

Archives: Tully papers

Logs of the President's trips: Canada - Second Quebec Conference, September 9-21, 1944

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library & Museum

Collection: Grace Tully Archive

Series: Grace Tully Papers

Box 7; Folder = Logs of the President's Trips:

Canada-Second Quebec Conference, September 9-21, 1944

[Part 1 of 2]

THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON

March 16, 1945.

M E M O R A N D U M

The President has authorized that you be given a personal copy of the following described logs of his official travels.

The President directs that for the present, and until the termination of the war, these logs be considered in a "RESTRICTED" status; that none of the material contained in the logs shall be used for republication in any form; or that the contents be discussed so that quotations may be used for publication.

WILSON BROWN,
Vice Admiral, U.S.N.,
Naval Aide to the President.

THE PRESIDENT'S LOG

FOR THE 1944 QUEBEC CONFERENCE • SEPT. 9 • 21, 1944

[OCTAGON]

Collection: Grace Tully Archive; Series: Grace Tully Papers
Box 7; Folder: Logs of the President's Trips; Canada-Second Quebec Conference, September 9-21, 1944

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THE PRESIDENT'S LOG

FOR THE

1944 QUEBEC CONFERENCE

(OCTAGON)

SEPTEMBER 9-21, 1944



The Governor General of Canada (The Earle of Athlone), the President and Prime Ministers Churchill and King at the Citadel in Quebec.

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The President's Party

T h e P R E S I D E N T

Admiral William D. Leahy, U.S.N.
 Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, (MC), U.S.N.
 Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, U.S.N.
 Major General Edwin M. Watson, U.S.A.
 Honorable Stephen T. Early.
 Miss Grace Tully.
 Mrs. Dorothy J. Brady.
 Lieutenant Commander George A. Fox, (HC), U.S.N.
 Lieutenant (jg) William M. Rigdon, U.S.N.
 Chief Yeoman Edwin L. Hoying, U.S.N.R.
 Master Sergeant Montford Snyder, U.S.A.
 Chief Steward Arthur S. Prettyman, U.S.N. (Ret.)
 Major DeWitt Greer, Signal Corps, U.S.A.
 Warrant Officer Horace Caldwell, U.S.A.
 Mr. Dewey Long.
 Mr. Jack Romagna.
 Mrs. Ruthjane Rumelt.
 Miss Louise Hachmeister.
 Miss Grace Earle.

Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr. - Washington to Hyde Park.
 Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt - Hyde Park to Quebec.
 Miss Malvina C. Thompson - Hyde Park to Quebec.
 Lieutenant Commander H.G. Bruenn,
 Medical Corps, U.S.N.R. - Quebec to Washington.
 Mr. John Cook - Quebec to Washington.

Secret Service Detail

Mr. M. F. Reilly, Supervising Agent, White House Detail.	Mr. Roland M. Savage.
Mr. G. H. Spaman, Asst. Supervising Agent, W. H. Detail.	Mr. John A. Champion.
Mr. James J. Rowley.	Mr. Edmund J. Waters.
Mr. Charles W. Fredericks.	Mr. Roger Williams.
Mr. Robert Lowery.	Mr. Floyd M. Boring.
Mr. Wilmer K. Deckard.	Mr. Frank J. Murray.
	Mr. James M. Beary.
	Mr. Rubert E. Holmes.

(continued)

The President's Party
(continued)

Mr. B. A. Peterson.	Mr. John A. Marshall.
Mr. Elmer R. Hipsley.	Mr. Daniel J. O'Driscoll.
Mr. Gerald A. Behn.	Mr. Andrew G. Daigle.
Mr. Morgan L. Gies.	Mr. Walter A. Haman.
Mr. Neil Shannon.	Mr. James H. Griffith.
Mr. John T. Gorham.	Mr. Roy H. Kellerman.
Mr. George Schnelbach.	Mr. Frank B. Wood.

Mr. D. L. Moorman, General Passenger Agent, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Mr. Herbert Harwood, Special Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad.

Mr. Leo DeWaard, U.S. Post Office Inspector.

Mr. Merriman Smith, The United Press.

Mr. Douglas Cornell, The Associated Press.

Mr. Robert G. Nixon, The International News Service.

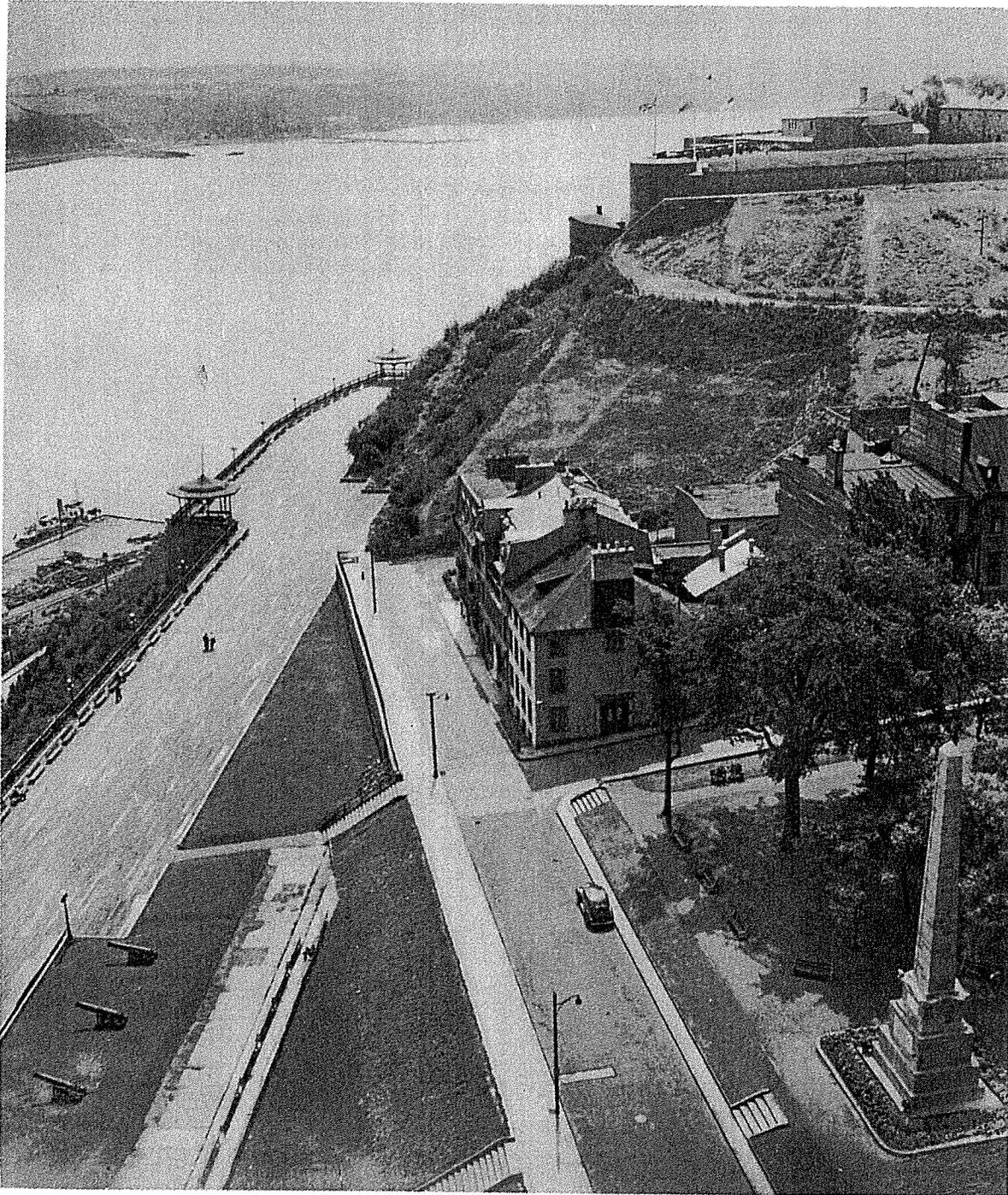
ITINERARY

9-21 September 1944.

<u>Arrived</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Departed</u>
- - - -	Washington, D.C.,	9 Sept.
10 Sept.	Hyde Park, N.Y.	10 Sept.
11 Sept.	Rouse's Point, N.Y.	11 Sept.
11 Sept.	Quebec, P.Q., Canada	16 Sept.
17 Sept.	Rouse's Point, N.Y.	17 Sept.
17 Sept.	Hyde Park, N.Y.	20 Sept.
21 Sept.	Washington, D.C.	- - - - -



The sun-room on the terrace at the Citadel. This room was used by the President and Mr. Churchill for their conferences.



Upper right: A section of the battlements of the Citadel. The fourth (top) flag is the President's personal flag.

FOREWORD

By

Lieutenant George M. Elsey, U.S.N.R.

The Quebec Conference in September 1944 marked the eleventh wartime meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. They first met at Argentia, Newfoundland, in August 1941, when they proclaimed to the world in the Atlantic Charter the war aims in which their democracies believed. The second meeting was in Washington two weeks after Pearl Harbor when the fortunes of the United States were at low ebb as she prepared for war in the midst of war. At that time the President and the Prime Minister made the most crucial decision of the war -- to throw the main bulk of our force against Germany first and to defeat Japan later. The third meeting in June 1942 marked the Allied low point of the war. The Prime Minister's mood was as grim as the President's had been in December and the fall of Tobruk on 21 June cast a pall over the conference which was seeking the means to open a second front in Europe. The fourth conference at Casablanca in January 1943, held in territory seized by American troops barely two months before and with a battle raging 750 miles away, symbolized in dramatic fashion the beginning of a great Allied offensive which by the year's end knocked Italy out and entrenched our armies firmly on the continent of Europe.

Bolder and greater attacks on the Axis citadel were planned at later conferences in Washington and in Quebec. Meetings at Cairo and Teheran in November and December 1943 brought China and Russia into close military alliance with Great Britain and the United States for the first time and gave to President Roosevelt and the Prime Minister the opportunity to talk with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Stalin and to synchronize Anglo-American drives with those of our other allies.

As the plans of Cairo and Teheran were ripening and as great forces were massing for the final assault on Germany in the spring of 1944, Mr. Churchill proposed another conference. He suggested an

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Easter meeting in Bermuda but the President did not believe a meeting was essential at that time. Soon thereafter the Prime Minister pressed for a meeting in England just after "D-Day". The President could not accept. In July Mr. Churchill begged for an early meeting either in Bermuda or in Scotland. The President liked the idea of Scotland and he cabled Marshal Stalin inviting him to an August conference in Scotland similar to the one at Teheran but unfortunately Stalin replied that military duties would prevent his attendance. The President's Pacific inspection trip and the Prime Minister's visit to Italy in August both delayed the meeting and it was not until late August that a September date was chosen and Quebec was agreed upon as the meeting place.

From 18 August, when the President told his press conference that he expected to see the Prime Minister soon, the press speculated on a place and time for the conference. Although one "usually reliable" source on 23 August expected the President to view an Allied military parade in Paris, most correspondents were more cautious in their predictions and by the first of September they had agreed that the meeting would take place in Canada. Speculation then turned to the agenda; correspondents wrote that control of Germany and defeat of Japan - obvious topics - would be the principal items of discussion. The fog of public ignorance was cleared on 11 September when the President and Prime Minister Churchill arrived in Quebec and their spokesmen announced that they were there to plan the knockout blow against Japan.

When the President and the Prime Minister joined with their staffs in discussion at Quebec, Allied fortunes of war were favorable in all theatres except the Chinese. American, British and Canadian armies had made a lightning sweep across northern France; on the first day of the conference elements of the Third U.S. Army driving east were joined by units of the Seventh U.S. Army pushing north and General Eisenhower then had an unbroken front from Holland to the Mediterranean. On the same day troops of the First U.S. Army entered Germany in force at three points. German strategy in the West had been a strategy of delay, buying time to strengthen the West Wall. The German High Command had made the grave mistake of leaving 200,000 men in the ports of Brest, Le Havre, Boulogne, Calais and Dunkerque. By denying those ports to the Allied Expeditionary Force the Germans had

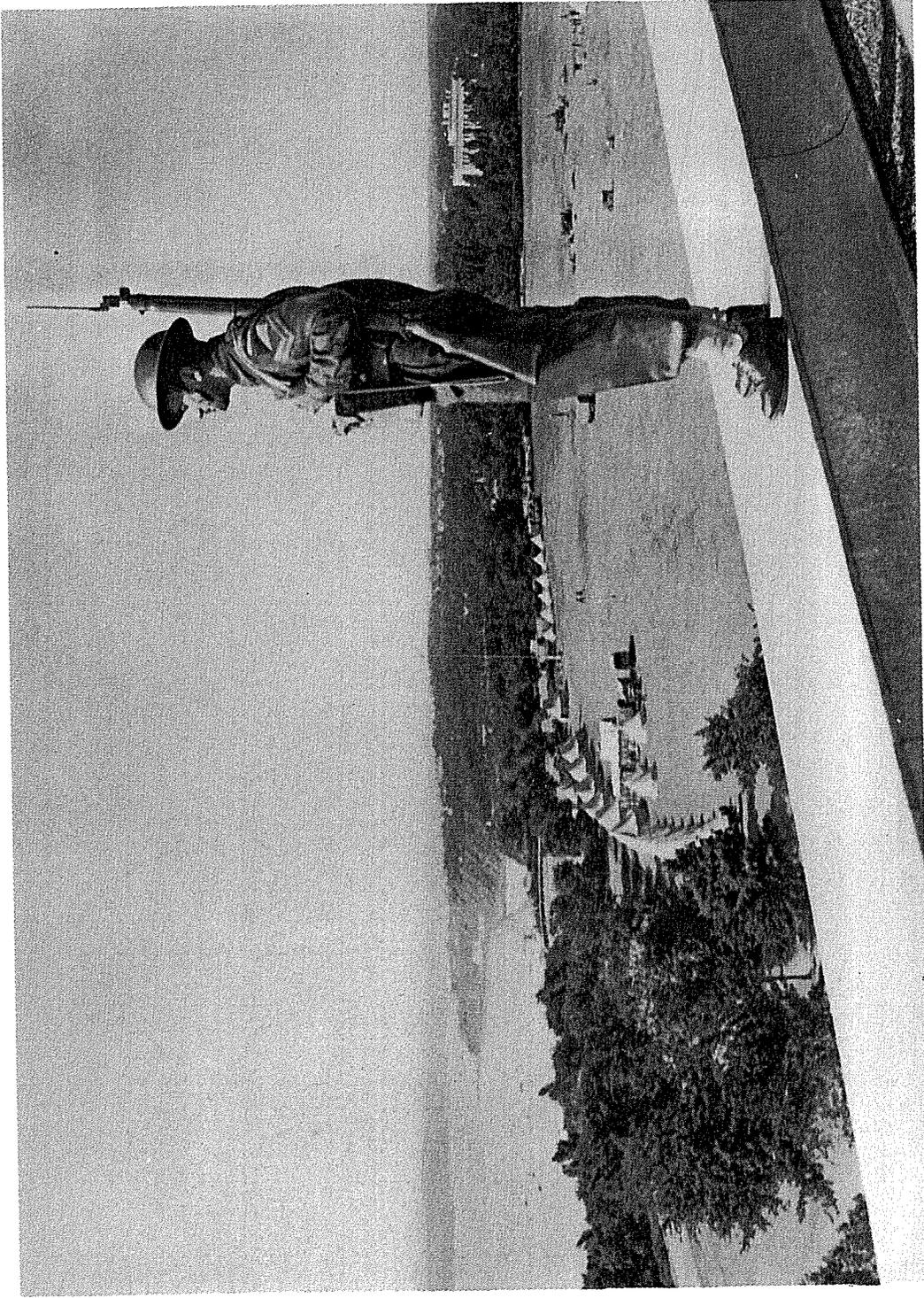
sought to restrict the Allies to the coast but they had greatly underestimated Allied logistic ability and Herr Hitler now found the AEF probing the West Wall long before his army was sheltered behind it.

In Italy General Alexander's armies were cracking the eastern end of the Gothic Line, from Pisa to Rimini, which the Germans had been striving to hold. Foul weather and tough resistance had made Allied advances slow and expensive for several weeks but by mid-September there was promise of better progress.

In the East, Soviet armies had launched a great drive in June on their central front which had carried them to the gates of Warsaw before they were halted by bitter German opposition. Now the Soviets were clearing their southern flank. Rumania dropped out of the war on 23 August, the Red Army was driving into Transylvania, and in the week preceding the Quebec Conference Soviet forces over-ran Bulgaria which capitulated promptly and declared war on its old ally Germany. The rest of the Balkan Peninsula was in turmoil as Partisans, Chetniks, Bulgars and Germans fought each other in Yugoslavia and the Germans began withdrawing from Greece and the Aegean Islands.

In the Pacific the United States Navy launched its first carrier strike against Mindanao in the Philippines on 9 September as a promise of heavier attacks soon to follow, and simultaneous land-based attacks throughout the Philippine Area encountered amazingly little opposition and revealed unsuspected weakness in the Japanese garrisons. In Burma the Japanese were withdrawing southward, a move which gave promise of an early opening of the Ledo Road, but in China the situation was grave as new enemy drives forced the U.S. Fourteenth Air Force to retreat from its forward bases and threatened to cut off the last stretch of coast from the interior. Japanese drives also endangered the new Very Long Range Bomber bases; the largest strike ever made by B-29's when 100 of them attacked steel mills at Anshan, Manchuria, on 8 September was followed immediately by the first enemy offensive effort against their bases in the Chengtu area.

With China the only dark spot in a worldwide scene of successful Allied drives, with great victories to their credit and the promise of greater ones to come, the President and the Prime Minister convened their Eleventh War Conference to discuss two great problems; post-war control of Germany and the final defeat of Japan.



On guard atop the walls of the Citadel.
On the left and in the distance is the
mighty St. Lawrence.

THE LOG OF THE TRIPSaturday, September 9th

The President left the White House at 10:10 p.m. for his special train which was awaiting him at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing "station". Accompanying the President were the Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Admiral William D. Leahy, U.S.N., Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy; Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Medical Corps, U.S.N., the Surgeon General of the Navy and the President's Personal Physician; Miss Grace Tully, the President's Private Secretary; and Mrs. D. J. Brady, Miss Tully's assistant. The President and accompanying party arrived at the train at 10:25 p.m. and entrained at once. At 10:27 p.m. this section of the train departed from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and joined up with the first section of the train at 10:47 p.m. The first section had departed from the railroad yards outside the "Bureau" at 10:15 p.m., so as to be in the proper position on time. The combined special train, operating as "Main 38205", departed from the Virginia Avenue Station, Washington, at 10:50 p.m. for Highland, N.Y., and our ultimate destination of Quebec, Province of Quebec, Canada. At Quebec the President was scheduled to begin a series of conferences on Monday, September 11th, 1944, with the Right Honorable Winston S. Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Already on board the train when the President arrived were Presidential Secretary Stephen T. Early; Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, U.S.N., the President's Naval Aide; and Major General Edwin M. Watson, U.S.A., the President's Military Aide, who were to accompany the President to Quebec. Also accompanying the President were the following:

White House Staffs:

Lt-Commander George A. Fox, (Hospital Corps), U.S.N.,
Assistant to Admiral McIntire.
Major DeWitt Greer, Signal Corps, U.S.A., Communications
Officer.
Lieut (jg) William M. Rigdon, U.S.N., Assistant to
Admiral Brown.
Warrant Officer Horace Caldwell, U.S.A., Cryptographer.
Chief Yeoman Edwin L. Hoying, U.S.N.R., White House
Map Room.

Master Sergeant Montford L. Snyder, U.S.A., Personal
Chauffeur to the President.
Chief Steward Arthur S. Prettyman, U.S.N. (Retired),
Personal Valet to the President.
Mr. Dewey E. Long, White House Transportation Officer.
Mr. Michael F. Reilly, Supervising Agent, White House
Secret Service Detail.
Mr. Guy H. Spaman, Assistant Supervising Agent, White
House Secret Service Detail.
Mr. Charles W. Fredericks, Secret Service Agent; and
various other Secret Service Agents as listed in
roster of the party.
Mrs. Ruthjane Rumelt, Secretary to Mr. Early.
Mr. Jack Romagna, White House Press Conference Reporter.
Miss Louise Hachmeister, White House Chief Telephone
Operator.
Miss Grace Earle, White House Telephone Operator.

Railroad Representatives:

Mr. Dan L. Moorman, General Passenger Agent, Baltimore
and Ohio Railroad.
Mr. Herbert Harwood, Special Passenger Agent, New York
Central Railroad.

Post Office Department Representative:

Mr. Leo J. DeWaard, Post Office Inspector.

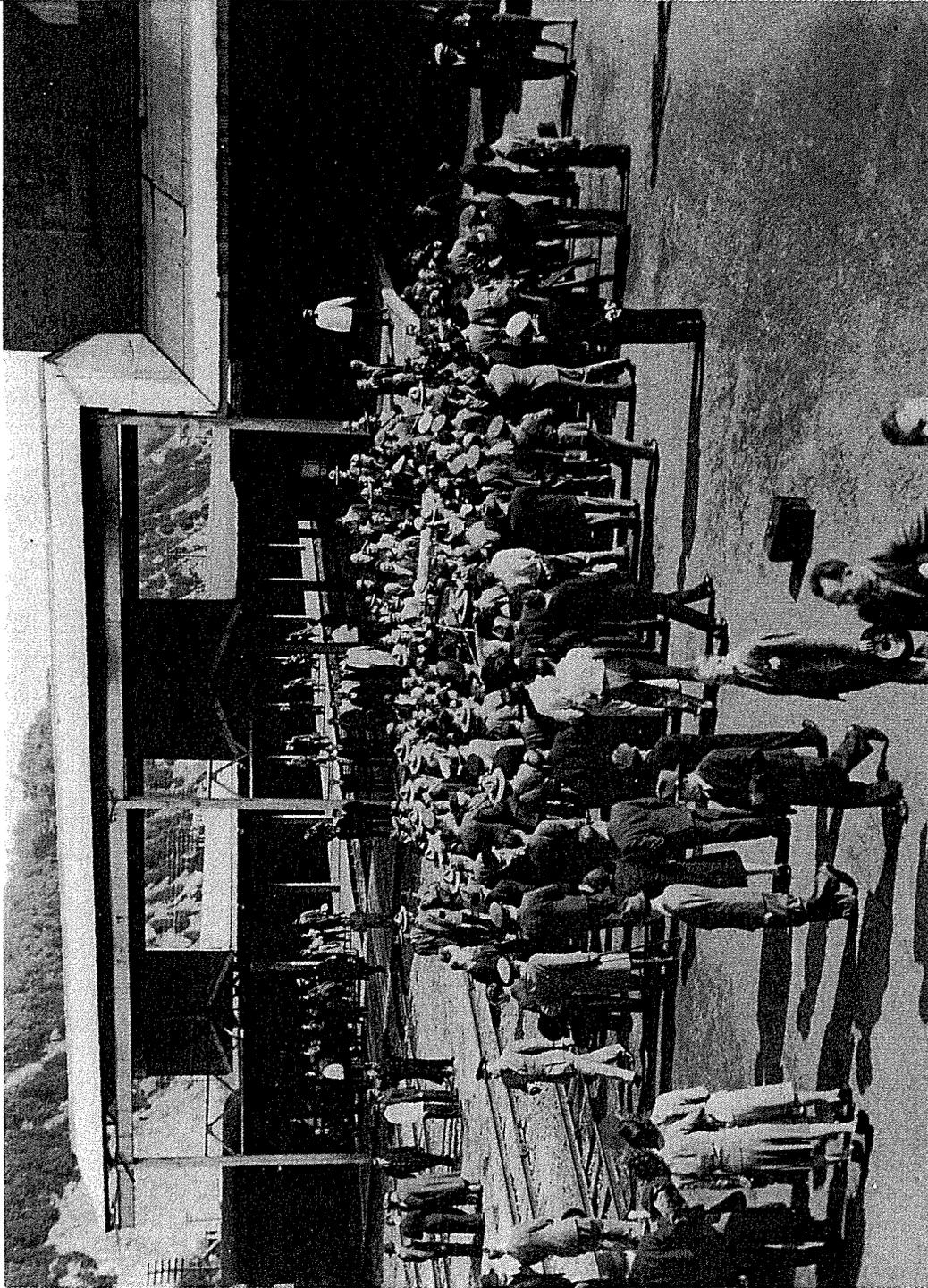
Representatives of the Press:

Mr. Merriman Smith, The United Press.
Mr. Douglas Cornell, The Associated Press.
Mr. Robert G. Nixon, The International News Service.

Our route to Highland was via the Baltimore and Ohio to Clare-
mont, N.J., and thence to Highland by way of the New York Central
Lines (West Shore Division).

Sunday, September 10th.

We arrived at Highland at 7:30 a.m., after an uneventful trip
up from Washington. The weather at Highland was sunny and cool.
Mrs. Roosevelt had driven down from Hyde Park to meet the President
and came aboard the President's private car at 8:15 a.m. At 8:30 a.m.,



At Wolfe's Cove: The President and Prime Minister Churchill are besieged by news-men and photographers.



Wolfe's Cove: The Prime Minister, with his ever-present cigar, alights from his train.