, a Russian, a French, or a Chinese peace. It cannot be a peace of large nations -- or of small nations. It must be a peace which rests on the cooperative effort of the whole world.

It cannot be a structure of complete perfection at first. But it can be a peace — and it will be a peace — based on the sound and just principles of the Atlantic Charter -- on the conception of the dignity of the human being -- on the guarantees of tolerance and freedom of religious worship.

As the Allied Armies have marched to military victory, they have liberated peoples whose liberties had been crushed by the Nazis for four years, and whose economy had been reduced to ruin by Nazi despoilers.

There have been instances of political confusion and unrest in these liberated areas -- as in Greece and Poland and Yugo-Slavia and other places. Worse than that, there actually began to grow up in some of them vaguely defined ideas of "spheres of influence" which were incompatible with the basic principles of international collaboration. If allowed to go unchecked, these developments might have had tragic results.

It is fruitless to try to place the blame for this situation on one particular nation or another. It is the kind of development which is almost inevitable unless the major powers of the world continue without interruption to work together and to assume joint responsibility for the solution of problems which may arise to endanger the peace of the world.

We met in the Crimea, determined to settle this matter of liberated areas. I am happy to confirm to the Congress that we did arrive at a settlement — a unanimous settlement.

The three most powerful nations have agreed that the political and economic problems of any area liberated from the Nazi conquest, or of any former Axis satellite, are a joint responsibility of all three governments. They will join together, during the temporary period of instability after hostilities, to help the people of any liberated area, or of any former satellite state, to solve their own problems through firmly established democratic processes.

They will endeavor to see to it that interim governing authorities are as representative as possible of all democratic elements in the population, and that free elections are held as soon as possible.

Responsibility for political conditions thousands of miles overseas can no longer be avoided by this great nation. As I have said, it is a smaller world. The United States now exerts a vast influence in the cause of peace throughout all the world. It will continue to exert that influence, only if it is willing to continue to share in the responsibility for keeping the peace. It would be our own tragic loss were we to shirk that responsibility.

Final decisions in these areas are going to be made jointly; and therefore they will often be a result of give-and-take compromise. The United States will not always have its way 100% -- nor will Russia or Great Britain. We shall not always have ideal solutions to complicated international problems, even though we are determined continuously to strive toward the ideal. But I am sure that -- under the agreements reached at Yalta -- there will be a more stable political Europe than ever before.

Of course, once there has been a free expression of the peoples' will in any country, our immediate responsibility ends -- with the exception only of such action as may be agreed upon in the International Security Organization.

The United Nations must also soon begin to help these liberated areas adequately to reconstruct their economy so that they are ready to resume their places in the world. The Nazi war machine has stripped them of raw materials and machine tools and trucks and locomotives. They have left their industry stagnant and much of their agriculture unproductive.

To start the wheels running again is not a mere matter of relief. It is to the national interest of all of us to see that these liberated areas are again made self-supporting and productive so that they do not need continued relief from us.

One outstanding example of joint action by the three major Allies in the liberated areas was the solution reached on Poland. The whole Polish question was a potential source of trouble in post-war Europe, and we came to the conference determined to find a common ground for its solution. We did.

Our objective was to help create a strong, independent, and prosperous nation, with a government ultimately to be selected by the Polish people themselves.

To achieve this objective, it was necessary to provide for the formation of a new government much more representative than had been possible while Poland was enslaved. Accordingly, steps were taken at Yalta to reorganize the existing Provisional Government in Poland on a broader democratic basis, so as to include democratic leaders now in Poland and those abroad. This new, reorganized government will be recognized by all of us as the temporary government of Poland.

However, the new Polish-Provisional Government of National Unity will be pledged to holding a free election as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and a secret ballot.

Throughout history, Poland has been the corridor through which attacks on Russia have been made. Twice in this generation, Germany has struck at Russia through this corridor. To insure European security and world peace, a strong and independent Poland is necessary.

The decision with respect to the boundaries of Poland was a compromise, under which, however, the Poles will receive compensation in territory in the North and West in exchange

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for what they lose by the Curzon Line. The limits of the Western boundary will be permanently fixed in the final Peace Conference. It was agreed that a large coast line should be included.

It is well known that the people east of the Curzon Line are predominantly white Russian and Ukrainian; and that the people west of the line are predominantly Polish. As far back as 1919, the representatives of the Allies agreed that the Curzon Line represented a fair boundary between the two peoples.

I am convinced that the agreement on Poland, under the circumstances, is the most hopeful agreement possible for a free, independent and prosperous Polish State.

The Crimean Conference was a meeting of the three major military powers on whose shoulders rest the chief responsibility and burden of the war. Although, for this reason, France was not a participant in the Conference, no one should detract from the recognition there accorded of her role in the future of Europe and the world.

France has been invited to accept a zone of control in Germany, and to participate as a fourth member of the Allied Control Council of Germany.

She has been invited to join as a sponsor of the International Conference at San Francisco.

She will be a permanent member of the International Security Council together with the other four major powers.

And, finally, we have asked that France be associated with us in our joint responsibility over the liberated areas of Europe.

Agreement was also reached on Yugo-Slavia, as announced in the communique; and is in process of fulfillment.

Quite naturally, the Crimean Conference concerned itself only with the European war and with the political problems of Europe -- and not with the Pacific war.

At Malta, however, our Combined British and American Staffs made their plans to increase the attack against Japan.

The Japanese war lords know that they are not being overlooked. They have felt the force of our B-29's, and our carrier planes; they have felt the naval might of the United States, and do not appear very anxious to come out and try it again.

The Japs know what it means to hear that "The United States Marines have landed". And we can add, having Iwo Jima in mind: "The situation is well in hand".

They also know what is in store for the homeland of Japan now that General MacArthur has completed his magnificent march back to Manila, and Admiral Nimitz is establishing his air bases right in the back yard of Japan itself -- in Iwo Jima.

It is still a tough, long road to Tokyo. The defeat of Germany will not mean the end of the war against Japan. On the contrary, America must be prepared for a long and costly struggle in the Pacific.

But the unconditional surrender of Japan is as essential as the defeat of Germany -- if our plans for world peace are to succeed. For Japanese militarism must be wiped out as thoroughly as German militarism.

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On the way home from the Crimea, I made arrangements to meet personally King Farouk of Egypt, Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, and King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia. Our conversations had to do with matters of common interest. They will be of great mutual advantage because they gave us an opportunity of meeting and talking face to face, and of exchanging views in personal conversation instead of formal correspondence.

On my voyage, I had the benefit of seeing our Army and Navy and Air Force at work.

All Americans would feel as proud of our armed forces as I am, if they could see and hear what I did.

Against the most efficient professional soldiers and sailors and airmen of all history, our men stood and fought -- and won.

This is our chance to see to it that the sons and grandsons of these gallant fighting men do not have to do it all over again in a few years.

The Conference in the Crimea was a turning point in American history. There will soon be presented to the Senate of the United States and to the American people a great decision which will determine the fate of the United States -- and of the world -- for generations to come.

There can be no middle ground here. We shall have to take the responsibility for world collaboration, or we shall have to bear the responsibility for another world conflict.

I know that the word "planning" is not looked upon with favor in some quarters. In domestic affairs, tragic mistakes have been made by reason of lack of planning; and, on the other hand, many great improvements in living, and many benefits to the human race, have been accomplished as a result of adequate, intelligent planning -- reclamations of desert areas, developments of whole river valleys, provision for adequate housing.

The same will be true in relations between nations. For a second time, this generation is face to face with the objective of preventing wars. To meet that objective, the nations of the world will either have a plan or they will not. The groundwork of a plan has now been furnished, and has been submitted to humanity for discussion and decision.

No plan is perfect. Whatever is adopted at San Francisco will doubtless have to be amended time and again over the years, just as our own Constitution has been.

No one can say exactly how long any plan will last. Peace can endure only so long as humanity really insists upon it, and is willing to work for it -- and sacrifice for it.

Twenty-five years ago, American fighting men looked to the statesmen of the world to finish the work of peace for which they fought and suffered. We failed them then. We cannot fail them again, and expect the world again to survive.

The Crimean Conference was a successful effort by the three leading nations to find a common ground for peace. It spells the end of the system of unilateral action and exclusive alliances and spheres of influence and balances of power and all the other expedients which have been tried for centuries -- and have failed.

Collection: Grace Tully Archive; Series: Grace Tully Papers  
Box 6; Folder= FDR Materials: Press Releases, 1943-1945

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We propose to substitute for all these, a universal organization in which all peace-loving nations will finally have a chance to join.

I am confident that the Congress and the American people will accept the results of this Conference as the beginnings of a permanent structure of peace upon which we can begin to build, under God, that better world in which our children and grandchildren -- yours and mine, the children and grandchildren of the whole world -- must live.

APRIL 13, 1945

The following messages of condolence have been received:

From King George of Great Britain:

"The Queen and I are deeply grieved and shocked by the news of President Roosevelt's death. In him humanity has lost a great figure and we have lost a true and honoured friend. On behalf of all my peoples I send our most heartfelt sympathy to you and to the members of your family."

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From Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek:

"I am extremely grieved to learn of the tragic death of President Roosevelt. This indeed is a tremendous loss to the civilized world. President Roosevelt's achievements will not only be ever remembered by your own people, but also they will live always in the memory of the Chinese Nation. His name and his ideals shall be a beacon of light to humanity for centuries to come. Just as there are no words adequate enough to praise his contributions to the world, so we find ourselves devoid of expression in mourning his loss. The profound sorrow of the Chinese people is intensified by a deep sense of gratitude that they bear for him. President Roosevelt has firmly laid the foundation for a lasting peace as well as for the ultimate victory of the allied forces. I am confident that his unfinished tasks will be faithfully carried on and soon completed by his successor and the great people of America with the support of the Allied Nations. May I pray that you find consolation in this faith of mine. I am asking my wife to convey to you our condolences in person."

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From Honorable Sergio Osmena, President of the Philippines:

"Deeply grieved by the passing away of the President. I hasten on behalf of the people and government of the Philippines to express to you and to the members of your family our heartfelt sympathy. The name of President Roosevelt so dear to all of us will always be remembered with affection, admiration and gratitude in the Philippines."

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From Congressman John W. Murphy of Pennsylvania:

"A great and noble character has gone to heaven. Mrs. Murphy joins me in expressing our profound shock and deepest sympathy to you and your entire family."

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From Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York:

"No words can express my grief at the death of the President and the loss to the world, the Nation and yourself. I offer you my prayers."

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From His Excellency Teodoro Picado, President of the Republic of Costa Rica:

"Profoundly shocked by the unhappy news of the decease of Mr. Roosevelt. I express to you and to your children by this means my sincere manifestations of condolence and those of the people of Costa Rica who are with you in these moments of grief. I renew to you my sentiments of high consideration and remain, your respectful servant."

From Governor Clifford of Trinidad:

"On behalf of the Government and people of Trinidad and Tobago, I send deepest sympathy in the tragic loss which you and our two nations have suffered through the President's death. I also send personal condolences from an old friend who has been the recipient of so many kindnesses from you both."

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From Mrs. Carter Glass:

"Carter is overwhelmed with grief, the bond between him and the President was so close and of long standing. Both he and I wish to assure you and your family of our deepest sympathy."

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From Honorable Homer Cummings, former Attorney General of the United States:

"Mrs. Cummings and I are stricken by the tragic news that has just come to us. Our hearts flow out to you in this dark hour. There are no words to tell of our sorrow and sympathy. I mourn my friend and I grieve for the cause for which he gave his life."

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From Major General Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General, U.S.Army:

"The President's sudden death is a shock and distinct loss to the people of the world who believe in the principles of freedom and democracy. His leadership in the cause we are fighting for will be keenly missed by those of us who were so fortunate as to have served under him. Please accept my sincere sympathy."

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From Empress Zita of Austria:

"Profoundly grieved I mourn with you from the depth of my heart. I pray for you that God may strengthen you in your sorrowful loneliness and I pray for the unforgettable President that God may give him back in heaven the support he was to my family and to our peoples at home."

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From Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President, Princeton University:

"For myself and Mrs. Dodds personally and for Princeton University officially, I extend to you and your children our deep sympathy in the death of President Roosevelt. His passing stuns the free peoples of the world but his indomitable spirit inspires them to carry on his efforts to free the world of war and the fear of war. May you and your children find comfort in the great contributions the President has made to this cause for which he has now laid down his life."

From Honorable Mary T. Norton, Congresswoman from New Jersey:

"Am sorrowing with you and praying that God will give you the strength to bear your great sorrow."

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From Congressman Luther Patrick of Alabama:

"America never had such a shock. Yet in this our nation's greatest grief we give thanks that his work is so well done. President Roosevelt's strong hands will help shape all our tomorrows."

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From Mr. Samuel Goldwyn:

"We all join hands and hearts with you in your grief and offer you our resolution that we will continue to support and fight for the things for which Franklin Roosevelt stood."

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From former Governor and Mrs. C. Ben Ross of Idaho:

"Your grand husband and our good friend is gone. We pray God to give you strength to carry on. With love and sympathy."

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From Honorable R. Gregg Cherry, Governor of North Carolina:

"The citizens of North Carolina grieve with you, your family, and the nation in this sorrowful hour of the passing of our President. His place is secured in world history by his remarkable powers of leadership, his acute humanitarian instincts and his ability as a Commander in Chief in time of war. The world will long feel the benefits of his fruitful life."

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From Honorable Colgate W. Darden, Jr., Governor of Virginia:

"It is with the deepest distress that I have just learned of your great loss. Mrs. Darden and I send you and the members of your family our deepest sympathy."

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From Fulgencio Batista, former President of Cuba:

"I am greatly shocked at the news of the death of your illustrious husband, Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt. I beg you to receive my deepest sympathy for your own grief and for these United States of America, and for the democratic cause of which he was leader. It can not be denied that millions of men and women in this critical hour of human tragedy have lost a great friend. May your loss seem lighter knowing that the life just ended here was a great and helpful one to the world."

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From Bishop W. A. Fountain, Sr., Atlanta, Georgia; Bishop Monroe H. Davis, Baltimore, Maryland:

"The Bishops and members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church wish to express its profound sympathy to you and family in the passing of the greatest leader of this day, President Franklin D. Roosevelt."

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14 April 1945

MEMORANDUM:

The attached is a tentative list of persons who are traveling from Washington to Hyde Park for the interment ceremonies tomorrow morning at 10:00 o'clock. Guests will kindly arrive at the Union Station in appropriate time to board the train for a 10:05 p.m. departure.

Guests will find opposite their names on the attached list the number of their space. At the track there will be found a number of aides who will assist in locating spaces. The train will be located at the Team Gate of the Union Station, which is at the extreme north (right) and facing the building. It is the same track on which the President's casket arrived.

The train will probably arrive at the Hyde Park siding about 8:40 a.m. on Sunday morning, where all passengers will debark as soon as possible and enter cars provided for the travel from train to the garden on the estate. Adequate food and sleeping accommodations have been provided. All guests will arrive at the garden prior to the entrance of the military escort, casket, and immediate family.

Upon completion of the ceremonies, the family and all guests will return to the train over a different route from which they arrived and should depart Hyde Park station about 11:30 a.m., Sunday, arriving Washington around 8:00 p.m.

RICHARD PARK, JR.,  
Colonel, GSC,  
Military Aide to the President.

THE MEMBERS OF THE PARTY

The President

Mrs. Truman  
 Miss Margaret Truman  
 Colonel Harry Vaughn  
 Mr. Leonard Reinsch  
 Mr. Matthew J. Connelly  
 Mr. George Drescher

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt  
 Colonel and Mrs. John Boettiger  
 Colonel and Mrs. James Roosevelt  
 Brigadier General and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt  
 Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.  
 Mrs. John Roosevelt

Mr. Frederic Delano . . . . .Compartment D, Car No. 5  
 Miss Laura Delano . . . . .Compartment I, Car No. 4  
 Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt . . . . .Compartment E, Car No. 5  
 Miss Margaret Suckley . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 4  
 Mrs. Warren Robbins . . . . .Drawing Room B, Car No. 5  
 Mrs. Price Collier . . . . .Drawing Room B, Car No. 5  
 Mr. B. M. Baruch . . . . .Compartment F, Car No. 4  
 Miss Malvina Thompson . . . . .Compartment G, Car No. 4  
 Hon. and Mrs. Stephen T. Early . . . . .Drawing Room C, Car No. 4  
 Hon. William D. Hassett . . . . .Compartment G, Car No. 5  
 Hon. and Mrs. Jonathan Daniels . . . . .Compartment D, Car No. 9  
 Hon. Wm. H. McReynolds . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 10  
 Hon. and Mrs. Lauchlin Currie . . . . .Compartment G, Car No. 8  
 Hon. David K. Niles . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 8  
 Hon. James M. Barnes . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 8  
 Fleet Admiral Wm. D. Leahy . . . . .Compartment E, Car No. 4  
 Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire . . . . .Compartment I, Car No. 5  
 Vice Admiral Wilson Brown . . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 4  
 Colonel Richard Park . . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 4  
 Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Hopkins . . . . .Drawing Room B, Car No. 4  
 Judge and Mrs. Samuel Rosenman . . . . .Drawing Room C, Car No. 5  
 Hon. Josephus Daniels . . . . .Compartment E, Car No. 9  
 Hon. Leighton McCarthy . . . . .Compartment G, Car No. 5  
 Hon. James F. Byrnes . . . . .Private Car ROALD AMUNDSEN  
 Hon. and Mrs. Basil O'Connor . . . . .Compartment F, Car No. 5  
 Hon. and Mrs. Robert Hannegan . . . . .Drawing Room B, Car No. 10  
 Dr. Isador Lubin . . . . .Compartment I, Car No. 10  
 Mayor Ed Kelly . . . . .Compartment E, Car No. 10  
 Mr. and Mrs. Ed Flynn . . . . .Drawing Room C, Car No. 8  
 Mr. Ed Pauley . . . . .Compartment I, Car No. 9  
 Mr. George Allen . . . . .Compartment I, Car No. 9  
 Mr. Erwin Reynolds . . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 10  
 Governor Herbert Lehman . . . . .Compartment D, Car No. 10  
 Vice Adm. and Mrs. R. R. Waesche . . . . .Drawing Room B, Car No. 9  
 Major Henry Hooker . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 5  
 Colonel W. H. Kyle . . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 10  
 Mrs. Edwin M. Watson . . . . .Compartment F, Car No. 9  
 Mr. Joseph D. Nunan . . . . .Drawing Room C, Car No. 10  
 Mr. Dan Tobin . . . . .Drawing Room C, Car No. 10  
 Mr. John F. Maragon . . . . .Compartment D, Car No. 4  
 Mr. Thomas E. Waggerman . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 10

Miss Grace G. Tully . . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 5  
 Mrs. Dorothy Brady . . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 5  
 Mrs. Roberta Barrows . . . . .Compartment F, Car No. 8  
 Mrs. Ruthjane Rumelt . . . . .Compartment I, Car No. 8  
 Mrs. Alice Winegar . . . . .Compartment D, Car No. 8  
 Miss Toinette Bachelder . . . . .Compartment E, Car No. 8  
 Miss Louise Hachmeister . . . . .Compartment D, Car No. 8  
 Miss Lela Stiles . . . . .Compartment E, Car No. 8  
 Mrs. Mary Eben . . . . .Compartment F, Car No. 8  
 Mr. Howell G. Crim . . . . .Compartment F, CONNEAUT  
 Commander Howard Bruenn . . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 8  
 Commander John Tyree . . . . .Compartment F, Car No. 10  
 Lt. Commander George A. Fox . . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 8



SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1945

Lv. Washington.....(Pennsylvania railroad).....10:05 p.m.  
Pass Baltimore.....10:54 p.m.

SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1945

Ar. 30th Street Station, Philadelphia.....1:19 a.m.  
Lv. 30th Street Station, Philadelphia.....1:55 a.m.  
Ar. Pennsylvania Station, New York.....4:40 a.m.  
Lv. Pennsylvania Station, New York.....5:00 a.m.  
Ar. Motthaven.....6:25 a.m.  
Lv. Motthaven.....6:45 a.m.  
Ar. Roosevelt Estate, Hyde Park, New York.....8:40 a.m.

RETURN SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1945

Lv. Hyde Park Station.....(New York Central Railroad).....11:30 a.m.  
Ar. Washington.....(Pennsylvania Railroad).....8:00 p.m.  
(Operating stops later)

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 Hon. James M. Barnes . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 8  
 Fleet Admiral Wm. D. Leahy . . . . .Compartment E, Car No. 4  
 Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire. . . . .Compartment I, Car No. 5  
 Vice Admiral Wilson Brown. . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 4  
 Colonel Richard Park . . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 4  
 Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Hopkins. . . . .Drawing Room B, Car No. 4  
 Judge and Mrs. Samuel Rosenman . . . . .Drawing Room C, Car No. 5  
 Hon. Josephus Daniels. . . . .Compartment E, Car No. 9  
 Hon. Leighton McCarthy . . . . .Compartment G, Car No. 5  
 Hon. James F. Byrnes . . . . .Private Car ROALD AMUNDSEN  
 Hon. and Mrs. Basil O'Connor . . . . .Compartment F, Car No. 5  
 Hon. and Mrs. Robert Hannegan. . . . .Drawing Room B, Car No. 10  
 Dr. Isador Lubin . . . . .Compartment I, Car No. 10  
 Mayor Ed Kelly . . . . .Compartment E, Car No. 10  
 Mr. and Mrs. Ed Flynn. . . . .Drawing Room C, Car No. 8  
 Mr. Ed Pauley. . . . .Compartment I, Car No. 9  
 Mr. George Allen . . . . .Compartment I, Car No. 9  
 Mr. Erwin Reynolds . . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 10  
 Governor Herbert Lehman. . . . .Compartment D, Car No. 10  
 Vice Adm. and Mrs. R. R. Waesche . . . . .Drawing Room B, Car No. 9  
 Major Henry Hooker . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 5  
 Colonel W. H. Kyle . . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 10  
 Mrs. Edwin M. Watson . . . . .Compartment F, Car No. 9  
 Mr. Joseph D. Nunan. . . . .Drawing Room C, Car No. 10  
 Mr. Dan Tobin. . . . .Drawing Room C, Car No. 10  
 Mr. John F. Maragon. . . . .Compartment D, Car No. 4  
 Mr. Thomas E. Waggerman. . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 10

Miss Grace G. Tully. . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 5  
 Mrs. Dorothy Brady . . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 5  
 Mrs. Roberta Barrows . . . . .Compartment F, Car No. 8  
 Mrs. Ruthjane Rumelt . . . . .Compartment I, Car No. 8  
 Mrs. Alice Winegar . . . . .Compartment D, Car No. 8  
 Miss Toinette Bachelder . . . . .Compartment E, Car No. 8  
 Miss Louise Hachmeister. . . . .Compartment D, Car No. 8  
 Miss Lela Stiles . . . . .Compartment E, Car No. 8  
 Mrs. Mary Eben . . . . .Compartment F, Car No. 8  
 Mr. Howell G. Crim . . . . .Compartment F, CONNEAUT  
 Commander Howard Bruenn . . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 8  
 Commander John Tyree . . . . .Compartment F, Car No. 10  
 Lt. Commander George A. Fox. . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 8

Lt. William Rigdon . . . . .Compartment F, Car No. 10  
Mr. Dewey E. Long . . . . .CONNEAUT  
Mr. Russell A. McMullin . . . . .CONNEAUT  
Mr. Wilson Searles . . . . .CONNEAUT  
Mr. Charles K. Claunch . . . . .CONNEAUT  
Mrs. Henrietta Nesbitt . . . . .Compartment G, Car No. 10  
Arthur Prettyman . . . . .Compartment I, Car No. 13  
Alice Palmer . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 13  
Alonzo Fields . . . . .Compartment I, Car No. 13  
John Boardley . . . . .Drawing Room B, Car No. 13

Also accompanying the party:

The Secretary of State . . . . .Drawing Room B, Car No. 6  
The Secretary of Treasury . . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 6  
The Secretary of War . . . . .Drawing Room C, Car No. 6  
The Attorney General . . . . .Compartment D, Car No. 6  
The Postmaster General . . . . .Compartment E, Car No. 6  
The Secretary of the Navy . . . . .Compartment F, Car No. 6  
The Secretary of Agriculture . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 6  
The Secretary of Commerce . . . . .Compartment I, Car No. 6  
The Secretary of Labor . . . . .Drawing Room B, Car No. 8  
The Secretary of the Interior . . . . .Compartment G, Car No. 6  
Chief Justice Stone . . . . .Compartment I, Car No. 7  
Justice Roberts . . . . .Compartment G, Car No. 7  
Justice and Mrs. Black . . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 7  
Justice and Mrs. Reed . . . . .Drawing Room B, Car No. 7  
Justice Frankfurter . . . . .Compartment F, Car No. 7  
Justice Douglas . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 7  
Justice Murphy . . . . .Compartment E, Car No. 7  
Justice and Mrs. Jackson . . . . .Drawing Room C, Car No. 7  
Justice and Mrs. Rutledge . . . . .Compartment D, Car No. 7  
  
Hon. Fred M. Vinson . . . . .Drawing Room C, Car No. 9  
Hon. Paul V. McNutt . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 9  
Hon. John B. Blandford, Jr. . . . .Compartment G, Car No. 9  
Hon. and Mrs. Donald M. Nelson . . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 9  
Hon. Leo T. Crowley . . . . .Drawing Room C, Car No. 9  
Major Gen. Philip B. Fleming . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 9  
Hon. Wm. H. Davis . . . . .Compartment G, Car No. 9

Newspaper Correspondents

Mr. Douglas Cornell - AP . . . . .Drawing Room I, Car No. 11  
Mr. D. Harold Oliver - AP . . . . .Drawing Room I, Car No. 11  
Mr. Lyle C. Wilson - UP . . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 11  
Mr. Merriman Smith - UP . . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 11  
Mr. Robert Nixon - INS . . . . .Compartment B, Car No. 11  
Mr. Arthur Herman - INC . . . . .Compartment B, Car No. 11  
Mr. Frank Kluckhohn - N.Y. Times . . . . .Compartment G, Car No. 11  
Mr. Wm. O. Player - N.Y. Post . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 11  
Mr. Wm. Murphy - Phila. Inquirer . . . . .Compartment B, Car No. 12  
Mr. Thos. Reynolds - Chicago Sun . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 11  
Christine Sadler - Washington Post . . . . .Compartment D, Car No. 11  
David Lu - Central News Agcy of China . . . . .Compartment E, Car No. 11

Radio

Bryson Rash - Blue Network . . . . .Compartment E, Car No. 11  
Tristram Coffin - C.B.S. . . . .Compartment F, Car No. 11  
Walter Compton - Mutual . . . . .Compartment C, Car No. 11  
Carlton Smith - N.B.C. . . . .Compartment F, Car No. 11  
Wm. Pickins - Transradio . . . . .Compartment C, Car No. 11

Service Press

PFC Debbs Myers . . . . .Compartment I, Car No. 10

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1945

Lv. Washington.....(Pennsylvania railroad).....10:05 p.m.  
Pass Baltimore.....10:54 p.m.

SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1945

Ar. 30th Street Station, Philadelphia.....1:19 a.m.  
Lv. 30th Street Station, Philadelphia.....1:55 a.m.  
Ar. Pennsylvania Station, New York.....4:40 a.m.  
Lv. Pennsylvania Station, New York.....5:00 a.m.  
Ar. Motthaven.....6:25 a.m.  
Lv. Motthaven.....6:45 a.m.  
Ar. Roosevelt Estate, Hyde Park, New York.....8:40 a.m.

RETURN SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1945

Lv. Hyde Park Station.....(New York Central Railroad).....11:30 a.m.  
Ar. Washington.....(Pennsylvania Railroad).....8:00 p.m.  
(Operating stops later)

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14 April 1945

MEMORANDUM:

The attached is a tentative list of persons who are traveling from Washington to Hyde Park for the interment ceremonies tomorrow morning at 10:00 o'clock. Guests will kindly arrive at the Union Station in appropriate time to board the train for a 10:05 p.m. departure.

Guests will find opposite their names on the attached list the number of their spaces. At the track there will be found a number of aides who will assist in locating spaces. The train will be located at the Team Gate of the Union Station, which is at the extreme north (right) and facing the building. It is the same track on which the President's casket arrived.

The train will probably arrive at the Hyde Park siding about 8:40 a.m. on Sunday morning, where all passengers will disembark as soon as possible and enter cars provided for the travel from train to the garden on the estate. Adequate food and sleeping accommodations have been provided. All guests will arrive at the garden prior to the entrance of the military escort, casket, and immediate family.

Upon completion of the ceremonies, the family and all guests will return to the train over a different route from which they arrived and should depart Hyde Park station about 11:30 a.m., Sunday, arriving Washington around 8:00 p.m.

RICHARD PARK, JR.,  
Colonel, GSC,  
Military Aide to the President.

THE MEMBERS OF THE PARTY

The President

Mrs. Truman  
 Miss Margaret Truman  
 Colonel Harry Vaughn  
 Mr. Leonard Reinsch  
 Mr. Matthew J. Connelly  
 Mr. George Drescher

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt  
 Colonel and Mrs. John Boettiger  
 Colonel and Mrs. James Roosevelt  
 Brigadier General and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt  
 Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.  
 Mrs. John Roosevelt

Mr. Frederic Delano . . . . .Compartment D, Car No. 5  
 Miss Laura Delano . . . . .Compartment I, Car No. 4  
 Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt . . . . .Compartment E, Car No. 5  
 Miss Margaret Suckley . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 4  
 Mrs. Warren Robbins . . . . .Drawing Room B, Car No. 5  
 Mrs. Price Collier . . . . .Drawing Room B, Car No. 5  
 Mr. B. M. Baruch . . . . .Compartment F, Car No. 4  
 Miss Malvina Thompson . . . . .Compartment G, Car No. 4  
 Hon. and Mrs. Stephen T. Early . . . . .Drawing Room C, Car No. 4  
 Hon. William D. Hassett . . . . .Compartment G, Car No. 5  
 Hon. and Mrs. Jonathan Daniels . . . . .Compartment D, Car No. 9  
 Hon. Wm. H. McReynolds . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 10  
 Hon. and Mrs. Lauchlin Currie . . . . .Compartment G, Car No. 8  
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 Hon. James M. Barnes . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 8  
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 Commander John Tyree . . . . .Compartment F, Car No. 10  
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Mr. Russell A. McMullin . . . . .CONNEAUT  
Mr. Wilson Searles . . . . .CONNEAUT  
Mr. Charles K. Claunch . . . . .CONNEAUT  
Mrs. Henrietta Nesbitt . . . . .Compartment G, Car No. 10  
Arthur Prettyman . . . . .Compartment I, Car No. 13  
Alice Palmer . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 13  
Alonzo Fields . . . . .Compartment I, Car No. 13  
John Boardley . . . . .Drawing Room B, Car No. 13

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The Secretary of the Navy . . . . .Compartment F, Car No. 6  
The Secretary of Agriculture . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 6  
The Secretary of Commerce . . . . .Compartment I, Car No. 6  
The Secretary of Labor . . . . .Drawing Room B, Car No. 8  
The Secretary of the Interior . . . . .Compartment G, Car No. 6  
Chief Justice Stone . . . . .Compartment I, Car No. 7  
Justice Roberts . . . . .Compartment G, Car No. 7  
Justice and Mrs. Black . . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 7  
Justice and Mrs. Reed . . . . .Drawing Room B, Car No. 7  
Justice Frankfurter . . . . .Compartment F, Car No. 7  
Justice Douglas . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 7  
Justice Murphy . . . . .Compartment E, Car No. 7  
Justice and Mrs. Jackson . . . . .Drawing Room C, Car No. 7  
Justice and Mrs. Rutledge . . . . .Compartment D, Car No. 7

Hon. Fred M. Vinson . . . . .Drawing Room C, Car No. 9  
Hon. Paul V. McNutt . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 9  
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Hon. and Mrs. Donald M. Nelson . . . . .Drawing Room A, Car No. 9  
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Major Gen. Philip B. Fleming . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 9  
Hon. Wm. H. Davis . . . . .Compartment G, Car No. 9

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Mr. Robert Nixon - INS . . . . .Compartment B, Car No. 11  
Mr. Arthur Herman - INC . . . . .Compartment B, Car No. 11  
Mr. Frank Kluckhohn - N.Y. Times . . . . .Compartment G, Car No. 11  
Mr. Wm. O. Player - N.Y. Post . . . . .Compartment H, Car No. 11  
Mr. Wm. Murphy - Phila. Inquirer . . . . .Compartment B, Car No. 12  
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