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DESCRIPTION OF REPRODUCED ITEM:

Diary of John J. McCloy, 1945 *in* John J. McCloy Papers (Box DY1, folders 16-19), Archives and Special Collections, Amherst College Library.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1

A.M.

- 9:15 Arrived - conference with G. L. Harrison.
9:30 Telephoned General Richards - told him cable re pay of Philippine soldiers approved. To be dispatched to General Douglas MacArthur.
10:15 Telephoned Colonel G. A. Brownell re Casey and Colonel Charles Poletti--both going back to Italy.
10:25 Telephoned Brigadier General E. S. Greenbaum re proposed meeting to be held in Secretary of War's room with chiefs and executives of divisions in Army Service Forces and Air Forces. Secretary of War to give talk to non-combatant men.
10:30 Abe Fortas telephoned re (1) Osmena's return to the U. S.-- President has approved; (2) Philippine troop pay--possibility of civilian officer going to Philippines, and (3) West Coast situation--looks good--might effectively use our allowing Japanese to return to West Coast in propaganda to Japan.
10:45 Colonel William J. Hughes, Jr. - conference re West Coast.
10:55 R. A. Lovett - conference.
11:10 Dictograph - Under Secretary of War called re alleged discrimination against Negro Army Nurses.
11:20 Truman K. Gibson, Jr. - conference re same and general discussion of other Negro problems.

P.M.

- 12:00 Major General J. E. Hilldring - conference.
12:15 Attended Secretary of War's Civilian Staff Meeting.
12:50 Judge Samuel I. Rosenman (Special Counsel to the President) telephoned re War Crimes meeting. He said the Attorney General is now ready to discuss the matter. Meeting set for 11:00 A.M. Friday. Green H. Hackworth of State Department to be present. War Department to be represented by Brigadier General John M. Weir and Lieutenant Colonel Murray C. Bernays.
12:55 H. F. Matthews telephoned re cable received from Kirk stating that General Alexander is anxious to put 300 gram bread ration into effect in liberated Italy.
1:05 Lunch - Secretary of War's Dining Room.
1:40 Telephoned Colonel Thomas D. Drake (G-3) re report he made sometime ago on his experiences in prison camps in Germany. He has no copy as G-2 took report but he will locate copy and see that it is sent.
2:00 B. R. Shute - MIS Special Branch Book.
2:50 Major General J. E. Hilldring - conference re Chinese request to see Civil Affairs agreements.
3:55 Major General Otto L. Nelson - conference.
5:00 Colonels Gerhardt, Cutter, McCarthy and Major Sommers - briefing for Committee of Three meeting to be held tomorrow.
6:25 G. H. Dorr - conference re strength of the Army memorandum being prepared for the Secretary of War to the Chief of Staff.
6:40 Dictograph - Under Secretary of War called re same.
10:30 Left for home.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived.
- 9:10 Telephoned Major General Walter Weible - asked him what repercussions were from the Educators' meeting on Universal Military Training; told him the Navy and Mr. Peterson thought it went off well; Women's meeting put off until last week in January.
- 9:20 In Secretary of War's office.
- 9:30 Meeting in the Secretary's office of the Committee of Three.
- 11:05 In Secretary of War's office, with H. H. Bundy present.

P.M.

- 12:10 Telephoned Brigadier General Edward Greenbaum re meeting tomorrow at 11 o'clock in the Secretary of War's office with chiefs and executives of all Divisions in Army Service Forces and Army Air Forces.
- 1:40 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 2:35 Brigadier General McSherry (G-5, SHA3F) - conference.
- 2:40 Major General John H. Hilldring - dictograph.
- 3:30 Lieutenant General G. M. Macready (British Army Staff) telephoned. Discussed meeting to settle German zone question. Congratulated him upon being knighted at New Year's.
- 3:25 Dictograph - Major General John E. Hull (Operations) re same.
- 3:30 Telephoned General Macready - told him meeting would be held here at 5 o'clock on January 4th.
- 3:40 Dean Acheson (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re proposed change in Brazil's Lend-Lease agreement which Colonel Parmer W. Edwards has discussed with the State Department; asked ASW to check.
- 3:55 Telephoned Major General S. G. Henry (G-1) - asked him to sit in on conference with General Hines of the Veterans Administration.
- 4:00 General Hines (Veterans Administration) - conference re shortage of nurses; medical personnel now commissioned in the Army; detail to Veterans Administration of enlisted personnel, limited service men, and certain commissioned officers serving in the continental limits of the United States.
- 4:05 General Henry joined.
- 4:20 Colonel R. W. Berry relieved General Henry who had another appointment.

- 5:00 Telephoned Harry Hopkins (White House) re French Divisions.
- 5:10 James Reston (NEW YORK TIMES) telephoned to inquire about rumor British are suggesting a ground commander be appointed deputy under General Eisenhower to coordinate the Armies. ASW knows nothing of the existence of such a proposal although there has been much talk for some time.
- 5:50 Charles E. Bohlen (State) telephoned to ask if the President's decision on Indochina also applied to the Dutch East Indies; ASW said no.
- 5:45 Henri Hoppenot (former Ambassador from France) telephoned from New York prior to his departure for home; would like help in getting over - referred him to Major Inge of the Air Transport Command.
- 5:55 Telephoned H. Freeman Matthews (State) re meeting later this week with the British to settle the German zone question; told him letter on Control Machinery for Germany had been signed by the Secretary of War today and was enroute to the Navy for Mr. Forrestal's signature; Matthews inquired about appointment of an economic man for Italy and ASW said he had no word back from Harry Hopkins, but heard Foreign Economic Administration was pressing for a man named Wurtz (who, Matthews said, had been ousted from Interior by Mr. Ickes) - ASW has advanced the names of James Douglas and John Fennelly for the job; discussed ad hoc committee for Germany, to which Matthews has been appointed.
- 6:15 Colonel George A. Brownell (Army Air Forces) - conference.
- 7:50 Left for Harry Hopkins' house for dinner with Mr. Hopkins, Jean Monnet (French Mission) and William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State), Captain Granville Conway (War Shipping Administration), James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) and Mr. Nickerson, and Mr. Richard Law, to discuss shipping.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3

A.M.

- 9:10 Arrived.
- 9:20 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) - telephoned re publishing of atrocities; discussed civil relief.
- 9:30 Telephoned Major General M. C. Cramer (Judge Advocate General) re setting up court for military trial of Nazi saboteurs; told him of Attorney General Biddle's call re same.
- 9:35 White House line.
- 9:45 Brigadier General Hartford, Colonel McCarthy, Colonel Whitson - conference.
- 10:00 Richard Law (British Minister of State) - conference.
- 10:35 R. A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) dictograph.
- 10:40 R. A. Lovett - conference.
- 10:55 To Secretary of War's meeting with representatives from the following offices and divisions: Under Secretary of War, Assistant Secretary of War, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, General and Special Staffs, Army Air Forces, Army Ground Forces, Army Service Forces. War Council followed.

P.M.

- 12:20 In Secretary of War's office.
- 1:25 Major General John N. Hilldring and Colonel James C. Davis (Civil Affairs) - conference.
- 2:05 Robert P. Patterson (Under Secretary of War) dictograph.
- 2:10 Robert A. Lovett - conference.
- 2:20 General Hilldring - dictograph re Joint Civil Affairs.
- 2:25 Joseph C. Grew (Under Secretary of State) telephoned - complimented him upon his statement before the educators on Universal Military Training.
- 2:30 Combined Civil Affairs (U. S.) meeting with representatives of War, Navy and State Departments.
- 4:00 H. Freeman Matthews (State) - conference.
- 4:30 Senator Robert Wagner (New York) telephoned re ^{LP}
- told him case being investigated, but that his record is not good because on four previous occasions pressure has been brought to bear to lift him out of regular Army channels.
- 4:35 Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke (MIS) - conference.

- 4:50 Brigadier General Edward Greenbaum (Under Secretary of War's office) telephoned - he thinks people got uplift from Secretary of War's talk at meeting this morning.
- 4:55 Major General George J. Richards (Finance) telephoned re General Douglas MacArthur's cable revoking General Order #72; he is preparing a reply thanking for prompt action. (General Order #72 covered increase of pay to Philippine soldiers).
- 5:05 Telephoned Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior) to tell him of MacArthur's cable revoking Philippine pay order.
- 5:10 Colonel Bernstein - conference upon his return from overseas.
- 5:25 Congresswoman Edith N. Rogers telephoned re personnel for the Veterans Administration and Army nurses.
- 5:50 Telephoned Dean Acheson re Colonel Parmer W. Edwards' position on proposed agreement (Lend-Lease) with Brazil. Acheson said it is proposed to offer weapons on Lend-Lease, the same as to the British, Russians, etc. (all Lend-Lease agreements have recapture clause, which probably will not be enforced) but if Brazilians wish to continue present arrangement, that is, pay for weapons on cash basis, they may do so. ASW to advise Colonel Edwards of actual facts.
- 6:15 Eugene Meyer (WASHINGTON POST) and Dr. Fredson Smith of New York - conference.
- 7:30 Howard C. Petersen - conference.
- 8:15 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy (Hastings-on-Hudson).
- 9:35 Telephoned Judge Samuel Rosenman re Universal Military Training and National Service Act. Rosenman said Universal Military Training had not been taken out of message to Congress entirely - President proposes to say he will bring matter up later in a special message.
- 9:40 Robert Sherwood came on the phone following conversation with Judge Rosenman. Said he is taking job with James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) and will come in to see ASW.
- 9:45 Left for home.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4

A.M.

- 9:10 Arrived.
- 9:10 Major General William Bryden (Army Separations Board), Brigadier General R. W. Berry (G-1) - conference re release from the Army of Lieutenant Colonel Stratton.
- 9:45 Corporal ~~LP~~ - conference to discuss his Army assignment.
- 10:00 Brigadier General John M. Weir (Judge Advocate General), Lieutenant Colonel Murray Bernays (General Staff), Colonel R. A. Cutter and George L. Harrison - conference re War Crimes.
- 10:00 Artemus L. Gates (Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air) telephoned re letter to Admiral Leahy; Admiral Willson insists upon a few word changes. Keith Kane has said he must leave the Navy to return to civilian life about April 1st and Mr. Gates asked ASW to give some thought to a replacement; Gates considering John Vinson or Morris Hadley; ASW thought he might be able to offer some helpful suggestions.
- 10:10 Major General Otto L. Nelson stopped in to say goodbye before leaving for overseas assignment in the Mediterranean theatre.
- 11:00 Lieutenant General Brehon Somervell, Lieutenant General W. D. Styer, Brigadier General Tansley, Colonel George Lincoln, Colonel M. S. Carter - conference to "brief" ASW re zones in Germany prior to meeting with British this afternoon.
- 11:50 Dictograph - Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy re U. S. representatives for discussion on Law Mission - suggestions were: Lieutenant General Styer, Major General H. A. Craig (Operations) and ASW from War Department.
- 11:55 In Secretary of War's office.

P.M.

- 12:00 H. Freeman Matthews (State) telephoned re European Advisory Commission's anxiety to have protocol on control machinery for Germany and zones of occupation signed; ASW to put tracer on control letter which was signed by Secretary of War and sent to Navy for the Secretary's signature.
- 12:35 Major Paul Warburg - conference. Just returned from France.

- 12:55 In Secretary of War's office.
1:25 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
1:50 Major General John N. Hilldring (Civil Affairs)-
dictograph.
2:15 General Weir (JAG), Colonel Bernays, Colonel Cutter
and Mr. Harrison - conference re war crimes.
2:20 Telephoned Daniel Bell (Treasury) re Japanese currency.
2:25 General Somervell telephoned from White House re Italian
supply situation.
2:30 Resumed war crimes conference.
2:35 Congresswoman Frances Bolton (Ohio) arrived for con-
ference; ASW introduced Mr. Harrison and resumed war
crimes conference.
3:40 Brigadier General Charles Spofford (Military Government)
conference.
3:45 Combined Civil Affairs Committee meeting with represen-
tatives from State, War and Navy Departments and the
British Embassy and Army Staff.
4:30 In Secretary of War's office.
5:10 Lord Halifax (British Ambassador), Donald McLean (British
Embassy staff), General G. N. Macready, Colonel Hawkins
(British Army Staff), Generals Somervell, Styer, Tansey,
Colonels Lincoln, Carter - conference re zones in Germany.
5:45 James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) tele-
phoned re exit permit being denied Withers, son of
Lieutenant Colonel Withers (with General George
Patton's Army in France) because of War Department
ruling that where an officer is abroad no member of
his family may go abroad; young Withers is to enter
Eton and must leave by January 13th; Lord Halifax,
White House and others interested. ASW to take look
at ruling and advise.
6:30 General Spofford - conference.
6:40 General Somervell - dictograph.
6:50 Robert P. Patterson (Under Secretary of War) -
dictograph.
7:20 Left for dinner Mrs. Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. George Harrison
and others.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5

A.M.

- 9:10 Arrived.
- x1 9:10 Major General George J. Richard (Finance) - conference.
- 75-8 9:15 Brigadier General Kenneth Royall - conference re trial of saboteurs.
- 9:20 William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re shipping to French. He has letter from Jean Monnet (French Mission) stating that available shipping is not being utilized because Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force won't give clearance until cleared in Washington - stumbling block seems to be because of civilian designation rather than military. Hope to clear at meeting later today at White House.
- 9:25 Telephoned Major General M. C. Cramer (Judge Advocate General) re trial procedure.
- 9:27 Telephoned Francis Biddle (Attorney General) re trial procedure.
- 9:30 Dictograph - Robert P. Patterson re same.
- 10:00 Richard Law (British Minister of State) - conference.
- 10:15 Brigadier General Julius Holmes (newly appointed Assistant Secretary of State) - conference upon his return from European Theatre of Operations.
- 10:30 Major General John W. Hildring - dictograph.
- 10:50 In Secretary of War's office.
- 11:30 George L. Harrison - conference.
- 11:35 White House line.
- 11:40 Colonel M. S. Carter (Operations) - conference re German zones of occupation.
- 11:45 Conference for "briefing" for State, War, Navy Coordinating Committee meeting this afternoon. Colonels Gerhardt, Whitson, McCarthy, Cutter.
- 11:45 Telephoned Howard C. Petersen re meeting on the 24th at which time Congressional members will be given a review of the war situation; Petersen to work out the details. Both agreed that better preparation would be needed for next meeting with Labor Leaders on Universal Military Training; felt presentation to the Educators was poorly planned.

- 11:50 Judge Patterson - dictograph.
11:55 Colonel M. D. Howe (Civil Affairs) - conference re proposed cable to Ambassador Winant on German zones of occupation.

P.M.

- 1:25 Hugh Cox (Justice) telephoned re trial of saboteurs; believes Secretary of War called Attorney General Biddle re same. Will discuss details later.
1:30 Lunch in office.
1:35 Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy, Major General H. A. Craig, Lieutenant General Brehon Somervell, Lieutenant General W. D. Styer - conference re shipping situation.
2:35 Left for State Department to attend meeting of State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee.
4:00 Harry Hopkins' office at the White House for conference re shipping, with the following present: Richard Law (British Minister of State), Dean Acheson (Assistant Secretary of State), Generals Handy, Somervell, Styer, Craig.
6:35 Dictograph - Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy (Operations) re meeting at White House. ASW believes we should take a shot at Mr. Lew's suggestions - wants to know the War Department's views as to those suggestions.
7:10 Lieutenant General W. D. Styer - dictograph re same.
7:15 Jean Monnet (French Mission) telephoned re shipping of supplies to France; discussed General Somervell's trip to the European theatre; wants meeting Monday to discuss the shipping situation.
7:25 Dictograph - General Styer re same.
7:45 Left for home.
8:00 Dinner at Mrs. Chauncey Parker's. Lord and Lady Halifax were also there.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6

A.M.

- 9:10 In Secretary of War's office.
9:15 Arrived
9:15 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - dictograph.
9:30 State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting at the State Department.
11:10 In Secretary of War's office.
11:20 Elmer Davis (Director, Office of War Information) telephoned re meeting to discuss Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force publicity.
11:25 Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy - dictograph
11:30 Dictograph - H. H. Bundy.
11:35 Dictograph - Major General Alexander D. Surles.
11:40 Charles Bruggmann (Minister from Switzerland) - conference.
11:50 Harold Ickes (Secretary of the Interior) telephoned to request War Department authority to use Army plane to fly Mrs. G. R. Durrell (wife of Governor of Puerto Rico) to United States because of illness and impending operation; discussed Japanese excludées.

P.M.

- 12:00 In Secretary of War's office where, in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the death of Theodore Roosevelt (26th President of the United States), the Secretary read a few words given by Elihu Root (then Secretary of War) before the Century Club on that occasion.
12:40 Major General John N. Hilldring (Civil Affairs), Colonel George Murphy, and Mr. Antolini (Acting Vice President, Economic Section of Allied Commission) - conference.
1:05 Harry D. White (Treasury) telephoned - told him all of Secretary Morgenthau's suggestions with reference to JCS 1067 (Directive for Germany) had been incorporated in the revision.
1:10 To Blair-Lee House for a luncheon to discuss the shipping situation with the British.
6:45 James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re French participation in occupied Germany; now has approval of the President, and has discussed it with General Hilldring.
6:50 Left for dinner with Colonel and Mrs. Trubee Davison.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 7

A.M.

9:50 Arrived.

10:35 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - dictograph.

10:50 Telephoned Lieutenant General George Grunert, (Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command) re Japanese excludées.

11:00 Jean Monnet (French Mission) telephoned re French supply ships, particularly in England and the Mediterranean; suggested that the War Department cable the Supreme Commander Allied Expeditionary Force to authorize clearance of the ships.

11:05 Colonel Whitridge (Army Air Forces) - conference.

11:10 Dictograph - Lieutenant General W. D. Styer (Army Service Forces) re French ships.

11:25 Left for St. Albans School to play badminton with James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy), Commander James L. Knipe and Frederick Bradley.

P.M.

12:30 Secretary of War telephoned.

1:00 Luncheon at Secretary Forrestal's home.

At Eben Acheson's home - conference with Harry Hopkins, Richard Low on the matter of the Low Mission.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8

A.M.

- 9:25 Arrived.
9:25 George L. Harrison - conference.
9:30 Robert A. Lovett, Major General William F. Tompkins (General Staff), Colonel Trubee Davison - conference.
9:40 Colonel Ray Laux telephoned re General Crain arrival in Sofia November 26th; discussed adding another man to that Mission; Laux says Colonel Simonite in Caserta (Italy) is handling details.
9:50 Major General S. G. Henry (G-1) - dictograph.
10:15 Colonel David Marcus (Civil Affairs) - conference.
10:45 Left for White House for conference re war crimes with Judge Samuel Rosenman, Francis Biddle (Attorney General), Herbert Wechsler (Justice), Brigadier General John M. Wair (Judge Advocate General Office), Lieutenant Colonel Murray Barnays (General Staff).

P.M.

- 1:00 Lunch with Attorney General Biddle.
1:10 Major General Clayton Sissell (G-1) - dictograph re return of President Quezon (Philippines) to this country.
1:40 Dictograph - Lieutenant General W. D. Cayer (Army Service Forces) re clearance of French ships.
2:25 Captain Grenville Conway (War Shipping Administration) telephoned re clearing six French ships.
2:35 Major General John N. Hildring (Civil Affairs), Brigadier General Don Shingler (Army Service Forces), Lieutenant Colonel James C. Davis (Civil Affairs), Major Edward R. Hicklin (Army Service Forces) - conference civil affairs in South East Asia Command.
2:45 Telephoned Brigadier General Robert H. Wylie (Transportation Corps) re clearance of French ships.
2:50 White House line.
3:15 Elmer Davis (Director, Office of War Information), Mr. Dalton and Mr. George Lyon (OWI) - conference re Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force publicity.
4:05 Major General A. D. Surles (BPR) joined.

- 4:40 "Briefing" for Committee of 3 meeting tomorrow morning in the Secretary of War's office. Colonels Gerhardt, Cutter, Whitson, McCarthy.
- 5:50 Telephoned Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes about estimated time of arrival in this country of President Osmena of the Philippines.
- 5:15 Left to meet Mrs. McCloy and Ellen and Johnny returning from holiday visit at Hastings-on-Hudson.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9

A.M.

- 8:40 Arrived.
- 8:45 Dictograph - Lieutenant General W. D. Styer (Army Service Forces) re clearance of French ships.
- 8:50 Major General John N. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) conference.
- 9:15 Major General W. F. Tompkins (Special Planning) telephoned re call he received from Congressman Woodrum about starting hearings on Universal Military Training about January 29th. Suggested meeting promptly to prepare for it.
- 9:30 In Secretary of War's office for Committee of Three meeting: Secretaries of War (Stimson), Stettinius (State), Forrestal (Navy).
- 11:55 Telephoned Admiral Leahy (White House).

P.M.

- 12:05 Colonel William Kyle (Secretary of War's office) telephoned re meeting in the Secretary's office tomorrow morning with Congressman Woodrum and Wadsworth re Universal Military Training.
- 12:30 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - conference.
- 12:40 Telephoned Colonel Thomas D. Drake (G-3) re preparing a summary of the complaints against the Swiss so that the Secretary of State may take it up with the Swiss Minister.
- 12:55 Luncheon with Mr. Lovett.
- 1:50 Goldthwaite H. Dorr (Secretary of War's office) conference.
- 1:55 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2) - dictograph re Osmena's arrival in San Francisco.
- 2:10 Ralph A. Bard (Under Secretary of the Navy) telephoned to issue invitation for stag dinner Friday.
- 2:15 Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior) telephoned re Japanese Exclusees.
- 2:20 Telephoned Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes, re arrival of President Osmena of the Philippines.
- 2:25 Brigadier General Wayne Allen (General Purchasing Agent, European Theatre of Operations, U. S. Army) conference prior to his return to Paris.

- 2:25 Robert A. Lovett - dictograph.
- 2:30 Robert P. Patterson (Under Secretary of War) dictograph.
- 2:35 Henry Morgenthau (Secretary of the Treasury) telephoned re JCS 1067 (German Directive) - asked whether letter of January 5th meant that all of the Treasury Department's suggestions had been accepted - told him yes, superseded by meeting held afterwards. Morgenthau wishes written confirmation; also told Secretary that Financial Directive may be amended to conform to Colonel Bernstein's suggestions.
- 3:00 Daniel W. Bell (Under Secretary of the Treasury) telephoned to say that rate of ten cents has been established for the Yen.
- 3:25 Colonel Ray Laux (Civil Affairs) - conference before his departure for the Pacific Theatre of Operations.
- 3:35 In Secretary of War's office.
- 5:20 Major General Walter Weible (Army Service Forces) conference re meeting of Labor Leaders in the morning to discuss Universal Military Training.
- 5:35 Captain Grenville Conway (War Shipping Administration) telephoned re ships for French - said cable sent was toned down; General Somervell has asked for 25 ships to load vehicles; everyone having difficulty getting cargo.
- 5:40 George L. Harrison telephoned re Balkans mission - told him to get in touch with Colonel Simmonite; also advised him of settlement of Yen rate.
- 5:50 Artemus L. Gates (Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air) telephoned re Meeting in the Secretary of War's office tomorrow with Congressmen Woodrum and Wadsworth - said he would have to leave in about 20 minutes.
- 6:05 H. Freeman Matthews (State) telephoned re 300 gram ration; told him Richard Law had telegraphed to Foreign Office, hoping momentarily for a favorable answer.
- 6:20 Telephoned Lieutenant General G. N. Macready (British Army Staff) re same - he said he ought to get reply by tomorrow night; (2) re Italian Directive - asked him if he had any word back on preliminary peace; Macready has seen MacMillan's remarks but not the Foreign Office, thinks Cabinet considering tomorrow

(3) re Zones - Macready said no answer has come from London yet but he put forward a very persistent wire - Ambassador backed it up to the Secretary of State, and he has no doubt of right solution.

6:35 Telephoned Mr. Matthews - gave him the above information.

7:00 Left the office.

7:45 Reception and Dinner of the Touchdown Club at the Statler Hotel.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10

A.M.

- 8:45 Arrived.
9:10 In Secretary of War's office for meeting with Congressmen Woodrum and Wadsworth on Universal Military Training. Secretary of the Navy Forrestal and Assistant Secretary of State Grew were also present.
9:30 Conference with labor leaders on subject of Universal Military Training.

P.M.

- 12:50 In Secretary of War's office. Robert P. Patterson (Under Secretary of War) also present.
1:00 Luncheon with the Secretary and Judge Patterson.
1:50 Resumed conference with labor leaders.
2:35 Combined Civil Affairs Committee meeting with representatives of the Navy, State and Foreign Economic Administration.
2:50 Secretary of War - dictograph
2:55 In Secretary of War's office.
3:50 Resumed COAC meeting.
4:10 Major General John W. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) conference.
4:35 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) telephoned re War Department's method of handling requests for information about boys overseas whose families have no recent word from them. ASW said that no attempt is made to secure information unless the period of silence has been "months", but that in case of casualties, word is received in about a week.
4:45 Colonel William D. Chanler (Civil Affairs) - conference.
4:45 Charles P. Taft (State) telephoned re word he received from Denny Marris saying that MacMillan wants a chance to comment on the appointment of a Vice President for the Allied Commission in Italy. ASW said he had seen Leo Crowley over the weekend, and wants to get going on a selection.
5:05 Telephoned Major General W. F. Tompkins to ask his opinion of the labor leaders' meeting - thought it very good, and lacking only in a good, strong statement from the War Department on the military necessity.

- 5:10 Telephoned Howard C. Petersen to ask his opinion of the labor leaders' meeting - he too thought it had gone very well and felt that the men were most appreciative of the opportunity to come in and discuss the problem.
- 5:15 Colonel David Marcus (Civil Affairs), Mr. Fowler and Mr. Dupres (State), Colonel Gerhardt - conference re coordination FEA studies on German Economic Policy.
- 5:35 White House Line - Harry Hopkins telephoned.
- 5:50 White House line
- 6:10 Dean Acheson (State) telephoned and asked ASW to stop by his office on the way home tonight.
- 6:15 Telephoned Captain Edward Walworth to congratulate him upon his promotion.
- 6:20 Lieutenant General W. D. Styer (Army Service Forces) telephoned re 25 ships that General Somervell wanted for loading vehicles.
- 6:50 White House line - Harry Hopkins telephoned.
- 6:55 Left for Dean Acheson's (State) office.
- 7:45 Dinner at Secretary of War's home.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10

In my talk with the Secretary and General Marshall today we again pressed the General on the advisability of having added Divisions, following along the line of the memorandum of May 10th of this year, which took the same view. *Cont?*

Marshall felt that any addition of Divisions at this time would impair his replacement program. We told him we could have new Divisions and still keep a replacement program if we had a National Service Act, and that an additional strategic reserve would be a mighty weapon to have against a possible further stalemate later in the year; not only would it be actually of great weight in the field if we had such a force, but the mere fact that we were raising new Divisions would be disquieting to the Germans who now feel there is a possibility of their holding out against the Divisions we now have available, thus enabling them to retain a hope for negotiated peace. Marshall was very vehement today on the matter, but I am not sure that he may not come along.

He spoke of the changes that were being made in the SOS setup abroad, the dispatch of General Lear to command ground troops in the rear, and the general reorganization of Lee's command in the hope that an improvement could be made in the warehousing, unloading and other supply problems of the European Theater.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11

A.M.

- 9:05 Arrived.
9:40 Lieutenant General W. D. Styer - conference.
10:45 Robert A. Lovett - conference.
11:05 General George C. Marshall telephoned re his meeting this afternoon in Atlantic City with the Educators on Universal Military Training; asked what points he should stress.
11:10 Jean Monnet (French Mission) - conference re shipping of French civilian supplies.
11:50 Major General W. F. Tompkins telephoned re Universal Military Training program; he said it had been decided to put it off indefinitely because of necessity immediately for a National Service Act and the two were too confusing to consider together; he believes, however, that the War Department should continue to hold other leaders' meetings.

P.M.

- 12:15 Leo Crowley - luncheon conference.
12:15 Major General A. D. Surles - dictograph.
2:00 Conference at the White House with Harry Hopkins, Richard Law and Lieutenant General G. M. Worsedy re shipping.
3:55 Lieutenant General Thomas I. Handy - dictograph.
4:00 Brigadier General McSherry - conference before his return to Europe.
4:05 Lieutenant General Handy joined.
4:15 Lieutenant General Styer joined.
5:25 Artemus L. Gates telephoned - ASW asked him re upshot of meeting yesterday - he said he deferred to the judgment of the Army and Navy; also said letter to Admiral Leahy was being revised by Admiral Willson.
6:35 Lieutenant Colonel Horatio R. Rogers (Provost Marshal General's Office), Colonels Gerhardt, Cutter, McCarthy and Whitson - briefing on State-War-Navy meeting.
7:30 Elton Fay (Associated Press) - conference.
8:00 Telephoned Harry Hopkins.
8:30 Wing Commander H. Priestly (MIS) - special Branch book.
9:50 Left for home.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11

At the Secretary of War's press conference and again at Cabinet meeting and later with the President the Secretary pressed hard for a National Service law, pointing out the need for more men for the Army, and the resultant necessity for redistributing the labor of the country to cover the production needs.

The President said he would authorize an Army of 10,000,000 if it was felt that many men were needed.

As a result of the program for a National Service Act all activity in connection with Universal Military Training after the war has been dropped as the two are too confusing to deal with together.

* * *

I had a long talk with Richard Law, Dean Acheson, Harry Hopkins and others on the liberated import program and spent a good part of the afternoon trying to sell the soldiers on the necessity for coming to some understanding in the first quarter in relation to it.

Earlier I had a talk with Monnet on the French program. In accordance with his usual persistence he pressed for treatment of the French on the same basis, so far as shipping is concerned, with the English, United States and Russia. I told him that would be all right if we had no shipping shortage, but there is, and we have a rather critical time in the war coming up. More ships might and probably would be needed for the shortening of the war and we couldn't afford to give him that status just yet. Actually, on a "Spot" basis he would get the same number of ships any way that could be allocated to him at this time, and he ought not complain if we had to temporize over this critical period. He brushes aside as almost of no moment the enormous amount of material that is going into France on the military program from which the French economy will benefit. This covers not only the civilian program, but general salvaging operations and imports for manufacture of military materiel in France, a part of which will go into the civilian economy, and a larger part will indirectly benefit it.

I am hoping to get the Army and Navy to go along on an allocation of ships as of this time for the first quarter, which would be all they could get in any event, subject only to some intervening military consideration of substance which would interfere with the allocation.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12

Acting Secretary of War after 4:10 p.m.

A.M.

- 9:10 Arrived. Major General John N. Hilldring - conference.
- 9:15 Dallas Dort (State) telephoned re call from Harry Hopkins to William Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) requesting meeting 2:30 Saturday re shipping. ASW to let him know who in the Navy should attend.
- 9:25 Telephoned Brigadier General W. B. Persons (Legislative & Liaison Division) re Universal Military Training.
- 9:30 In Secretary of War's office.
- 9:35 Dictograph - Secretary of War.
- 9:40 Major General Walter Weible, Howard C. Petersen - conference re Universal Military Training.
- 10:00 Telephoned James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) re representative for shipping meeting tomorrow; Mr. Bard and one Admiral will attend.
- 10:05 Harry Hopkins telephoned.
- 10:10 Dictograph - Lieutenant General Styer re shipping agreement.
- 10:15 Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger - conference.
- 10:20 Oscar Cox (Foreign Economic Administration) telephoned re Dr. Isedor Lubin's forthcoming trip to Western European countries - wanted letter from the War Department which would secure for Dr. Lubin any assistance he might need over there to secure information he was seeking.
- 10:25 Left for Department of State - Meeting of the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee.

P.M.

- 1:30 Luncheon in the Secretary of War's dining room.
- 2:05 Robert A. Lovett - conference.
- 2:15 Lieutenant General W. D. Styer - dictograph re shipping agreement.
- 2:40 Mr. Justice Frank Murphy (Supreme Court) telephoned suggesting that a statement be issued by the War Department, before news commentators give out erroneous report, to effect that President Osmena of the Philippines has been recalled to discuss question of relief.

- 10-11-3
10-17-41
202
10-18-41
- 2:45 Telephoned Dean Acheson (State) re shipping agreement.
- 3:10 Telephoned Harry Hopkins (Orange, Virginia) re same.
- 3:25 Charles Garland (Baltimore, Maryland) telephoned re Citizens Committee for Universal Military Training - they want him to head Maryland unit - told him OK but there should be no publicity until the National Service Act is out of the way.
- 3:35 Telephoned Charles Fahy (Solicitor General) re certiorari in Hawaiian cases - sending him unsigned letter, but it should be returned.
- 5:30 Keith Kane (Navy) telephoned re Russian paper - ASW to call him Saturday.
- 5:55 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2), Major General A. D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations) - conference to discuss release of news re President Osmena.
- 6:15 Lieutenant General Styer - conference.
- 6:20 Lieutenant General Handy joined.
- 6:25 Telephoned Harry Hopkins, Stephen Early (White House).
- 6:30 Telephoned General Surles that the White House is anxious to get release on President Osmena in tomorrow morning's papers.
- 6:55 Hugh Cox telephoned re Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company situation - proposed Army taking over the plant.
- 7:20 Left for dinner at home of Ralph Bard (Under Secretary of the Navy) - stag.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13

A.M. Acting Secretary of War until 11:28 A.M.

- 9:05 Arrived. John H. Ohly (Army Service Forces) - conference to get signature to letter re taking over by the Army of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company plant at Cleveland, Ohio.
- 9:10 Telephoned Mr. Justice Frank Murphy to say that announcement would be made this morning of President Osmena's visit to the United States.
- 9:15 Harry Hopkins telephoned re Italian supply.
- 9:20 Colonel George A. Brownell (Army Air Forces) - conference.
- 9:40 White House line.
- 9:45 Telephoned John D. Hickerson (State) re sending out of telegraph as proposed by the British re 300 gram ration for Italy.
- 9:55 Dictograph - Major General John N. Willdring.
- 10:00 Telephoned Dean Acheson (State) re shipping agreement.
- 10:10 Telephoned Lieutenant Colonel James C. Davis (Civil Affairs) re British stockpile position - asked him to go along to meeting in Mr. William Clayton's office at the State Department this afternoon.
- 10:50 James Paston (NEW YORK TIMES) - conference.
- 11:15 Artemus L. Gates (Navy) telephoned re wording of paper to Secretary of State - Navy agrees with Army, despite Admiral Willson's views. Gates is leaving tonight for a two week tour of the Pacific theatre.
- 11:30 Richard Law, Mr. Stopford (British Embassy), Dean Acheson and Dallas Dort (State) - conference re shipping agreement.

P.M.

- 12:15 In General Handy's office.
- 12:45 Resumed shipping conference.
- 12:50 General Marshall telephoned re shipping agreement.
- 1:15 Colonel R. A. Cutter, Lieutenant Colonel Murray Bernays (General Staff Corps) - conference re war crimes.
- 1:25 Brigadier General Charles Spofford - conference re appointment of Vice President to Allied Commission in Italy.
- 1:30 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room
- 2:05 Robert A. Lovett - conference.

- 2:30 In William L. Clayton's office (State) for conference on shipping with Lieutenant Colonel James Davis (Civil Affairs) and Ralph Bard (Under Secretary of the Navy).
- 4:05 Telephoned Richard Law re shipping agreement - told him word "any" had been inserted in paragraph 10. He said that maybe the word "any" might not be satisfactory, that the United States was trying to introduce something in the document that should not be there. Told him ASW had gone as far as anyone could, that agreement had been approved by everybody on the U.S. side, including shipping authority.
- 4:10 Telephoned Dean Acheson (State) re above. Acheson said that if Law would not sign the agreement, it would be used by the United States and that the U.S. would operate under it.
- 4:40 Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy (Operations) and Major General Stephen G. Henry (G-1) - conference.
- 5:40 Telephoned General Marshall re shipping agreement.
- 6:05 Left for home.
- 7:45 Dinner at home for General and Mrs. Marshall, Jr. and Mrs. E. R. Stettinius, Jr.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 14

A.M.

10:50 Arrived.

11:15 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy)
telephoned - suggested that Universal
Military Training should be sidestepped and
National Service pushed at this time because
of critical production situation and needs
of the Army and Navy for manpower.

11:45 Major General John N. Hilldring (Director,
Civil Affairs Division) - conference.

P.M.

1:20 Left for home.

MONDAY, JANUARY 15

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived. G. H. Dorr - conference.
11:20 Colonel William A. Chanler (Civil Affairs) telephoned re papers on unconditional surrender.
11:30 In Secretary of War's office.

P.M.

- 12:45 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
2:20 Dictograph - Lieutenant General W. D. Styer.
2:30 Harry Hopkins telephoned.
2:40 Jean Monnet (French Mission) and Rene Mayer (Minister of Transportation - France) - conference.
4:50 Telephoned Lieutenant General G. N. Macready (British Army Staff) re zones in Germany. He will advise as soon as he receives word from London.
4:55 Oscar Chapman (Assistant Secretary of the Interior) telephoned re Arts & Science Committee group wishing to put on a radio program to boost manpower needs; referred him to Howard Petersen.
5:00 Brigadier General John M. Weir (Judge Advocate General's office) - conference re war crimes.
5:20 Dean Acheson (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re shipping agreement - final with Richard Law before his signing agreement.
6:05 Telephoned James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) re French request for equal participation in the occupation and control of Germany; Dunn said he had not talked to Harry Hopkins, therefore nothing further to be done at Committee of 3 meeting tomorrow. (2) As to the Russian request for post-war credit, Dunn said military materiel (JCS paper) should be sufficient - it ought to stay in military channels and not be brought into the political field now. (3) Mr. Dunn also wished it made clear in connection with Japanese atrocities discussions, that any publication decision rests entirely in the hands of the War and Navy Departments, but that specific proposed materiel should be brought up in the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting.

6:20 White House line.

6:45 Lieutenant General W. D. Styer - conference
re shipping agreement (Law Mission).

7:10 Left for home.

7:45 Dinner with Ambassador and Mme. Henri Bonnet
at the French Embassy.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16

A.M.

- 9:05 Arrived. Brigadier General Carter Clarke (MIS) conference.
- 9:10 In Secretary of War's office.
- 9:20 William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re Colonel George Baker (former professor of transportation at Harvard, Vice Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, and now working with Colonel Trubee Davison in the Army) whom he was considering for Director of the Office of Transportation and Communication in the State Department. ASW referred him to Colonel Davison and Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air).
- 9:30 In Secretary of War's office for Committee of Three meeting. Present were Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Under Secretary of State (Joseph C. Grew) and Under Secretary of War (Robert P. Patterson).

P.M.

- 12:50 Robert P. Patterson - dictograph.
- 1:30 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 2:30 Brigadier General W. B. Parsons telephoned re his knowledge of Brigadier General Imwell who is being considered for Vice Presidency of the Allied Commission in Italy; thought him very praiseworthy and capable. ASW told him of Generals Marshall's and McNarney's opinions, which are in conflict.
- 2:35 Telephoned Leo Crowley (Foreign Economic Administration) re General Imwell.
- 2:40 Major General John N. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) - conference. Among other things discussed proposed letter to Ambassador Winant re Control Council for Germany.
- 2:45 Telephoned Brigadier General John Weir re postponement of meeting with Judge Rosenman and asked him to have papers in order by Thursday.
- 3:20 Lieutenant General G. N. Macready telephoned to ask ASW to see Mr. Hutton (head of Food Mission) re reserves of canned foods. ASW agreed.
- 3:40 Telephoned James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) re letter to Ambassador Winant - will send it over for his approval before dispatch.

- 3:50 Brigadier General Kenneth C. Royall telephoned re trial of saboteurs - wants ASW to get Secretary of War's signature to paper authorizing the Second Service Command to take custody of the men. Asked that record of last trial be made available to the Judge Advocate General in this case. ASW to clear with Attorney General.
- 4:00 Benjamin R. Shute (MIS, Special Branch) - conference.
- 4:40 Eugene Meyer (WASHINGTON POST) telephoned - general discussion of the war news and trends.
- 5:15 In Secretary of War's office to clear saboteur memo.
- 5:30 Hanson Baldwin (NEW YORK TIMES) - conference.
- 6:30 Left for home to pick up Mrs. McCloy and go on to dinner at the Trubee Davison's. Later attended Smith College Benefit performance at Constitution Hall

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived.
- 9:10 Colonel Trubee Davison - conference. Brought with him a confiscated Nazi camera which General Eaker brought back on last trip.
- 9:30 Mr. Hewitt (New York) - conference re information from Sweden.
- 10:15 Major General A. D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations), Lieutenant Colonel Douglas Parmentier (BPR) conference.
- 10:50 General Surles, Colonel Gerhardt, Colonel John M. Kemper (MIS) - conference re reassignment and replacement as Chief, Historical Section, G-2.
- 11:00 Reviewed movie with the above officers, entitled "San Pietro", an infantry action picture.
- 11:50 Colonel Kemper - conference.
- 11:55 Henry Morgenthau (Secretary of the Treasury) telephoned.

P.M.

- 1:10 Lieutenant General W. D. Styer (Army Service Forces) dictograph.
- 1:30 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 2:50 Telephoned Dean Acheson (Assistant Secretary of State) re cable January 9th from Anthony Eden (Great Britain's Foreign Minister) to Lord Halifax (British Ambassador to the United States) in connection with import program for France; agreed that reply should state that shipping agreement signed by Richard Law recently solves matter pro tanto.
- 3:00 Lewis W. Douglas - conference.
- 3:30 Mrs. Preston Davies (New York) - conference re Universal Military Training.
- 3:35 Telephoned Major General Walter Weible and Mr. Howard C. Petersen - asked them to join.
- 3:45 General Weible joined.
- 3:50 In Secretary of War's office.
- 4:30 Mr. Hutton (head of British Food Mission) - conference re reserves of canned foods.
- 5:05 Arthur Bliss Lane (Newly appointed Ambassador to the Polish Government), Gerald Keith (formerly with Department of State and now assigned to the diplomatic staff to Polish Government) - conference.

5:50 Major General A. D. Surles (BPR) - conference.

6:30 Colonel George Lincoln (Operations) telephoned to say that cable to General McNarney re bread ration as prepared states he is to arrange for deferring an announcement. Technically, General McNarney cannot do this - he may only seek General Alexander's agreement to defer the announcement. Told him all right to change, but to state that highest level wishes it done.

7:00 Left for home.

8:00 Picked up Justice Felix Frankfurter and went to British Embassy for stag dinner given by Lord Halifax for Sir Oliver Stanley.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived.
- 9:35 Jean Monnet (French Mission) telephoned re freight car production. ASW said he had gotten some figures but had been unable to study them.
- 9:45 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - conference.
- 10:45 In Judge Samuel Rosenman's office for a conference on war crimes. Among those present were: Attorney General (Francis Biddle), Joseph E. Davies, Brigadier General John M. Weir (Judge Advocate General's office), Lieutenant Colonel Murray Bernays.

P.M.

- 12:20 In Secretary of War's office - to brief him on war crimes before he left to join those in Judge Rosenman's office.
- 1:15 Luncheon in office.
- 1:25 Colonel Bernays telephoned re war crimes conference in Judge Rosenman's office - said the Secretary had made an excellent presentation, and that Judge Rosenman told Bernays he agreed with the War Department's position and wished to be fully informed so that he could "sell" Mr. Davies on that basis.
- 2:15 Earl Brown (LIFE, Magazine) - conference to gather material for a story on the Negro soldier's part in this war.
- 2:35 Colonel B. W. Davenport (Office Chief of Staff) telephoned re Isador Lubin's travel to Europe; he has consulted with General Handy and General Edwin M. Watson (White House) and it has been agreed that it is impossible to issue an AGO card to Mr. Lubin - that such cards are issued only to persons who might be captured by the enemy, and Mr. Lubin's mission is such that he would not be captured.
- 2:55 Major General John N. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) - dictograph.
- 3:00 Major General George Richards (Director, Finance) conference.

- 3:20 In the Secretary of the Treasury's (Henry Morgenthau) office for conference.
- 4:50 James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re call paid by Crown Prince Olaf and Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne (Norwegian Ambassador to the United States) on Secretary of State (E. R. Stettinius, Jr.) today to request assistance in putting Norwegian troops into Norway. Mr. Dunn asked that ASW arrange a meeting with proper War Department officials to give the Crown Prince and the Ambassador a "hearing", and then a decision would be made as to what if any help could be rendered.
- 5:05 Telephoned General Weir re war crimes.
- 5:25 Dictograph - Colonel Davenport.
- 5:30 Brigadier General Charles Spofford (Civil Affairs) conference re appointment of Vice President to the Allied Commission in Italy. Reported results of his conference with Leo Crowley.
- 5:50 Colonel Wildman (European Advisory Commission) - conference before his return to England.
- 6:00 James C. Dunn telephoned to say he approved of the letter ASW proposed sending to Ambassador John G. Winant in London to endeavor to clear up some minor misunderstandings that seem to have arisen over clearance of papers in this country with regard to Germany.
- 6:25 General Richards telephoned - told him Secretary Morgenthau left decision up to War Department. Richards said that General Surles (BPR) feels it is a fiscal and political matter and Richards thinks that if the news has not gotten very far, no release should be given out, but if news has circulated to any extent among newspapers, a short release should be put out, re payment to Chinese for currency, supplies and services.
- 6:50 General Richards - conference re proposed release.
- 6:55 Colonel Bernays - conference re war crimes.
- 7:05 Colonels Gerhardt, Cutter, Whitson, McCarthy - conference - "briefing" on State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting tomorrow.
- 9:15 Benjamin R. Shute (MIS - Special Branch) - conference.
- 9:50 Left for home.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19

A.M.

- 9:00 Dr. Sawyer's office for treatment of cold.
- 9:25 Arrived. Conference re war crimes - Brigadier General John Weir, Lieutenant Colonel Murray Bernays, Colonel R. A. Cutter.
- 9:40 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 9:45 In Secretary of War's office.
- 10:30 State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting.
- 11:40 In Secretary of War's office. Among other things discussed memorandum to Harry Hopkins for guidance in connection with forthcoming meeting of heads of state.

P.M.

- 12:55 Luncheon with Secretary of War.
- 1:35 In Secretary of War's office.
- 2:15 Colonel Bernays - conference re war crimes.
- 2:30 In Projection Room #2 to see another movie in the series of "Why We Fight". Mr. Lovett and Mr. Patterson, Colonel Gerhardt along. Also Colonel John Kemper.
- 4:00 Colonel Kemper - conference on resignation and replacement as Chief, Historical Branch, G-2.
- 4:05 In Secretary of War's office.
- 4:55 Oscar Cox (Foreign Economic Administration) telephoned re AGO card for Isador Lubin. ASW said he didn't need such a card - that they were intended only for those who might be captured - told him to tell Lubin that ASW's letter would accomplish all he needed.
- 5:05 H. H. Bundy - dictograph.
- 5:10 H. H. Bundy - conference.
- 6:00 Lieutenant General W. D. Styer (Army Service Forces) conference re shipping - worked on answer to Mr. Richard M. Bissell, Jr. (War Shipping Administration) letter on the subject of shipping for civilian programs in liberated countries and areas.
- 6:30 Lieutenant General G. N. Macready (British Army Staff) telephoned - he received answer on zones - London agrees to the proposal made, with three minor suggestions and Macready will send letter to ASW.

6:50 Left for home.

7:45 Dinner at the home of Justice Felix Frankfurter.
Among the guests were: Dr. Alfred Cohn and Mr.
Hamilton Fish Armstrong from New York and the
Archibald MacLeishes.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20

A.M.

9:45 Arrived.

9:45 Colonel George A. Brownell (Army Air Forces) conference.

9:55 Charles Bruggmann (Ambassador from Switzerland) telephoned to ask for a conference to discuss the War Department's complaints against Switzerland's handling of United States affairs. Set meeting for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

10:25 In Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy's office to clear reply to letter from Richard M. Bissell, Jr. (War Shipping Administration) on the subject of shipping for civilian programs.

11:00 Left office to attend the Fourth Inauguration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as President of the United States which took place on the South Portico of the White House.

P.M.

Buffet luncheon at the White House following the Inaugural ceremonies.

2:25 Conference held at the request of James C. Dunn, Assistant Secretary of State to give Crown Prince Olaf of Norway and the Norwegian Ambassador an opportunity to voice their plea for assistance in putting Norwegian troops into northern Norway. Present were: Crown Prince Olaf, Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne (Ambassador from Norway), James C. Dunn, Hugh S. Cumming, Jr. (State Department) Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff), Major General John E. Hull (Operations) Lieutenant General W. D. Styer (Army Service Forces), Major General John N. Hilldring (Civil Affairs), Lieutenant Colonel George V. Underwood, Jr. (Operations), Major Davidson Sommers.

3:30 Mr. Dunn, General Hilldring, Colonel R. A. Cutter - conference. x

4:10 In Secretary of War's office.

4:45 Left to attend reception at the White House.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20

Conference on the subject of Norway.

Prince Olaf explained that the purpose of his visit was to make arrangements to send a Norwegian expeditionary force of 4,325 men, under Russian command, via Murmansk to the Finnmark area of Norway for operations against the Germans, with U. K. and U. S. furnished supplies. The proposed force consists of a three-battalion regiment, with signal and artillery support and one squadron of aircraft, all to be brought from England and a battalion and two independent companies, with medical support, to be recruited in Sweden. Under the proposal the British are to provide naval vessels for mine sweeping, supplies for troops and artillery, and the U. S. will be asked to provide transportation items and certain specialized equipment. The principal U. S. supplied items are trucks, jeeps, weasels and arctic clothing.

Prince Olaf explained that he realized that the proposed force is not important from a military viewpoint and is not expected to drive the Germans out. The expectation is to create a base in the extreme northeast part of Norway and to spread to the west so that the Norwegians can form a border zone between the U. S.-U.K. areas and the Russian areas. He stated that, although the military importance is not great, the political significance is considerable. Mr. Morgenstierne pointed out that the puppet Government in Norway is issuing propaganda to the effect that the Norwegian Government has invited Russians into the country and is turning the country over to them.

Prince Olaf stated that the plans have been discussed with SHAEF, but that SHAEF has taken the position that it has no authority, without further instructions from CCS, to send troops under its command to engage in operations with the Russians. Accordingly, the Norwegian Government proposes to submit the matter to the CCS, having brought it forward in the first instance on a governmental level by similar notes sent to the British Foreign Office and the State Department on about January 15, 1945.

Prince Olaf said that Mr. Molotov has told the Norwegian Ambassador that the Russians are willing to accept the cooperation of Norwegian troops. He added that there were indications in the Russian attitude that the Russians would not welcome British or American participation.

Mr. Dunn said that the State Department has no objections to the proposed plan if it is considered militarily feasible.

General Styer said that the most critical items are 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ ton trucks, cargo carriers and shoe-packs. Reprocessed 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ ton substitutes can be provided for the 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ ton trucks, but no substitutes are available for the cargo carriers.

In answer to an inquiry from Mr. McCloy, Generals Handy and Hull stated that the best way to bring the matter before the CCS would be a formal request through the State Department or through one of the CCS agencies.

After some discussion, it was determined that the proper procedure would be for the Secretary of State to cable to the British Foreign Secretary, stating that the U. S. assumes that if the proposal is favored by the British Government it will be submitted by the British to the CCS. This course was agreed upon. Mr. McCloy pointed out that in the meantime the United States Army representatives could be considering the details, discussing them with the Norwegian Military Attache and otherwise preparing to act on the proposal when submitted to CCS. SHIEP's views can be ascertained when the matter is pending before CCS.

General Styer asked whether the proposal constitutes the entire requirements or whether there will be further maintenance requirements. Prince Olaf stated that there will be no continuing maintenance requirements from the United States; and, in answer to an inquiry by General Handy, that shipping will be supplied by the British for the first shipment, with future shipping requirements to be met by the Norwegian Government. General Handy inquired about the British attitude toward the proposal and Prince Olaf stated that the British military representatives with whom the plan had been discussed had considered the operation feasible, subject to the availability of shipping and certain administrative arrangements, and were prepared to recommend it.

General Handy inquired as to the Russian attitude, pointing out that the CCS would probably be particularly concerned about authorizing an expedition into territory in which Russian operations are being conducted, unless there was good evidence that the Russians approved. Prince Olaf said that, in addition to Molotov's statement, the Norwegians have

received a number of verbal assurances from the Russians that they have no interest in the Norwegian front beyond protecting the Petsamo nickel mines, that they do not propose to go further into Norway and that they will welcome Norwegian participation. He pointed out that it was impossible to get a formal Russian approval until all plans were fully prepared and stressed the importance of prompt action in view of the difficulty of accommodating plans to the monthly Murmansk convoy schedule.

Mr. Dunn said that he had no direct word from the Russians on the subject, but that the State Department had been informed of the Norwegian conversations with the Russians and that he felt that the Russian attitude toward the Norwegians had been cordial.

The meeting ended with a statement by Mr. Dunn that he would recommend sending a cable to Mr. Eden at once.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20

Attended inauguration of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on the White House lawn. It was a moderately cold day with some snow on the ground. The ceremony was very simple. Vice President Henry A. Wallace first swearing in Harry Truman as the new Vice President, and the Chief Justice, Harlan F. Stone, swearing in the President. The President looked distinguished, determined and solemn. He spoke briefly - it was not a great speech, but a good one. The crowd was relatively small. Ellen and I stood with the Congressmen just below the back portico of the White House.

Later in the day we went to a reception at the White House along with about 2000 others. The President did not attend. The Vice President, Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Truman greeted the guests. Mrs. Roosevelt is remarkable - she was as pleasant and energetic appearing as if she were just starting the day, and was thirty years younger. Actually she had been shaking hands and acting as hostess to thousands of people for the preceding forty-eight hours.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21 .

A.M.

- 9:50 Arrived.
10:00 Charles Bruggmann (Ambassador from Switzerland)
conference re handling of United States interests,
especially prisoners of war.
10:15 In Secretary of War's office.

P.M.

- 12:35 George L. Harrison (Office of Secretary of War) -
conference before he left for Florida.
12:45 Lieutenant Colonel Murray Bernays telephoned -
Judge Samuel Rosenman would like to have memo-
randum on war crimes signed by the Secretary
of War today; told him to send it up and would
try to get it signed today or tomorrow morning.
1:55 In Secretary of War's office - to get above memoran-
dum signed.
1:10 Telephoned Judge Rosenman.
1:35 Left for home.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22

P.M.

- 9:10 Arrived.
9:10 Major General John N. Hilldring, Brigadier General Don Shingler (Army Service Forces), Colonel Gerhardt, Lieutenant Colonels James C. Davis (Civil Affairs) and Lon H. Smith (Operations) - conference re civil supplies for the Southeast Asia Command.
9:40 Secretary of War - dictograph.
9:55 Under Secretary of War - dictograph.
10:00 Combined Civil Affairs Committee (United States side) meeting, with representatives from the Department of State, Navy Department and Foreign Economic Administration.
11:45 Telephoned E. R. Stettinius, Jr. (Secretary of State) that he had talked with the Secretary of War.
11:50 Rene Mayer (French Minister of Transportation) telephoned that he is leaving tonight - thanked AEW for securing his priority, and would like a brief conference later in the afternoon.

P.M.

- 11:00 Telephoned James H. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) re cables from Bulgaria (Italy) re agreements between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Anthony Dan which name the United States representative in Bulgaria only a liaison officer with no official standing; Will send paraphrases of the cables to Mr. Dunn for his information and investigation. AEW believes the existence of such agreements changes the whole concept of the United States' position there.
12:05 White House line.
12:25 Earl Brown (LIFE, Magazine), Jan Cassino (Bureau of Public Relations) - conference re story Mr. Brown is preparing for publication on the part Negro soldiers are playing in this war.
12:50 In Secretary of War's office.
1:00 Luncheon with the Secretary of War.
2:45 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) telephoned.
2:50 Secretary of War - dictograph.
2:55 White House line.

- 3:00 In Secretary of War's office. H. H. Bundy also present - preparing military agenda and other material for discussion at the forthcoming meeting of President Roosevelt with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin. James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) and Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. (Secretary of State) joined the meeting later. This conference also took the place of the usual Committee of Three meeting scheduled for tomorrow morning.
- 5:05 Charles W. Taussig (Chairman, Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, Department of State) telephoned to arrange a luncheon on Thursday with Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior).
- 5:10 Rene Mayer and Christian Valensi (French Mission) - conference.
- 5:40 Lewis W. Douglas telephoned from New York - personal.
- 6:20 Walbridge S. Taft telephoned from New York to inquire whether ASW was available to be principal speaker at the Annual Banquet of the Sons of the Revolution in New York on February 22nd. Between 400 and 500 people would be present at the Hotel Plaza and the program would be broadcast over the radio. ASW will let him know within two or three days.
- 6:30 Left office to pick up Mrs. McCloy and go to the Carlton Hotel for cocktails with Mr. Mayer and Mr. Valensi.
- 7:45 Secretary of War and Mrs. Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bundy at home for dinner.

Had a long talk with Stettinius and Forrestal with the Secretary, preparatory to the coming conference. The upshot of it was an exchange of possible agenda - military and political - and the sending of the attached memoranda to the Secretary of State.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

Here is the list of points I tried to make at our meeting yesterday:

FIRST

1. The Moscow Conference of November 1, 1943, contemplated two organizations:

a. "A General International Organization based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states and open to membership by all such states, large and small" etc.

b. An interim consultative organization of the four large powers for "maintaining international peace and security pending the reestablishment of law and order and the inauguration of a system of general security".

2. This recognized the self-evident fact that these large powers who have won the war for law and justice will be obliged to maintain the security of the world which they have saved during the time necessary to establish a permanent organization of the whole world, and for that purpose they will have to consult and decide on many questions necessary to the security of the world and primarily their own safety in establishing that security. I have always thought that this interim organization should be formal, subject to rules of consultation similar to Article XI of the old League, and actively at work until the world had gotten stabilized enough to establish and turn loose the large world organization which includes the small nations.

3. The job of the four big nations is principally to establish a guarantee of peace in the atmosphere of which the world organization can be set going.

This will necessarily include the settlement of all territorial acquisitions in the shape of defense posts which each of these four powers may deem to be necessary for their own safety in carrying out such a guarantee of world peace.

4. For substantially this purpose, at the end of the last war President Wilson proposed a joint covenant of Guarantee by Britain and America of the security of France as the pillar of western Europe. But the mistake was made of not securing that guarantee before the second step of creating the League of Nations whose safety was in large part to be dependent upon such a guarantee. As a result the League of Nations lacked a foundation of security which ultimately proved fatal to it.

5. I think we are in danger of making a similar mistake by attempting to formulate the Dumbarton organization before we have discussed and ironed out the realities which may exist to enable the four powers to carry out their mission, and I was much interested to read Senator Vandenberg's recent speech in which he took practically the same ground.

6. Any attempt to finally organize a Dumbarton organization will necessarily take place in an atmosphere of unreality until these preliminary foundations are established. The attitude of the numerous minor nations who have no real responsibility but plenty of vocal power and logical arguments will necessarily be different from that of the large powers who have to furnish the real security.

SECOND

1. An example of one of these difficulties has already appeared in the problem of the mandated islands. You are proposing to include them under your future principles of "trusteeship" or "mandates". They do not really belong in such a classification. Acquisition of them by the United States does not represent an attempt at colonization or exploitation. Instead it is merely the acquisition by the United States of the necessary bases for the defense of the security of the Pacific for the future world. To serve such a purpose they must belong to the United States with absolute power to rule and fortify them. They are not colonies; they are outposts, and their acquisition is appropriate under the general doctrine of self-defense by the power which guarantees the safety of that area of the world.

2. For that reason you will get into needless mazes if you try to set up a form of trusteeship which will include them before the necessity of their acquisition by the United States is established and recognized.

3. They are of an entirely different nature from the German colonies in various parts of the world, quite unessential to the defense of any protecting power, to which was applied the doctrine of mandates under the League of Nations formula.

THIRD

1. You will find the same clash of fundamental ideas and interests with Russia in regard to certain more difficult problems. She will claim that, in the light of her bitter experience with Germany, her own self-defense as a guarantor of the peace of the world will depend on relations with buffer countries like Poland, Bulgaria, and Rumania, which will be quite different from complete independence on the part of those countries.

2. It is my suggestion that such fundamental problems should be at least discussed and if possible an understanding reached between the big guarantor nations before you endeavor to set up principles in a world organization which may clash with realities.

For all these reasons I think we should not put the cart before the horse. We should by thorough discussion between the three or four great powers endeavor to settle, so far as we can, an accord upon the general area of these fundamental problems. We should endeavor to secure a covenant of guarantee of peace or at least an understanding of the conditions upon which such a general undertaking of mutual guarantee could be based.

If there is a general understanding reached among the larger powers I do not fear any lack of enthusiasm on the part of the lesser fry to follow through with the world organization whenever a general meeting may be called.

The foregoing constitutes a consideration which I believe to be fundamental yet it is no more than the common prudence one would exercise in preparing for the success of any general assembly or meeting in business or political life.

There is another point, however, which relates to the advisability of raising any territorial questions at all during the course of the war or, at least, until after the Russians have clearly committed themselves to their participation in the Pacific war. Any discussions of territorial matters, whether they be in the nature of security acquisitions, trusteeships or outright territorial adjustments, are almost certain to induce controversies which put at risk a united and vigorous prosecution of the war itself. The introduction of these subjects into any general meeting would be most inadvisable, almost certainly provoke a welter of opinion and great jockeying for position. In my judgment it is fanciful to suppose that the subject of "trusteeships" could be introduced with a limitation of the discussion to the mere form of the trust organization. No such discussion could usefully proceed without a consideration of the nature of the specific areas to be trusteeed. Immediately the subject is introduced, the various powers would certainly consider the subject in the light of how it would affect the areas in which they are interested or which they covet.

I feel that for us to raise the subject on the proviso that no areas in the Pacific in which we are interested could be discussed is even more unwise. This would immediately provoke a sense of distrust and discrimination among the other parties to the discussion which would both call marked attention to our aims and poison the general atmosphere of the discussion.

It is my conclusion, therefore, that we should not bring up the subject of territorial adjustments, including "trusteeships" for discussion in any form, at least until the war is much further along and Russian participation in the Pacific war is accomplished. We should also make a determined effort to avoid a discussion of the subject. I realize that some discussion of territorial matters may be inevitable but we should not bring it up and we should avoid it if we can. The subject of "trusteeships" could certainly be avoided until a more suitable time, on the very sound ground that no satisfactory discussion can possibly take place without full knowledge of the types and character of the territories to be dealt with.

Henry L. Stimson

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

The Shipping Situation and the Law Mission

Harry Hopkins, who is completely familiar with the genesis and the accomplishments of the Law Mission, is going to be at the conference, and so is Justice Byrnes, who knows something about it.

There is, therefore, no need to go into it in any detail here. The statement of the need for a civilian rehabilitation program for Europe and particularly for France and Belgium, was made by Mr. Law very forcibly, and M. Monnet succeeded him with another appeal.

There are grave political dangers in a large unemployed population, which is also hungry and ill-clothed, and these dangers may affect the military situation as well. All this the armed services realize but they take this position, and I do not see how it can be successfully attacked:

1. While there is a critical need for ships in order to carry out existing operations approved by the Heads of State you must not allocate to a new series of separate national import programs ships which could otherwise be used for the support of those operations.
2. Allocations can be made on a quarter to quarter basis unless there is a new intervening military necessity in a quantity which will produce a measurable amount of rehabilitation shipments for Europe, which is in addition to the very substantial civilian supplies and industrial rehabilitation items of the military program.
3. Before any ships are allocated to a separate national import program above those which the services and WSA agree can be allocated on a quarterly basis, the shipping people must permit the Chiefs of Staff to assert their need and show their capacity to use the additional ships for the military operations.

The overall shipping survey has shown a substantial deficit of ships for military purposes. The war is in a critical stage where if it can be shortened by as much as a month the boon to civilian populations will be immeasurably greater than any intervening allocations of ships can induce. The point is that there can not be set up any fixed programs such as the Russian protocols for European or other relief areas while Ships are short items and the war is at its present pitch. Do it on a spot basis in consultation with the military and naval authorities in spite of the inconveniences this may cause in long range planning, and the chances are greatly in favor of there being a substantial number of ships in addition to the military-civilian programs.

The only alternative is to cut out some approved operations and that would not be palatable to the people of this country or desirable from the point of view of the intended beneficiaries.

I believe this matter will be brought up at the conference - probably on a high level - but I believe that no satisfactory solution can be reached which does not recognize the above principles.

I attach a copy of the Hopkins-Law paper.

ITALY

The CCAC is about to recommend a new set-up for the control of Italy. It is the result of some recommendations from MacMillan, to which idea the American side was most receptive. We set about writing a new directive in conjunction with the British however, but the result was most disappointing. It does grant a measure of freedom to the Italians but the controls are still so restrictive and the impression will be given that it is but another gesture. We feel that greater political and economic freedoms must go along with bread, if we are to achieve any stability, but we have not been able to induce the U. K. members to go any further. It now appears that the matter has gone to Eden and the Prime Minister, and the U.K. members of the CCAC are, of course, bound.

I attach a copy of the statement which was read at the CCAC meeting as the statement of the American position. Matthews is fully familiar with the matter and can brief you further on it if you wish.

Occupation Zones in Germany - British-American.

This is the matter of the so-called Bremen enclave. We have sought ever since Quebec to get the matter of our control of the Bremen area clarified. It was hedged about by the British after we had agreed to relinquish the northwest section of Germany to the British. After representations were made to Halifax he recommended a proposal which seemed to solve the situation. London has just replied to the proposal but this introduced some reservations which go pretty deep. I am inclined to think they can be straightened out without much difficulty after the logistic people get together but the staff still do not want to authorize the ratification of the protocol now before the EAC till the matter is further clarified.

If you could get the staff people at the conference to clear up the major difficulties, the protocol can be ratified and all details thereafter can be dealt with by the respective local commanders. I have asked the Army people to do their utmost to reach an understanding and it may be possible to have the thing cleared up before the conference. In any case, you should inquire about the status of it at the conference because it ought to be got out of the way in order to permit Winant to go ahead at the EAC level. The British have already ratified the protocol.

J. J. McCloy

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

The following represents the agreed views of the respective United States and United Kingdom authorities concerning the shipment of supplies to liberated European countries during the first six months of 1945:

1. The Supreme Commander Allied Expeditionary Force has signified his willingness to allocate to the French Provincial Government and to the Belgian Government certain port facilities and inland clearance for national government import programs separate from and additional to military programs.
2. The four-party committee consisting of representatives of the French Provisional Government, the United States and the United Kingdom Governments and Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force has reviewed and recommended an import program put forward by the French Provisional Government. It is expected that the import program of the Belgian Government will be recommended through a similar procedure in the near future.
3. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has submitted a program for Italy. The Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean has endorsed it provided that its implementation does not affect his ability to meet his operational and basic civil affairs requirements.
4. It is expected that in due course import programs will be put forward in a similar manner for other liberated European countries by their governments or by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration on their behalf.
5. The French import program and the other import programs when received are endorsed for planning purposes and the United States and United Kingdom agencies concerned should as necessary facilitate, through the established procedures, procurement against these programs so that supplies will be readily available for shipment.
6. Subject to military necessity, ships are to be allocated against these programs for January, February and March loading from North America as follows:

	JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH		
	Total	MWT	WSA	Total	MWT	WSA	Total	MWT	WSA
France	6			10			10		
Belgium	1			2			2		
UNRRA				1			1		
(Italy)	-			-			-		
TOTAL	7			13			13		

7. There is attached a Table showing for the period January through June 1945 the overall shipping deficiency. The deficit cannot be met by minor adjustments and calls for decision at the coming conference of heads of Governments. In the meantime the responsible United States and United Kingdom civilian and military authorities should consider what recommendations they can make to the coming conference of the heads of Governments to reduce the deficit either by downward adjustment of programs or more effective use of shipping.

8. Pending the final decision that allocations referred to in Paragraph 6 are not to be reduced except in the face of military necessity and not without prior discussion with Mr. Harry Hopkins. The appropriate agencies should be notified accordingly.

9. The theater commander, the Allied governments, the combined Boards and the departments and agencies concerned of the United States and United Kingdom Governments are to be notified of the action agreed under paragraphs 5 and 6.

10. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to alter any present procedures whereby the availability of shipping tonnage shall be determined by the appropriate shipping authorities after clearance with the appropriate Chiefs of Staff. It is also understood that the determination of port and inland clearance capacity shall be certified by the theater commander.

H. H.

R. L.

January 14, 1945

COMBINED SHIPPING DEFICIENCIES

	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
<u>Atlantic</u>					
British Ministry of War Transport (BMWT)	30	45	50	50	50
War Shipping Administra- tion (WSA)	<u>43</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>37</u>
Combined	73	81	90	99	87
 <u>Pacific</u>					
War Shipping Administra- tion (WSA)	<u>35</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>56</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	108	132	135	171	143

12 January 1945

STATEMENT OF U. S. MEMBERS

The United States members are voting affirmatively on the Italian directive, but I am instructed on their behalf to make a statement of the views of our Government.

We are strongly of the view that increased freedom of political and economic action on the part of the Italian Government is desirable. We are not unmindful of the fact that Italy was recently an enemy, but we view such steps as being in keeping with and, to a large extent, dictated by the military considerations which obtain in the area. We therefore welcome Mr. MacMillan's proposals as a step in the right direction but the directive as now written falls so far short of what we believe could reasonably be done at this time that we feel it amounts only to a relatively feeble gesture of no permanent or significant value. We feel the illusion and not the substance of a new charter is given. We support it only on the basis that it does provide certain minimum improvements in Allied relationships with the Italian Government.

The U. S. members have strongly urged further actions which we believe should be adopted at the present time, and concerning these we make the following comments:

Our Government desires that in concert with the British Government, we should begin the negotiation of a Preliminary Treaty of Peace with the Italian Government and with the concurrence of the Soviet Government to substitute such a treaty for the present surrender terms. The treaty would, of course, reserve territorial and financial settlement for later discussion, and would be accompanied by appropriate military and civil affairs agreements reserving to the Allies necessary rights in Italian territory. It would, however, recognize the Government's efforts to cooperate with us in the war and as such would have the great psychological advantage of altering the status of Italy and removing her from the mere character of a surrendered enemy. This, we believe to be desirable considering the objectives we seek to obtain, namely, a better and particularly a more self reliant spirit on the part of the people behind the lines.

Quite apart from any commitments the two countries have made or are considered to have made toward Italy, we strongly believe that failure to take such steps as those we recommend are quite as apt to induce unrest and costly disturbances behind the lines as are inadequate rations.

Moreover, it is generally conceded that the surrender terms contain many outmoded provisions. Some of these have never been enforced, and others have fallen into discard. The surrender instrument is not a realistic document, and does not accurately describe the present relationship between the Allies and the Italian Government. The Italian people as a whole have demonstrated their willingness to help us get along with the war, to strive toward a true democratic government. The troops are now fighting alongside ours. Accordingly, it has seemed to the U. S. members that any major restatement of Allied policy toward Italy must deal with the increasingly anomalous position which the continuing state of war with Italy involves.

For these reasons, the provision of the present directive which would request any new Italian Government rather pointedly to confirm their future adherence to the terms of surrender seems unnecessary and undesirable to the U. S. members, who agree to the inclusion of this provision only because the British members have made its inclusion a condition of their approval of the document as a whole.

The U. S. members, desiring to give the Italian Government a greater degree of responsibility in financial matters, have proposed a financial section to the directive. This would have instructed the Theater Commander to take steps which would include (1) the suspension of controls on Italian financial transactions abroad, (2) the establishment of a lira account by the Italian Government to be utilized by Allied forces in payment for supplies, services and facilities where recourse to Italian procurement agencies is impracticable, (3) transfer of the issuance of Lira from the Allied financial agency to the Italian Government or its agencies, and (4) arrangements with the Italian Government for the supply of an adequate volume of lira currency and credits to meet the needs of the Allied forces and to supplement the requisition procedures of the

Italian authorities in purchasing supplies and services for the Allied forces in Italy.

The counter suggestion offered by the U. K. members is not, in our opinion, adequate to the situation. The negotiation of financial arrangements are intricate and apt to be lengthy, but a specific statement of our willingness to open negotiations leading to desirable objectives should, we think, be made. Here again we agree to its inclusion only because it appears to be the maximum extent to which the U. K. members feel they can go in this direction at the present time.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23

A.M.

- 8:55 Arrived.
- 9:45 Benjamin R. Shute (MIS, Special Branch) - conference.
- 10:10 Telephoned James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) - asked him to send on an informal basis proposals made to the President in connection with coming "Big Three" meeting (Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin) - yesterday Secretary of State Stettinius was given the military agenda - United States-British, United States Tripartite and United States-Russian.
- 10:30 Major General George J. Richards (Director, Finance) - conference re latest developments in connection with pay increases for Philippine soldiers.
- 10:40 Major General John W. Hull (Operations) - dictograph.
- 11:00 In Leo Crowley's (Federal Deposit Insurance Company - Foreign Economic Administration) office - conference re appointment to Allied Control Commission in Italy.
- 11:50 Daniel W. Bell (Under Secretary of the Treasury) telephoned re issuing on Thursday a press release jointly by Treasury, War and Navy Departments on invasion currencies, and is sending over a proposed statement, for War Department consideration.
- 11:55 Brigadier General Charles Spofford (Civil Affairs) conference.

P.M.

- 12:15 In Secretary of War's office.
- 12:55 In Secretary of War's office.
- 1:15 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 2:10 H. H. Bundy - conference.
- 2:15 Telephoned Colonel Trubee Davison re pictures taken at inaugural ceremonies with small German camera.
- 2:20 Telephoned Lieutenant General Stanley Embick (Joint Strategic Survey Committee) - asked him to come to office for conference.
- 2:55 Lieutenant General Stanley Embick - conference.
- 3:05 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) joined.
- 3:50 Herbert Feis (Office of Secretary of War) - conference.
- 4:40 Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy - conference.

- 5:00 Jack Dunham (Office of War Information) telephoned to get clearance on news release re Anglo-American Petroleum Agreement. ASW said he wasn't familiar with the details, but would have someone call him who could give the necessary War Department approval.
- 5:05 Dictograph - Major General Alexander D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations) re above.
- 5:25 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2) - dictograph re cable to MacArthur, and discussion of Russian offensive in Europe.
- 5:35 James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned to advise that the President has finally approved the Control Machinery for Germany; asked ASW to track down two pending matters: (1) French participation in European Advisory Commission and Control Machinery of Germany, and (2) Prisoners of War paper.
- 6:10 A. D. Marris (British Embassy) telephoned re CCS 728/5 Ships for Italy under United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation program - would like to get paper back to Combined Civil Affairs Committee without going through Combined Chiefs of Staff - will talk to General Hilldring who should be able to arrange it since he is to receive the Law-Hopkins Agreement formally.
- 6:15 Colonel Charles McCarthy (State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee) - conference.

Worked on memoranda for the Secretary of War in connection with the forthcoming "Big Three" conference.

Supper at desk.

10:40 Left for home.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived.
9:20 Colonel Howard - conference before his departure for the European Theatre of Operations.
9:40 Major General John E. Hull (Operations) - dictograph re Prisoners of War.
9:45 General Hull, Lieutenant Colonel Florence Newsome - conference re Prisoners of War - clearance on paper to the Secretary of State for signatures of Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.
10:10 Colonel Howard - resumed conference.
10:15 Leo Crowley telephoned re Vice Presidential appointee for the Allied Commission in Italy. ASW hopes to clear with the Secretary of War today.
11:10 In H. H. Bundy's office re Prisoners of War.
11:25 Herbert Wechsler and Mr. Rhett (Department of Justice) conference re German industry and cartel studies.
11:35 Edgar Mewrer (Columnist) telephoned re Italian ration situation.

P.M.

- 12:00 In Secretary of War's office.
1:30 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
2:30 Colonel William H. Draper (Army Service Forces) conference.
3:00 Secretary of War - dictograph.
3:25 Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) conference. Among other things, cleared article written by Colonel Charles Poletti on the subject of American Military Government in Italy which it is proposed to submit to Collier's Weekly, Saturday Evening Post or some such magazine for publication.
3:50 Robert A. Lovett - joined.
4:35 Brigadier General William F. Tompkins - conference.
5:00 Benjamin R. Shute (MIS, Special Branch) - conference.
5:05 Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger - conference.
6:15 Lieutenant General G. N. Macready (British Army Staff) telephoned re zones in Germany. ASW to put someone in touch with Major Hawkins.

- 6:45 Colonel Wallace E. Whitson (State-War-Navy
Coordinating Committee) - conference.
- 7:00 Colonel R. A. Cutter and Colonel Thompson
(just recently returned from the European
theatre of operations) - conference re re
propaganda in Germany.
- 7:25 Left for home.
- 7:45 Dinner with the Michael Wrights.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25

A.M.

- 8:50 Arrived.
- 8:55 General George C. Marshall - dictograph.
- 9:10 Telephoned John Martyn (Office of Secretary of War) re using Brigadier General Benedict Crowell's office space.
- 9:15 Major General John H. Hilldring (Director, Civil Affairs) - conference.
- 9:25 Telephoned Brigadier General Patrick H. Tansey re German zone agreement - Bremen Enclave. ASW can't change language now - all agreed to with Lord Halifax (British Ambassador) at last meeting. General Tansey will go over the papers again.
- 9:30 Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger, Colonel Byron Houston (Bureau of Public Relations), Mr. Norvell Page (Office of War Information) - conference.
- 10:00 Conference re policy on civilian supplies to the Southeast Asia Command. Present were: Major General John H. Hilldring, Major General George J. Richards (Finance), Brigadier General Don Shingler (Army Service Forces, Material), Brigadier General Patrick H. Tansey (Operations), Colonel Carl Pforzheimer (Finance), Colonel H. A. Gerhardt, Lieutenant Colonel James C. Davis (Civil Affairs), Lieutenant Colonel Whitfield (ASF, Material), Major Ernest A. Gross (CAD), Messrs. Abbot Low Moffat and George V. Allen (State Department); Messrs. Oscar Cox, Bissell, Drew, Paul and Willauer (of Foreign Economic Administration).
- 11:15 General Hilldring - conference.
- 11:20 Colonel Wallace E. Whitson telephoned to ask ASW to talk to General Kuter or General Giles (Army Air Forces) re his release.
- 11:25 In Secretary of War's office.
- 11:35 Count Robert van der Straten-Ponthoz (Ambassador from Belgium), Mr. Paul Kronacker (Belgian Minister of Supply), General Hilldring - conference.
- 11:45 Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (Secretary of the Treasury) telephoned - wants ASW to secure approval of the Secretary of War to put Brigadier General William O'Dwyer in as Director of the War Refugee Board; explained that he had to put the former Director (John Pehle) on Surplus Property work; has ascertained that O'Dwyer would be willing to accept the job. ASW said he believed O'Dwyer would be a good man, but he had done good work for the Army and he was not sure the Army could release him.

P.M.

12:05 Secretary of War - dictograph.

12:30 In Secretary of War's office.

1:20 Charles W. Taussig (Chairman, Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, Department of State) and Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior) - luncheon conference.

1:50 General Hilldring - dictograph.

2:50 Colonel Marshall S. Carter (Operations) - conference re zones in Germany.

3:30 Telephoned Leo Crowley (Federal Deposit Insurance Company - Foreign Economic Administration) re Brigadier General Innell; told him he had discussed Innell with the Secretary of War and with General Marshall and left the decision up to General Marshall; the General has sent a cable to General Wilson for whom Innell is now working, and ACW will keep Crowley advised of reply.

4:10 Sergio S. Wicks - conference.

4:35 Detailing for Joint War-Dept Staff with members including - Major Gen and W. A. Milburn, Colonel Robert H. Wilson, Colonel Wallace E. Gibson, Colonel Charles J. ...

4:55 ...

5:05 In War House - conference with ...

5:45 Major General Clayton ...

7:35 Left for dinner at Norwegian Embassy - stag.

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived
- 9:10 Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger - conference.
- 9:45 G. H. Dorr - conference.
- 10:05 H. H. Bundy - conference.
- 10:20 State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting.

P.M.

- 12:45 William L. Clayton - conference at his office.
- 1:20 Dr. Carl Robinson (Northwestern University) telephoned (Chicago) - wished ASW to make speech on Universal Military Training - regretted because probably would be out of country. Suggested General Weible might be available.
- 2:05 Dictograph - Called Major General J. H. Hildring - discussed generally problems to be taken up with Judge Samuel I. Rosenman at General Hildring's conference this afternoon.
- 2:40 Telephoned H. H. Neff (Office, Under Secretary of War) re Swiss prisoners of war question - cautioned him that Lauchlin Currie in talks with Swiss should not soft peddle this problem as was evidently suggested by the Under Secretary's Office.
- 2:50 Walbridge S. Taft telephoned (New York) re proposed speech at Sons of the Revolution Banquet - told him almost certain could not do it but will advise him definitively next Friday.
- 3:55 R. A. Lovett - conference.
- 3:05 Meeting re Welfare and Recreation Agencies in the Philippines - Present: Major General F. H. Osborn (Information and Education), Major General S. L. Benedict (AGO), Colonel L. A. Swencher (G-1), John Russell (Joint Army-Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation), Captain T. J. O'Brien (Navy)
- 3:45 Telephoned Ambassador Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne (Norway) - suggested he send paraphrase of his Government's cable and postpone tomorrow's meeting for later date - will advise after consulting with Crown Prince.
- 4:00 Lieutenant General T. T. Handy - conference.
- 4:45 R. A. Lovett - conference.
- 5:00 Major General F. H. Osborn - conference.
- 5:30 Dictograph - called Under Secretary of War re Swiss representation of U. S. prisoners of war.
- 5:35 Telephoned Major General F. H. Osborn re book on India - General Osborn said matter settled with General Marshall and nothing further need be done.
- 5:40 Captain John G. Dorsey - MIS, Special Branch, book.
- 6:20 Lieutenant General G. N. Macready telephoned re zones of occupation (Bremen-Bremerhaven enclave) - clarification of position of command.
- 7:15 Left - Dinner at Barnet Hovers

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27

A.M.

- 9:20 Arrived.
9:30 Movies.
11:20 John W. Pehle - conference.
11:35 Justice Frank Murphy telephoned - praised President Sergio Osmena (Philippines) highly and suggested that anything that can be done to uphold him and get supplies to the Philippines should be done.
11:40 Mrs. NB telephoned - if possible, would like to have son of sister go back to University of Buffalo - 165 I.Q. - S/N — , Company — , Camp Wheeler, Georgia.
11:45 Telephoned James C. Dunn re zones of occupation - General Macready about ready to agree and protocol may be signed soon - Will advise Mr. Dunn; Swiss representation of U. S. prisoners of war - plan suggested by War Department cleared by Mr. Dunn; Mr. Dunn asked whether any truth in rumor that A. G. Antolini is going to Italy - told him he may be sent as second man but not as first; Stone - told him do not think he will be needed.

P.M.

- 12:00 Stanley King and Paul Weathers - conference.
12:40 L. W. Douglas telephoned (New York) - personal.
1:00 Lunch at home - Plimptons and Seligmans.
3:20 Major General John E. Hilldring - conference.
3:30 President Sergio Osmena - conference re conditions in the Philippines.
3:55 General Hilldring joined.
4:40 General Hilldring - conference.
5:05 Christian Valensi - conference.
5:35 Eugene Meyer telephoned - general discussion on progress of war.
5:45 Colonel G. A. Brownell - conference.
7:25 Left - buffet supper and smoker - Amherst alumni - at home of Louis G. Caldwell.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28

A.M.

9:55 Arrived

10:00 Meeting re allocation of ships for French civilian requirements -
Present: Jean Monnet, Christian Valensi, Captain L. B. Kaplan
(French representatives); S. A. Mitchell (State Department);
Max F. Milliken, Frank Mahoney, Percy Chubb (War Shipping Adminis-
tration representatives); Brigadier General Robert H. Wylie
(Transportation Corps); Major General J. H. Hilldring joined
at 10:55.

P.M.

12:10 Major General J. H. Hilldring - conference.

12:30 Malcolm Berenger telephoned (New York) - requested
appointment for representatives of French Supply Council.

12:55 Lieutenant Colonel Murray C. Bernays - conference re prisoners
of war.

1:55 Left for home.

A.M.

- 8:50 Arrived.
- 9:25 Lieutenant Colonel B. W. Davenport - conference.
- 9:35 A. Chesneau and R. Berniere (French Supply Council) - conference.
- 10:55 Colonel C. W. McCarthy, Colonel V. H. Connor, Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Simmonite and Lieutenant Colonel S. E. Otto - conference re Saudi Arabian Mission.
- 11:00 Lieutenant General W. D. Styer called on dictograph re French Import Program.
- 11:10 Harold Ickes (Secretary of the Interior) telephoned - he wished it known that in his talk with President Osmena he told Osmena he could not approve his return to the Philippines unless a High Commissioner accompanied him and that if Osmena leaves he will leave without the approval of the Interior Department - Osmena nevertheless contemplates leaving today.

P.M.

- 12:00 Brigadier General W. B. G. O'Dwyer telephoned - he has received inactivation orders - would prefer a discharge; would resign if necessary. Told him it will be necessary to resign.
- 12:30 Brigadier General K. C. Royall - conference.
- 1:15 Lunch - Secretary of War's Dining Room.
- 2:25 James C. Dunn and Dr. Pasvolksy - conference re international organization.
- 4:05 Telephoned Major General George V. Strong re proposed hearings on Drewry Resolution (acquisition of Pacific Islands) - General Strong should follow matter.
- 4:15 Lieutenant General W. D. Styer - conference.
- 4:35 State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee (Joint Logistics Committee) meeting.
- 6:10 White House line - Jonathan Daniels called.
- 6:30 DR telephoned (New York) re son, DJR, Jr., who was washed out as pilot; would like to become radar operator instead of gunner - S/N Foster Field, Victoria, Texas.
- 6:50 Charles Bruggmann (Swiss Minister) telephoned - arranged meeting for tomorrow.
- 7:20 Left for home.
- 8:00 Dinner - Mrs. Robert Low Bacon.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived.
- 9:05 Major General John H. Hilldring - dictograph.
- 9:10 Telephoned Nelson A. Rockefeller (Assistant Secretary of State) re agenda for coming conference in Mexico City of American Republics.
- 9:15 Dictograph - General Hilldring.
- 9:20 Telephoned James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) - asked him to notify Crown Prince Olaf of Norway that a further meeting would not be necessary, that decision on sending a Norwegian force into Norway would clear through the Combined Chiefs of Staff in London.
- 9:50 Dictograph - R. A. Lovett. Suggested that General Walsh attend meeting at State Department today at which agenda for the Mexico City conference is being worked out.
- 10:00 Stephen A. Mitchell (State) telephoned re French import program.
- 10:10 Secretary of War telephoned from South Carolina.
- 10:25 Dictograph - General Hilldring re call from Secretary of War who told of a report in the Daily Express (London), Lord Beaverbrook's paper, that we had turned over the government of the city of Aachen to Nazis, on the ground that there were no efficient non-Nazis. Discussed issuing a statement.
- 10:30 Major General George V. Strong (Office, Combined Chiefs of Staff) telephoned to say that the Drewry Resolution is merely a sub-committee resolution of the House Naval Affairs Committee; that the sub-committee is making a study and will report on acquisition, development and disposition of various islands and areas not under control of allied nations. Agreed that General Embick was the best man qualified to deal with this matter and General Strong will talk with him.
- 10:50 Brigadier General Charles Spofford telephoned from New York prior to his departure for Europe to ask latest developments on appointment of Vice President of Allied Commission in Italy. ASW asked him to talk with Officers over there with a view to recommending a decoration for Colonel Charles Poletti for his yeoman work with the Military Government in Italy.

- 11:00 Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (Secretary of the Treasury) telephoned.
- 11:10 Charles Bruggmann (Minister from Switzerland) - conference re Swiss Protectorate over United States prisoners of war in Germany.

P.M.

- 12:00 General Hilldring - conference.
- 12:50 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 1:40 Benjamin R. Shute (MIS, Special Branch) - conference.
- 3:20 Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger (Civil Affairs) - conference re clearance of Joseph P. Grew's (Under Secretary of State) speech on the subject of France.
- 3:45 Telephoned Brigadier General H. G. Minton (Army Service Forces, Materiel) re ships for French import program, rubber tires, etc.
- 3:50 Telephoned Brigadier General Robert H. Nylie, (Transportation) re shipping for France.
- 4:30 In Under Secretary of War's office for conference on progress of military and medical supplies for Europe and other liberated countries in Northwest Europe.
- 4:50 Kenneth Knapik (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned.
- 5:00 Richard C. Long (Chief of Staff at Headquarters of the Theater), Colonel R. C. Bernard telephoned re the position of Major General Medical Director Stewart Brooker.
- 6:10 A. D. Harris telephoned re shipping the socks and French laundry program. Will try to arrange conference on Thursday.
- 6:20 Lieutenant Colonel Charles C. Hilliard (Civil Affairs) conference re rate of exchange of French Franc as it affects the American troops.
- 6:40 Herbert Wechsler (Justice) telephoned re possible detail to his Department of Colonel Philip Maguire.
- 7:30 Left for home.

Nancy's baby (Edward Zinsser Talworth)
born at 5 o'clock this morning, Columbia Hospital

30 January 1945

In response to my request for a statement of the agenda for the forthcoming meeting in Mexico City, Mr. Rockefeller said they had not gotten to any specific stage yet, but that people were working on the resolutions, and generally they dealt with two subjects: (1) Continued collaboration in the war and the elimination of subversive activities in the post-war period, and (2) International Structures - Dumbarton Oaks matters.

He thought that all the resolutions revolved around those subjects, and that as soon as the resolutions were drawn or drafts prepared he would let us have them, and he thought something might be ready about the end of this week.

A specific point that is to be brought up is a suggestion by Colombia and Venezuela for the mutual guarantee of borders. This matter was talked over by the President of Colombia with President Roosevelt and the latter is supposed to have shown great interest in it.

Efforts will also be made to make more permanent some of the temporary committees in the Pan American Union and generally to strengthen that organization. Apparently the most important question is whether the Inter-American Defense Board should be continued, and what its relations should be with the Union and the international organization. I imagine that from our point of view this is one of the most important matters on the agenda.

Rockefeller said that he did not envisage any discussion of air matters; that he knew of no proposal to bring such matters up for discussion and he thought the State Department was prepared not to carry the subject any further with the South American republics than had been done at Chicago.

There were also some economic and social matters that were to be taken up. He said that from the point of view of the United States, they wanted to have some resolutions adopted relating to free trade, free commerce and free investments, whereas the South American countries were more interested in obtaining financing, credits, and they were particularly interested in the matter of the termination of war purchasing because if some adjustment were not made so that they could be tapered off, there would be a chaotic condition in

many of the countries.

I gathered from what Rockefeller said on the Argentine matter that they still were not clear as to what they would do; they hoped the situation might clear up before the conference, but he was afraid nothing sufficiently drastic would take place in Argentina which would enable the United States to incorporate them in the conference or recognize them as a collaborator.

He said there would also be some broad resolutions on cultural interchanges, freedom of the press, etc. He indicated that there was a good bit of pulling and hauling within the Department itself on the form that the conference should take. The international organization people and the economics people in the State Department were doing their best to try to keep things general, whereas Rockefeller was pushing for specific resolutions. Leo Pasvolsky had some firm views apparently on the form of international organization and wanted to carry on a discussion of the regional commissions idea, and I gathered that it was on this phase of the conference that Ed Stettinius was going to concentrate his activities. In this connection I have no doubt that if Pasvolsky has his way, there will be a discussion of the "trusteeships", although Rockefeller did not indicate this.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31

A.M.

- 9:15 Arrived.
- 9:20 Major General John H. Hilldring - dictograph.
- 9:25 Telephoned James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) re Soviet prisoners of war - believe some serious consideration and discussion must be given to the problem of returning captured prisoners of war to their own countries.
- 9:30 Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger (Civil Affairs) conference re French Import Program, and the statement in this morning's HERALD-TRIBUNE (New York) indicating a rift in relations with this government over the shipping situation.
- 9:35 Stephen A. Mitchell (State) telephoned re news release re France.
- 9:50 Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (Secretary of the Treasury) telephoned re French Program; he doesn't know what is going on or what the French have been promised and is calling meeting at 11:30 to get to the base of the situation. ASW will attend.
- 10:00 General Hilldring - dictograph re French Program.
- 10:05 Robert Sherwood - conference before his departure for overseas assignment.
- 10:20 Robert A. Lovett - dictograph.
- 10:45 Lieutenant General W. D. Styer (Army Service Forces) conference re French Program.
- 11:20 General Styer - dictograph re same.
- 11:30 Left for conference in Secretary of the Treasury's office. Discussion of Lend-Lease agreement for France and proposed statement to the press counteracting HERALD-TRIBUNE article this morning on French dissatisfaction with program; Monnet statement; discussions re separate import program for France and arrangements for meeting with Treasury and State on French Lend-Lease.

P.M.

- 1:00 Luncheon with Abe Fortas (Under Secretary, Interior), E. D. Hester (Economic Adviser of the Philippines).
- 2:20 Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger telephoned that press releases by War Department and Jean Monnet in connection with French Program would be ready this afternoon.
- 2:35 In Under Secretary of War's office re French Program.

- 3:45 Major General Leroy Lutes (Army Service Forces, Plans and Operations Division) - conference re French.
- 3:50 Malcolm Beranger (French Supply Council) telephoned re plane priority for R. Berniere to return to France. ASW said that #3 priority was as high as he could go and he did not believe the delay would be long.
- 3:55 George Connery (WASHINGTON POST) telephoned to ask if the Under Secretary planned to discuss tanks in his press conference tomorrow. ASW said he didn't know but would ask Mr. Patterson and let him know.
- 4:00 General Styer - dictograph.
- 4:10 Colonel Boettiger - conference re press releases.
- 4:30 Mr. Shaw (Whaley-Eaton News Service) - conference.
- 5:10 Colonel Charles Poletti telephoned from New York before his departure for Italy.
- 5:15 Major Matt Correa (Office of Secretary of the Navy), Major Davidson Sommers, Colonel H. A. Gerhardt - conference, at Mr. Forrestal's request, re warning to Germany on atrocities to prisoners of war.
- 5:50 Dictograph - General Hilldring re possibility of assigning Colonel Phillip McGuire to the Department of Justice.
- 5:55 Abe Fortas (Treasury) telephoned to ask ASW to join him, Mrs. Fortas and Randolph Paul (Office of Secretary of the Treasury) for cocktails this evening.
- 6:00 Dictograph - Major General John E. Hull re war situation.
- 6:05 Left to join the Fortases and Mr. Paul.
- 7:45 Dinner with the Jean Monnets.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1

A.M.

Acting Secretary until 3 p.m.

- 9:10 Arrived.
- 9:25 Major General Walter Weible, Colonel Cook and Colonel Cassels (Citizens Committee for Universal Military Training, New York City) - conference.
- 10:05 Leo Crowley (Foreign Economic Administration) telephoned to ask if any further word had been received regarding Brigadier General Immell.
- 10:10 C. D. Jackson (Office of War Information) - conference re overseas matters.
- 10:40 A. Willis Robertson (Representative from Virginia) telephoned - believes "Work or Fight" bill will pass today without any amendments. Discussed war.
- 11:35 Telephoned James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) - told his announcement of Italian Charter should not be made by MacMillan, but as White House wishes, simultaneously by Washington and London.
- 11:55 Mr. Kronecker (Belgian Embassy) telephoned - is anxious to get figures on military shipments made into Belgium.

P.M.

- 11:00 Benjamin R. Duke (MIB, Special Branch) - conference.
- 12:15 Jean Monnet (French Mission) telephoned - would like to give ASW background for meeting with his meeting with State, Treasury on French Import Program and Lend-Lease.
- 12:45 Jean Monnet - conference re above.
- 12:55 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) telephoned re prisoners taken on Bataan; believes news story should be gotten out immediately - says the War Department seems lukewarm. ASW to help clear.
- 1:30 Green Hackworth (State) telephoned to clear statement re punishment of war criminals.
- 1:45 Luncheon in office.
- 2:15 G. H. Dorr (Office, Secretary of War) - conference.
- 2:15 Mr. Forrestal telephoned re "Work or Fight" legislation.
- 2:20 Stephen Mitchell (State) telephoned re French Import program. ASW advised he was awaiting meeting with Mr. Clayton and Mr. Morgenthau; and suggested that Mitchell see cable sent by War Department to the President at the "Big Three" Conference regarding the French program.

- 2:30 John H. Ohly (Under Secretary of War's Office) - conference to secure signature of ASW as Acting Secretary to a letter re Army operation of Montgomery Ward Co.
- 2:40 Major General A. D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations) - dictograph.
- 2:45 Telephoned Brigadier General W. B. Persons (Legislative & Liaison Division) re progress of legislation on "Work or Fight" bill now before Congress; told him of call from Forrestal who is worried about amendments to the bill.
- 2:50 Telephoned W. L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) re French Lend-Lease Program - set meeting for tomorrow morning.
- 2:55 General Persons - conference re legislation.
- 3:30 Under Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 3:35 Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of Interior) telephoned to suggest the Army authorities turn over Private JE to California authorities for prosecution in connection with his admitted dynamiting of a house in Oberon, California; said Robert Kinney, Attorney General of California had called him about the case. Fortas stated that JE was AWOL from Camp Knight and when apprehended by the Military Police had been taken to DeWitt Hospital where a WAC public relations officer issued the statement that JE's action was merely a boyish prank. Fortas also requested some discipline of the WAC. ASW to investigate.
- 3:40 James C. Dunn telephoned - had received cable from Secretary of State Stettinius (now attending conference of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin) stating that the European Advisory Commission was being notified of approval of zones of occupation protocol in Germany and he had been asked to so advise ASW. ASW asked for paraphrase of cable so that he might notify the proper people here. State will cable Ambassador Winant saying they understand he has received approval on zones.
- 3:45 Combined Civil Affairs Committee meeting with representatives from the State and Navy Departments and Foreign Economic Administration, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and British Army and Diplomatic staff. Approved minutes of four previous meetings, and discussed turnover of responsibility for relief operations in Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania to UNRRA.

- 4:20 Archibald MacLeish (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re press conference to be held at 4:30 by Under Secretary of State, Joseph C. Grew.
- 4:25 Robert A. Lovett - conference.
- 4:30 General Persons - telephoned to advise that legislation had passed the House by a vote of 200 to 100.
- 4:35 Dictograph - Robert P. Patterson re same.
- 4:45 Resumed CCAC meeting.
- 4:55 A. D. Marris (British Embassy) and Roger Makins (B.E.) conference.
- 5:15 Mr. Dubois (War Refugee Board) telephoned re proposed cable to be sent to Mr. Stettinius from members of the WRB on war crimes; told him it might be better not to send any cable.
- 5:30 John W. Pehle (Surplus Property Board) telephoned re successor to Myron Taylor (President's special representative to the Vatican); said Thomas Finletter (State) has been suggested, but Brigadier General William O'Dwyer being recommended. ASW told him Finletter was satisfactory, but O'Dwyer was preferable.
- 5:45 Colonel Alfred McCormack (Intelligence) telephoned re conversations with Herbert Wechsler (Department of Justice).
- 5:55 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2) - dictograph.
- 7:00 Left for dinner at the Carlton Hotel with Elmer Davis (Office of War Information Director)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

A.M.

- 8:45 Arrived.
- 9:15 In General Handy's office for staff meeting.
- 10:15 In William L. Clayton's office to discuss French Lend-Lease Agreement with representatives of Treasury Department and Foreign Economic Administration. Major General John H. Hildring (Civil Affairs) there also.

P.M.

- 12:40 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2) - dictograph.
- 12:50 On White House line.
- 1:00 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 2:15 Telephoned Colonel A. B. Johnson (Provost Marshal General's office) re concern of the Attorney General in connection with escape of prisoners of war in the United States, and Attorney General's suggestion that experts be sent to camps to make recommendations. Johnson will talk with Major General A. B. Lynch (G-2) re matter.
- 2:15 Colonel John S. Iran (Inspector General's office) - conference re war crimes.
- 2:55 Sidney Shellert (NEW YORK TIMES) - conference.
- 3:00 A. Willis Robertson (representative from Virginia) telephoned to invite ASW to dinner.
- 3:15 Walbridge S. Taft (Cadwalader, Wickersham and Taft) telephoned from New York asking ASW to be principal speaker at the Sons of the Revolution's Washington Birthday Dinner on Thursday, February 23 at Plaza Hotel, New York. ASW begged off on basis of pressure of work or trip.
- 3:25 Telephoned Colonel Trubee Davison - unable to locate in War Department files the longhand letter written by Major General R. O. Barton, Commanding General of Fourth Division, recommending Congressional Medal of Honor award to the late Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. Mrs. Roosevelt has a typewritten copy of the letter, but the original is the valuable one.
- 4:00 At White House for conference in Judge Samuel I. Rosenman's office re national government import program.

5:10 Lewis Douglas telephoned from New York - he is going out West for three weeks. ASW told him he might see "Hondo" in Texas next week - going out on an inspection trip for a couple of days.

5:25 W. L. Clayton telephoned re release of Colonel George Baker for assignment to the State Department. ASW said Baker's work with the War Department is too valuable at this time to relieve him, but will discuss with the Secretary of War.

5:40 In Secretary of War's office.

7:55 Left for home.
Dinner at home with Colonel Alfred McCormack and Lieutenant Commander Benjamin Bittenweiser.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3

A.M.

- 9:15 Arrived.
- 9:15 James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re Joseph Davies wish to send his daughter to London; State disapproves and considers her mission most unwise and ASW agreed. Dunn asked if any further word re Ralph Immell, and said he would be acceptable to State if he is cleared by Art Wilson and MacMillan. Dunn told ASW that Brigadier General Patrick Hurley (China) is losing his Military Attache to active service and had requested Colonel Charles W. Wason, last known to be serving as Inspector under Kreuger in the South Pacific; State feels that Hurley is doing a good job in China and would like to do everything possible to help him; ASW said the Military Attache is usually an army man, and it might not be possible to spare Wason from the theatre, but it may be possible to give him a temporary assignment. Told Dunn that Brigadier General William O'Leary is going to Savings Property Board.
- 9:20 Major General John B. Hilldring - conference.
- 10:00 Lieutenant Colonel J. C. L. Glass - conference on his return from overseas.
- 10:15 Major General A. G. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations) - dictograph.
- 10:30 General Hilldring, Major General George J. Richards (Budget), Brigadier General Kenneth C. Royall (Finance) Colonel Carl Pforzheimer, Jr. (Budget), Colonel H.W.H. Surrows (Fisc) and Lieutenant Colonel Charles C. Hilliard conference re currency.
- 11:15 Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick (Office Combined Chiefs of Staff) - telephoned.
- 11:20 Robert A. Lovett - dictograph.
- 11:35 Jean Monnet (French Mission) - telephoned.
- 11:45 Captain William Stewart (MIS, Special Branch) - conference.

P.M.

- 12:00 Percy Chubb, War Shipping Administration, telephoned re cable to Admiral Lsand re civil affairs discussions held in Judge Rosenman's office yesterday; asked ASW approval of War Department position statement. ASW to clear in office.

- 12:10 General Hilldring - conference re same cable.
- 12:20 Artemus L. Gates (Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air) telephoned upon his return from a trip to the Pacific - said lack of unified command is worst fault; he would select Admiral Nimitz, if it is to be a Navy man, but does not much care whether it be Army or Navy; believes ASW should go and see things for himself. ASW invited him for lunch on Monday.
- 12:25 On White House line.
- 12:50 Luncheon with the Secretary of War.
- 2:30 Louis Goldblatt (Secretary-Treasurer, International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, C.I.O.) and Mr. Phillips - conference re labor on West Coast and Hawaii.
- 2:50 Under Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 3:10 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 3:30 General Royall - telephoned with reference to currency meeting this morning.
- 4:00 Charles Taft (State) telephoned to ask who will head Economic Section of Control Council for Germany since Graham Howard is not staying over. Told him William Drooper was going, and Taft was very pleased. Taft inquired whether any further word on Russell.
- 4:10 Dictograph - Lieutenant General James T. Harby. Asked him if any word had come in from the War Relocation Authority.
- 4:15 Dictated to Colonel Herbert E. Foster, The Army - conference re psychiatric cases of war had been that re psychoneurosis in the Army, particularly as regards re-ensuing service men.
- 4:30 Mr. Lovett - dictograph.
- 4:45 General Burles - dictograph.
- 4:50 On White House line - talked to Jonathan Daniels about report on work done in connection with psychoneurosis.
- 4:55 Telephoned Colonel Boyce - asked her to make an appointment with Jonathan Daniels to discuss the above.
- 5:15 Colonel William Chanler (Civil Affairs) - conference.
- 7:00 Left for home.
- 8:00 Dinner with the Arthur Krocks in honor of the Leverett Saltonstalls.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4

A.M.

10:10 Arrived.
10:20 General Styer - dictograph.
10:45 In Secretary of War's office with Robert A. Lovett.

P.M.

12:50 Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy - dictograph re cable received from General Bedell Smith about Generals Devers' and Wilson's comments upon Brigadier General Ralph Immell. They advise that he cannot be released from present assignment; that General Immell does not wish the proposed assignment to the Allied Commission in Italy, and they believe that he is not qualified for the job, and suggest that a top flight civilian with recent military background or officer of rank equal or senior to other Allied members with authority stemming from higher levels in necessary to accomplish the mission.

1:30 Secretary of War - dictograph.
1:45 Left for home.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5

A.M.

- 9:15 Arrived.
10:15 Congressman Leroy Johnson (California) telephoned to ask for an appointment for himself and Richard J. Welch of California.
10:45 Lieutenant Colonel Mark Howe (Civil Affairs) - conference re the Justice Department's War Plants Division.
10:55 H. H. Bundy - conference.
11:45 In Secretary of War's office.

P.M.

- 12:35 Artemus L. Gates (Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air) - luncheon conference.
12:40 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) telephoned.
12:45 Secretary of War - dictograph.
1:45 Jean Monnet (French Mission) telephoned.
2:00 Colonel Henry I. Hodges (Office Chief of Staff), Lieutenant Colonel Bradford W. Davenport (OCS) conference re psychoneurotics. Asked ASW to cancel Lieutenant Colonel Westray Boyce's (D-1) conference this afternoon with Jonathan Daniels (White House) pending further study by the Chief of Staff.
2:10 Telephoned William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) re French Lend-Lease agreement, payments.
2:15 Telephoned Jonathan Daniels re cancelling appointment.
2:20 Dictograph - Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - asked him to sit in on conference at 5:30 with Nelson Rockefeller (Assistant Secretary of State) and Avra Warren (State).
2:30 Congressman Leroy Johnson and Mr. Welch - conference.
3:00 Oscar Cox (Foreign Economic Administration) telephoned re French Lend-Lease; also asked ASW to arrange for FEA representation on the Combined Civil Affairs Committee. ASW said it had been taken up many times in the past and that the Combined Chiefs of Staff always objected - thought it sufficient that FEA sat in on meetings. Cox said the main reason for desiring representation was to receive copies of communications which they do not now get.

- 3:05 Walter Lippmann (Columnist) - conference.
3:10 Jonathan Daniels telephoned.
- 4:15 Colonel William H. Gambrell (Judge Advocate General's Office) and Major Clarence L. Yancey (JAG, Editor of THE JUDGE ADVOCATE JOURNAL) - conference re publication of ASW's picture and biographical sketch in forthcoming issue of the Journal.
- 4:50 Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Hoyt (Ordnance) - conference re Elliott Corbett.
- 4:55 James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re call from George S. Messersmith (American Ambassador to Mexico) requesting the United States to return the bodies of Ousmansky (former Soviet Ambassador to the United States) and his family, killed in airplane crash in Mexico, to Russia. Discussed feasibility of an Army plane taking the remains as far as Alaska and having a Russian plane pick them up there. ASW to check with Lieutenant General S. M. Giles (Army Air Forces).
- 5:15 Telephoned James Dunn that it would be possible to take the bodies as far as Fairbanks, Alaska.
- 5:20 Dictograph - Major General A. D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations) re war.
- 5:25 Sidney Mitchell (State) telephoned re snipping in connection with French program, and cable from Ambassador Jefferson Caffery (U. S. to France) which he had just seen proposing to merge French Import Program with the military.
- 5:30 Telephoned Percy Chubb (War Shipping Administration) re above.
- 5:35 Mr. Lovett - conference.
- 5:40 Nelson Rockefeller, Avra Warren - conference re agenda for forthcoming conference of American Republics to be held in Mexico City.
- 6:30 Percy Chubb telephoned to say that Caffery's cable was a week old, and obviously referred to earlier negotiations; he had talked with Mitchell, who was inclined to agree.
- 7:50 Left for home.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1945

A.M.

- 9:15 Arrived.
- 9:20 In Secretary of War's office.
- 10:30 Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick - conference re "trusteeships".
- 11:40 Alexander Royce - conference. Personal.

P.M.

- 12:10 Telephoned Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (Secretary of the Treasury) re French program.
- 12:15 Nelson Rockefeller (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned - thought General Embick would be a better man than Major General George V. Strong to attend the forthcoming American Republics conference in Mexico City; that he can contribute more and has more intimate knowledge. Major General Muir S. Fairchild may go also.
- 12:20 Telephoned Jean Monnet (French Mission) re talk with Secretary Morgenthau - told Monnet that Morgenthau is sympathetic and believes the whole thing will be settled at meeting this afternoon.
- 12:30 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 2:00 Major General Walter K. Wilson (Army Emergency Relief Society) - conference re post-war plans for emergency financial relief in the Army.
- 2:10 Mr. Monnet telephoned - spoke of his luncheon with Morgenthau and asked ASW to give the French cause a push at the meeting this afternoon.
- 2:15 Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior) telephoned re proceeding with the selection of a High Commissioner for the Philippines.
- 2:20 Major General George J. Richards (Budget) - conference re Philippine soldiers' pay.
- 2:25 Dr. Nason (President, Swarthmore College) telephoned from Swarthmore with reference to a Southern Representative putting a rider on the Army Appropriation Bill last year about sending conscientious objectors overseas. Dr. Nason has written to the Secretary of War and asked if he might come down for a talk before the next Congressional hearings on the Army Appropriations for next year. Asked ASW to see a Mr. Marvel and a Mr. Wilson next week on the same subject. ASW agreed. Dr. Nason commented in glowing terms upon Amherst College report on post-war.

- 2:30 General Embick telephoned re "trusteeships; also discussed War Department representation at the Mexico City conference.
- 2:35 Telephoned William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) to tell him that Morgenthau had insisted that ASW be present at 3 o'clock meeting. Clayton thought it a very good idea.
- 2:40 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 2:45 In Secretary of War's office.
- 3:15 In Secretary of the Treasury's office with Mr. Clayton on French Lend-Lease Agreement.
- 4:20 Dictograph - Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy.
- 4:30 In Secretary of War's office.
- 4:40 Richard J. Welch (Congressman from California) telephoned re conference with ASW yesterday - asked if any word on their proposal to welcome home those United States citizens liberated in the Philippines from Japanese internment camps. ASW told him that it would likely be a long time before those people were ready to make such a long and hard trip, and that no information was available on it yet.
- 4:55 White House line.
- 5:05 Truman Gibson (Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War), Colonel H. A. Gerhardt - conference re negro troops in the Army. Frank Stanley and Fletcher Martin (2nd Division Correspondent) joined.
- 5:25 Green Hackworth (State) telephoned re publicity re War Crimes Commission.
- 5:40 Telephoned James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) - asked him to arrange meeting of Committee of Three some time tomorrow if possible.
- 6:10 Lawrence Baker - conference. Personal.
- 6:40 Major Alfred Ogden (Army Service Forces) - conference re Foreign Economic Administration's request that the Secretary of War testify at the Congressional hearings on the extension of Lend-Lease.
- 6:45 James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re proposal for the President to make presentation of an airplane to King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia; that plane is now in Caserta, Italy and that General Giles in Cairo should be contacted by the War Department and he will advise where the plane is to be delivered; asked that Major K. D. Macomber (Operations) and Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Elliott (Army Air Forces) be advised to do whatever is necessary to get the plane on its way; President has approved.
- 7:00 Colonel Donald C. Swatland - conference.
- 8:15 Left for home.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7

thru

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10

WEDNESDAY -

Left National Airport, Washington, D. C. at 9 a.m. with Brigadier General Sweet (Army Ground Forces), Colonel H. A. Gerhardt, Colonel R. A. Cutter and Lieutenant Colonel Spencer (Pilot) for an inspection trip to various installations in Texas. Stopped in Memphis, Tennessee for refueling and were luncheon guests at the Officers Club of Lieutenant Colonel Wayne K. Richardson of the Air Transport Command. Arrived at Camp Hood, Texas at 7 p.m. Central War Time.

THURSDAY -

Spent the day at Camp Hood, which is a permanent training site in central Texas and named for General John B. Hood of the Confederate Army.

Inspection of Infantry Replacement Center and Ranger Training under the direction of Brigadier General Thomas F. Brennan. Also inspected the Tank Destroyer Replacement Center with a visit to the firing ranges, and watched a demonstration of the capabilities and limitations of tank destroyer units in their primary and secondary roles and the characteristics of their weapons, and a demonstration of the various techniques employed in night firing. Brigadier General E. J. Dawley, (Commanding General, Tank Destroyer Center) and Brigadier General Miles A. Cowles (Commandant, Tank Destroyer School) were our escorts. Colonel Wendell Westover and First Lieutenant Wayne C. Eubank also accompanied us. Later a visit was made to the Tank Destroyer Board for a review of development work, escorted by Colonel Ray C. Montgomery.

Two things seemed to me to require additional emphasis on the part of the War Department: (1) the high velocity ammunition program seems to be lagging, and (2) the development of an automatic loader for use on Tank Destroyer M-36 and possibly on Tank Destroyer M-18 has been discussed with the Engineering people, but needs a push from the Washington end.

Colonel Benjamin F. Delameter, Jr. (Commanding Officer of Camp Hood) made careful and thoughtful provision for our comfort while we were there.

FRIDAY -

Left Camp Hood at 8 a.m. Central War Time and arrived at Hondo Field, Texas, where we were met by Colonel Charles H. Dowman (Army Air Forces Navigation School) and Pete (Lewis W. Douglas, Jr.). Departed after luncheon and arrived at Fort Bliss, Texas at 6 p.m. where we spent the night, being guests at the Fort Bliss Officers Club.

SATURDAY -

Inspection of the Antiaircraft Artillery Board, Antiaircraft Artillery School and Replacement Training Center; inspection of Polaroid Trainer, and a visit to Hueco Firing Range.

Brigadier General Evans R. Crowell (Commandant, Anti-Aircraft Artillery School), Brigadier General William Hesketh (Commanding General, Anti-Aircraft Artillery Replacement Training Center), Brigadier General Frank C. McConnell (Commanding General, Anti-Aircraft Command) and Colonel John K. Brown (Post Commander, Fort Bliss) showed us every hospitality and gave us the opportunity to see at close range every aspect of training methods and work being done at Bliss.

In the evening paid a visit to the Beaumont General Hospital, which is under the command of Colonel Edwards, and was favorably impressed with the manner in which battle casualty cases are handled. The staff of doctors, nurses and Medical Corps personnel evidenced a real interest in and sympathetic understanding of their patients and every man I talked to felt that the hospital and its staff were doing everything possible to improve the patients' mental and physical condition.

Enroute back to Washington, we were coming into Fort Worth (Texas) Army Air Base for a landing, and had a very close escape from a most serious accident. Colonel Spencer was instructed by the tower to circle the field, with traffic to the left, and that he would be number one to land. We circled the field, checked the clearance, at which time the runway was clear. On the base leg, when at about 1,000 feet from the end of the runway the lights of a B-24 were first noticed. Colonel Spencer called the tower for further instructions and was instructed to come in. Spencer overheard the flight control tower instruct the pilot of the B-24 (Lieutenant Baxter) to hold until the C-48 had landed.. As Spencer came in with wheels and flaps down the B-24, in violation of instructions from the tower, took off

immediately below our plane, forcing Colonel Spencer to pull up. We then made a new approach and landed. The incident was reported to the airdrome officer, from whom the name of the pilot and the number of his ship were obtained, and also learned that the B-24 was taking off on a training flight, carrying an instructor and two students.

During my inspection trip it was called to my attention that the Combat Infantry Award had been turned down for certain antiaircraft units which had been converted to infantry and used as such on the Italian front. I was informed that the 439th Automatic Weapons Battalion together with the 434th, 435th, 536th, 898th and 900th Antiaircraft Battalions had been converted into infantry and served for a period up to four months on the Italian front, during which time they conducted themselves with great credit and succeeded in achieving their assigned objective. Also during that time, they suffered sixty per cent casualties. I understand that a recommendation that the Award be made was turned down on the grounds that it was inadvisable to make an award to other than infantry units. It appears to me that these units should enjoy the same award privileges as the regular infantry units, and accordingly I have asked the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1 for his comments.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11

A.M.

7:00 Arrived at Washington National Airport.

11:30 Arrived at office.

P.M.

12:20 Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil
Affairs) - conference.

12:45 In Secretary of War's office.

1:45 Left for home.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived.
- 9:25 Goldthwaite H. Dorr telephoned - discussed Army-Navy Journal article on Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson. Dorr hopes Brigadier General Charles Spofford will take part in administration of Austria which will be handled from Italy.
- 9:35 Charles P. Taft (State) telephoned re Economic Vice President for Allied Commission in Italy.
- 9:40 Harvey H. Bundy - conference re publication in papers of proposed Central Intelligence Unit; advised that leak must have come from the Office of Strategic Services; also advised that OSS is source of "leak" on recent publication of Britain's orders to General Scobie on Greece.
- 9:50 Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick telephoned.
- 10:00 Dictograph - Major General Alexander D. Surlis (Bureau of Public Relations) re Army-Navy Journal article.
- 10:15 Colonel George A. Brownell - conference.
- 10:15 Telephoned Leo Crowley (Foreign Economic Administration) re appointment of Brigadier General Ralph Immell to Allied Commission in Italy. From General Wilson's cable re Immell, ASW believes he is good man; both agreed that ASW should cable General McNarney and Harold MacMillan that Immell is U. S. choice. Crowley said from his investigations he learns that FJ (other proposed candidate) is extremely radical - believes it would be a great mistake to consider FJ
- 10:30 Jean Monnet (French Mission) telephoned - leaving tonight and would like to see ASW this afternoon.
- 11:05 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2) - conference.
- 11:10 Brigadier General W. B. Persons (Legislative & Liaison) joined conference.
- 11:50 Major General Stephen G. Henry (G-1) - conference re psychoneurotics in the Army, and other matters.

P.M.

- 12:15 Secretary of War's Civilian Staff meeting.
- 1:00 Luncheon with the Secretary of War.
- 2:25 Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne (Ambassador from Norway) telephoned re latest information ASW might have from London on Crown Prince Olaf's request to equip and send Norwegian troops into Norway. ASW said he had been away but would check for latest word.

- 2:35 Fletcher Warren (State) telephoned re wording of warning to Germans on atrocities to American prisoners. State believes it will have exactly opposite effect - will lead the Germans to kill all prisoners so that none escape to tell tales.
- 2:40 Telephoned Jonathan Daniels (White House) re psychoneurotics. Told him that War Department officials were very much upset that he had been allowed to see any part of the files before the situation had been reviewed by General Marshall and a policy adopted. ASW asked him to keep in mind that a policy had not yet been decided upon, and subject is confidential.
- 2:45 Mrs. F. Trubee Davison - conference, personal.
- 2:55 Dictograph - Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff) - told him basis on which part of the file on psychoneurotics had been loaned to Mr. Daniels; ASW felt that Mr. Daniels had the President's confidence and should be permitted to obtain the information requested.
- 3:20 Nelson A. Rockefeller (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re Army delegation to Mexico City conference of the American Republics; believes Major General George V. Strong should be one of the members as he took part in the Dumbarton Oaks conference. ASW advised that the Army wished to introduce younger men into the War Department's activities, and had selected Brigadier General Kenner Hertford - asked Rockefeller if Army's delegation could be increased to three (Embick, Fairchild and Hertford); Rockefeller said he would assume responsibility for increase to three if Strong were to be one - he thought Fairchild was not needed as air activities were not to be discussed. ASW said he would consult with General Handy and advise Army's decision.
- 3:40 Stephen Mitchell (State) telephoned re French Lend-Lease; read letter Mr. Monnet had written to Mr. Clayton and Mr. Clayton's proposed reply. ASW will discuss with General Hildring and advise if any objection or suggestion.
- 3:55 Jean Monnet - conference.
- 4:20 Major General John H. Hildring, Lieutenant Colonel W. M. Cameron (Civil Affairs) - conference re French Lend-Lease.
- 4:30 Julius Amberg (Secretary of War's office) telephoned - would like to see ASW re embarrassing situation in which he finds himself with Dean Acheson (Assistant Secretary of State).

- 4:40 Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior) telephoned re difficulty which is being encountered in clearing air priority for Mrs. R. G. Tugwell (wife of Governor of Puerto Rico) to fly from Denver to Miami, where the Governor is to meet her. Mrs. Tugwell recently underwent an operation at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, and her doctor will accompany her to Florida.
- 4:45 Telephoned Brigadier General John M. Weir (Judge Advocate General's office) - asked if he had any knowledge of the War Department's letter (signed by Judge Patterson as Acting Secretary) re warning to be issued to the Germans on atrocities to American prisoners; Weir advised that he knew nothing of it.
- 4:50 Charles P. Taft telephoned re State-War-Navy tie-up on Far East.
- 4:55 General Hilldring, Major Gross, Colonel Cameron - conference.
- 5:10 Telephoned Stephen Mitchell re French Lend-Lease and exchange of letters between Monnet and Clayton.
- 5:25 To Secretary of War's home to play deck tennis with the Secretary, Colonel William Kyle and Herbert Feis.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13

A.M.

- 9:15 Arrived.
- 9:30 Telephoned Brigadier General Frank T. Hines (Veterans Administration) re Captain Lewis Silver's release from the Army.
- 9:45 Herbert Lehman (United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration) telephoned re difficulty they are experiencing in getting uniforms - asked to send one of his men over with a letter on the subject.
- 10:05 Howard C. Petersen, Major General Walter L. Weible (Training) - conference re Universal Military Training.
- 10:10 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 10:35 Captain Russell Stroup (Chaplain) joined conference. Has just returned from Pacific theatre of operations to work on Universal Military Training program.
- 10:40 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - dictograph.
- 10:50 Telephoned James C. Dunn re Crimea Conference - everyone pleased with statements issued following meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin. Dunn spoke of unfortunate publicity in Army-Navy Journal re Judge Patterson going to Germany as top man; discussed Lieutenant General McNerney's qualifications for the job if the Secretary of War continues to feel that he cannot release Mr. Patterson; discussed Leon Henderson's recent mission to European Theatre of Operations on economic matters; discussed appointment of Brigadier General Ralph Immell.
- 11:00 Dictograph - Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy re Nelson Rockefeller's call of yesterday with reference to the Army representation at the Mexico City conference of American republics.
- 11:05 William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned to ask decision on Colonel Lawrence Baker; ASW said he had discussed the matter carefully with the Secretary and it had been decided that his work in the Army is of the utmost importance and therefore they cannot see their way clear to releasing him to a civilian agency, even though the State Department job is likewise important.

11:10 Colonel William Westlake, (Bureau of Public Relations) and John Phillips (LIFE, Magazine) - conference.

11:35 Secretary of War - dictograph.

11:40 In Secretary of War's office.

P.M.

12:35 Telephoned George Roberts (New York) that Lieutenant Colonel Elbridge Stratton's resignation has been approved and he will be out shortly, but information should be kept confidential since others in same position have been denied resignation; a commitment had been made to Stratton which is the reason why his resignation is going through.

12:50 Telephoned Colonel F. Trubee Davison (Army Air Forces) that Colonel Baker will not be released to the State Department.

12:55 Luncheon with Secretary of War.

2:05 Major Victor Sheronas telephoned re joint liquidation commission - suggested Commander Amos J. Peaslee for position on it.

2:10 Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick and Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy - conference re Army representation at Mexico City conference.

2:15 Lieutenant General Bernard M. Giles (Army Air Forces) joined.

2:20 Telephoned Vice Admiral R. S. Edwards re representatives to Mexico City conference.

2:45 Telephoned Nelson A. Rockefeller (Assistant Secretary of State) re same.

3:00 Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) and Mr. Charles F. Thomas - conference re Philippine civil affairs.

3:05 Telephoned Eustace Seligman (New York) re Universal Military Training.

3:35 Lieutenant General W. D. Styer (Army Service Forces) dictograph.

3:40 White House line.

4:05 Mr. Lovett, Colonel George A. Brownell (Army Air Forces), Major General John H. Hilldring, Colonel H. A. Gerhardt - conference re establishment of Interdepartmental Aviation Committee.

4:40 H. H. Bundy - dictograph.

5:20 William L. Clayton telephoned to ask if anything had come from the Joint Chiefs of Staff re French Import Program. ASW said Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell (Army Service Forces) has returned from Europe but has been ill and therefore no figures are ready.

Mr. Clayton also discussed the British stockpile.

- 5:25 Joseph C. Grew (Under Secretary of State) telephoned to say that the Secretary of State is being deluged for names of internees liberated in Philippines.
- 5:40 Leroy Peterson (UNRRA) - conference re priorities on cloth used for UNRRA uniforms - referred him to Mr. Howard Bruce (Army Service Forces).
- 5:45 Major General W. B. Persons (Legislative & Liaison) Major Charles P. Gross, Major F. L. Blewer (Civil Affairs) - conference re Secretary of War's testimony before Congressional Committee on Lend-Lease food. Colonel Anderson and Colonel Carl Pforzheimer, Jr. joined.
- 6:55 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2) - conference.
- 7:45 Left for home.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived.
- 9:10 In Secretary of War's office for conference before the Secretary appeared before congressional committee on Lend-Lease.
- 10:20 Sol Bloom (Congressman from New York) telephoned re letting Private Martin Schwartz (now at Fort Meade), who is a candidate for West Point, attend preparatory school in order to study up for West Point examinations. ASW said it would not be possible to grant him privileges not available to the other boys in camp, but would make inquiry and advise the Congressman.
- 10:25 Major General George J. Richards (Budget) - conference re Indo-China currency.
- 10:30 John Martin (Pepsi-Cola Company, New York) - conference; inquired about record of Lieutenant Colonel R P who had been in Trinidad but got into some trouble there.
- 10:35 Dictograph - Major General Stephen G. Henry, G-1.
- 10:40 Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy - dictograph.
- 10:45 Telephoned Ambassador Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne (Norway) re sending Norwegian forces into Norway.
- 10:50 Dictograph - Major General Alexander D. Surlis (Bureau of Public Relations) re William Phillips for War Department sponsorship of a project to raise money for construction of suitable memorials in Normandy, France.
- 10:55 Telephoned Lieutenant General G. W. Macready (British Army Staff) re equipment of Norwegian troops and sending an expedition to Norway. Macready said it was being studied in the Combined Chiefs of Staff.
- 11:00 White House line.
- 11:15 Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of Interior) telephoned re letter he had gotten which had been written by Mr. Holcomb (War Manpower Commission Director in Hawaii) addressed to Governor Stainback (Hawaii) recommending that an investigation be made by the Meade Committee into inefficient use of personnel in Hawaii by the Army and Navy. Fortas said he had talked with James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) about the letter, and has written to Stainback for more information before doing anything further. (2) asked ASW to go fishing March 17. (3) Asked ASW re air priorities for Mrs. Tugwell from Denver to Miami.
- 11:25 Clifford Folger telephoned - asked ASW assistance in getting Lieutenant General Joseph Stillwell to speak at the opening of the Red Cross Drive on March 1; said he had addressed a letter to the General.

11:35 William Phillips (State) telephoned re War Department sponsorship for war memorials in Normandy. ASW asked him to submit a letter stating exactly what sort of recognition he wished to obtain from the War Department.

11:40 Truman Gibson - conference re negro nurses for the Army.

11:55 Secretary of War - dictograph.

P.M.

12:00 General Richards telephoned that Vice Admiral R. S. Edwards would go along on plan for furnishing currency (piastres) for Indo-China; ASW to call Admiral William H. Standley (Office of Strategic Services) and explain situation.

12:05 Colonel George Spiegleberg (G-4) - conference upon his return from overseas.

12:45 Telephoned Admiral William H. Standley (OSS) - told him piastres for Indo-China were not to be gotten through the French Government. He said OSS negotiated for three million piastres, 500,000 delivered for use in connection with rescue of United States pilots in that area; told him money will be furnished, but not through French Government.

1:30 Lunch in office.

1:35 Captain William Stewart (MIS, Special Branch) - conference.

2:30 Telephoned Colonel McIntyre (Air Transport Command) re Mrs. Tugwell's travel; suggested that he ask the regular airlines to render any possible assistance.

2:35 General Richards - conference re Indo-China currency.

2:45 In William L. Clayton's (Assistant Secretary of State) office for conference on Lend-Lease to Belgium and Holland.

4:10 In Secretary of War's office.

4:20 Leroy Johnson (Congressman from California) telephoned re relative in the Philippines (one of those in liberated territory) and will send ASW information he has - asked ASW then to get further details for him.

4:30 R. Ewing Thomason (Congressman from Texas) telephoned re Colonel John K. Brown, Post Commander at Fort Bliss, Texas, commended him highly and thought he should be kept as Post Commander.

4:40 White House line.

5:00 Major General Ralph Smith (G-4)-conference.

5:25 William O'Dwyer (War Refugee Board Director) telephoned to say that from 1,000 to 1,500 refugees are expected weekly from Germany and Switzerland - wondered whether there was any Army property in France where the refugees could be housed - told him probably not, besides lack of transportation and housing precludes France as a refuge; that United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation should attempt to obtain shipping from Marseilles and other ports to Philippeville Camp.

5:40 A. S. Hewitt - conference.

7:40 Telephoned Mrs. Anna McCloy (Forest Hills, Long Island).

9:10 Benjamin R. Shute (MIS, Special Branch) - conference.

9:35 Left for home.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15

A.M.

- 9:15 Arrived.
- 9:20 Colonel Marshall S. Carter (Operations) - conference.
- 9:45 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 10:30 In Secretary of War's press conference.
- 11:00 In Secretary of War's office.
- 11:35 Colonel David W. Wainhouse (General Staff Corps) - conference.

P.M.

- 12:20 Dictograph - Colonel O. G. Haywood, Jr. (G-1) re protest on German atrocities to American prisoners.
- 12:25 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 12:30 In Secretary of War's office.
- 1:05 Major D. W. Brown (G-1) - conference re protest to Germany. Colonel Gerhardt and Colonel Cutter joined.
- 1:30 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 2:05 Goldthwaite H. Dorr (Secretary of War's Office) - conference re personnel for occupation of Germany.
- 2:25 Telephoned James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) regarding his suggestion of William M. Butterworth (now Counsellor of Embassy in Spain) for the position of Economic Vice President on the Allied Commission in Italy. ASW said that if Brigadier General Ralph Emmell is not acceptable, the name of Mr. Butterworth will be given consideration. Discussed Crimea Conference.
- 2:30 Major General John H. Hilldring - conference.
- 3:00 Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy and Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2) re OWI (Office of War Information) proposal re French journalists going to the Pacific.
- 3:10 Reviewed various War films.
- 4:05 Telephoned John W. Martyn (Secretary of War's office) to advise that Brigadier General Benedict Crowell has agreed to release one room only, and that Mr. Martyn may proceed with allocation of the space.
- 4:10 "Briefing" for State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting tomorrow morning.
- 6:10 Elton Fay (Associated Press) - conference.
- 6:40 Captain William T. Stewart, Jr. (MIS, Special Branch) conference.
- 9:20 Left for home.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16

A.M.

- 9:50 Arrived.
- 9:50 Harold Burton (Congressman from Ohio) telephoned to ask ASW why Father Patrick Hurley had been given clearance by the War Department to go to Rome at the request of Archbishop Spellman, when both the State and War Departments approved of his passport. ASW will inquire, and advise Burton of status.
- 10:00 Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior) telephoned re Mrs. Tugwell's travel. ASW said he could not direct the issuance of a priority - suggested that it would be better and more comfortable for her to travel by train.
- 10:05 Congressman Burton telephoned to add that in connection with Father Hurley's travel, he learned that an Episcopal minister had been permitted to go to Rome at Myron Taylor's request.
- 10:15 White House line.
- 10:30 In State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting.

P.M.

- 12:45 Luncheon at the Navy Department with Artemus L. Gates (Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air) and Admiral Halsey, who is just in from Pacific fleet operations.
- 2:20 Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy - dictograph. Discussed possibility of using Lieutenant General Joseph T. McNarney in place of Under Secretary of War Patterson for the top job in Germany. Various other Generals had been considered, but none could be spared without hampering military operations. Discussed French journalists in the Pacific theatre.
- 2:25 Ralph Bard (Under Secretary of the Navy) telephoned re arranging appointment for Admiral Halsey to see the Secretary of War on Monday.
- 2:30 Telephoned Elmer Davis (Office of War Information) re French journalists.
- 2:35 Dictograph - Secretary of War re Halsey appointment.
- 2:40 Major General Russell L. Maxwell (General Staff Corps), Brigadier General W. J. Morrissey (G-4), Lieutenant Colonel Stout, Lieutenant Colonel Underwood, Major Davidson Sommers - conference re Norwegian request for six planes to be used for communication purposes.

- 2:45 Dictograph - General Handy re same.
- 2:50 Telephoned Lieutenant General G. W. Macready (British Army Staff) re same. He thought it perfectly agreeable to the British.
- 2:55 White House line.
- 3:10 J. P. Marvel, E. Raymond Wilson (Friends Committee on National Legislation) - conference to discuss rider to House Resolution 3598 with reference to the education and training of 4E conscientious objectors, and limiting them to medical and relief projects outside the continental limits of the United States.
- 4:05 General Macready, Brigadier General Dawes, Colonel Megaw, Major Garnett (all of British Army Staff), A. D. Marris (British Embassy), Major General John H. Hilldring, Major Ernest A. Gross (Civil Affairs) - conference re civilian supplies to Belgium and Holland.
- 5:15 General Hilldring - conference.
- 5:25 Dictograph - General Hilldring re Congressman Burton's call about Father Hurley's travel.
- 5:30 Telephoned William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) re British stockpile of food supplies. ASW to call Justice Byrnes, as he had told Clayton that Lord Leathers and Harry Hopkins agreed discussions would have to be taken up in Washington following the Crimea Conference, that it was not a matter for discussion at the Conference itself. Discussed unfavorable publicity in regard to the French civilian supply situation, it having been reported in Paris by Edward Kennedy (newspaper correspondent) that the situation was a "scandal".
- 5:35 Colonel Leslie R. Forney (G-2) - conference to clear letter for General Bissell.
- 5:45 Dictograph - Under Secretary of War Patterson re French Supply.
- 5:50 Dictograph - General Handy re articles saying French situation is a scandal.
- 5:55 Eugene Meyer (WASHINGTON POST) telephoned - invited ASW to lunch tomorrow.
- 6:00 Mr. Gates (Navy) telephoned re Admiral Halsey appointment with the Secretary of War. Also said that Commander Harold Stassen is taking Keith Kane's place on the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee, at least for the present.
- 6:05 Eric Marks (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation) conference re UNRRA in Yugoslavia.
- 6:10 Malcolm Berenger (French Supply Council) telephoned for an appointment.
- 6:15 General Macready telephoned re proposed message to General Eisenhower asking him to delay proclamation regarding marriages between Allies and Germans pending outcome of studies by British and American Governments.

6:40 Colonel Charles McCarthy, Colonel Gerhardt, Colonel
Cutter - conference.

7:05 Left for home.

7:30 Cocktails with Leonard Peto at the Mayflower.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17

P.M.

- 9:20 Arrived.
- 9:40 Telephoned Colonel Percy Black (MIS) re possibility of using A. S. Hewitt as a Consultant to the Secretary of War on intelligence work - discussed his qualifications; ASW suggested that Colonel Black talk with Herbert Feis, as he is already a consultant and well known economist and would probably be available for the work Colonel Black has in mind.
- 9:55 Major General Alexander D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations) - dictograph.
- 10:00 Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) - conference.
- 10:15 Edward Barrett (Office of War Information), Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger - conference for presentation to ASW and General Hilldring of OWI scrap books on civil affairs and military government throughout the world.
- 10:50 Telephoned Colonel William C. Chanler (Civil Affairs) to suggest a conference on German surrender.
- 11:00 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 11:05 In Secretary of War's office.
- 11:25 Major General John H. Hilldring, Major General George J. Richards (Budget), Brigadier General Don Shingler (Army Service Forces), Major Ernest A. Gross (Civil Affairs) - conference re budget.
- 11:50 Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy - conference.

P.M.

- 12:30 Charles Garland telephoned from Baltimore: (1) wished to know status of Charles Wilson's Committee - referred him to H. H. Bundy; (2) anxious to get Lieutenant General Joseph Stilwell to talk at Red Cross Baltimore Chapter meeting on March 6, 12 or 15 - ASW will talk to General Stilwell and Major General A. D. Surles (BPR) and let him know.
- 1:00 Luncheon with Eugene Meyer at Washington Post building.
- 3:05 Telephoned James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) re Admiral Halsey's appointment with the Secretary of War, primarily to discuss "Trusteeships", island mandates.

- 3:10 Dr. E. L. Bowles (Office of Secretary of War) - conference.
- 3:40 White House line.
- 3:50 Brigadier General Edward S. Greenbaum (Office of Under Secretary of War) telephoned re Dr. Herman B. Baruch (Newly appointed Ambassador to Portugal); Baruch is anxious to meet ASW and General Hilldring. ASW to arrange to have him come to lunch.
- 4:10 Dictograph - General Hilldring re same.
- 4:15 Major General Idwal H. Edwards (Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3) - conference to pay his respects; recently returned from France and Italy to take over direction of G-3.
- 4:45 Captain William Stewart, Jr. (MIS) - conference, special branch book.
- 4:55 Oscar Cox (Foreign Economic Administration) telephoned re French G-4 and G-5 programs. Cox and Will Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) are going to the American Republics Conference in Mexico City, but will hold meeting with War Department upon their return to prepare justification for funds from Congress for these programs.
- 5:20 Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger telephoned to clear cable re bread ration in Italy asking that no undue publicity be given to the announcement that the 300 gram ration would be put into effect below the battle line in Italy - suggests Allied Commander make only local announcement; Boettiger to secure White House clearance for the cable.
- 5:25 White House line.
- 5:30 Telephoned Major General Russell D. Maxwell (Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4) - told him to go ahead on Norwegian planes; approval has been secured for request from Norwegians for 6 planes.
- 5:35 Left for reception at Secretary and Mrs. Simson's.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18

A.M.

11:00 Arrived.

11:40 Colonel William C. Chanler (Civil Affairs)-
conference.

P.M.

12:05 Brigadier General W. B. Persons (Legislative
and Liaison) - conference.

1:00 Left for home.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19

A.M.

- 8:55 Arrived.
- 9:15 Colonel Alfred McCormack (MIS) telephoned re appointment later today.
- 9:40 Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (Secretary of the Treasury) telephoned re banking and economic men going to the Philippine Islands - had not received his approval and in fact he knew nothing about them going. Discussed Leon Henderson's conversations with news men re economic plans for Germany; believe it wise to have a conference with him; ASW will arrange.
- 9:45 Dictograph - Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) re banking and economic men enroute to the Philippines (William J. Lamneck and Donald L. Ballantyne of the Chase National Bank).
- 9:50 Major General George J. Richards (Budget) - conference.
- 10:00 Dictograph - Major General Alexander D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations).
- 10:10 Colonel William C. Chanler, Colonel R. A. Cutter, Lieutenant Colonel Mark D. Howe (Civil Affairs) - conference re German surrender.
- 10:45 Colonel George A. Brownell (Army Air Forces) - Major Davidson Sommers joined.
- 11:30 Signal Corps took photographs of ASW.

P.M.

- 12:00 James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re Leon Henderson's reports following his return from Europe; saying that present plans for Germany are entirely too inadequate - says that it will be necessary to take over the whole country and manage its economy. Both believe it wise to call Henderson in for a talk.
- 12:05 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 12:10 In Secretary of War's office.
- 1:15 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room, with Generals Hilldring and Persons.
- 2:00 Dictograph - General Hilldring.
- 2:10 Major General Walter K. Wilson (Army Emergency Relief) telephoned to ask ASW concurrence in denial of funds from AER for the purpose of bringing servicemen's overseas wives to this country. ASW agreed.
- 2:20 Colonel Chanler telephoned to explain how appointment of Messrs. Ballantyne and Lamneck were made by cables exchanged between President Osmaña and Hernandez through War Department wires, but copies were never sent to ASW or General Hilldring.

- 2:25 Lieutenant William S. Culbertson (State Department, Economic Section) - conference re extension of his active duty and assignment to the State Department.
- 2:35 Lieutenant Colonel Charles L. Kades (Civil Affairs) conference re Messrs. Ballantyne and Lamneck going to Philippines, as economic men.
- 2:40 Telephoned Mr. Morgenthau re above.
- 2:45 Telephoned Leo Crowley (Foreign Economic Administration) to say that no word has come from General McNarney yet as to General Immell's acceptability as Economic Adviser on the Allied Commission in Italy.
- 2:50 Dictograph - General Hildring re talk with Morgenthau. Mr. Thomas is all right for the Philippines, and has been cleared by the Treasury. Every effort will be made to hold Messrs. Ballantyne and Lamneck in San Francisco if they have not already gotten away from the country.
- 2:55 Telephoned Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior) re Ballantyne and Lamneck; told him they would be detained in San Francisco if it is possible to reach them there, otherwise it might be wise to send a Government man to the Philippines to sort of supervise them.
- 3:00 Colonel Alfred McCormack - conference.
- 3:10 Brigadier General Kenneth C. Royall (Finance) - conference.
- 3:40 Brigadier General William H. Draper, Jr. (Army Service Forces) telephoned re his release from the Service Forces to go with Civil Affairs.
- 4:00 Left for home.
- 4:30 Took Ellen, Ellen, Jr. and Johnny to the movies to see Walt Disney's Three Caballeros.
- 8:00 Dinner at Captain and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilts.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20

A.M.

- 8:55 Arrived.
- 9:00 Major General Alexander D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations) - dictograph.
- 9:30 Committee of Three meeting in Secretary of War's office.
- 11:00 Attended War Refugee Board meeting in Secretary of War's office.

P.M.

- 12:00 In Secretary of War's office for conference with Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr. and Admiral Theodore S. Wilkinson, both of whom are just back from naval operations in the Pacific.
- 1:15 Luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel given by the National Defense Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Among the other guests were Ralph H. Bard (Under Secretary of the Navy), Vice Admiral Frederick J. Horne (Vice Chief of Naval Operations), James W. Wadsworth (Congressman from New York, member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee) and Andrew J. May (Congressman from Kentucky, member of the House Military Affairs Committee).
- 3:00 In Secretary of War's office.
- 3:15 Colonel Robert G. Ervin - conference. Ervin is here on a mission from Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, where he is in charge of the French Air Force. Discussed with ASW the inability of his daughter to secure an American passport to go abroad at the request of the Canadian Red Cross, on the ground that a relative (her father) was overseas. ASW to make inquiry in the Adjutant General's office where they are familiar with the case, as he does not believe the ruling should apply in this case and that we should not interfere if the Canadians want her to go.
- 3:20 General Persons (Legislative & Liaison) telephoned re Work or Fight Bill.
- 3:40 General Surles - conference re psychoneurotics.
- 3:50 Dictograph - Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy re same.

- ✓ 4:10 In Harold D. Smith's (Director, Bureau of the Budget) office for conference with Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs), Major General George J. Richards (Budget), Robert P. Patterson (Under Secretary of War), Mr. Leo Crowley (Foreign Economic Administration), Oscar Cox (FEA), Charles P. Taft (Department of State) re financing of civilian supplies for Europe.
- 6:40 Dictograph - Robert P. Patterson re conference, concurred in desire that FEA take over supply situation at earliest possible date.
- 7:15 Supper in office.
- ✓ 8:30 Telephoned Captain Granville Conway (War Shipping Administration) re shipping and transportation in the liberated countries of Europe; discussed Law-Hopkins Agreement regarding import programs. Conway stated that he had attended the conference at Malta, but did not go on to the Crimean Conference; that he had traveled in Italy, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany and that the port facilities were good, but lack of internal transportation hindered the operations of everyone. Conway stated that it was the opinion of everyone he talked with over there that every effort should be made to supply the French with equipment and materials which would enable her to restore production and transportation; that that was the best way to aid our forces as well as the liberated populations. Discussed allocation of ships; Conway believing that even more ships could be made available by shortening "turnabout" time and other economies.
- 11:00 Left for home.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21

A.M.

- 9:05 Arrived.
- 9:10 Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) - dictograph re cable from General McWarney re the return of Antolini to Rome with instructions from Leo Crowley to re-assume duties as Vice President of Allied Commission; advised that General McKinley had been given the job, not knowing that Antolini was to return, and asked instructions.
- 9:15 Ralph Bard (Under Secretary of the Navy) telephoned re "trusteeships". ASW told him a copy of Admiral Halsey's conversations with the Secretary of War would be sent for his information.
- 9:30 Dictograph - General Hilldring re lunch with Dr. Herman Baruch who is going to Portugal as Ambassador.
- 9:35 Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of Interior) telephoned re Messrs. Ballantyne and Lamneck going as economic advisers to the Philippines. He said they would be employees of the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines; Interior has no objection to their appointment as the Chase National Bank does not have a branch in the Philippines. ASW to talk to Secretary Morgenthau.
- 9:40 Telephoned Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (Secretary of the Treasury re above. (Morgenthau later cleared both men).
- 9:55 Telephoned Leo Crowley (Foreign Economic Administration) re mix-up in Allied Commission (Italy) as a result of the unexpected return of Antolino. Crowley advised that he had invited Harry White (Treasury) to join his luncheon party with Leon Henderson tomorrow.
- 10:00 Dictograph - General Hilldring re Antolini.
- 10:05 Telephoned Dr. Herman B. Baruch (newly appointed Ambassador to Portugal) to invite him for lunch.
- 10:10 Telephoned Major General George F. Lull (Surgeon General Office) re James Liebman, now at Walter Reed Hospital, wanting to take some Tropical Disease Schooling and then go to the Pacific; asked him to do whatever he could.
- 10:15 Howard C. Petersen (Under Secretary of War's office) - conference.
- 10:15 Telephoned Brigadier General Edward S. Greenbaum (Under Secretary of War's office) re Dr. Baruch; does not believe there is anything to discuss with Dr. Baruch as we have only intelligence operations in Portugal. Greenbaum said Baruch thought he might be helpful in the future.

10:40 Brigadier General W. B. Persons (Legislative & Liaison), Brigadier General Edward W. Smith, Colonel Robert Cutler - conference re replies to Senators and Congressmen on the charge that the Army inducted Communists and eliminated any distinction between Communists and loyal Americans in assigning confidential and important posts to Army personnel. Charge was made in the press Monday, February 19.

10:55 Telephoned Major General George J. Richards (Budget) re Mr. J. P. Marvel and E. Raymond Wilson of the Friends Committee for National Legislation asking that the War Department eliminate from its Appropriations language the limitations placed upon conscientious objectors. Persons and Richards agreed that it should and would be done; that it did not properly belong in the Appropriations Bill anyway.

11:00 In Secretary of War's office for War Council meeting. On the agenda were: (1) Trusteeships; Admiral Halsey's views on the subject; proposed letter to the State Department; (2) Psychoneurotics; (3) Reduction in Physical standards of replacements - General Stilwell; (4) Survey of One-Hundred Separates, and remote controlled boat - General Giles.

P. 1.

10:15 Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell (Army Service Forces) - conference.

10:25 General Willdring joined.

11:55 Captain Grenville Conway (War Shipping Administration) telephoned - he talked with Fissell, but nothing was agreed upon.

1:05 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.

1:50 Major General Alexander D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations) - conference re Communists in the Army.

2:05 Colonel Cutler joined.

2:35 Major General Walter Weible (Training) - conference to arrange appointments with people who wish to discuss Universal Military Training.

2:40 Brigadier General Kenneth C. Royall (Finance) telephoned re request he received to speak on National Forum of the Air on the subject of War Criminals - he did not believe he should, and ASW agreed that no one from the War Department could appear on such a program.

- 2:45 Telephoned Drew Pearson (Columnist) re despatch received from General George Patton that German troops were surrendering in groups, but that from the scale of operations, the numbers coming over to the Allies is not really significant indication of any loosening up on the part of the Germans.
- 2:50 Colonel Saul Rosenblatt (Army 20th Air Forces) - conference for general talk on China-Burma Theatre and two personnel problems (Cuban representative son and Sgt. in Italy)
- 3:25 Colonel Homer Jones (Supply and Economics Section, G-5 of Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force) - conference before his return to headquarters, to discuss problems affecting liberated areas and policies with respect to Germany.
- 3:35 James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned that Ambassador Winant informed the Department he would be in the Middle East for a few days and would answer ASW's letter upon his return to London. ASW advised that the Secretary of War wished to discuss excerpt from Volume 1 of United States Foreign Relations for 1931 which quoted part of Mr. Stimson's (then Secretary of State) memorandum to Grandi, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs on July 9, 1931.
- 3:35 In Secretary of War's office.
- 4:25 Stephen Mitchell (State) - conference re shipping and supply situation in liberated countries of Europe.
- 4:30 Telephoned James C. Dunn - told him of talk with the Secretary of War; that Mr. Stimson remembers very well the incident quoted from his memorandum to Sr. Grandi, in which he told Grandi that it wasn't our role to get into minute problems of Europe; that we couldn't use our best influence if we dipped down into every small quarrel, but would be more influential if we came in only on major problems. The Secretary does not wish to retract what he said at that time, but is inclined to agree that his words might be misinterpreted at this point, and approves the deletion of the quotation. The Secretary wished to ask Mr. Dunn to arrange a conference with H. Freeman Matthews upon his return as he is particularly interested in the political decisions reached at Yalta in order to get a general picture of the Conference; has reports only on the military side thus far.

- 4:35 Telephoned Harry D. White (Assistant Secretary of the Treasury) - believes his presence at the luncheon with Henderson tomorrow will be very helpful and that it will be a good opportunity to obtain Henderson's views on Germany.
- 5:00 General Surles - dictograph.
- 5:05 Dictograph - General Hilldring re proposed cable to General McNarney re the mix-up in Italy between Antolini and General McKinley.
- 5:20 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2) - dictograph.
- 5:25 Malcolm Berenger (French Supply Council) - conference.
- 7:20 Left for home.
- 7:45 Dinner with Brigadier General and Mrs. William A. Borden at their home.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22

P.M.

- 9:00 Arrived.
- 9:10 Telephoned Colonel Percy Black (MIS) - suggested that he talk to Herbert Feis as his background and experience are probably exactly what Black is looking for.
- 9:20 Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) - conference.
- 9:45 In Leo Crowley's office for conference re Vice President of Allied Commission in Italy - agreed to allow Antolini and McKinley continue as Acting Vice Presidents until such time as a permanent officer is chosen.
- 10:50 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - conference.
- 11:00 Brigadier General W. B. Persons (Legislative and Liaison) - conference re letter to Congressman Andrew May re Communists in the Army.
- 11:30 Colonel William Kyle (Executive Officer to the Secretary of War) telephoned re security of Argonaut papers.
- 11:45 Eugene Meyer (WASHINGTON POST) telephoned re his luncheon in New York with prominent New Yorkers re possibility of setting up a Committee of industrialists to cooperate with the Services on the problem of rehabilitation.
- 11:50 Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff) - conference.

P.M.

- 12:15 James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re Antolini and McKinley continuing on Allied Commission for time being - consider other appointment later. General McNarney refused to accept General Imnell for the job. ASW told Dunn of his conference with Crowley who finally acceded to McNarney's wishes. McNarney to straighten out present mix-up on the ground.
- 12:20 Left for Luncheon at the Mayflower with Leo Crowley (Foreign Economic Administration), Harry White (Assistant Secretary of the Treasury), Major General John H. Hilldring and Leon Henderson who has just returned from an economic mission to Europe.

- 3:05 Brigadier General Don Shingler (Army Service Forces)
Colonel Carl Pforzheimer, Jr. (Budget), Major Charles
P. Gross (Civil Affairs), Charles P. Taft and Wayne
Jackson (State), James A. Stillwell (State), Harold
Glasser and Mr. Gunter (Treasury) - conference re
financing Canadian supplies.
- 4:25 "Briefing" for State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee
meeting tomorrow morning. Colonel H. A. Gerhardt,
Colonel R. A. Cutter, Major Davidson Sommers, Colonel
Richard Wilmer, Lieutenant Colonel Daniel C. Fahey, Jr.
- 5:55 On White House line.
- 6:15 L. Eugene Hedberg, Major General Walter Weible re
Universal Military Training.
- 6:45 Captain John G. Dorsey (MIS) - conference with book.
- 7:40 Left for home.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23

P.M.

9:15 Arrived.

9:15 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2), Brigadier General W. B. Persons (Legislative and Liaison) Colonel Robert Cutler, Colonel Leslie R. Forney - conference re Congressional hearings re War Department policy on Communists.

9:50 Colonel Frank McCarthy (Office, Chief of Staff) dictograph.

10:30 State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting at the Department of State.

P.M.

1:00 Luncheon with the Secretary of War.

1:35 Telephoned Admiral Russell Willson re Pacific islands question discussed at yesterday's meeting; ASW alarmed at thought that Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior) and Charles P. Taft (State) controlling such matters. Willson assured ASW that they will not, and will call for help of the Secretary of War, if needed.

1:55 Justice Felix Frankfurter telephoned re Miss Betty Dunaine, a Red Cross worker just returned from India - asked ASW to see her. Discussed hearings re War Department-Communist matter.

2:30 Major General Stephen G. Henry (G-1) - conference.

3:25 Major General John H. Hillaring (Civil Affairs) - conference.

3:25 Major General George J. Richards telephoned to ask if ASW had been in touch with State Department re funds for relief of civilians in the Philippines. Richards said there were no funds set up in War Department budget for it; ASW suggested that Richards deal with State.

4:40 General Persons telephoned - he had a very satisfactory talk with Congressman R. Ewing Thomason (Chairman of the Congressional Committee investigating Communists in the Army); agreed that ASW would present formal statement before any questions are asked; General Bissell will not have to go into Military Intelligence, no individual records. Hearings to start Tuesday, February 27 at 10:00 a.m.

- 4:45 Harvey H. Bundy (Office, Secretary of War) - conference.
- 4:50 Mrs. Agnes Meyer (Columnist, wife of Eugene Meyer) conference.
- 5:00 Telephoned Brigadier General Frank T. Hines (Veterans Administration) - told him General Henry can work out something about doctors.
- 5:20 Miss Betty Dumaine - conference.
- 5:50 Mr. LaCoste (French Embassy) telephoned to arrange appointment.
- 6:10 Left for reception at the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
- 7:30 Dinner and movies at the Navy Department with Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Bard.

SATURDAY, FEBURARY 24

A.M.

- 9:05 Arrived.
- 9:05 Colonel George A. Brownell (Office, Assistant Secretary for Air) - conference.
- 9:20 Mr. LaCoste (French Embassy) - conference.
- 9:25 H. H. Bundy - dictograph.
- 9:30 H. H. Bundy - conference.
- 9:50 Joseph C. Grew (Under Secretary of State) telephoned.
- 10:00 Left for Mr. Grew's office at the State Department. Also talked with James C. Dunn while there.
- 10:50 Colonel Marshall S. Carter (Operations) - conference.
- 10:55 Robert A. Lovett - dictograph.
- 11:00 H. H. Bundy - dictograph.
- 11:05 Captain William Stewart, Jr. (WIS, Special Branch) conference.
- 11:05 Lieutenant General Bernard A. Giles (Army Air Forces) telephoned re pictures of ASW taken on his recent trip to Texas.

P.M.

- 12:40 In Robert P. Patterson's office.
- 1:00 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 2:30 Howard C. Petersen - conference.
- 3:10 Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy - conference and movies.
- 3:50 Joseph C. Grew telephoned.
- 3:55 Major General Alexander D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations) - dictograph.
- 4:00 Mr. Lovett - dictograph.
- 4:10 Charles P. Taft (State) telephoned re Italy - told him that Leo Crowley agreed to release of General Immell; that Antolini and General McKinley would continue in their "acting" capacity on the Allied Commission pending the appointment of a permanent Vice President.
- 4:10 Mr. Lovett - conference.
- 4:25 James C. Dunn telephoned - unable to come to dinner - must work on French participation in coming conference. Discussed notifying all parties at once re "feeler" from "intelligent agencies".

- 4:40 Telephoned Mr. Dunn - told him of conversation with General Handy and warned Dunn that there was a good bit at stake tactically, and to proceed with caution.
- 4:45 General Hilldring - conference.
- 5:20 Brigadier General W. B. Persons (Legislative & Liaison), Colonel Robert Cutler - conference re statement ASW is to make before Congressional Subcommittee next week, on subject of Communists in the Army. Colonel Forney joined.
- 6:25 Major General George J. Richards (Budget) - conference.
- 6:40 Telephoned Colonel Chauncey Parker - he has just returned from active duty with the Marines in the Pacific.
- 6:50 Telephoned John Owen (Associated Press) re Edward Kennedy's article in connection with civil relief for France, and his reference to "scandal" that not enough is getting there. ASW said there is no scandal, that it is simply a matter of circumstances - German breakthrough depleted supplies, stepped up military program resulted in lack of ships, etc.
- 7:15 Dictograph - General Bissell re broadcast cable in connection with publication of General Patton's memoirs.
- 7:19 Left for home. Colonel George A. Brownell there for dinner.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25

A.M.

- 10:20 Arrived.
10:25 Telephoned Secretary of War on scrambler phone.
10:45 Elton Fay (Associated Press) conference re civil relief for France, and Edward Kennedy's article calling the situation a "scandal".
11:05 In Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy's office.

P.M.

- 1:15 Left for luncheon at home.

Worked at home on statement to be made at hearing of Subcommittee of House Military Affairs Committee re Duffin's responsibilities in the Army.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26,

A.M.

- 9:05 Arrived.
- 9:40 Raymond Wilson (Friends Committee for National Legislation) telephoned. ASW told him that Army appropriations would be put in without language limiting conscientious objectors.
- 10:10 Telephoned Francis Biddle (Attorney General) re statement ASW will make to Subcommittee of House of Representatives tomorrow on the subject of Communists in the Army.
- 10:30 William Phillips (State) telephoned re memorials in Normandy - told him projects approved on basis that the War Department as such is not sponsoring drive for funds; it merely endorses it; also should be cleared by State Department.
- 10:45 Major General Alexander D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations) - conference.
- 11:10 Major General Bissell (G-2), Major General Surles, Colonel Robert Outler, Colonel Leslie R. Forney - conference re Communist statement for tomorrow.

P.M.

- 1:40 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room with above conference group.
- 2:35 Telephoned Joseph C. Grew (Acting Secretary of State) re engaging Committee of Three meeting to Wednesday morning instead of Tuesday.
- 2:40 Telephoned Mr. Cheston (Office of Strategic Services) re newspaper article about Communist worker in OSS. ASW will send Cheston a copy of his statement to Congress for guidance.
- 2:50 Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior) telephoned re Tydings Bill coming up in Congress for approval of Puerto Rican independence; Interior will fight the bill. Discussed sending Consular agents to the Philippine Islands; ASW awaiting approval from General MacArthur.
- 2:55 Attorney General Biddle telephoned to ask ASW opinion of Matt Correa (Consultant to Secretary of the Navy Forrestal); wants to try to get him for Office of Control (foreign correlation and intelligence), State Department. ASW praised him highly but thought there wasn't the slightest chance of getting him away from the Navy Department.

3:05 William Phillips (State) telephoned.
3:10 Elmer Davis, Mr. Frazier and Mr. Weldon (all of Office of War Information) conference re difficulty experienced by OWI in securing occupational deferments for their personnel.
3:50 Warren Atherton, Mr. Brown (both of American Legion) conference.
4:10 Colonel William Chanler (Civil Affairs) - dictograph.
4:20 Colonel Parmer W. Edwards (Operations) - conference re Puerto Rico.
4:30 Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger, Lieutenant Colonel Mark D. Howe (Civil Affairs) - conference re French civil relief.
5:05 Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell (Army Service Forces) - conference.
5:30 Telephoned Charles Fahey (Justice) re Communist statement.
5:40 General Bissell, General Persons, Colonel Cutler - conference re Communist statement.
7:30 Supper at desk.
7:50 Jean Monnet telephoned - just returned from Paris.
8:50 Captain John G. Dorsey (MID, Special Branch) - book.
9:50 left for home.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27

A.M.

- 9:20 Arrived.
9:30 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2), Colonel Robert Cutler, Colonel Leslie R. Forney - conference re Congressional hearing on Communists.
9:45 Left for Hearing before Subcommittee of House Military Affairs Committee, re Communists in the Army.
11:50 Telephoned Joseph C. Grew (Under Secretary of State) re Harry Hopkins and H. Freeman Matthews coming to Committee of Three meeting tomorrow. Grew stated that Matthews did not wish to give out any information regarding Yalta conference until the President's return.

P.M.

- 12:00 Secretary of War telephoned.
12:15 General Bissell - dictograph. Hearings concluded for today; Committee friendly and all went well.
12:30 Major General Alexander L. Staples - dictograph.
12:35 Artemus L. Gates (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) telephoned re asking General Bissell to carry message to Colonel William H. Quinn (whose orders are in) - would like US to propose military to State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting on Friday, and he will promptly endorse the proposal.
12:40 Luncheon in the Secretary of War's dining room.
1:50 Brigadier General Kenneth C. Royall (Budget) - conference.
2:30 Telephoned Brigadier General Hershey (Selective Service) - told him of call from Elmer Davis (Office of War Information) with regard to deferments for OWI radio broadcast engineers; that he had referred Davis to Hershey.
2:35 White House line.
3:15 In Secretary of War's office.
3:30 Mr. Shaw (Whaley-Eaton News Service) - conference.
4:15 Telephoned Mr. Grew - told him the Secretary of War wanted to attend the funeral services tomorrow of General Edwin M. Watson, and therefore the Committee of Three meeting would have to be postponed.

- 4:20 Telephoned James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) re postponement of Committee of Three meeting.
- 5:15 In Robert P. Patterson's (Under Secretary of War) office.
- 6:25 Lawrence A. Baker telephoned re report of physical examination of his son; extended invitation for March 1.
- 6:45 Left for home.
- 8:30 Edgar A. Mowrer (Columnist) reception for Henri Bonnet (French Ambassador).

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived.
9:10 Major General Muir S. Fairchild (Joint Strategical Survey Committee) - conference to give ASW latest information on "trusteeships".
9:20 Lewis W. Douglas (New York) telephoned - coming to Washington tomorrow.
10:15 Colonel Robert Cutler (Office, Secretary of War) telephoned re hearing yesterday. ASW asked him to get a transcript of the hearing, and to make sure the Resolution gives the Committee full authority to make a searching investigation.
10:25 Left for James C. Dunn's (Assistant Secretary of State) office with Colonel William C. Chanler and Colonel John B. Marsh (European Theatre of Operations) for conference re control machinery for Germany.
12:00 Attended funeral services at Arlington National Cemetery for Major General Edwin M. Watson (Military Aide and Secretary to President Roosevelt).

P.M.

- 11:30 Luncheon at home.
12:15 Lieutenant Colonel Charles A. Ellis - conference.
1:05 Meeting on subject of Universal Military Training. Present: S. C. Hollister, Dean Engineering School, Cornell University
H. S. Rogers, President Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute
A. A. Potter, Dean, Purdue University
W. E. Wickenden, President, Case School of Applied Science
Thorndike Saville, Dean, New York University
Major General S. G. Henry (G-1), General Edwards and General Irvine (G-3), Major General Walter Weible (Training), Colonel Gordon E. Textor (Special Planning Division), Colonel Alexander W. Chilton (Army Service Forces), Lieutenant Colonel George L. Webber (G-1)
2:45 In Secretary of War's office.
3:15 In Secretary of War's office for War Refugee Board meeting.
4:40 Rejoined UMT meeting.
4:50 Conference re rate of exchange established for Italian Lira and French Franc - how established and legality of paying American troops in that currency. Present: Major General George J. Richards, Brigadier General E. Smith Colonels William Chanler, Carl Pforzheimer, Jr., H. A. Gerhardt, Major F. L. Blewer, and representatives of State and Treasury Departments.

5:10 Major General George J. Richards (Budget) - conference.

5:15 Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior) telephoned re setting up committee to screen requests to send people to the Philippines; discussed unwisdom of accomplishing Philippine independence by August of this year (Congress will immediately cut off their funds which, in present state of devastation and civil dislocation would undoubtedly lead to starvation of 18,000,000 people), etc. Also discussed appointment of High Commissioner for the Philippines; ASW said he had talked with the Secretary of War and Mr. Stimson has talked with Mr. Ickes (Secretary of the Interior) and together they hope to talk with the President at an early date.

6:45 Captain John G. Dorsey (MIS, Special Branch) - book.

7:45 Left for home.

8:15 Dinner at the Jean Monnets.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1

A.A.

- 8:00 Breakfast at home with Lewis W. Douglas.
8:55 Arrived.
9:05 Colonel William Chanler (Civil Affairs) - dictograph.
9:10 Brigadier General W. B. Persons (Legislative and Liaison) - telephoned re articles in the press about Communists being commissioned in the Army. Believe a policy should be established as to what information will be released by the War Department.
9:30 Charles Bruggmann (Minister from Switzerland) - conference.
9:30 Telephoned Mrs. Archibald MacLeish (Red Cross).
9:50 Lieutenant Colonel Lon H. Smith (Operations), Colonel Thomas D. Roberts (Operations), Colonel Gerhardt - conference re Joint Post War Committee problems.
10:00 Telephoned (X-ray) to General Wickersham, Allied Expeditionary Force, Supreme Headquarters.
10:35 George L. Harrison (Office, Secretary of War) - conference.
10:50 Lieutenant General B. B. Somervell (Army Service Forces) dictograph re G-4 program in France.
10:55 Telephoned Colonel Percy Black (Intelligence) - asked him to assign some work to Herbert Fels (Office, Secretary of War).
11:00 Stephen Mitchell (State) telephoned re signing of French Lend-Lease agreement. Told ASW of his talk yesterday with Henry Labouisse (Economic Counselor of the American Embassy in Paris) who advises that he has no advice on termination date for Plan A - Labouisse suggests May 1, 1945. ASW said General Somervell had called earlier to ask information on rumored agreement between the State and War Departments that would lead to abandonment of the G-4 program in France. No such agreement. ASW to have SHAEF notified of inquiry and recommendation of May 1 date.
11:05 Dictograph - Robert A. Lovett. Asked ASW to see Colonel George Haddock.
11:10 John S. Zinsser (Philadelphia) telephoned - personal.
11:20 Secretary of War - dictograph.
11:35 In Secretary of War's office.

P.M.

- 12:10 Robert P. Patterson (Under Secretary of War) - dictograph.
12:20 James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re hold up by State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee and Civil Affairs Division in clearing papers for European Advisory Commission.
12:25 In Secretary of War's office to listen to President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the Yalta Conference.

- 1:30 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 2:00 Goldthwaite H. Dorr (Office, Secretary of War) conference re Germany.
- 2:15 Colonel Richard Wilmer (Civil Affairs) - conference re clearance of EAC papers.
- 2:30 Telephoned Daniel Bell (Under Secretary of the Treasury) re appointment for John Zinsser.
- 2:35 Telephoned John Zinsser (Philadelphia) to say that Mr. Bell would see him at 11:30 on Tuesday, March 6.
- 2:40 Telephoned Mr. Dunn re conference tomorrow on EAC matters, and Germany.
- 2:45 Telephoned General Persons - start conference.
- 2:50 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2), Brigadier General W. B. Persons, Colonel Robert Cutler, Colonel Leslie Forney, Lieutenant Colonel Doering (Office of Strategic Services) - conference re Communists in the Army.
- 2:55 Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (Secretary of the Treasury) telephoned. ASW told him of increasing dissatisfaction over rate of exchange for French franc, and bitterness of troops being paid in francs. Asked Morgenthau if he had taken any step to urge French people to take any alleviating steps. Morgenthau said he hadn't, but thought the War Department should.
- 3:25 Major General Alexander D. Surlas (Bureau of Public Relations), Lieutenant General B. H. Giles (Army Air Forces), Lieutenant Colonel George L. Haddock (Army Air Forces) joined.
- 4:00 In Secretary of War's office.
- 4:15 Rejoined conference re Communists.
- 4:40 Leon Henderson, James Perkins (Foreign Economic Administration) - conference re control machinery for Germany.
- 6:20 Colonel George A. Brownell (Army Air Forces) - conference.
- 6:40 General Bissell - dictograph.
- 6:45 Colonel Haddock, Major NE (Army Air Forces) conference re Communists in the Army. ASW interrogated NE at great length on his Communist beliefs, etc. and was much impressed with him as an example of Americanization; came to this country with his parents from Hungary many years ago and in his immaturity had communistic leanings because he thought it would cure poverty, but as he grew older and saw more of the country, he came to believe in our way of life; he is intelligent and doing a good job.
- 8:15 Dinner at desk.

8:30 Captain John G. Dorsey (MIS, Special Branch) - book.

8:35 Telephoned Colonel Robert Cutler - discussed
talk with Major Newhouse. Discussed conference
Cutler and General Persons had at the Capitol
this afternoon and their appointment with Cong-
ressman Thomason tomorrow. ASW believes New-
house would be a good witness if it became neces-
sary to put him on the stand.

10:20 Left for home.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2

A.M.

- 9:10 Arrived.
- 9:15 In Secretary of War's office.
- 10:30 In James C. Dunn's (Assistant Secretary of State) office with Colonel William Chanler and Colonel Richard Wilmer, H. Freeman Matthews (State) and James W. Riddleberger (State) for conference re clearance of European Advisory Committee matters.
- 11:25 In Secretary of War's office.

P.M.

- 12:35 Stephen Mitchell (State) telephoned re cables CROWLER 91 and CESSA 36 - French matter - termination on May 1 - ASW to send cable to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force today.
- 12:45 Major General John E. Hull (Operations) - conference.
- 1:30 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 1:55 Artemus L. Gates (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) telephoned to ask if ASW knew Francis Downey, now in the navy, but formerly with Sullivan & Cromwell in New York, who had been suggested as a successor to Keith Kane. ASW said he knew the man only slightly, but thought him very able.
- 2:00 Colonel Chanler - dictograph re cable to SHAEF.
- 2:10 Colonel John Marsh telephoned - ASW asked if he had talked to anyone at State regarding unconditional surrender of Germany. Marsh thought it best to have a conference with ASW and Colonel Chanler first.
- 2:15 General Edward Greenbaum (Office, Under Secretary of War) telephoned re negro problems in St. Louis; principally Western Cartridge Company, East Alton, where Life Magazine has been taking pictures. ASW to ask Life if they will show the War Department any material they have before it is published.
- 2:25 Telephoned Mr. Dunn re letter from Leo Crowley (Foreign Economic Administration) stating that A. G. Antolini should be Vice President of the Allied Commission in Italy; it was ASW understanding in talk with Crowley earlier that Antolini would assume "acting" status only pending appointment of a permanent Vice President who would be acceptable to all concerned. Dunn told ASW that the President had addressed a memorandum to

the Secretary of State and delivered it to Joseph C. Grew (Acting Secretary of State) asking him to inform the interested government departments on the Yalta Conference and making the Secretary of State responsible for dissemination of that information.

- 2:30 Major General Levin H. Campbell (Ordnance), Colonel G. W. Trichel (Ordnance) - conference.
- 4:00 Telephoned Brigadier General Miles Reber (Legislative & Liaison) re testimony to be given at Congressional hearings on Puerto Rican Independence - ASW believes that if possible we should use same testimony as on previous hearings.
- 4:05 "Briefing" for State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting tomorrow afternoon, and Committee of Three meeting in the morning.
- 4:30 In Secretary of War's office.
- 4:50 Rejoined "briefing" group.
4:50 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 5:45 Major General Clayton Bissell, Brigadier General T. B. Parsons, Colonel Robert Cutler, Colonel Leslie Farney - conference re Communist hearings.
- 7:15 Left for home.
- 7:45 Guests for buffet supper and movies at home.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3

A.M.

- 9:15 Arrived.
- 9:30 In Secretary of War's office for Committee of Three meeting, with Acting Secretary of State, Joseph C. Grew, Artemus L. Gates (Assistant Secretary of Navy for Air), and staff.
- 11:25 Colonel William Chanler, Colonel John Marsh, Lieutenant Colonel deWitt Howe, Colonel R. A. Cutter - conference re unconditional surrender of Germany.
- 11:30 Colonel George A. Brownell - joined.
- 11:40 Major General Walter Weible - conference re Universal Military Training.
- 11:55 In Secretary of War's office.

P.M.

- 1:00 Luncheon at the White House with Colonel John Boettiger, Colonel Chanler and Colonel Howe.
- 2:40 Dictograph - Major General John E. Hull (Operations) re necessity for ASW to see all State Department cables.
- 3:00 In James C. Dunn's (Assistant Secretary of State) office for State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting.
- 5:45 Returned to office.
- 6:10 Left for British Embassy for The Earl of Halifax' reception for Field Marshal, Sir H. Waitland Wilson.
- 6:50 Cocktail party at Roger Makins.
- 7:15 Dinner at James V. Forrestal's (Secretary of the Navy) and later to the National Theatre to see the play, Foolish Notion, with Tallulah Bankhead.

Secretary of War's notes after Conference
with the President

March 3, 1945

1. I produced the two sets of papers relating to prisoners of war: first, my memorandum to him regarding the prisoners of war in Germany and having attached to it the explanatory telegrams from Eisenhower, from the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the British and Deane in Russia, the reply of Molotoff, Eisenhower's comments on Molotoff's reply, and Harriman and Deane's comments on the necessity of a direct appeal to Stalin by the President, also the drafts of the proposed telegram to Stalin. The second set had my memorandum to the President, the proposed cable to Stalin, and the cable from Deane on which the proposal was based. He read them both through in detail, every paper - something that he very rarely does. We discussed the difficulties of the first problem relating to the prisoners in Germany. I told him of Colonel Waters' self-sacrificing step, indicating the general chaotic situation in Germany and Poland behind the lines, and finally he said: "I will send the cable of the second problem, and add something like this" -- then he dictated to me a brief note which I took down on my copy of the second cable, saying in substance: "Secondly, in respect to the prisoners of war in Germany, there are a great many of such prisoners - Russian, British and American - and the time is short and the case emergent. In view of your disapproval of the plan we have suggested, what do you suggest for us to do?"

It was agreed then I would send the second cable with this addition and I brought it back to Handy and turned it over to him to send. I also told the President that we had arranged with the Navy for sending a destroyer to Odessa with supplies and transportation for the great number of American prisoners who were now running loose behind the Russian lines without very much food or shelter and making their way down to Odessa.

2. I presented the problem of the situation in Germany, telling him that I regretted to have to suggest a change in his program of using Judge Patterson for Germany but that the situation had changed completely here since the Ardennes attack and we were faced with a complete revision of our procurement and production problem which brought about a situation almost like that which confronted us at the beginning of the war in its complexity and difficulty; that Patterson was the one man upon whom I rested in these matters; that his integrity and experience now with that kind of matter made him the one man upon whom I relied to carry it through without scandal or delay; and that he was thus the man upon whom we all relied to keep scandal and abuses out of that job. The President said he realized that and he realized that Patterson couldn't possibly go at the present time.

I then pointed out that the situation abroad was such that a man should be immediately sent to Eisenhower, who could at once organize the staff of the Military Governor of Germany. I told him that that situation there now was chaotic and nothing effective was being done, and that it was very important that something should be done at once, even if the man sent over now merely prepared the job for an ultimate successor of Eisenhower. He must begin at once and he must be a most effective organizer. I told him that he should be a man like General Clay with his ability. The President said he knew Clay and he added, laughingly, "You will break Jimmie Byrnes' heart, he is so dependent on him." And I returned, also laughingly, "Even that would be no worse than what had been done to me when I had expected a National Service Bill drawn by Jimmie Byrnes himself, in reliance upon Byrnes' influence with the Senate to get it through, and then just as the bill reached the Senate, he, the President, had stolen Byrnes and taken him away to the Crimea!" That led to a diversion in regard to the National Service Bill, which I will take up below.

When we got back to this German situation, I told him that the future Governor of Germany, in my opinion, ought to be a man of outstanding character and reputation; that if he was a civilian he should be like the type of Justice Roberts, and if he was a soldier he should be of the type of General Frank McCoy. I said that, unfortunately, I could only suggest names of my generation and I recognized that McCoy was too old, but I thought Roberts had vigor enough to do it. The President joined in his statements of appreciation of Roberts and agreed that the future Governor should be an appointee of that type. In discussing Patterson's qualifications, he spoke of his judicial qualities and his ability to put punch behind the judgment. He also said he recognized that in some other characteristics he might not be so good in that he possibly lacked the political and worldly wisdom which he himself could bring into the job if he were Governor. He said he sometimes thought he would like to try it. He had lived in Germany and had been at school in Germany in the old days before she had been corrupted and he would like to try to bring her back to the old Germany of Schiller and Goethe and the old Emperor before the Kaiser Wilhelm II came in. And he told me a story about how when he first went there in the old days, the boys at school were not made to march. As soon as the second Kaiser came in they were made to march; he said that in the same way the employees on the railway trains when he, the President, was first there, only wore a cap. When the Kaiser came in they all had to be in uniform. And he spoke of the old Germany with evident appreciation. This reassured me to think that at bottom he did not differ from McCloy and myself in respect to the basic reorganization to be aimed at in Germany.

The situation was left with a frank recognition on his part that Patterson could not go now and recognition also of the need for a good organizer who wants to build up the staff for Eisenhower and although no further progress was made towards the selection of personnel, he approved of the types I have mentioned -- Clay for the soldier, and somebody like Roberts for the civilian.

At the end, I impressed again the chaotic condition which existed now in Germany and the dangers of a general break up, and I enumerated the four contradictory theories which have been variously suggested in dealing with it and the importance of having someone who would organize agreement out of this loose situation. Those four theories were (1) the British proposition to in effect merely surround Germany with bayonets and leave her alone within to sizzle in her own juice; (2) the "pastoral" proposition for Germany suggested at Quebec; (3) the medium proposition actually set out in the approved War Department post war directive; and (4) the proposition resulting from Russia's demand for reparations which Leon Henderson reports will be given the closest kind of economic control - viz. rationing, ceilings, etc. etc.

3. The National Service Bill. This was brought into the subject by the President in the manner above mentioned. I then asked him directly a question whether he would help us, saying that without that help I did not think the bill could pass. He said he hesitated to repeat and repeat his statements, pointing out the danger of losing his hold if they were flouted. I said I did not want more public announcements, but I wanted him to work with the Senators personally. I told him how I had to combat the constant current assertion that the President did not really favor the bill; that this rumor would be of little difficulty if it was not for the fact that his well known followers in the Senate gave currency to it by steadily opposing the bill, and I named Wagner and Kilgore. I said what I wanted was that he would call the leaders into conference and tell them that he wanted the bill. He said he would do so. He thought the best time would be after the Senate had finished their present bill and the thing had gone to conference and he would then call another conference. I told him that I thought it would help out my own influence in the matter if he would invite me to be present also. He said I ought to be there.

4. We then discussed trusteeships. I pointed out again to him the difference between the mandates which occupied the attention of statesmen after the last war and the present Pacific island problem where there is no population to be imperialized and where

the reason for national defense was paramount. He evidently had the thing in his mind, but I took the occasion to state it as clearly as I could to him again, and he agreed with me. I told him that the important thing now was that when they form the categories of the kinds of trusteeship in the discussions prior to and at San Francisco they should put the Pacific islands in an entirely different category from colonies. He agreed. I told him of my talk with Halsey and the desire of the Navy to have Manus and New Caledonia. He apparently had not had Manus pressed upon him although he knew it was a big Navy base for the Navy.

HLS

MEMORANDUM re Man for Germany:

Since the Ardennes attack, Patterson faces a reconstruction of procurement almost comparable with that which he handled originally. It will last through the war with Germany and well into the war against Japan, including the very difficult problem of holding the industrial production against the pressure for reconversion once Germany falls. I cannot exaggerate the difficulties that he will face or the unique confidence I have in him for that purpose.

On the other hand, a Deputy High Commissioner ought to get over at once and organize the staff as Chief of Staff for the first Military Governor Eisenhower. That would be impossible for Patterson now. Ultimately when Eisenhower gets out he can be succeeded either by the Deputy direct or by an outstanding civilian appointee (a course which I would recommend) of the type of Justice Roberts.

See names listed on another sheet.

The immediate problem of organization which now exists in SHAEF cannot be exaggerated. The necessity for pulling together the various planning agencies in the European Advisory Commission, SHAEF, and the Commander in Chief of U. S. Forces in the Communications Zone is most apparent. The problems which will occur upon German collapse are almost terrifying in their aspect with 10 to 12 million displaced persons, with complete economical and political collapse, and with the necessity for having clear and definite policies in order to deal effectively with the Russians.

There have been thus far at least four contradictory theories for dealing with Germany:

- A. Abstention - ring of bayonets.
- B. The Pastoral Plan of the Treasury.
- C. The Army Postwar Occupation Plan now approved by this Government.
- D. The changed plan produced by Russian demand for reparations which necessitates, according to Henderson, complete economic control of Germany — rationing, prices, wages.

HLS

SUNDAY, MARCH 4

A.A.

10:20 Arrived.
10:30 Brigadier General William H. Draper, Jr.
(Army Service Forces) telephoned re appointment.
10:55 Colonel William Chanler (Civil Affairs), Major
Ernest A. Gross (CAD), Colonel H. A. Gerhardt -
conference re proposed cable to General Eisenhower
re termination date for G-5 program in France.
11:00 Secretary of War - dictograph.
11:10 In Secretary of War's office.

P.M.

12:25 Dictograph - Colonel Chanler.
1:20 Left for home to have luncheon.
3:00 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2), Brigadier
General Wilton B. Parsons (Legislative and Liaison),
Colonel Robert Cutler, Colonel Leslie Forney - con-
ference re testimony before House Subcommittee on
Communists in the Army.
5:15 Left for Secretary of War's home.

MONDAY, MARCH 5

A.M.

- 8:50 Arrived with Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Palmer.
- 9:55 Telephoned Major General F. H. Osborn (Army Service Forces) re Army book being written on Malaya - all reference in draft to work done by British in that area deleted apparently when clearing Office of Strategic Services; asked him to look into it.
- 9:10 Colonel William Chanler - dictograph.
- 9:15 Artemus L. Gates (Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air) telephoned to ask if ASW had learned anything further on Francis Downey.
- 9:25 Telephoned Jonathan Daniels (White House) - asked him to see Colonel Palmer.
- 9:35 Major General W. B. Persons telephoned re Universal Military Training hearings scheduled by Congress to follow hearings on the Manpower bill; believe timing most unwise. ASW said he was calling Major General William Donovan (OSS) to see General Bissell.
- 9:40 Telephoned Leo Crowley re appointment for Colonel Palmer.
- 9:50 Colonel F. Trubee Davison (Army Air Forces) telephoned re report on Reorganization of National Defense.
- 9:55 Colonel Palmer telephoned - told him of Daniels and Crowley appointments.
- 10:30 Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Hoyt (Ordnance) - conference.
- 11:00 Lieutenant General B. M. Giles (Army Air Forces) - dictograph re bombing of Switzerland; General Marshall very much perturbed; propose sending General Spaatz to Switzerland to handle situation. ASW thought Spaatz should not be taken from his present task at this stage of the battle; that a Brigadier General would be sufficient rank. Marshall believes that if Spaatz is forced to go and make amends himself, he will be more careful to see that there is no repetition of the bombing. ASW to ask State to cable asking assurance that General Spaatz will not be held in Switzerland.
- 11:10 Telephoned H. Freeman Matthews (State) re above.
- 11:15 Dictograph - General Giles re conversation with Matthews.
- 11:20 Telephoned Colonel David W. Wainhouse (General Staff Corps) re reparations job at SHAEF - he has been requested; does he want to go. ASW asked him to give some thought to the job and the personnel he would want to take along.

- 11:25 Colonel Robert Cutler telephoned re conference with Congressman Thomason re Communists in the Army. The Committee will see General Donovan and perhaps call Major Edward Newhouse later.
- 11:30 Telephoned Major General William Donovan (Office of Strategic Services) re conference re Communist testimony.
- 11:45 Colonel George A. Brownell (Army Air Forces) - conference re Francis Downey.

P.M.

- 12:00 Major General Muir S. Fairchild (Joint Strategic Survey Committee) - conference re trusteeships.
- 12:15 In Secretary of War's office.
- 1:15 Richard Hunt (Anglers Club, New York) - luncheon conference.
- 2:30 Brigadier General William H. Draper, Jr. (Army Service Forces) - conference.
- 3:30 Major General William Donovan, Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2), Major General W. B. Persons (Legislative & Liaison), Colonel Robert Cutler, Colonel Leslie Forney conference re Communist testimony.
- 3:45 Major General Alexander D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations) joined.
- 4:40 Major General Stephen G. Henry (G-1), Brigadier General R. W. Berry (G-1), Brigadier General Blackshear M. Bryan, Jr. (Provost Marshal General's office), Colonel M. C. Bernays (G-1), Colonel R. A. Cutter, Mr. Bailey (State) conference re war crimes.
- 4:55 Colonel Percy Black (MIS) joined.
- 5:50 Telephoned Colonel Cutler re Communist hearings.
- 6:50 A. D. Marris (British Embassy) telephoned re cable just received stating that the Prime Minister is sending Clement Atlee to Paris and Brussels to review supply situation in liberated areas; suggested that ASW get cable off promptly to the Army people concerned.
- 7:00 Dinner at desk.
- 11:20 Left for home.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6

A.M.

9:10 Arrived.

9:20 Secretary of War telephoned.

9:30 Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger, Lieutenant Colonel

10:05 Colonel Robert Cutler telephoned to say that Congressman Thomason wants to know more about the Office of Strategic Services and is taking his whole Committee to that Office tomorrow to view the "works". It is expected that the Committee will call General Bissell for testimony on Wednesday, and not call General Donovan until some time next week.

10:15 Daniel Bell (Under Secretary of the Treasury) telephoned re policy of bringing people back from the Philippines - Treasury is interested in bringing back Albert E. Price (national bank examiner) sent there by the Treasury Department and who was an internee at Santo Tomas. ASW to make inquiry about Price's health and possibility of getting him back.

10:30 Telephoned Arthur Dean (Sullivan & Crowell, New York) re qualifications of Francis Downey for job with the Navy Department working on a committee dealing with politico-military problems (State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee). Dean thinks him very good man - has worked out a good many industrial and banking problems, has great capacity for work, keen mind, and knows and has worked in Germany for two years.

10:50 Jean Monnet (French Mission) telephoned re an appointment. Asked if he could use X-ray phone in the War Department to telephone to his people in Paris. ASW agreed, but said he would have to advise him about the time later as certain clearances had to be secured and arrangements made.

10:55 Benjamin R. Shute (MIS, Special Branch) - conference.

11:00 Telephoned Harold Ickes (Secretary of the Interior) re appointment of a High Commissioner to the Philippines.

11:10 Colonel William Chanler (Civil Affairs) - dictograph.

11:30 Lieutenant Colonel George B. Buell (Civil Affairs), John Nicholas Brown (Arts and Monuments Section, United States Control Council for Germany) - conference.

11:35 Telephoned Artemus L. Gates re Francis Downey.
Told him several people had given him high
recommendations.

P.M.

- 12:10 Major Ernest A. Gross (Civil Affairs) - "briefing"
on Belgium.
- 12:15 Major General W. B. Persons (Legislative &
Liaison) telephoned re telegram sent to General
Marshall by President Johnson of Temple Univer-
sity, which in turn had been received by Johnson
over the signatures of Arthur Upham Pope and
George Marshall favoring the War Department's
stand on Communists in the Army. ASW stated that
he knew of Pope - that he is an aristocratic liberal
in New York - a "do gooder", but he does not know
who George Marshall could be. Both believe that
General Marshall should not get mixed up in the
Communist business at this stage.
- 12:45 Luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel with Mr. Kronacker
(Belgian Minister of Supply).
- 2:20 Colonel Chanler - dictograph re ASW seeing Congressman
Albert Gore (Tennessee) who has just returned from
Military Government duties in Germany.
- 2:25 Major Davidson Sommers, Colonel William J. Hughes, Jr.
(Judge Advocate General's office) - conference re
Japanese.
- 2:35 Herbert Wechsler (Justice) - conference.
- 3:25 Congressman Albert Gore (Tennessee) - conference.
- 4:00 On White House line.
- 4:25 Brigadier General Ralph Smith (Ordnance) - conference.
- 4:40 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2) - dictograph.
- 5:10 Leonard Peto telephoned - invited ASW to dinner one
evening this week.
- 5:30 Lieutenant Colonel George Speigelburg - conference.
- 6:20 Telephoned General Persons - no word on Communist hear-
ings - spent most of the afternoon (one Lieutenant
General, three Major Generals and several Brigadier
Generals) getting Brigadier General Elliot Roosevelt
out of another hole (about his promotion, piloting, etc.)
- 6:40 Dictograph - Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy
Chief of Staff) - believes Monnet should not use X-ray
phone as it is setting bad precedent - call it off.
- 7:15 Left for home.
- 7:45 Colonel and Mrs. F. Trubee Davison, Colonel Robert
Cutler at home for dinner.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7

A.M.

- 9:05 Arrived. Colonel Trubee Davison - conference.
- 9:10 Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (Secretary of the Treasury) telephoned that Colonel Bernstein saw his son Henry near Luxemburg and asked for his transfer from Second Cavalry to Military Government. Son doesn't want transfer - asked ASW to call Bernstein and tell him to "lay off", and leave the boy alone.
- 9:30 Major General Walter Weible, Major General W. B. Persons - conference re Universal Military Training.
- 9:35 H. Freeman Matthews telephoned to say that a reply had been received from Leland Harrison (Minister to Switzerland) that the Swiss will welcome General Spatz, grant him free exit from the country, and the Swiss officials are very pleased over his visit.
- 10:25 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 10:30 Telephoned Stephen Mitchell (State) - told him X-ray phone to European Theatre is for use of War Department officials only, that even its existence is not supposed to be known because the Germans could very easily "break" it. Advised him that Mr. Monnet will be unable to call his people in Paris over this phone.
- 10:35 Colonel Wallace E. Whitson - conference before his departure for active duty overseas.
- 11:00 In Secretary of War's office for War Council meeting. On the agenda were: (1) Matter of alleged Communists in the Army; (2) Our overall German policy - Leon Henderson's visit; (3) Discussion of plans and actions for V-E day; (4) Report on the reception in the United States of 70 Army Nurses liberated from the Japs in the Philippines; (5) Report on the opening of through traffic on the Ledo-Burma road.

P:M

- 12:55 Luncheon with the Secretary of War.
- 2:00 Colonel William Chanler telephoned re seeing Congressman Gore yesterday; believe he will be most helpful to our program in Germany. Told ASW that Hayden Smith is here, also Robert Murphy - interested in U. S. policy re post-defeat and pre-tripartite.
- 2:15 Telephoned Howard Bruce (Under Secretary of War's office) re floating power plant for Italy, or should it be sent to the Philippines, and use some Navy destroyers in Italy for power.

- 2:20 Telephoned Major General D. H. Connolly (Office of Secretary of War) re seeing Colonel Speigelberg about helping him; Speigelberg is very able chap.
- 2:30 Charles W. Taussig (Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, State Department) - conference following his recent visit to various Caribbean bases.
- 2:40 Telephoned Brigadier General Draper about possibility of his using Colonel Speigelberg in his work.
- 3:15 Telephoned Major General Leroy Lutes (Plans and Operations, Army Service Forces) re floating power plant. Some discussion as to whether it should go to Italy of the Philippines; Lutes had some idea of holding it in reserve for operation in Japan where a lot of equipment will be needed because of numerous ports.
- 3:50 Jean Monnet (French Mission) - conference.
- 4:25 Secretary Morgenthau telephoned re conference on Friday to discuss Germany.
- 4:45 Telephoned Miss Katherine Stoner (Red Cross, Walter Reed Hospital) re locating fishermen willing to volunteer services to teach fly tying to veterans at the hospital. She advised that through the Izaak Walton League they had gotten enough people for the present time; thanked ASW for his interest.
- 4:55 General Draper - conference.
- 5:30 Telephoned Colonel Bernard Bernstein (Deputy Chief, Finance Branch, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, G-5) in London re Secretary Morgenthau's son.
- 5:45 Michael Wright (British Embassy) telephoned that he had been instructed by London to communicate with Major General Frank E. Stoner (Signal Corps) re handling telecommunications in San Francisco; asked ASW for introduction to the General.
- 5:47 Telephoned Secretary Morgenthau re talk with Bernstein.
- 5:50 Telephoned Major General Frank E. Stoner re seeing Michael Wright.
- 6:05 Telephoned Major General W. B. Persons re Communist hearings.
- 6:25 Robert P. Patterson (Under Secretary of War) - dictograph.
- 7:00 Left for James V. Forrestal's office at the Navy Department for buffet dinner and to hear about his recent tour of the Pacific theatre.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7

Attended a buffet dinner at the Secretary of the Navy's office, with Admirals King, Nimitz, Halsey, Acting Secretary of State Grew, the Attorney General, members of the House and Senate Naval Affairs Committees, including Senator Walsh and Representative Vinson.

People moved about during the dinner and Forrestal, looking quite fit after his return from Iwo Jima, was very much the center of things. Senator Walsh acted as toastmaster and introduced Admiral Nimitz who, I thought, made a very good presentation of the Pacific war, including a brief history of it and its general significance. He makes a very good impression.

Jim made a brief but, in his usual pointed style, impressive talk. He spoke of the need for concentration on the Pacific war, the difficulties ahead and then spoke briefly of Iwo Jima and, as did Nimitz, he emphasized the strategic importance of the island and the reason for the relatively large casualties. Others, including Halsey and Vinson, spoke as well as General Vandergrift.

I sat alongside Vandergrift and again received the impression that he is a fine man. I told him of the Army staff's conclusion that it felt that if it had to do the job on Iwo Jima, it would have proceeded in the same way that the Marines had, and that both strategically and tactically their conclusions and practice were sound.

I got the impression that the Navy does this sort of thing better than the Army. There was very close comraderie between the Naval Affairs Committee members and the Admirals; the whole thing was done on a rather luxurious scale and was really worthwhile.

They had a motion picture after the dinner showing some films of Iwo Jima, as well as the taking of Palau, some of it quite grim.

I get the feeling that Forrestal - in part by his own merits and in part by some intelligent public relations - is increasing his general stature. His appearance at the Press Club and his radio talks, I am told, have been very good.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8

A.M.

- 9:05 Arrived.
- 9:10 Colonel Frank Collins (Washington National Airport) conference.
- 9:25 Colonel George A. Brownell - conference re Saudi Arabia.
- 9:35 Major General W. B. Persons telephoned re scheduling of hearings before Congress on Universal Military Training. ASW advised him that the Secretary of War and General Marshall and Mr. Patterson are agreed that "breathing spell" is needed between end of Manpower bill and opening of the new hearings.
- 9:50 Brigadier General Don G. Shingler (Army Service Forces, Materiel) telephoned to say General Somervell asked him to escort Mr. McCloy to the Army Service Forces Birthday celebration in the Pentagon Auditorium tomorrow morning. ASW said he might not be able to attend.
- 9:55 Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger (Civil Affairs) - conference.
- 10:30 Robert Murphy (United States Adviser on Political Affairs for Germany) - conference. Colonel R.A. Cutter joined.
- 10:45 Colonel William Chanler, Lieutenant Colonel Hayden Smith joined.
- 11:45 In Secretary of War's office re appointment with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander of the United States naval forces in the Pacific.

P.M.

- 12:45 Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff) conference.
- 12:50 General Handy - dictograph, re Congress members going overseas to the war theatres.
- 1:00 Major C. P. Gross (Civil Affairs), Colonel H. A. Gerhardt - conference re French Import Program.
- 1:25 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 2:00 G. H. Dorr - conference.
- 2:20 William O'Dwyer and Miss F. Hodell (War Refugee Board), Colonel Gerhardt re Jewish refugees.
- 3:15 Mr. Demaree Bess and Mr. Martin Sommers (SATURDAY EVENING POST) - conference re article Mr. Bess is writing on treatment of Germany.

- 3:45 Major General Muir S. Fairchild (Joint Strategic Survey Committee) conference re "trusteeships" of Pacific islands.
- 4:00 Colonel F. Trubee Davison (Army Air Forces) - telephoned to say that citation (longhand) in connection with award of Congressional Medal of Honor to the late Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt had been located in General Eisenhower's files. Asked ASW if he had read file on study made in connection with National Defense.
- 4:05 "Briefing" for State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting tomorrow. Colonels Gerhardt, Cutter, Chanler, Wilmer, Major Sommers, etc.
- 5:20 A. D. Marris (British Embassy) telephoned re debate to be held in House of Commons on 12th re food and raw materials in Belgium and France; Marris has a suspicion that line taken will be that British have no responsibility for execution of program, that although jointly agreed upon it is American responsibility. ASW told him General Eisenhower's cable is in on termination date for Plan A. Discussed civilian supplies for other countries of Europe.
- 5:45 Colonel William Chanler, Colonel George Brownell, Colonel M. C. Bernays, Mr. Ralph M. Carson (Davis, Polk - New York) conference re unconditional surrender of Germany.
- 6:20 Brigadier General Henry I. Hodas, Colonel Gerhardt - conference re AAF Post-Hostilities Staff Officers Course.
- 6:35 Leader Lubin (White House) telephoned; discussed administration of Germany.
- 6:45 Telephoned Brigadier General Miles Reber (Legislative and Liaison) re letter ASW received from Congressman Hugh De Lacy commending ASW on his testimony before the House Subcommittee investigating Communists in the Army. De Lacy is something of a Left Wing member himself.
- 7:05 Major General William Donovan (Office of Strategic Services) telephoned re House investigation of Communists - no further hearings until next week. Will send ASW some data (OSS) on last "leak" to newspapers re Central Intelligence Agency; Donovan believes the source should be run down or we are in for more trouble; ASW said he hadn't had time, but would get back to work on it again.
- 7:15 Supper in office.
- 7:40 Captain Dorsey (MIS, Special Branch) - conference.
- 10:20 Left for Secretary of War Stimson's home.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9

A.M.

- 8:55 Arrived.
9:20 White House line
9:45 White House line
10:00 White House line
10:10 Major General W. B. Persons (Legislative & Liaison) telephoned re Communist hearings. Would like to see Congressman Woodrum today if he returns to Washington.
10:20 Telephoned Brigadier General Draper - asked if he had given further thought to who the Deputy should be for Germany; time very short as we have now crossed the Rhine and decision should be made. Draper said he had talked with Harry White at the Treasury (who hopes there will not be too much control in Germany - but that of course will largely depend upon the definition of "reparations" which are to be asked). Draper said that Mr. Creighton (President, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston) is willing to go over whenever needed. ASW feels that every good prospect should be lined up promptly. ASW still feels that William Douglas is an extremely able man - if he would consider the job.
10:40 State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting.

P.M.

- 1:20 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
1:55 G. H. Dorr - conference re Germany.
2:15 General Persons telephoned re scheduling Universal Military Training Hearings - suggested that Mr. Joseph C. Grew (Under Secretary of State) be consulted also. ASW said he would be glad to talk to Grew.
2:50 Colonel William H. Kyle - conference.
3:00 Philippine Ad Hoc Committee meeting, with the following people present: Interior Department - Abe Fortas, Mr. Hester; State - Messrs. Frank P. Lockhart, H. Freeman Matthews, Edwin A. Plitt; Treasury - Messrs. Harold Glasser, Frank Coe, I. Friedman; Foreign Economic Administration - Messrs. Arthur Paul and Willauer; Navy - Captain L. S. Sabin; Joint Chiefs of Staff Secretariat - Colonel Francis R. Sweeney; Operations Division - Lieutenant Colonel Raymond B. Marlin; Civil Affairs Division - Colonel David Marcus, Major S. B. Johnson, Lieutenant Herbert A. Fierst; Colonel H. A. Gerhardt.

- 4:25 Arthur Paul (Executive Director, Bureau of Areas, Foreign Economic Administration) conference re arranging meeting Tuesday on Italian supplies.
- 4:35 Lieutenant Colonel John S. Wise (Operations) - conference.
- 4:40 James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re delegation for San Francisco Conference of United Nations; asked whether Major General George V. Strong should be invited, also the Secretary of War or the Assistant Secretary of War.
- 4:55 Charles Fahy (Solicitor General) retelephoned re Spurlock case.
- 5:05 Telephoned Mother re death of Uncle Rob (Robert H. McCloy) in Philadelphia of a heart attack.
- 5:10 Lieutenant Colonel Murray C. Bernays (G-1) - conference re war crimes.
- 5:15 Lewis W. Douglas (New York) telephoned - personal.
- 5:25 Telephoned Henry L. McCloy (Philadelphia) - personal re arrangements for funeral Monday 2 p.m.
- 5:45 Left for home.
- 6:15 With Mrs. McCloy to the Artemus L. Gates' for cocktail party in honor of Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr.
- 7:00 Dinner at Carlton Hotel given by Dr. Frank B. Jewett, President of the National Academy of Sciences for the newly created Research Board for National Security.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10

A.M.

- 7:45 Breakfast with Lewis W. Douglas.
9:20 Arrived with L. W. Douglas.
9:25 Colonel George A. Brownell - conference re (1) meeting with Congress on Saudi Arabia; (2) Major General John De F. Barker's (Operations) worries about Allied Control Commission; (3) Francis Downey of Sullivan & Cromwell, whom Mr. Gates (Navy) wishes to put in as Keith Kane's replacement.
9:35 Jean Monnet (French Mission) telephoned re appointment today or next week.
10:10 Telephoned Captain Norman B. Dodge (Army Ground Forces) re Private Lawrence A. Baker, Jr.
10:15 Telephoned Major Clarence L. Yancey (Judge Advocate General's Office) re article to appear in the Judge Advocate Journal.
10:20 Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick (Joint Strategic Survey Committee) telephoned to arrange appointment for today.
10:50 Dictograph - Secretary of War.
11:00 General Embick - conference re Inter-American Conference recently held in Mexico City.
11:45 White House line.

P.M.

- 12:00 In Secretary of War's office.
1:15 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
2:40 Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger (Civil Affairs) and Lieutenant Colonel Arthur - conference re French publicity.
3:50 Telephoned Stephen Mitchell (State) re same.
4:40 Telephoned James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) re cable from Ambassador John G. Winant (London) on French participation - whether French officers should be part of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, or separate and liaison with SHAEF. ASW thought they should be attached to SHAEF during SHAEF period. Also discussed German economic set-up and recruiting of personnel; Dunn is taking matter up with the Secretary of State tomorrow and will also ask him to help in designating top man in place of Judge Robert P. Patterson, whom the Secretary of War is unable to spare from his present position.
5:00 Telephoned Jean Monnet (French Mission) - arranged appointment for 5 p.m. tomorrow.

- 5:05 Eugene Meyer and Wayne Coy (both of the WASHINGTON POST) conference.
- 5:10 Telephoned Colone Boettiger re meeting tomorrow with Jean Monnet, et al; also presentation to the President by Lieutenant Colonel Charles A. Ellis of first captured German weapon in this war (sub-machine gun - Zolathurn - calibre 7.52 cm) - Boettiger will talk to the President about it.
- 6:10 Telephoned Charles Fahy (Solicitor General) re Spurlock case.
- 7:10 Left for home.
- 8:10 Dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Artemus L. Gates (Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air).

SUNDAY, MARCH 11

A.M.

11:00 Arrived.

11:35 Edgar A. Mowrer telephoned - discussed generally the war situation.

P.M.

12:00 Lieutenant General Brehon Somervell (Army Service Forces) - conference.

1:15 Left to see Ned and Nancy Walworth's baby, then home for lunch.

5:00 Conference at home re French publicity - Jean Monnet, Stephen Mitchell (State), Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger (Civil Affairs).

6:00 Conference at home with Brigadier General Draper re personnel for Germany.

MONDAY, MARCH 12

The French Ambassador called on me this afternoon about 5 o'clock to acquaint me, as he put it, with the fact that he had called upon the State Department to suggest, among other things, the advisability of entering into negotiations for an agreement relating to Indo-China similar to that which we had entered into last August in respect of France before the invasion of Normandy.

I told him that this was a matter which was dependent upon both political and military considerations, that as to the military considerations I was not aware of any impending operations in the Indo-Chinese area and I doubted that from a military point of view there was any immediate need for a conclusion of such an agreement. I told him that this was only conjecture on my part and that from the point of view of the War Department it would be necessary to await further developments and any expression of views from the State Department before we could enter into any such negotiations as had been conducted before the Normandy invasion.

He said his information regarding events in Indo-China were rather sketchy but that he did hope that our forces in that area would be able to assist by both bombing and dropping of supplies to the French guerrilla forces that would undoubtedly persist in their resistance from the hills. I told him that I was sure we would do all we could to support such resistance groups but that a ton of supplies in that area was probably more precious than in any spot in the world due to transportation difficulties. He said he was aware that Indo-China was not along our main thrust but that he hoped that we would do what we could.

I had seen him at dinner last night and after dinner he had referred to the Indo-Chinese situation, pointing out his difficulty in getting any statement of policy from this government in regard to Indo-China, and referred to the President's reticence to discuss the subject. I told him that in due course the matter would have to be discussed but that the French seemed to have been pressing rather hard recently for decisions on this subject which were very difficult to make at the present time. He must have connected this up with Admiral Fenard's activities because he immediately spoke of Admiral Fenard and the fact that he was laid up in Newfoundland. He added that he imagined that the President's position in respect of Indo-China was in some way allied to the President's attitude on international trusteeships for colonial areas. I told him that this might well be but that I did not know. He added that if Indo-China were included in this category: "This would present difficulties."

TUESDAY, MARCH 13

A.M.

9:10 Arrived.

9:10 Robert A. Lovett - Assistant Secretary of War for Air - dictograph.

9:15 In Secretary of War's office.

9:30 Committee of Three meeting in Secretary's office. Edward R. Stettinius (Secretary of State) and James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) were present.

10:55 In Secretary of War's office.

11:30 In James C. Dunn's (Assistant Secretary of State) office for conference re procedures for Germany. Present were: Colonels Richard Wilmer, R. A. Cutter, David Marcus; Robert Murphy and Philip Moseley (from London); Captain William H. Vanderbilt and Lieutenant Commander Sargent and Lieutenant (j.g.) Harding Bancroft (all of the Navy); Mr. Dunn, H. Freeman Matthews, James Riddleberger, Emile Despres and Mr. Gullion (all of State).

P.M.

1:00 Luncheon with Nelson Rockefeller (Assistant Secretary of State) at the 1925 F Street Club.

2:20 Dictograph - Colonel David Marcus re conference at 5:30 to continue discussion of procedures for Germany.

2:25 Dictograph - Lieutenant General Brehon Somervell.

2:30 Colonel Robert Cutler - conference re Communists.

2:40 Conference re Italian supplies. Present were: Messrs. Arthur Paul, Curtis, Angell and Lloyd (all of Foreign Economic Administration); Messrs. Dallas Dort, Wayne Jackson, Reinstein and Mason (all of State Department); Colonel David Marcus, Colonel Arthur E. Palmer, Colonel H. A. Gerhardt.

3:50 Congressman Clifton A. Woodrum (Virginia) office with Major General W. B. Persons (Legislative & Liaison) and Major General Walter Weible (Training) re Universal Military Training bill scheduled for early hearings.

4:35 Sidney Shallett (NEW YORK TIMES) telephoned - said he had been unable to see General Albert Wedemeyer and ASW promised to see what he could do for him.

4:40 Daniel Bell (Under Secretary of the Treasury) telephoned re return of PEA (internee at Santo Tomas Prison) from the Philippines. ASW said the theatre had been advised to keep PEA in mind when shipping people home, but had not asked for any special consideration or estimated time of departure.

- 4:45 Continuation of Conference held in Mr. Dunn's office this morning on procedures for Germany. Present were: Colonels Gerhardt, Cutter, Marcus, Hayden Smith, Howe, Lieutenant (j.g.) Bancroft.
5:30 Colonel Wilmer joined.
- 6:30 Telephoned Mr. Dunn - asked him for paper on Germany which Mr. Stettinius (Secretary of State) incorrectly told the President had been approved by the War Department, and exchange of letters on Italy. Mr. Dunn said that Mr. Grew (Under Secretary of State) was very anxious to get an Economic Vice President appointed to the Allied Commission in Italy.
- 6:40 Colonel George A. Brownell - conference.
- 6:45 Colonel Marcus - conference.
- 6:50 Lawrence A. Baker telephoned re his son; ASW will call Captain Norman Dodge (Army Ground Forces) and also ask Colonel Gerhardt to find out what brought about sudden change in the Baker boy's orders (scheduled for ten day furlough, which was later cancelled by assignment to North Carolina).
- 7:10 Left for home of James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy).
- 8:00 Dinner at the Jean Monnets with Don Swatland.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14

A.M.

- 8:50 Arrived.
- 9:05 Congressman Clifton A. Woodrum (Virginia) telephoned. His son failed to get into West Point a while back and later went into the Army, fought under General Patton, was wounded twice and is now back in this country and still wants to go to West Point, or will try for Annapolis. Woodrum would like to have someone in the War Department talk to his son and set him straight.
- 9:35 Telephoned Major General W. B. Persons (Legislative and Liaison) re above conversation with Woodrum. Persons will have one of his men and a man from the Adjutant General's office go to talk with the boy and the Congressman.
- 9:50 Telephoned Colonel David Wainhouse - asked him to read the Draft Directive for the Treatment of Germany which the Secretary of State submitted to the President, and asked for his comments before noon.
- 10:00 Brigadier General Draper - conference re personnel for Germany.
- 10:20 Dictograph - Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air).
- 10:25 Mr. Lovett - conference.
- 10:30 Telephoned Leon Henderson re James Perkins. Mr. Henderson recommended him highly.
- 10:35 Leo Crowley (Foreign Economic Administration) - conference re selection of an Economic Vice President for the Allied Commission in Italy.
- 10:55 H. H. Bundy - dictograph.
- 11:00 Mr. Bundy - conference. Brought ASW draft of an article on the subject of Universal Military training, written by Mr. Bundy's son, and suggested for publication in some magazine.
- 11:30 In Secretary of War's office for Civilian Staff Meeting.

P.M.

- 12:35 Secretary with Harold L. Ickes (Secretary of the Interior).
- 1:45 Colonel Wainhouse and Colonel Cutter - conference re Germany.
- 2:00 In Secretary of War's conference room for talk given by Major General Gladeon Barnes, who has just returned from the European Theatre of Operations.

- 2:45 Leo Crowley telephoned - asked ASW to go after Mr. Douglas for the job.
- 3:00 In James C. Dunn's (Assistant Secretary of State) office to resume yesterday's conference re procedures for Germany.
- 5:55 Goldthwaite H. Dorr (Office of Secretary of War) - conference re procedures for Germany - Draft Directive submitted to the President by the Secretary of State.
- 6:10 Lieutenant General G. N. Macready (British Army Staff) telephoned re civil affairs agreements with foreign countries - Netherlands, Belgium particularly - will try to get together tomorrow for discussion.
- 6:15 George Marshall (President, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, New York) conference. He had come from New York to deliver to Congressional Subcommittee holding hearings re Communists in the Army a statement from 100 churchmen and others in support of the War Department's position on the matter of loyalty of men in the service. Congressman De Lacy requested the appointment.
- 6:45 Ernest Lindley and Henry Painter (Newspaper men) - conference.
- 7:15 Lieutenant Colonel Murray C. Bernays (G-1) conference re prisoners of war. Colonel R.A. Cutter present also.
- 7:40 G. H. Dorr conference on procedures for Germany.

A.M.

12:40 Left for home.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15

A.M.

- 8:45 Arrived.
- 8:50 Dictograph - Colonel Falkner Heard (Bureau of Public Relations) re subject for talk at luncheon today.
- 9:05 Telephoned Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (Secretary of the Treasury) re Secretary of State's memorandum to the President re Draft Directive for the Treatment of Germany, which was delivered with the erroneous (innocently) assertion that the War Department had approved it. ASW said it was contrary to previous plans - emphasized centralization of control instead of decentralization as in JCS 1067; told him the Russians had very definite reparations demands and that they had been agreed upon at Yalta. Would like to talk to Morgenthau at once about the Directive and Protocol on talks between the heads of the three Governments.
- 9:10 Dictograph - Secretary of War.
- 9:15 Left for Secretary Morgenthau's office.
- 10:10 Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick (Joint Strategic Survey Committee) telephoned that he would like to see ASW prior to "Trusteeship" meeting this afternoon.
- 11:00 General Embick - conference.
- 11:30 In Secretary of War's office.

P.M.

- 12:30 Lieutenant General G. N. Macready (British Army Staff) telephoned - would like to talk to ASW - perhaps at an informal Civil Affairs Committee meeting this afternoon - about General Eisenhower's cable for urgently needed civilian relief supplies.
- 12:35 Telephoned Struve Hensel (Assistant Secretary of the Navy) re Draft Directive for Treatment of Germany - told him there were widely divergent opinions.
- 12:45 Telephoned Major General Alexander D. Surlles (Bureau of Public Relations) re subject for talk at luncheon today.
- 1:15 Luncheon at the Statler Hotel given by a group of editors.
- 2:45 Conference in Edward R. Stettinius' (Secretary of State) office. Present were: Secretary of War, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Struve Hensel (Representing the Navy Department, Mr. Leo Crowley, James C. Dunn and others representing the State Department and Foreign Economic Administration, re Protocol on the talks between the heads of the three Governments at the Crimean Conference, and Draft Directive for Treatment of Germany.

- 4:15 Conference (informal meeting of Combined Civil Affairs Committee) with General Macready, Mr. Hickerson and Mr. Moseley (State), General Shingler, Colonel Marcus, Colonel Gerhardt, to discuss civilian supplies for Holland and Belgium.
- 5:35 Major General William Donovan (Office of Strategic Services) telephoned re copies of papers sent to the Secretary of War regarding recent newspaper leaks on confidential and secret material. ASW will read tonight. Also discussed Donovan's remarks at hearings re Communists in the Army and charge of Communists in OSS.
- 6:10 Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff), Major General George J. Richards (Budget), Brigadier General Henry I. Hodes - conference re Philippine pay.
- 6:30 State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee "briefing".
- 7:50 Supper in office.
- 8:15 Brigadier General Draper - conference re Germany.
- 9:45 Left for home.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15

I attended meeting at the State Department at which were present the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Hensel (representing the Navy Department), Mr. Crowley, Mr. Dunn and other representatives of the State Department and FZA, and the Secretary of War.

Mr. Stettinius handed the War Department, Treasury Department, Mr. Crowley and the Navy a copy of the protocol signed at Yalta relating to the matter of reparations from Germany and also a copy of the draft directive. The substance of the protocol was discussed by Mr. Matthews and thereafter Mr. Riddleberger read the draft directive. At the outset both Mr. Riddleberger and Mr. Matthews announced that the general principle was that policy would be agreed upon at the top level of the Control Council and administration would be carried on in the zones. This was emphasized time and again during the course of the afternoon. After Riddleberger got through reading the political and security measures from the draft, Mr. Despres read the part of the economic directive which related to the economic controls in Germany.

During the course of the reading and discussion Mr. Stimson came in and subsequently participated in the discussion. After the reading was completed Mr. Stettinius said that before calling for comments he thought a subcommittee should be appointed, as he put it, to work over the document and see if directives could not be set up in the light of the interpretation which was given to the document at this meeting. The subcommittee was named. I did not catch all the names. I think it was the usual group. Mr. Stimson designated me as an alternate.

Mr. Morgenthau said he did not understand the purport of this thing as there had been a sort of an agreed directive by all the parties and he did not understand why a change should be made at this time. It was pointed out that decisions at Yalta regarding reparations involved certain implications and there were other decisions regarding the centralization of Germany taken at Yalta which tended to pitch the tone from decentralization specified in 1967 to the centralization specified in the new draft. Mr. Morgenthau asked whether any decision at Yalta had provided that the German Empire was to be preserved as such. Mr. Stettinius said there had been no such decision. Mr. Morgenthau said he felt that the general form of the new draft set up such a structure but that he wanted to study the document at greater length and would have his comments later.

Mr. Stimson then hit the main point of administration against coordination of policies and pointed out some of the difficulties

of military administration in the zones if the general tone of the new draft was adopted. Everyone disclaimed any intention to do otherwise than as he suggested but they did admit that Paragraph 6 of Section IV was clearly pointed in the other direction and needed revamping. Mr. Clayton admitted that some of the agencies might have to be administered from the top. Mr. Stimson said he recognized that there ought to be very few policies adopted at the top; that even railroads could be regulated from the zones. Mr. Stettinius said this was an interim document and does not relate to further decisions made for Germany, particularly as to partition.

After some discussion and a general defense of the document by the State Department, I said that I thought that from the military point of view the situation was one that required clear delimitation of the jurisdiction of the zones as against the Control Council; that it was entirely up to others to determine what the economic policy as to Germany was to be, but it was up to the Army to comment at least and to some extent to determine the form of administration so that an effective military task could be performed. I thought it was a mistake to agree before we went in as to what agency should have central administration; that we ought to take a good look before we decided, which was akin to a receivership where you had to send in your engineers and accountants first before you made any plans, but that if the interpretation which was emphasized at the meeting were the real one, we did not have much to say and that the whole tone of the paper was pitched the other way.

The atmosphere was a little tense and it was quite evident that Mr. Morgenthau was very unhappy about it. Mr. Morgenthau said he would be very anxious indeed to know what the decisions were regarding the partition of Germany and Mr. Stettinius told him that if he waited after the meeting he would give him and Stettinius further information. There was a good bit of further discussion but all along this same line. After the meeting Mr. Stimson and Mr. Morgenthau stayed and obtained the information on partition which amounted merely to a disclosure of the intention not to deal with this subject, at least for the present time.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16

A.M.

- 9:05 Arrived.
- 9:10 Telephoned Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger (Civil Affairs) re statement to be made by Jean Monnet re French Civilian Supply Program - suggested CAD prepare memo for Monnet stating this country's limitations etc. and made other suggestions for changes in statement.
- 9:35 Goldthwaite H. Dorr - telephoned re Germany. Invited him to join 9:45 meeting.
- 9:45 Conference re Draft Directive for the Treatment of Germany. Present: Colonels Marsh, Marcus, Wilmer, Hayden Smith, Cutter, Gerhardt, Lieutenant Colonel Howe.
- 10:30 In James C. Dunn's (Assistant Secretary of State) office for meeting of State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee.

P.M.

- 12:35 Charles E. Bohlen (Office of Secretary of State) telephoned re Ambassador Harriman and Deane cables re prisoners of war. Bohlen believes that cable drafted for the President to send to Marshal Stalin should be held up pending reply to urgent message sent to Harriman asking him to state immediate objectives they want to get; asked ASW to so advise the Secretary of War before Cabinet meeting this afternoon.
- 12:40 Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick (Joint Strategic Survey Committee) telephoned re yesterday's "Trusteeship" meeting - agreed to send paper today to Secretaries of War and Navy before submitting it for final approval.
- 12:45 In Secretary of War's office.
- 1:15 Luncheon at the Netherlands Embassy (now occupying Captain John Hall's house) given by Dr. Loudon (Dutch Ambassador) for Lieutenant Governor Van Mook.
- 3:00 Conference re newspaper being printed for German prisoners of war in this country. Present: Lieutenant General W. D. Styer (Army Service Forces), Major General Stephen G. Henry and Brigadier General R. W. Berry (G-1), Colonel R. A. Cutter and Lieutenant Colonel Murray C. Bernays (G-1)
- 3:40 In Secretary of War's office.
- 4:00 Resumed above conference.
- 4:30 At Corcoran Art Gallery with Robert A. Lovett and Harvey H. Bundy to view private showing of Army Medical Project paintings and drawings brought from New York by Reeves Lewenthal (Associated American Artists).

- 5:00 Colonel Robert Cutler - conference to arrange meeting re Communists in the Army.
- 5:05 Oscar Cox (Foreign Economic Administration) telephoned re Lend-Lease extension hearing - said the Secretary of War's last statement should be brought up to date for purpose of introducing in the Senate, or possibly as a news release. Cox thought Jean Monnet's statement should not be used alone, but integrated with what is being done on the Hill; ASW said the statement should be changed anyway.
- 5:15 Colonel F. Trubee Davison (Army Air Forces) - conference re National Defense.
- 6:10 Michael Wright (British Embassy) telephoned re desire of the French to send aircraft mission to the United Kingdom and the United States; Mission has been advised to delay departure, but action should be taken on CCS 813/2 as to what secret items may be discussed with the French. ASW to investigate. Wright pointed out that request of United States in connection with establishment of airfield at Abadon for B-29's is at a standstill, waiting for CCS paper; ASW to investigate and advise.
- 6:25 Captain Dorsey (MIS, Special Branch) - conference.
- 6:35 Adlai E. Stevenson (State) telephoned - re desire of Mr. and Mrs. Zlatko Balckovic to invite ASW to reception in New York celebrating anniversary of Yugoslav insurrection (throwing over their government and fighting the Germans).
- 7:40 Left for home.
- 8:00 Dinner at the home of Commander and Mrs. Malcolm P. Adrich.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17

A.M.

- 9:05 Arrived.
- 9:10 Telephoned Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick - asked him to send over in advance the latest revisions to "Trusteeship" matter.
- 9:15 Mr. and Mrs. Zlatko Balokovic - conference re Yugoslav aid. Appointment requested by Adlai Stevenson of State.
- 9:30 Dictograph - Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs).
- 9:40 Major General Alexander D. Surlles - telephoned.
- 9:55 Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (Secretary of the Treasury) telephoned re his talk with Edward R. Stettinius (Secretary of State). Stettinius said that the Draft Directive for Treatment of Germany had been given to him by James C. Dunn the day following his return from his trip to the Yalta and Mexico City Conferences, and that he had not studied it. Morgenthau said he was preparing a memorandum showing how the new directive could be interpreted as fitting in with JCS 1067 and will show to War Department before further presentation. ASW told Morgenthau of the Secretary of War's talk with the President following Cabinet meeting yesterday about the Directive and the President said he had "not paid attention to it". Morgenthau said Admiral William D. Leahy told him the question of strong centralization of control in Germany never came up at Yalta. Morgenthau said the new directive is mainly the work of James Riddleberger of State. Both agreed this was an incredibly fantastic way to treat such an important subject. Morgenthau told ASW he would like to see a General Sherman tank some time and ASW said he would arrange to take him to Aberdeen.
- 10:10 Conference re newspaper being printed for German prisoners of war in this country. Generals Styer, Henry, Berry, Colonels Cutter, Bernays.
- 11:00 Colonel Falkner Heard (Bureau of Public Relations) conference re statement on Iwo Jima.
- 11:10 In Secretary of War's office re same.
- 11:35 General Hilldring - dictograph.

P.M.

- 12:05 In Secretary of War's office.

1:30 Left for National Airport with Colonel George A. Brownell and John H. Stucchio.
3:10 Arrived LaGuardia Field, New York and drove to Forest Hills to visit Mother.
5:15 Took off from LaGuardia Field for return to Washington.
7:00 Stopped to see Ned and Nancy Walworth and their baby.
7:45 Dinner at home with the Secretary of War and Mrs. Stimson.

SUNDAY, MARCH 18

A.M.

9:35 Arrived.

10:00 In Secretary of War's office for conference with Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick and Colonel R. A. Cutter re "Trusteeships".

11:30 Colonel David Marcus and Colonel Richard Wilmer, Lieutenant Colonel Edgar P. Allen and Lieutenant Colonel Mark Howe (Civil Affairs Division), G. H. Dorr - conference re Draft Directive for Treatment of Germany.

11:55 Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) joined.

P.M.

12:50 Dictograph - Secretary of War.

1:20 Left for home.

MONDAY, MARCH 19

A.M.

- 8:55 Arrived.
- 8:55 Dictograph - Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy.
- 9:10 Telephoned Colonel J. Huntington Hills (Adjutant General's office) re request from State Department for loan of Captain Richard Neuberger for the purpose of assisting Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. (Secretary of State) in the preparation of speeches, particularly for the forthcoming San Francisco Conference.
- 9:15 Lewis W. Douglas (New York) telephoned re Drew Pearson's radio broadcast last night in which he predicted that ASW would soon go to France to seek more friendly relations with General Charles De Gaulle; ASW told him there was nothing in the statement, but that he might be going on strictly Army business and would undoubtedly see "Doc".
- 9:25 Telephoned James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) re (1) Dunn's seeing Major General S. G. Henry (G-1) about Italy, the Kesselring matter, and about the train load of German prisoners injured purely by accident in France; (2) believes military contact on peace negotiations better level than "top"; (3) orientation program of German prisoners in this country - ASW understands there is some tension between State and Army and he has asked the Army people to see the State people and work it out; (4) Admiral Fenari (French) is back in this country, and talking to Admiral William D. Leahy re 14th Air Force - the President said they could do anything they wanted to consistent with our operations.
- 9:30 In Secretary of War's office.
- 9:35 Major General W. B. Persons, Colonel Robert Cutler, Colonel Lesley Forney - conference re Communists in the Army.
- 9:40 Telephoned Harry White (Treasury) re Henry Morgenthau's (Secretary of the Treasury) request to have Isador Lubin (White House) present at conference tomorrow re Draft Directive Treatment for Germany; ASW does not approve, and is "gun shy" of the accusation that the Army is working with the Treasury against the State Department - doesn't want any outsiders present.
- 9:45 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 9:47 Telephoned Admiral William D. Leahy.
- 9:55 Charles W. Taussig (State) telephoned re Brett report; would like to see it. ASW to go over the report tonight and will call Taussig about it.
- 10:35 Colonel B. W. Davenport joined conference.

- 11:40 Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick (Joint Strategic Survey Committee) telephoned to advise that Leo Pasvolsky (State) after previous agreement has now refused to submit "Trusteeship" papers to the Secretaries of War and the Navy on a formal basis, but insists that the papers be cleared unofficially. Embick strongly opposed to this, and ASW agreed. ASW to telephone to the Secretary of the Navy about it.
- 11:45 Lieutenant General George C. Kenney (5th Air Force) - conference.

P.M.

- 12:50 Joe Grant Masaoka and Peter Aoki (Japanese-Americans, introduced by Mr. Baldwin, Civil Liberties Union, New York) - conference.
- 1:30 Colonel Hills (AGO) telephoned to say that Captain Neuberger will be released to the State Department on an informal basis for a period of about thirty days and will report to Archibald MacLeish tomorrow morning.
- 1:35 Luncheon in the Secretary of War's dining room.
- 1:55 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) conference.
- 2:00 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2) - dictograph.
- 3:05 General Embick telephoned - talked again with Mr. Pasvolsky and confirmed that the papers will not be sent to the Secretaries "officially" - strongly protested.
- 3:10 Telephoned Archibald MacLeish (Assistant Secretary of State) to advise that Captain Neuberger will report to him tomorrow. MacLeish exceedingly grateful - called ASW not only the greatest man in the War Department but the greatest man in Washington. Discussed Drew Pearson's radio broadcast - ASW said it was extremely embarrassing at this time as it looked as though he would have to go to Europe on strictly Army business next week, but he was afraid it might be misunderstood by Ambassador Caffery and some officials in Washington and on the other side; MacLeish told him not to worry, that he would take care of it.
- 3:15 Dictograph - Major General A. D. Surles re Pearson broadcast.
- 3:25 Telephoned Colonel Edward Bettelheim to say he would be glad to accept luncheon invitation for Army Day if he is in the country at that time.

- 3:35 Colonel Percy Black (MIS) telephoned re appointment for General Lloyd Jones, re Camp Forest, particularly mission in connection with German Generals.
- 3:45 General Lloyd Jones, Colonel Black - conference.
- 3:50 Secretary Morgenthau telephoned re advancing appointment tomorrow morning from 11:30 to 9 o'clock because he expected to see the President later. ASW said he hoped Morgenthau would take up with the President the subject of Germany.
- 4:20 Dictograph - Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) re appointment with Secretary Morgenthau.
- 4:25 Telephoned James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) re Joseph C. Grew being out of town, also the Secretary of War, therefore the Committee of Three meeting scheduled for tomorrow probably should go over until next week. Also told Forrestal he would like to discuss "Trusteeship" papers at his earliest convenience.
- 4:35 In General George C. Marshall's office.
- 5:20 Brigadier General William H. Draper, Jr. telephoned re meeting tomorrow to discuss Germany.
- 5:25 Brigadier General Kenneth C. Royall telephoned re appointment tomorrow.
- 5:30 Sidney Shallett (NEW YORK TIMES) telephoned - told him General Wedemeyer wishes to avoid conferences with all newspaper men because there are so many political implications in the picture that he preferred not to talk.
- 5:35 Colonel Leslie R. Forney - conference.
- 5:45 Major Eric M. Warburg (Air Forces) - conference following his return from Europe where he was Intelligence Officer with the Ninth Air Force interrogating German Prisoners of War.
- 6:26 Colonel Cutler telephoned re reply to Booth Tarkington - Cutler to have letter prepared for ASW signature.
- 6:35 Telephoned William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) re meeting tomorrow at 2:30 on the subject of Germany.
- 7:10 Colonel Maddux (Operations) - conference. Colonel Cutter present.
- 9:25 Left for Colonel Frederick Warburg's home.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20

A.M.

- 8:40 Arrived with Goldthwaite H. Dorr - conference re treatment of Germany.
- 3:50 To Secretary of the Treasury's office with Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) to discuss Draft Directive for Treatment of Germany.

P.M.

- 1:00 Luncheon with Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior).
- 2:30 Conference re setting up of U. S. Group, Control Council for Germany. Present were: Major General John H. Hilldring, Brigadier General William H. Draper, Jr., Captain William H. Vanderbilt and Captain T. C. Regan (Navy), Colonel Robinson (Bureau of the Budget), Messrs. Mason (State), Glasser (Treasury), Oscar Cox, James Perkins, Fowler and Coe (Foreign Economic Administration).
- 3:30 Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (Secretary of the Treasury) telephoned re substance of his conversation with the President re Germany. He stated that the President read his drafts very carefully and stated that he would like to have a new plan (in view of these) ready for him by Saturday - Morgenthau telephoned Mr. Grew (who gasped and said he couldn't do anything without first consulting the Secretary of State). Morgenthau said that Colonel John Boettiger was present during his conference with the President, and was talking against the War Department and Treasury views (more on the Henderson plan), and Morgenthau believes ASW and General Hilldring should talk to Boettiger and get to the root of his thoughts. Morgenthau advised that he thinks he got the President to cancel the March 10th draft definitely, and to accept a substitute. He was extremely disappointed to find Boettiger present, and upset over his views, but asked ASW to protect his interests when talking with Boettiger as Morgenthau had ASW's in talking with the President.
- 5:00 William Whitney (War Production Board - Technical Adviser to Donald Nelson) telephoned re production of war materiel in China - that the men who had gone out there had done a magnificent job. He advised that Armstead and Coonley want a man in civilian clothes for "housekeeping" job in armament plants in China - have requested L. B. Woody (Colonel, Retired) presently with Todd & Brown. Whitney asked if the Army would reactivate Colonel Moody (so that he would not sacrifice his Army retirement pay by accepting another Government job) and assign him to General Wedemeyer's staff, just as others have been done. ASW to investigate.

- 5:40 John K. Emerson (State) conference re his idea for educating the Japanese prisoners. Referred him to Generals Lerch (Provost Marshal General) and Osborn (Army Service Forces).
- 6:05 Brigadier General Don G. Shingler (Army Service Forces, Materiel) - conference.
- 6:45 Telephoned James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) to give him resume of conference with Mr. Morgenthau and later telephone call. Mr. William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) is to be urged to call a meeting of Committee to iron out differences in the Draft Directive for Economic Treatment of Germany.
- 7:30 Left for home.
- 7:40 Dinner at home with Lieutenant General and Mrs. George N. Macready and Congressman and Mrs. Christian Herter.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived.
- 9:10 Major General John H. Hilldring and Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger (Civil Affairs) - conference re Treatment of Germany.
- 9:15 Artemus L. Gates telephoned re meeting later today to discuss Trusteeships.
- 9:20 Brigadier General Hines (Veterans Administration) telephoned to inquire about the Army Nurse Bill which is the subject of Congressional hearings - he has been called to testify today. Asked status of his request for nurses for the Veterans Administration (giving them rank to hold them).
- 9:22 Dictograph - Major General S. G. Henry (G-1) re same - asked him to Call General Hines with the information.
- 9:25 Telephoned General Lord re seeing him probably some time over the weekend.
- 10:00 Brigadier General E. S. Greenbaum (Under Secretary of War's office), Colonel Douglas Parmentier (Bureau of Public Relations), Captain Barse Miller (from General Douglas MacArthur's theatre) and Captain Vidor - conference.
- 10:30 In William L. Clayton's (Assistant Secretary of State) office for conference re Economic Treatment of Germany.

P.M.

- 12:40 Secretary of War telephoned from Miami Beach.
- 1:00 Met Mrs. McCloy for luncheon and shopped for two suits.
- 3:00 Combined Civil Affairs Committee meeting (U. S. side).
Subjects: (1) Norwegian request for supplementary civil affairs agreement; (2) Billing of recipient governments for civilian supplies by Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre.
- 4:00 White House Line.
- 4:10 Major General John H. Hilldring - conference.
- 4:25 Colonel Leslie R. Forney telephoned re Communists in the Army.
- 4:30 Colonel Robert Cutler - conference re same.
- 4:35 Telephoned Bernard Baruch in New York re talk with Secretary of War in which the Secretary asked ASW to read the letter Mr. Baruch had sent him re Germany, in which it is Mr. Baruch's conviction that the military authorities must go into Germany first and see what is there and what they will have to work with before setting up any definite plans. ASW agreed - said it is what we are working for. Baruch may be in Washington tomorrow and will see ASW if he is.

- 5:00 Tennis in the New House Office Building gymnasium
with Congressman Vorys (Ohio)
- 6:30 Dinner with Congressman Vorys and some of his
colleagues in Congress - at the Chicken Hut.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22

A.M.

- 8:50 Arrived.
- 9:15 Goldthwaite H. Dorr telephoned; asked that ASW advise the Secretary of War that Interior would take over the coal situation if it becomes necessary and prior to cessation.
- 9:20 Dictograph - Major General S. G. Henry (G-1) re War Crimes Conference in London. Told him that although Brigadier General John W. Weir (Judge Advocate General's office) had been requested, he was not capable of presenting the War Department's position. Inasmuch as Judge Rosenman will head the Mission, asked that General Henry give consideration to sending someone else - did not favor sending Lieutenant Colonel Murray C. Bernays because he would add to Jewish representation.
- 9:25 Telephoned H. Freeman Matthews (State) re President's request for a conference at noon to discuss Germany. Mr. Matthews advised that Joseph C. Grew (Under Secretary of State) had been summoned also.
- 9:55 Dictograph - Major General John H. Hilldring re conference with the President at noon. Asked him to make Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger available to go also, at the President's request.
- 10:05 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) telephoned re luncheon conference to discuss Trusteeships.
- 10:10 Telephoned Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick.
- 10:15 Telephoned Harry White (Treasury) re President's conference.
- 10:30 In William L. Clayton's (Assistant Secretary of State) office to resume conference adjourned from yesterday re economic treatment of Germany.

P.M.

- 12:10 Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (Secretary of the Treasury) telephoned re ASW's conference with the President.
- 12:30 At the White House for conference with the President. Present also were: Mr. Grew, Mr. Clayton, Colonel Boettiger. Discussed treatment of Germany.
- 2:00 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) - luncheon conference re "trusteeships".

- 3:00 Henry Morgenthau, Jr. telephoned to inquire about ASW's conference with the President. ASW gave him the substance of the discussion about as follows: The President said, in effect, that "a paper had been slipped over on him", that there were some things in it which he didn't like - too much emphasis had been placed on centralization, however he agreed that there had to be some controls from above on what he called "public services" (telephone, transportation, etc.); he discussed imports and exports and talked about his experiences in Germany as a boy, and how he would like to run Germany if he were the man running it; he also talked about "committee of three". The President said he wanted political decentralization and as much economic decentralization as possible; he also said that the March 10th draft directive on treatment of Germany would have to be rewritten and directed that it be done at once. Mr. Clayton expressed the thought that it might be better to take a new "shot", and left with the President a paper prepared at State this morning. It was at this point that Mr. Grew decided that he should cancel his three o'clock appointment with Mr. Morgenthau because he didn't know where he stood. The gist of the conference was that the President disagreed with strong centralization, but recognized that some degree of central control would be necessary and was ready to approve some central control. ASW stated to Mr. Morgenthau that the State Department people said there would be no disagreement with the War Department on the question of zones and the Control Council. ASW said that following the conference with the President Mr. Clayton told him that he had come into this German business only this morning "cold", and without any education except that given him by his own people, and he was quite ready to say that the latest document as drawn was wrong.
- 3:15 Dictograph - Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy re Secretary Forrestal's request for a copy of Truman Gibson's report on the 92nd Division - said he had not seen a copy and would the General find out if one was in the War Department.
- 3:20 Dr. Gustave Stolper (New York) - conference at the request of Richard Hunt.
- 3:40 General Handy - dictograph.
- 3:45 H. Freeman Matthews (State) - conference re ASW talk with the President.

4:00 Combined Civil Affairs Committee meeting.
5:05 William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State)
telephoned re sending paper over prior to conference
tomorrow morning with Mr. Morgenthau at the Treasury.
5:10 Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger - telephoned re
developments of President's conference.
5:20 Dr. Gustave Stolper - resumed conference.
6:35 Colonel Boettiger - conference.
8:00 Left for home.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23

A.M.

- 8:40 Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (Secretary of the Treasury) - conference.
- 9:00 Arrived.
- 9:05 Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger (Civil Affairs) - conference re Germany.
- 9:10 Telephoned Charles W. Taussig (State) re Lieutenant General George H. Brett's report on his trip with Mr. Taussig through the Antilles for an inspection of bases leased by the United States. Will send report to him this morning, to be read and returned before noon, and no copies to be made. If there is any special information in the report he wants, and will so advise ASW, the War Department will make extracts and send to him. Taussig asked ASW for his impression of the report.
- 9:30 In Secretary Morgenthau's office for redrafting of directive on treatment of Germany. Present were:

P.M.

- 12:40 In Under Secretary of War's office.
- 1:30 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 2:25 Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick (Joint Strategic Survey Committee) telephoned - asked ASW to see him and Major General Muir S. Fairchild (JSSC) re a difference of opinion between them on the subject of "trusteeships".
- 2:40 Paul Kronacker (Minister of Supply, Belgium) - conference before his return to Belgium.
- 2:45 Colonel Boettiger telephoned to ask ASW approval of a paragraph to be inserted by the President in the redrafted directive on treatment of Germany. ASW said he thought it very good.
- 3:00 Generals Embick and Fairchild - conference.
- 3:15 Colonel R. A. Cutter joined.
- 3:35 Robert P. Patterson (Under Secretary of War) dictograph.
- 3:55 Secretary Morgenthau telephoned - said the President had signed the new directive on Germany, and had inserted a paragraph submitted to him by Miss Tully - Morgenthau did not know origin of paragraph, but ASW stated he had approved it.

- 4:15 Dictograph - Major General Stephen G. Henry (G-1).
- 4:30 In Joseph C. Grew's (Acting Secretary of State) office with James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) for conference re Trusteeships.
- 6:10 General Henry - conference.
- 6:15 Robert Murphy (Special Ambassador) - conference.
- 7:15 Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Yost (Operations) - conference re cables. Major Sommers present.
- 7:45 Left for Wardman Park Hotel - dinner with Lieutenant Commander Benjamin Bittenweiser, Colonel George Brownell and Colonel Warburg.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24

A.M.

8:30 Took off from National Airport for Aberdeen Proving Ground (Maryland), Ordnance Research and Development Center. Saw exhibitions as follows: Ammunition Display (H.E.A.T., Antitank Gun and Armor-piercing), Foreign Materiel, Tank Demonstrations, and Demonstrations of Mines, Artillery, Rifles, Rockets.

P.M.

1:00 Luncheon at the WAC Detachment Mess.
5:20 Arrived in office.
5:40 H. Freeman Matthews (State) telephoned. Told him amended draft of JCS 1067 would be sent over soon, pushing personnel selections, working on remaining directives for Germany and will talk to Mr. Grew.
6:15 Secretary of War telephoned from Miami - told him a new paper had been approved by the President for treatment of Germany, superseding the March 10th draft, and the paper has been approved by all interested departments (State, War, Treasury). Told him of appointment with Bernard Baruch tomorrow. The Secretary urged that General Lucius Clay be recalled from Justice James Byrnes (White House) office. Also discussed trusteeship matter - whether or not the charter of the trusteeship should be drawn and approved by the Security Council rather than the Assembly of nations.
7:15 Left for Nancy and Ned Walworth's for dinner.

SUNDAY, MARCH 25

A.M.

- 9:05 Arrived.
- 9:05 Conference with Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick.
- 9:15 Conference re Trusteeships. Present were: General Embick, Vice Admiral Russell Willson, Major General Muir S. Fairchild (all of Joint Strategic Survey Committee), Major Matt Correa and Mr. Keith Kane (representing the Secretary of the Navy), Colonel R. A. Cutter.
- 10:40 Left for Shoreham Hotel for conference with Mr. Bernard Baruch to discuss treatment of Germany.

P.M.

- 12:45 Returned to office.
- 1:00 H. H. Bundy - conference.
- 1:15 Left for lunch with the F. Trubee Davisons.
- 3:00 Tennis at Chevy Chase Club with Lawrence A. Baker, his son Lawrence, Jr.
- 5:00 Conference with Colonel Hayden Smith at the Wardman Park Hotel.

MONDAY, MARCH 26

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived.
9:05 Under Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson - dictograph.
9:10 Telephoned William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) to ask for appointment to discuss Germany with him.
9:20 Brigadier General William H. Draper, Jr. telephoned. Discussed personnel for Germany. Asked him about Colonel Swatland and Lewis W. Douglas.
9:30 Telephoned Secretary of War (Miami) re trusteeship meeting - will send papers to him by courier this morning, also send the German directive signed by the President.
9:45 Dictograph - Colonel Frank McCarthy (Office, Chief of Staff) re courier to Secretary of War.
10:15 Henry Labouisse (American Embassy, Paris) telephoned.
10:45 In William L. Clayton's office.

P.M.

- 12:35 Charles P. Taft telephoned re his possible appointment as High Commissioner of Philippines (title may be changed). Secretary of War and Secretary of the Interior seem agreeable.
12:40 Brigadier General Kenneth C. Royall (Budget) conference.
1:30 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
2:00 Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer (China-Burma-India theatre) - conference.
2:15 Major General Lucius Clay telephoned re conference on Germany.
3:05 Colonel Charles W. McCarthy (State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee) - conference re secretariat for committee on Germany.
3:30 Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) - joined.
3:55 Telephoned Mr. Clayton - asked him to hold up recruitment of staff for Committee until War Department letter goes over to State.
4:30 Brigadier General John M. Weir (Judge Advocate General's office) - conference re war crimes. Colonel Cutter joined.
5:10 Henri Bonnet (French Ambassador) - conference.
5:50 Major General William Donovan (Office of Strategic Services) telephoned re his letter on G-2.

6:00 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy (Hastings-on-Hudson) -
personal.

6:15 General Clay - conference.

7:10 Major General W. B. Persons (Legislative & Liaison)
and Colonel Robert Cutler - conference re Joseph
Lash .

8:15 Left for Jean Monnet's for dinner with General Lord.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27

A.M.

- 8:50 Arrived.
- 9:00 In General Marshall's office.
- 10:45 Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior) telephoned re August 13th date set for Philippine Independence - advised that President Osmena (Philippines) did not really mean it, and that Jaime Hernandez had discussed the matter with Interior and then issued the statement to the press that they would want their independence by 1946. ASW advised that Trusteeship matter is being resolved between the Army and Navy at this time.
- 11:00 Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) - dictograph.
- 11:10 George L. Harrison (Office, Secretary of War) - conference.
- 11:25 Mark Watson (BALTIMORE SUN) - conference following his return from European theatre.

P.M.

- 12:25 Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer telephoned - asked for relief from his staff of four State Department men originally assigned to General Stillwell as political advisers. Wedemeyer says he has very friendly relations now with Ambassador Hurley and that although the four advisers are "tops" he no longer needs them. Asked ASW to see to transfer.
- 12:40 H. Freeman Matthews telephoned re Clayton Committee on Germany. ASW said letter would be over early this afternoon and he hoped to have revised 1067 ready tomorrow. Spoke to Matthews about four political advisers now on General Wedemeyer's staff - Matthews will discuss with James Dunn. ASW told Matthews that the French Ambassador had been to call upon him and urged that he call upon the Minister of War in Paris - ASW thought this might be a good thing and he would like to get their thinking on Germany. Matthews agreed that this would be advisable - ASW to check in Paris with Ambassador Caffery re any appointments he wished to make with officials in France.
- 1:15 Luncheon at Blair House given by Acting Secretary of State, Joseph C. Grew in honor of Mr. Williams (Deputy Prime Minister of Australia) and Messrs. Ford and Evatt, Australian delegates to the San Francisco conference.

4:00 Colonel Leslie R. Forney (G-2) - conference re
Sgt. Joseph Lash.
4:30 Telephoned Colonel Robert Cutler re Lash.
Thought best way out was to advise that there
was no place for him in the Quartermaster Division
and suggest that he return to former duties.
4:40 Colonel David Marcus (Civil Affairs), Colonel R. A.
Cutter, Lieutenant Colonels John Boettiger and Mark
Howe - conference re German directive.
4:45 General Hilldring joined.
7:50 Colonel Ray J. Laux (Civil Affairs) - conference upon
his return from the Pacific theatre.
8:25 Colonels Marcus, Cutter, Boettiger and Howe - conference.
9:05 Telephoned Mrs. Douglas (Hastings-on-Hudson).
11:05 Lewis W. Douglas (New York) telephoned.
11:10 Brigadier General William H. Draper, Jr. - conference.
11:15 Justice Felix Frankfurter telephoned - made appoint-
ment for Robert Sherwood at 9 o'clock in the morning.
12:50 Left for home.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28

A.M.

- 9:10 Arrived.
- 9:10 Robert Sherwood - conference.
- 9:20 Major General John H. Hilldring - dictograph.
- 9:50 Dictograph - General Hilldring.
- 10:20 Telephoned H. Freeman Matthews (State) - told him sending over revised draft of 1067 (Germany); worked on political phase, and a little on the economic, but believe economic section should not be completed until the Treasury and Foreign Economic Administration people also sit in on it. The financial section has been approved by Treasury and FEA as it was written in the first revision and might be able to use it as is. ASW told him War Department people are ready to meet anytime.
- 10:25 Dictograph - General Hilldring re above.
- 10:30 Donald Maclean (British Embassy) telephoned to inquire re status of CCS 813/2 (French Mission). ASW to inquire and advise.
- 10:35 Colonel William Chanler telephoned re Unconditional Surrender. He is going to Florida for five days and will return to office middle of next week.
- 10:40 General Hilldring - conference.
- 10:55 Herbert Feis - conference.
- 11:00 James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re trusteeship papers. ASW agreed to send them to Dunn this afternoon after the Secretary of War's return.
- 11:35 Artemus L. Gates (Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air) telephoned to say that Mr. Forrestal did not favor his going to Europe with ASW, though he himself would love to go, and said he might be able to make the Secretary change his mind at the last minute.
- 11:40 Major General Howard Craig (Operations) - conference re trip to Europe.

P.M.

- 12:00 H. H. Bundy - conference.
- 12:25 Henry Brunie (New York) telephoned re Disabled Veterans of America for which he is the Treasurer. Believes that all rehabilitation committees being set up all over the country and collecting donations should be consolidated under one heading. ASW suggested that General Hines and the Veterans Administration take it over.

- 12:35 Brigadier General William H. Draper, Jr. telephoned - general discussion re personnel for Germany.
- 12:40 Telephoned Justice James Byrnes (White House).
- 1:05 James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned to advise that first meeting on security preparatory to San Francisco Conference would be held next Tuesday - told him to notify Generals Embick and Fairchild and Hertford.
- 1:25 Mrs. F. Trubee Davison and two sons - visit.
- 1:30 Lunch at desk.
- 1:45 Telephoned Mother - also talked with Mrs. McCloy, Johnny and Ellen who were spending the day with her in Forest Hills.
- 2:30 In Justice Byrnes (White House) office.
- 3:15 Conference to consider procurement responsibility in Canada. Present were: Major General John H. Hilldring, Brigadier General Don Shingler, Colonel Carl Pforzheimer, Jr., Colonel Arthur Palmer, Major C. P. Gross, and Messrs. Reinstein, Wayne Jackson (State), Glasser and Gunther (Treasury).
- 3:35 In Secretary of War's office.
- 3:45 Rejoined conference.
- 4:30 In Secretary of War's office.
- 5:10 Conference re budget for Italian supplies. Present: Generals Hilldring, Richards, Shingler, Messrs. Reinstein and Dort (State), Paul, McDuffie and Lloyd (Foreign Economic Administration).
- 6:35 Telephoned Donald Maclean (British Embassy) re French Mission - advised him that since papers deal with post-war and not in conduct of present war, the decision is a political one for the State Department to determine whether it wants to introduce the French into the confidential-secret categories.
- 6:40 Lieutenant Colonel Mark Howe (CAD) - conference.
- 7:00 Jean Monnet (French Mission) telephoned re French Program - told him he should talk with Lieutenant General Brehon Somervell or Brigadier General Hugh C. Minton (Army Service Forces, Materiel); discussed French matters generally; will try to get together tomorrow.
- 7:20 Left for Mayflower Hotel to attend reception given by Honorable Pen Smith (Chairman, British Supply Council) in honour of Mr. T. W. Childs, C.B.E.
- 8:15 Dinner with Nancy and Ned Walworth, then took Nancy home to help pack for trip.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29

A.M.

- 9:05 Arrived - Major General Walter K. Weible (Training) conference re Universal Military Training.
- 9:10 Colonel Robert Cutler - conference re Sgt. LJ
9:10 Lewis W. Douglas (New York) telephoned.
- 9:30 Major General W. B. Persons (Legislative & Liaison), Colonel Cutler, Colonel B. W. Davenport (Office, Chief of Staff) - conference.
- 9:35 Brigadier General John F. Davis (Army Service Forces, Personnel) joined.
- 9:45 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) telephoned re trusteeships.
- 9:55 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 10:30 Major General George J. Richards - conference.
- 10:40 Telephoned Major Matt Correa (Secretary of the Navy's office) re trusteeships - read him the Secretary of War's draft letter to the President. Correa will send ASW a copy of Admiral Edwards' memorandum to the Secretary of the Navy, wherein he would leave trusteeships to the Security Council rather than the General Assembly in San Francisco.
- 11:15 Major General John H. Hilldring - conference.
11:40 Lieutenant General Brehon Somervell (Army Service Forces) - dictograph.
- 11:50 In Secretary of War's office.

P.M.

- 1:20 Goldthwaite H. Dorr - conference and luncheon.
- 1:50 Major General Alexander D. Surlles (Bureau of Public Relations) - dictograph, re announcement of Major General Lucius Clay's new appointment to General Eisenhower's staff.
- 2:00 General Hilldring, General Clay, Brigadier General William H. Draper, Jr. - conference re Germany.
- 2:05 Telephoned Colonel Douglas Parmentier (BPR) re General Clay's appointment.
- 2:10 Colonel Parmentier - conference.
- 2:15 Colonel Frank McCarthy - conference.
- 2:35 Telephoned James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) re trusteeship - told him Secretary of War

wants to change the joint letter to Secretary of State for signatures of Mr. Stimson and Mr. Forrestal. Dunn suggested that when it is settled the three Department heads: Stettinius, Stimson and Forrestal go to Warm Spring to discuss it with the President. Told Dunn that Mr. Harvey Bundy would handle ASW negotiations while he is away.

- 2:45 Major Correa telephoned - asked ASW to investigate while in Europe whether any Navy personnel is being recruited there for Germany so that there will not be duplication on this side.
- 3:15 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - conference.
- 3:45 H. H. Bundy - conference.
- 4:05 Secretary of War telephoned. Asked ASW to come to his house to discuss Germany and trusteeships; also thought it might be advisable to wait until Major General Lucius Clay is ready to go over to assume his new duties as deputy to General Eisenhower.
- 4:25 Franz Schneider (War Shipping Administration) telephoned with message from L. W. Douglas.
- 4:30 General Brehon Somervell (Army Service Forces) - dictograph.
- 5:40 Left for Secretary of War's home.
- 7:30 Dinner with Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. James V. Forrestal on their yacht, Sequoia.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived. General Brehon Somervell - conference.
- 9:20 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - dictograph.
- 9:20 Dictograph - H. H. Bundy.
- 9:30 Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick (Joint Strategic Survey Committee) - conference re trusteeships.
- 9:35 H. H. Bundy joined.
- 9:50 Telephoned Major General Lucius Clay to inquire whether Justice James Byrnes had yet gotten in touch with Lewis Douglas; Clay expects to have some word late this afternoon.
- 10:15 In Secretary of War's office.
- 11:30 In H. H. Bundy's office.

P.M.

- 12:00 In Secretary of War's civilian staff meeting.
- 12:25 Telephoned H. Freeman Matthews re cable in connection with procedure in respect of March 23 memo and revised JCS 1067 (Germany).
- 12:45 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2) - conference.
- 12:50 Mr. Lovett joined.
- 1:00 Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) dictograph.
- 1:10 Mr. Lovett and Arthur Krock (NEW YORK TIMES) - luncheon conference in office.
- 1:20 General Hilldring - dictograph.
- 2:15 General Hilldring, Colonels Richard Wilmer, John Boettiger, Mark Howe - conference re German Draft Directive.
- 2:50 H. H. Bundy - conference.
- 3:10 Telephoned Major Mathias Correa (Secretary of the Navy's office) - told him draft of letter to the President for signature by Secretaries of State, War and Navy was being typed and would be sent over promptly for comment. Subject: Trusteeships.
- 3:20 General Hilldring, Colonel Howe - resumed conference.
- 4:00 Dictograph - General George Marshall.
- 4:05 Vice Admiral Fenard (French Naval Mission) - conference.
- 4:15 George L. Harrison telephoned to say goodbye.
- 4:20 Telephoned Major Correa to ask what progress he was making in going over Trusteeship paper - Correa said Keith Kane was then working on it and they had some comments.

- 4:40 Major Correa telephoned.
4:45 Mr. Bundy - conference.
4:55 Left for Secretary of War's home with Mr. Bundy.
6:45 Lieutenant Colonel Harmon Duncombe (MIS) - conference.
7:00 Captain William Stewart (MIS) - conference.
7:15 Colonel Maxwell W. Tracy - conference re Indo-China.
7:30 Telephoned Lewis W. Douglas (New York) re offer made to him by Justice James Byrnes to be consultant to General Clay - he expects to accept with proviso that job will be for two months only - would not leave for overseas until middle of next week.
7:50 Colonel Robert Cutler - conference re draft of letter to President for signature of the Secretary of War re Sgt. LJ not being officer material and will not be graduated from Officer Candidate School.
8:30 Major General George J. Richards (Budget) - conference.
9:15 General Clay telephoned - re Lewis W. Douglas and general set-up of Control Commission.
10:05 Telephoned Colonel Alfred Hoyt - Hoyt received word from the Adjutant General's office that Clover was reported by the Germans to be dying in a German hospital on 22nd November, and that he died in a main dressing station.
10:15 Telephoned Mrs. Lowell P. Weicker (New York) re Colonel Weicker.
10:30 Left for home.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31

Fifty years old and off again. We taxied away after a hurried call to tell Goldie Dorr to come along at 11:10 or thereabouts. The first trip seems so long ago and in terms of events it is an age. North Africa and the early Tunisian battles are a part of history. It is great good fortune to be able to go again when the armies of the Nazis are crumbling. To be going over to deal with the problems of the administration of Germany seems unbelievable. All the efforts which have gone to bring us this far - and yet there is a never relenting need to keep going - just a series of objectives, one after another.

We go to Newfoundland, then the Azores and then Paris. Where after that I do not know. I suppose Eisenhower is on the Rhine somewhere.

Now we are off following a little puddle jumper along the runway from which I first took on and then off myself. Major McClary is the pilot - Army Air Force pilot with a Presidential citation. I still taste the cake that Nancy sent for my birthday. It was good but a little too early in the day.

Major General Howard A. Craig, OPD, WDGS
Brigadier General William A. Borden, New Developments
Colonel Harrison A. Gerhardt
Lieutenant Colonel Mark DeWitt Howe, CAD
Lieutenant Colonel Willoughby F. Brazeau, MIS
Lieutenant Colonel Harry S. Turner, Jr., New Developments
Major A. Kendell Oulie, Office Chief of Staff
John H. Stucchio
Edgar K. Stott, Warrant Officer

members of the party.

Coming in to land at Stephanville we found an overcast and finally got word to go on to Gander. Arrived at Gander where visibility was unlimited about 6:15 (Washington time). Met Lieutenant Colonel McLaughlin, the Commanding Officer of the base - a former Northwest Airline pilot and a very nice chap who seemed to know his business. We saw a film for briefing the pilots on the way across. The last word we received was that we would head for Prestwick rather than the Azores or straight through to Paris. The weather to the

south is not so good, nor the weather in South England. This postpones our departure a bit but at 8:42 Atlantic War Time we are just about to start off. Gander looks not unlike Stephanville - a bit of scrub pine and barrens. The Canadians and the British are here and we just are tenants. It is only an alternate stop for the Army Transport Command though tactical crews are going through continuously. The engines are warming up, one of them not so smoothly but it is picking up.

We had hoped to go straight through to Paris but on account of weather and load we thought it unwise to try it. I am glad I called back for Dorr. He deserves a trip as no one does - a faithful, fine character and man.

SUNDAY, APRIL 1

After a fairly good night in which there was a bright moon, we arrived at Prestwick at about 10:15 a.m. Prestwick time. It was overcast there, but we had good visibility in getting down. Had breakfast at Adamton House - Colonel Spake, the Commanding Officer. The place was a taken over Manor House formerly belonging to a family which we were told had made their money in coal mines nearby. There was the usual greenhouse, the tennis court and all the other usual if not necessary attributes of a Manor House, only it looked as if a war had hit it. On the bulletin board the report was that Patton had reached within some 30 miles of Czechoslovakia. I do not see how the thing holds together at all. It must fall apart any time now.

We are off a little after noon for Paris - the weather, I gather, none too good, so we may not see much of the French countryside. Overcast all the way until Paris - then we could see the Eiffel Tower, the Seine and all the familiar spots. Many evidences of bomb damage around the railroad yards and similar targets but the city itself looked fresh and bright as ever from the air. We made a good landing at Orly - a large airport which showed many evidences of being bombed about.

After a winding trip during which I became entirely lost, we finally came into Versailles and then up the road to Paris, turning off at St. Cloud where we stopped at a place called the Brown House. It does not seem to be a Frenchman's house because there are too many sporting pictures and prints on the walls, but a more decisive indication lies in the fact that the bathrooms have no "bidet". I have a most sumptuous room and plan to stay the night here, then on to Rheims and the front.

I went over to Versailles with Neil Wickersham to see Murphy, who had a crack-up as he landed the other day. He busted two ribs and was generally bruised. Caffery came in, as did Labouisse. I told them a good bit of the background of the German affair but Neil was out of sorts over the whole affair apparently. He was as usual very conscious of his personal position and expressed some discontent over the arrangement whereby Clay was to come over. It is going to be a bit delicate to deal with him and Bedell I imagine though I see no real difficulty once the situation is fully understood.

Tonight we went in to Paris. As we passed the Arc de Triumphe there were great crowds about it held back by Gendarmes. It was for all the world like the night I stood with Ellen while the guns boomed the salute to old Joffre as he lay in state beside the grave of the Unknown Soldier. The flame still burned but there was something in the air that was different. The ceremony was apparently in connection with the dedication of the "Cross of Liberation", but it did not have the full vigor of the Joffre memorial service, I suppose because then the Parisians were prouder and more conscious of their strength than they are now.

We went to the Bal Tabarin in Montmarte - drank some champagne and watched an indifferent floor show. It was rather expensive and not as good as one would see in New York. But the people were the attraction - platinum of the whitest here with red roses in their hair - black Senegalese dancing with white girls - blowsey ones and skinny ones - a variety of types such as you would never see in New York. The streets are dark but so far as one could see the familiar spots looked about the same. I long for a chance to walk about Paris. It would be great to see it all again. Memories of the last war, visits and the happy life I had with Ellen here. It would be fun to bring the kids over and show them the sights. They would probably be bored at my lectures.

I look forward to the next week with great anticipation. After doing my business with Eisenhower I hope to get a real look at the front - go right up and see it move. I deserve it. It will probably be my last war and I have served dutifully at a desk throughout this one. I deserve to see the climax - not as much as many others but still I deserve it.

MONDAY, APRIL 2

We left the Brown House at about 9 o'clock to go to Rheims (Advance General Headquarters). The trip was a short one, rather dull weather. We saw signs of bombing all along the way, mainly at airfields, railroad yards and some isolated factories.

At Rheims we were taken to Headquarters - a former trade school. It was a large building surrounding a court - apparently an ideal place for our Headquarters. I saw Eisenhower briefly at first, then at greater length before lunch and at lunch and after, and again at dinner with Bedell. I kept Craig with me during all the conversations. We did not see the thing together as yet, but I believe the talks are accomplishing a better understanding of the War Department point of view.

I found considerable annoyance at the criticisms which Hilldring has cast at Bedell, Wickersham, etc. They are critical of the War Department, insist they have done all the work and feel that there should be no interference from the home front. I told them they had to expect it. This was not an operational matter. It had political implications of the highest order - FEA, State Department and others were directly concerned, and insisted on commenting and asking questions. If Hilldring interfered, it was in a good cause and with a good will. I do not know whether they can be brought around to identity of staff but it may be effected in part at least, which is a long way from the spot at which we started. There was a general resentment at Clay's appointment, but I think this is passing and I feel they are now glad to have him and the only question is where they can best use him.

I saw the Cathedral for a moment - some of the glass was replaced and the front was still well sandbagged. The marks of the last war were still heavily upon it, but some of its old beauty stood out even in the cold rain of a later afternoon. Jeanne D'Arc's statue was at the side of the square, not in the center of it. It was thrilling to think that in this same place she had crowned the King. It reminded one of the greatness of France and her great spiritual appeal. One needed reminding for the country has been affording very little sign of greatness. Much of the vigor of the country seems gone.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3

Left Rheims after a further talk with Bedell and Wickersham and a general survey of the situation by the staff for Eisenhower. Incidentally, a British General named Strong (Kenneth) gave me a very strong impression that he knew his business. He is G-2. He spoke with a certainty and a restraint that made you feel he was a man of judgment as well as knowledge.

We flew to Luxembourg to meet Bradley. He had just moved into his Headquarters. He had been here at the time of the bulge, then had moved further south to re-group and start off on his Rhine move. Now he is back again. He gave his usual impression of confidence, calmness and keen analysis. He is really very good. He seemed to have plenty of time. He knew what his next steps were and how he meant to carry them into effect. He said he would not be surprised if there were some pockets of German resistance still being reduced a year hence. He seemed to feel that there would be a redoubt defense of some proportions though he did not feel the Germans could form a line of any consequence between here and Berlin. He hopes that he can join up with the Russians around Leipzig. He shares the same view of many others that Berlin is no longer of strategic consequence. Tonight at midnight the 9th Army returns to his command, and thus endeth another story.

No one around SHAEF or elsewhere seems to have a very high opinion of Montgomery - apparently he is very difficult and rather heavy-handed in his tactics. The map shows something over 100,000 Germans completely encircled. It is one of the most remarkable double envelopments in history.

Patton telephoned in while we were at Bradley's and told him of his new positions. Bradley gave him a line to reach and stand until there could be some re-grouping before taking off again further east. The new line was north from the Erfurt-Weimar areas. Hodges also telephoned in.

We took a little trip around the town after lunch and then took off for Muenchen Gladbach. On the way up we passed Aachen, Geilenkirchen, etc. and passed over the Ardennes bulge country. Eisenhower last night in speaking of Bradley said that he was with him when the bulge drive started and that Bradley, who had fully recognized that he was very thin at that point said that if the Germans attacked there, as they might, they could not get any place, and said they would have to stop

at a spot just about five miles from where they eventually did stop. Bradley had then said he intended to stay in Luxembourg, which he did.

We passed more towns with slag heaps nearby and finally came over Muenchen Gladbach with an airfield which showed signs of wear and tear, and shortly thereafter came down to meet General Simpson of the Ninth Army and members of his staff. I shook hands all around and started to go off when I heard "Hey Unk", and there standing off at the side of the plane was Doo - looking hard and handsome. Lord, it was good to see him. In front of all the Generals it was difficult to do more than shake with him and put your arms around him, but I was damned near emotional about it. The first thing he did was to ask me to come around and see a fellow who drove him down to see me in his jeep. Gerhardt had wired ahead without my knowing it, and General Simpson had sent out for him. I had a few more words with him and his driver, whose name I have in another place - and then went off with the General.

He gave me a resume of the situation, looked at the maps and got his intentions. He is north of the Ruhr and intends to squeeze them in a bit, at the same time going forward with his 19th Corps. His Corp Commanders are Gillem, McLain and Anderson. He told how the Rhine had been forced and what he thought of the whole situation. He was good and I had the feeling he was decisive and intelligent. Quite evidently a man of character. We then went out to a displaced persons camp situated in a former prison - some 3200 of them. They consisted of Russians, Poles, some few Italians, French and Belgians. The Russians predominated - men, women and children. The place smelled of unwashed humanity and it was hardly a pleasant spot, but the thing that impressed you most was how life went on. There were new babies in an improvised nursery - the cribs, crude boxes - with an English nurse in charge. The women, strong, rosy cheeked and heavy; very earthy, in fact, but clear Russian peasant types for the most part. The men, very much the same. There seemed no evidence of malnutrition from looking at them. Apparently they had been well fed and had done hard work. There was eating and love making and the persistency of life. Work had been divided up - laundries, kitchens and all the essentials of life were running - with one French doctor and practically no interpreters in the lot. This was only a tiny segment of this terrific problem. The people did not seem a bit neurotic - just simple, childlike living animals.

We then took in a Military Government detachment, in charge of an Orlando, Florida, lawyer. We heard his problems and they were diverse and human. People to be taken care of, dead to be buried, spies to be shot. Understaffed and short of transportation. He had fired the Nazi substitute Burgemeister and put in a strong non-Nazi, but the Major spoke feelingly of the criticism which had been hurled at him for putting a party member in as the Mayor the first few days of the occupation. He told of the need to get a man on the job at once who could act as a mayor, the lack of time to sift out the non-Nazi when corpses were lying in the streets, etc. He was not apologizing for anything, but he convinced me that he was sincere and that it took some time to dig out the competent man who was a sincere non-Nazi. He had done it and as soon as he was satisfied he fired the other fellow and I gather things were going on fairly well. There were many more Nazis than had originally been thought likely even in these Rhine towns.

Simpson was thinking a lot about the Military Government problem and his man Kraggie seemed to know his job, Simpson said they needed more personnel and transportation. He, like Bradley, was concerned about the anti-fraternizing rule. Both said it was O.K. now and could be enforced, but each also said that it would be impossible to enforce once the occupation itself was well under way. It would not do, they thought, to have a policy which in effect could not be enforced. In the later stages, they thought, some modification was necessary. I am inclined to think they are right. Both agree the time is far from ripe to do it now.

The signs are still up all over town: "Es liebe der Fuhrer" - "Was hat du fur Deutchland heute getan?" etc. You do not see many people in the streets but those you do see seem to be going about their business. The town was originally about 130,000 and they are down to around 100,000. A center ring has been carved out for the American troops and no one is permitted in that ring without a pass. The only trouble they have had arose from the displaced persons, mainly Russians who invariably tear into the Germans whenever they get a chance. Otherwise, they are quiet and well behaved but they have a holy hate for the Germans.

We had dinner with Simpson again with the rest of my party - Doo included. Thereafter Doo came up to my room and we had another long talk. He is to be with me tomorrow again.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4

This was a big day. We got an early start from Nuenchen Gladbach and then went to another D. P. camp. Again, many Russians and Poles, this time with some French and Dutch thrown in. The camp was just being organized. There was a French girl there named Lt. Markin who seemed to run the place. She had been in New York, and had followed the armies all the way up from Normandy. If ever there was a devoted soul, it was she.

Another counterpart of the English nurse we saw yesterday whose name I did not get. No pretty Red Cross uniforms - just mud and any old clothes, taking care of deaths, births, wounds, sickness and at the same time organizing this humanity into some semblance of order, decency and health. What a job! We then went to the place where most of these people had come from - a stable, a very large one, but filled with manure and the remnants of humanity. The place had also been a sort of storage place for German Government stores, vacuum cleaners, etc. etc. - apparently stolen from homes in conquered lands to replenish the needs of the Germans who had been bombed out in the homeland. No sanitary provisions and among most of them no thought for the simplest sanitary decency. They literally acted just as the horses or cattle whose places they took. Yet with it all the men and women were even robust looking - heavy peasant types for the most part, though there was a University professor from Warsaw among them and I have no doubt there were others of similar background and each minute more were coming in. A Captain Wickersham was in charge and he had his hands full. There was no leadership among the D.P.'s and I suppose it will be hard to develop any. This business is going to be a very tough one to deal with and we do not have the troops or personnel to handle it.

There are no security battalions and the divisions do not want to drop any men off to deal with it. It is something to talk to Eisenhower about as it is looming up as a big field problem as is the general problem of occupation of conquered areas. Military Government people cannot do it. They need the authority of the Army to function. Six men to a town of 100,000 cannot cope with all the security problems and handle Military Government at the same time. We saw more Military Government detachments and then lunched with General Anderson who commands the 16th Corps. I had not met him before. He seemed competent and collected.

After lunch we started off for Porter's 75th Division which was attacking south into the Ruhr area proper. We passed stricken Rhine towns, and there were many of them - some terribly bombed about though not completely demolished in the sense that towns like Limey or Flirey were in the last war. Just every home with its roof bombed off, with great gashes in the walls and torn insides. Bad enough, however.

We passed the usual run of tanks, guns and supply trucks, crossed the Rhine at Orsay over a pontoon Bailey bridge and then toward the town of Woltin which was across the Lippe Canal. This canal had been crossed in the morning by Porter - two regiments - but not without some difficulty since it is a deep steel walled ditch that the tanks could not manage. A long detour had to be effected and it was not until late afternoon that the tanks were able to move across. The bulldozers were at work and as we watched the fill began, and an hour later there was a road across the canal.

We went on past a second canal toward the town and were joined by a battalion of the 29th Division - Gerhardt's division - (under Porter's command, as were the two battalions ahead). The men looked rugged and they moved along the road in double file, each file at the side of the road. We walked down the middle, a large cavalcade of general officers and staff behind us. Porter announced to the men that I was taking a walk with them up the road, but it was very difficult to do anything appropriate about it. As we advanced the marks of recent battle began to appear and we could see the town just ahead where the advance rested for the time being. We were probably within 1,000 yards of it and there was an open stretch of road under observation just ahead. Porter and Colonel Bingham, who was with us, asked me not to go further. With a smaller party we could have gone ahead, but I had qualms about going down the road with such a gang bunched up behind us.

If I were a German artilleryman I would have been glad to risk a few shells on such a target so we did not go into the town itself. It would have been interesting to have gone further, but under the circumstances better not to. Dooley was along and I enjoyed every minute I could scratch to be with him. All the big fellows spoke of what a fine looking boy he was. We talked puddle jumpers, artillery observation, etc. etc. and had a great time. We returned to Haltern, where Simpson had moved his Headquarters and I am writing this from there now.

It is after 12 o'clock and we have a 6 o'clock call in the morning but I wanted to complete this while most of it was fresh in my mind. There were other details, such as the appearance of the Displaced Persons as we went by. They were coming from the battle area with a few belongings with no definite idea where they were going. Some women, more men. There was the German soldier who popped up out of a canal boat with a rifle after we had passed by within about twenty yards of him. German prisoners - several of sixteen years of age - one of whom we talked to at some length. He was a nice kid - not afraid, not fanatical, in any sense. He just had joined the Wehrmacht because it was the thing to do. Most of the prisoners were sorry looking specimens. They were Flack people who had been told to defend their positions at all costs while the other retreated. I gather the best of the Wehrmacht units are moving south and west in a forlorn hope to break out of the pocket. The prisoners had no more fight left in them. They all assume they will go to America where everything will be fine. The Displaced Persons looked better than most of the prisoners I saw as they seemed to be sturdier peasant types.

After dinner Doo came down for a long talk again. We talked of many things - home his girl - and is he in love, his Mother, Ayi, his Father, etc. etc. What the future holds for Europe and the world - the U. S. after the war, Peter, Sharman - his war experience - what good it would do him. How long before I thought he would go home - Japanese war - what he thought of the family, how good it was and what it lacked. He is a very interesting boy and has the makings of a man. God save him home again.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5

We started off a little after 8 o'clock, saying goodbye to General Simpson and to Doo. I heard the General tell Doo that he wanted him to stay a while before he left for his unit as he wanted to talk to him. I should like to know what about. I hope it was good. I think Dooley behaved himself well.

First we went up to the Wesel area where the glider drop took place. They landed in a field which was staked to break them up and there were many smashed up gliders, and they reached as far as one could see. We saw Wesel, and what a wreck it was. Fires were still burning and there was not a house that did not resemble a shambles. Devastation was certainly brought to that German town, and so on down the line. Dinslaken and every other town we passed through.

We saw another Displaced Persons concentration, this time at Bonn, which was entirely Russian. About 3,000 of them were in the barracks of the German Army. The barracks and the barrack area were fine, good buildings and large mess halls. The people looked just the same and life went on just as vigorously but under far better conditions than at the stables we had seen the day before. Again, however, there was a great lack of personnel to cope with the job. The young captain who was in charge had a terrific series of problems, the solution of which would take all the qualities that are in the book. The man that ran such a show should be a general if the difficulty of the problems were the test. We also stopped at Cologne and saw the detachment there. It was under the command of a Lieutenant Colonel named Patterson. He gave us a short talk on the situation as he found it in Cologne when the armies came in. There were the usual problems - sewers, water power, food and displaced persons. He drew on local sources for about one-half of his food for the displaced persons and used rations for the rest. In the town the people fended as best they could. There were reserves of food but when these reserves have gone there was going to be real distress.

No one of Germany's enemies could wish for a more complete sight of destruction than the town of Cologne. Every home seems to have been hit - rubble throughout the town, and still people living in it. We visited the Cathedral which was about as much destroyed as was the Rheims Cathedral in the

last war. There were larger holes in the roof - the glass was gone and bits of the arches were destroyed, but the main structure still stands, with the towers intact. There was a knocked out German tank in the front of the Cathedral. The Dom Hotel and the Excelsior were both sights. I took some pictures which I hope will give some concept of the destruction wrought in the town.

General Harmon met us at or near Bonn. He was as loud and forceful as ever and he had an escort that could have taken what was left of Germany if we had tried it. As soon as I could I got rid of it and went on in peace. We looked over a bridge that Colonel Cress of the Engineers was building also in the Wesel area and I gather he will have it finished by the middle of April. The beams are rolled in the Luxembourg steel works and when we are through there will be a real railroad bridge across the Rhine.

Harmon is alive to the displaced persons problem and he intends to deal with it by allocating combat troops to the job. It needs good line officers who are used to the establishment of camps to do the job and he intends to put them to it. It is occupying force work and the Military Government detachments are not equipped to do it. Bradley is also alive to the great need and is preparing to assign two divisions to the job of occupying. The Fifteenth Army will have to do the job for a while.

After more detachments and more displaced persons we came into Godesburg and the Dreesen Hotel where Hitler and Chamberlain met. If someone had only blown him up then! The hotel is on the Rhine opposite the place where Hitler spent the days before the purge and where he decided to kill Rohm. The blight that man has put on this land. How they stand for him, I do not know.

I had dinner with Bradley who is on his way down to the ceremony at Ehrenbreitstein where the old flag is again to be raised - the flag that rode over it after the last war. The Army Commanders are to be there and the 8th Infantry, which took the flag down when we picked up with the job unfinished after the last war. I asked to be included though not to participate as I wanted to see the flag go up again. The 8th Infantry is now a part of the Fourth Division and it was elements

of the Fourth which first entered Coblenz in the last war. After that ceremony I hope to be able to go up to see some fighting. This time, the real thing if possible, not with a flock of Generals coming along behind. It may break up our plans a bit, but Bradley says he thinks he can put it on. It would be good to go back to Trier again and see the old places where the General and I held forth for I would like to write him that I had been there and seen the place again. The town is well destroyed, I am told. I hope they did not destroy the old Roman ruins or the Porta Nigra.

We had a long talk with Bradley after dinner about the progress of the campaign. We talked of the Army and Corps Commanders and remarked on how good they all were - Simpson, Hodges, Patton, Gerow, Patch and Devers. The Corps leaders were also remarkable - Middleton, Caffey, Van Fleet, Anderson, McLain, Jo Collins, Gillem, Eddy, Walker, Milliken, Heubner, Harmon, Ridgeway, Millburn, Brooks, Haislip. Van Fleet was a Colonel of the assault regiment of the Fourth Division when they took off for Normandy. He is now a Corps Commander. We had a picture taken in the room where Chamberlain and Hitler met - Elmer Davis, Bradley and I. It was staged to cover the same general scene which appeared in a postcard picture in the hotel.

Bradley said that yesterday they had captured a Lieutenant General who said that he did not see how it was possible for the war to last more than another two weeks.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6

We started out at 9:30 with Bradley to go up the Rhine to the flag raising ceremony at Ehrenbreitstein. We drove first over a new two-way Bailey pontoon bridge raised on Rhine barges which Colonel O'Neal had built. O'Neal was the young officer who guided me around the Florida underwater obstacle demonstration and later went on to deal with such obstacles at Omaha Beach. He received the Distinguished Service Cross there and he is a fine officer. The new bridge does him great credit. All through the Army there are such men.

We then went up the Rhine on the west bank to Remagen and crossed on a pontoon there. The bridge itself was a tangled wreck. Bradley said the bridge had fallen by reason of the weakening a demolition charge had caused. The bridge was kept up on its safety factor through these precious days while men could get over in sufficient quantity to spread out along the river, thus letting other bridges be built not under fire. The repairs were going on all the time, but the strain was getting greater each day. In another 24 hours they think they might have done the job, but it collapsed first. In the meantime the chief benefit was obtained.

We drove down slowly and saw places like Andernach, Newwied and others - many of them badly shot up. Finally we reached Ehrenbreitstein and the old fort. We got in ahead of the guard of honor which was to welcome Bradley so he had to go back and come in again. It was the 110th Infantry of the 28th Division. They had been in the Bulge and most of the men were replacements as they had suffered heavily. They looked good, however. Then we had lunch at the Fort. There was a little lounge room fixed up for the General officers who were to attend the ceremony. They had gotten together from the rubble in the fort a few relics which they had found and these were on the walls - some old drums, an ornament given to one of the Rhine regiments that had fought against the French - given to the regiment by the Duke of Wellington, old muskets, and old scenes of the fort including a very dramatic execution of an officer and members of his staff (who he was and what was his offense no one knew). I looked down over the ramparts toward Coblenz and it was a sorry sight. The town was a shambles and old Kaiser Wilhelm was knocked off his perch at the Deutches Eck. Of course it brought up many memories. Dickman's old headquarters were still there, the Coblenzerhof and the palace, but all were knocked about and some parts of the town were torn apart.

The ceremony was impressive and well arranged, but somehow it lacked the lift of the old flag raising. Bradley, Patton, Simpson, Hodges and Gerow were there and a bunch of other Generals including Pete Quesada. I gave "Georgia" the letter from his wife and after chatting with them all I came off with Hodges to visit the First Army.

The "Griffin", the gun which Hitler took from "Les Invalides", was there and no doubt it will be going back before very long. Why that man ever got away with the devastation of the Rhineland that he caused, I will never know. Here was this beautiful valley - prosperous, industrious and seemingly contented (certainly it should have been) and now it is a wasteland in large part. Its industry mostly destroyed, its towns laid waste, and the flag back on Ehrenbreitstein. The Rhineland should rue the day that ever Hitler set foot in it. No one has ever devastated it so since Louis XIV and he was a foreigner. The flag pole is in the wrong place. It should have been in the ramparts or on the walls where it was the last time. It is now on a pole in the middle of the main parade grounds and can only be seen from a part of the city. I urged them to change it. It is not right that the shale valley should not see it. It was good to see it going up again, but somehow I felt more a part of the other generation which had been there before than a real part of the new one now on the scene. However, I took part in both. I asked that I should not participate in the ceremony at all though they wanted me to. It had been arranged before they knew I was to be there and it was better not to interfere. The men that did the job deserved the honor. I stayed on the sidelines and I think got good shots of the entire show with my Contax.

We came on to Marburg with Hodges, passing many German prisoners and signs of war on the way. A large part of the way we passed over the autobahn. Biessen was badly damaged but Marburg is not. Tonight we have heat, water and good beds. We listened to a very good resume of the situation by G-3 and G-2. Both were good. The latter, Colonel Nixon seemed particularly so to me. He might become a good War Department G-2.

We are off in the morning to Kassel and the crossings of the Weser. Huebner's Corps is doing it and I look forward to real fun. I hope it works out. I am tired of seeing displaced persons. We shall have to have some guns along as they say there are a number of spots of uncleared

enemy on the way. Even back here you feel you are in a war zone. They captured a trainload of V-2's up in this Army. Borden is seeing them. The town of Nordhausen is supposed to have a supply of some secret stuff, whether secret weapons or secret political matter, we do not know. Himmler is supposed to be preparing to make this his hideout and strongpoint for a while. The report that Goering is killed or in the hands of the Gestapo ready for killing seems fairly well authenticated. Certainly he is only a figurehead at the moment. Himmler, Goebbels, Bormann and Hitler are the ones who are now on top. Blankenthorn and one other foreign office official have been captured near Eisenach. They were apparently establishing a new party government there. Both say that Hitler will never give the order to surrender and that things in Germany are chaotic. They confirm the "redoubt" idea. Volksturm are getting into action but they are of no great military effect. Casualties continue light though there is stiff resistance in places. The Gauleiters run the Army and the Partei rule the roost. Why the Wehrmacht has put up with it now, it is hard to see. The old German army has come out of this a sorry spectacle. It is tied up in its own traditions so completely that its complicated concepts of honor only lead to destruction.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7

Today we were on the road most of the time. We got an early start. We drove up from Marburg to General Van Fleet's headquarters, Third Corps, and had a look at his situation. He was attacking the pocket and had a good bit of resistance in front of him. Jo Collins was to the north of him also holding in the pocket while the Sixth was off striking east across the Werra (a tributary of the Weser). After a talk with Van Fleet, who recalled my visit with him just before Normandy, we went on to see Huebner. There at Bad Wildungen we saw him and after a brief resume of his situation we went right on up to Almerode (Rheinhardt 69th). There we had lunch and I collected together an officer's dress knife, an officer's field knife and a cat-o-nine tails which the Germans use to handle the slave labor. This last thing was the most extraordinary symbol of German oppression I have ever seen. They are hung up in practically every house and all the overseers carry them. By it they maintain the discipline of the slave labor and made it perform wonders for them. When you see it you no longer wonder why the Russians beat up the Germans every chance they get. These little instruments were found in every accumulation of slave laborers the Army found, whether in France or Germany, in factories or on the farms. Division Headquarters was in Kassel, another large town taken apart. They made Tiger Tanks here, but it will be a long time before they make anything else here. The area around the Museum Square is rubble. Many of the large public buildings are gone entirely and what is left is nothing to look at. Areas of complete destruction exist everywhere throughout the City. From Kassel we went up to the 272nd Infantry Regiment Command Post which was situated just this side of the Werra. To get there we had to pass over ground taken the night before by night fighting and into a small town which had been taken about two hours before we arrived. We passed the reserve battalion on the road and they looked very good. Guns, trucks and all the paraphernalis of war were on the road - gun positions, destroyed Tiger tanks, craters, with only now and then the burst of a gun. As we got up toward the town German dead began to appear, one a major who had come out the road for a reconnaissance had met his end not far from the Tiger tank; others lay very inert indeed in a field by the side of the road. While we were in the town,

which was still burning, the Germans blew the bridge so that it looked as if they intended to pull out all this side of the river. The next thing was to bridge the river. I could not get further forward as the day was getting on and we had to buck the traffic back. We would not have seen much ahead that we did not see as far as we had gone. There were some 500 prisoners in the town looking very beaten. Some, however, were still strong looking though none of them were elite troops.

The pathetic scenes of war - people digging among their burning houses to salvage out their little possessions; no water to throw on the flames - just let them burn. It seemed hard on the old people. Sick and lame with all their life's accumulations blasted, to begin again that very night with no roof over their head. Yet it was surprising to me how composed most if not all seemed to be. They sat among their ruins without wailing and with little strain written on their faces. Whether it was shock or the adjustment they had made to war, I do not know, but their apparent composure was remarkable. This scene now for years has been perpetrated by the Germans on all of Europe. To have it come home to them is justice, but it makes one wish that all those who question the wisdom of a strong military defense system should see it and the devastation modern war can bring. Here and there a town appears which does not show much damage. The advance was too swift in that area or there was no resistance but let shot or two come from the town and it is then taken apart.

I do not see how this country can ever recover - all Europe hates her and harbors well seated grudges. The slave labor under which she operated is now gone and the prisoners will not return perhaps for years. How are the crops to be sown and gathered? They will have to go back to a medieval existence and, even so, they will starve. There has been nothing like it since the Thirty Years War and I have an idea that was mild compared to this. Some resistance worthy of the name continues, in the pocket and to the east. The Nazi radio still shouts and urges resistance. There are threats of death uttered in a new form every day and Goebbels speaks of the needs of a drowning man. Germany is drowning all right. You can see her going down for the third time. What a crime against Europe including his own country did this man Hitler perpetrate!

The Army moves smoothly, from the Army Headquarters down. It gives you the sense of great strength and flexibility. Probably it is at this moment the best army the world has ever seen. Some of this is not without cost. In the sector to the north of us, but no further ahead, Eloyd Gibbons, the Assistant Division Commander of the 69th Division, was killed today with his Aide - a mine blew up under his jeep when it got over on to the road margin. His name was before the Senate for promotion when he was blown to pieces. John Haskell, we heard today, had his leg shot away in Bonn. Bonn seems very far behind from where we are now. Prisoners from the pocket are coming in rapidly and more officers than ever before are surrendering. In a few ^{days} or sooner, Gottinge~~n~~ will be taken and then the Harz Mountains and the Elbe will have to be dealt with, but it all seems very silly and unpurposeful. Civilians with armbands are appearing more frequently and many without armbands are roaming about who were former members of the Wehrmacht. We encountered no shelling though we were part of a most attractive target.

Tonight we had another briefing after returning to Army Headquarters. Hodges grows on you. He keeps a close control of his front, is quiet and purposeful. I believe he is a solid, wise and fine commander. This operation of his was about as well conceived and well developed a campaign as any Captain could turn in. He took advantage of his Remagen bridgehead and moved on from it to a grandly successful operation - and all who saw him operate in the bulge were most impressed. Huebner was the same as ever - also composed and forceful. He knows the business of war and discipline and he will take a world of licking. Altogether the day was most interesting but again the thing which impresses you most is the agony to which Europe has been forced by the vagaries and ambitions of a paranoiac and his unspeakable gang. Tomorrow we go to Frankfurt, and George Patton.

SUNDAY, APRIL 8

We flew over in jeep planes from Marburg to Frankfort, arriving here around 10. We came to Patton's headquarters, heard a briefing and then went downtown to visit the Military Government detachment. The Commanding Officer was not in and Patton stormed about at a great rate. On the way in he shouted at the displaced persons to salute him and come to attention, and the way he tore into the Military Government detachment people was a thing to wonder at. The G-5 and the Lieutenant Colonel in charge of Frankfort were not very impressive. They were short-handed and overwhelmed with problems. They need far larger detachments to run these places and they need troops to guard and deal with the first process of straightening out the town.

The town in part is a shambles, as are so many. Some sections are relatively free from destruction, but around the big opera house and the center of town, things are in an awful mess. At first, I could not even find the remnants of the Frankfurterhof, and no one could show me where the Goethestrasse was where Otto Walther was supposed to be. I did not have the time to try to find the spot and I had no map of the city. I did tell the Military Government officer to try to look him up and let him know that Elizabeth was all right, and to find out from him how her family was. It may be a hard job to locate him.

The whole organization of the town and industry is destroyed and life is on a primitive scale. How the people get food, I do not know. The banks will be opened shortly, but money does not mean much. We found that they had immediate food reserves but the Army had taken a substantial amount of that. Lieutenant Colonel H. D. Criswell complained of no assistance from the Third Army, lack of men and officers. He seemed to be in a very bad way. Patton did not put him at ease, to say the least. After driving around the town we had lunch and then I took off for Patch and Devers at Mannheim.

There we saw a displaced persons camp that was really well run and in a real measure disciplined. The people looked as robust as usual. They had the people lined up - Russians, Poles, French and Belgians. The kitchens were in working order, a soccer game was going on and the whole thing was taking shape. We also saw the two-way bridge across the river above Mannheim and it was an impressive affair. Piles were driven in with the usual steel plating. The unit which put it in in 9-1/2 days was the same unit which built the main bridge across the Volturno. Caesar had taken two weeks to bridge the Rhine. I made a brief speech to them as they all looked proud of their work. Patch is a quiet but effective looking man, eager to go on. He is sure he can take Munich if he is allowed to go. I told Bradley on the telephone that the whole impression I got was one of little resistance ahead and the fullest confidence that they could bust through anywhere.

We flew back to Patton's Headquarters in a Cub. I flew it a good part of the way, taking it over Frankfurt to get a good look at the city. It was a mess but here and there habitable houses. The people seemed pleasant enough and I wonder what will become of the fraternization rule after the occupation really develops.

In Patton's Army they have apparently uncovered the German gold reserves as well as many millions of marks and francs and in Patch's Army they have uncovered a great underground factory for the production of airplane engines. This we will go up to see tomorrow as well as the town of Wursburg and perhaps go further forward than that. At dinner with Patton we had a good steak dinner and he gave me a P-38 pistol, already having given me a dagger. I have much loot now. He made a nice toast, to which I feebly responded. His ideas continue vigorous and unrestrained. The "Stars and Stripes" is one of his pet hates. There are many gripes over the men and things behind but none too bad. He talked of brave fighting men in his Army - a chap named Ankorn, another named Colley, and young Hines. Hines is the son of John L. Hines of the UR Division. He was shot through both eyes and hand and continued on telephoning to tell the people back of him what had happened, what he intended to do and that he proposed to stay on till his relief came. He also spoke glowingly of Troy Middleton and Walker. Middleton is a remarkable man - one of the great soldiers in this and the other war. Eddy he compared to Longstreet.

MONDAY, APRIL 9.

What a day. We started out in Cubs to join Patch and Devers. This we did pretty well up the line toward Wurzburg, having an escort of P-47's on the way. At the landing strip we transferred to jeeps and piled up toward the front. Arriving at Wurzburg, which was torn apart, we were met at the bridge by an officer of the 42nd Division who handed over two German flags taken in the city of Wurzburg. I shall take them back to the Pentagon.

From Wurzburg we went on up to the Headquarters of the 42nd Division, which was well forward and from there up to Regimental and Battalion Headquarters. Finally we came to the town of Eckarthausen, passing German dead on the way. I wondered whether this was the place the Eckarts had come from originally. It probably was. There was no further forward Command Post - the troops were just outside the town making their way toward Schweinfurt, the great ballbearing center. There were a number of prisoners that had just been brought in - all looked well fed - none young and none very old. They were rather stalwart looking, as a matter of fact. Their equipment was cast along the roadside. If one wanted souvenirs de guerre there were plenty to be had for the energy required in picking them up. We could not get any further up at this point but it was a rather quiet battlefield. Here and there a gun went off and there was air-bombing just ahead that we could not see from where we stood. The people in the town were natural enough looking. They did not seem frightened particularly, nor did they seem vindictive - that may come later. The indicia of battle was all about but it was such a clear day and the countryside looked so gentle that you could hardly believe that the war was on all about you.

After a short stay we started back as we had so much to accomplish in the space of the daylight hours. On the way back a German plane came down and strafed the road just ahead of us. He shot at some trucks, not at our jeeps, but the bullets kicked up the dust spots very realistically along the road. It reminded me of Tunisia. We stopped in at a collecting station and a hospital right alongside of it. In it were a number of Americans and Germans in various stages of shock and treatment. Those that I saw looked pretty good. The blood transfusions make all the difference. I saw two operations going on - one a German prisoner who had a bad abdominal wound, liver, spleen, intestine and all shot up. I never saw a gorier sight. The surgeon said it pre-

mented a very serious problem as he put it. The way they probed into the man's abdomen again testified to the persistence of life. How the frame can survive such an affair is a marvel. The American also had an abdominal wound, less severe but bad enough. The mortality of this hospital, they said, was about 20%.

Passing through Wurzburg we noticed the fortress of Marenburg on the hill overlooking the city, a great walled and castellated place which, they said, was heavily tunneled. Here again they said they had found many art treasures, some from the Louvre and elsewhere. Back at our airstrip we took off again in jeeps to go over to see Ted Brooks who has a corps in Patch's Army. Landing at a strip in his area, all we had time to do was go on to a spot outside of Masbach where there was a huge underground airplane engine works. No one who has not seen this installation can have any idea of its magnitude or the man hours and planning which went into the creation of this vast scheme. I suppose there are plants which have more and perhaps better machine tools, but this is comparable to the largest and best. The lights were still on and the ventilating system was still running. I did not see where the power was and what kept it running but power there was and evidently the place could go on operating with great quantities of aluminum. The entire organization for the turning out of engines was ready to move, only lacking the manpower.

The rail lines leading to the place came in through a tunnel and through a woods. No one ever had any idea that this place existed here and I am sure it would not be detected from the air. It was a vast tunnel project into the mountain side. It is possible that a good part of it existed as some sort of a quarry or mine before it was taken over as an underground plant, but there it was - another example of the vigor and ingenuity of this German race. Another one just about like it is nearer Schweinfurt that produced ball bearings. They said it made about 60% of all the bearings Germany used.

On one of our air strips a jet plane appeared as the puddle jumpers began to come in so we were just as glad that we had air cover. Brooks said that he was held up by good troops at Heilbrun and he was having to supply some of his columns at Crailsheim by air due to the fact that his forward units had been nearly cut off by attacks from the rear. He has not had the Infantry to throw in behind the tanks to clear up the situation. He felt there was no

doubt his columns could hold out until infantry could consolidate the ground. However, from the way he talked it seemed that he was having about as brisk a fight as we had run into along the line. We could not go further up with Brooks because of our time limit but I would have liked to have gone up with him. He would not have held back and we would have seen some real action. As it was, we came pretty close - at the Ninth Army, the First Army and at the Seventh. Patton was the only one who treated me as if I were Dresden china.

With Brooks the Germans seemed to be fighting with small arms, burp guns and Panzerfausts. Little or no artillery, no tanks, and very little air except for strafing. Yet they could hold up our entire show. He has part of the 17th S.S. Panzer ahead of him and some training troops. Not too bad so far as opposition goes.

After leaving him we flew back past Mannheim, Mainz (What a wreck that was), thence down the Rhine to Coblenz, then up the Moselle to Trier and then on to Rheims. The center of Trier was a wreck also. I could not make out the Porta Nigra though I suppose most of it still stands. The center of town was most badly hit. I saw the old cathedral, apparently hit but still standing, at least its outer walls. I tried to find Burg Eltz but could not pick it up. I think we looked over an area too close to the River. It is apparently considerably further back from the River than I had recalled.

The day was fine for flying and from Wurzburg to the Rhine, then up the most beautiful part of the Rhine and the Moselle, made a relaxing end to a busy day.

Before starting out for Patch this morning I should note that I stopped in to see Johnny Waters, B. Patton's husband. He had a nasty wound in his [wound] but they said he would come along in time but there had to be some considerable rearrangement of [medical] before he could be about again. He had been hit coming out from the prison cage under a flag of truce. There are a number of American prisoners now becoming freed and no doubt more will come free as the advance speeds up. While we were at the front Brooks heard that two of his Colonels had been killed that afternoon. There are a number of signs that agents have been left behind to direct artillery.

On looking at the map I noticed the town of Rothenburg was about to be attacked by our troops. I asked Patch to do what he could to spare it, telling him something of its greatness and its history. He told me later he had issued instructions to by-pass it if possible, surround it and then give it a chance to surrender. I think all would be glad to have this town spared.

There are all sorts of tales of interesting things being found in the way of records, art, etc. There is a vast amount of G-2 and scientific and historical research to be done.

It was a great trip and a most enlightening one. I feel that I really know something of this front as it now exists and some of its problems.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10

After a good rest and a long talk with Bedell, with whom I spent the night, I attended the briefing in the morning. As usual General Kenneth Strong (the G-3) was impressive even though he is blamed for missing the Bulge attack. We had further talks with Bedell, this time with Clay present, and it looks as if we had things pretty well worked out now. There are some compromises which Clay made but the chief line of effective action is set up. Clay found them sticky as I had but I think my earlier talks with Eisenhower enabled Clay to work out a better solution than would have been the case if the ground had not been prepared. With Clay on the job and an order out, there will be very little for me to do here and I ought to clear up soon. Clay is pleased and I think all see some light through the tunnel. Goldie Dorr was with Clay and I hope he gets a chance to get up to the front. He deserves it!

I had lunch with Strong to ask him what he made of the present situation and how he appraised the strength and character of the German effort from here out. As well as I can recall and record it, here it is: The German's present effort is to fight on in his pockets and harbors, holding some of Norway and Holland as long as he can but with a decided trend down to the south. Already this tendency is developing as is evidenced by the resistance and material found in the Esfurt-Weimar area, the Harz Mountains and the Thuringian Forest area. As he is pressed out of there, he will probably move further south into Bavaria and part of Czechoslovakia, the latter move being compromised by the fall of Weimar. A final stand will probably be attempted in the high Alps. If only by a small corps of fanatical party followers, such a stand can be accomplished - Hitler will have achieved some objective. The play is for time - the great hope they now put forward seems to be more in a falling out between the Allies and Russia. There are many evidences of attempts to stir up suspicion between the two forces and if only a unit force of Germans can hold out and support the Nazi idea and banner till that takes place, there may be some hope for the future of Germany and the Hitler Gang. As Juin said, the German does not surrender easily - and how true that is. Utter collapse comes only after long and arduous application of energy against him.

As for the resistance, Strong felt it would be substantial. He spoke of the Werewolves and the Hitler Frei

Corps (new) and the many evidences that they were building up agents in the rear areas; - not with the idea of immediate revolt but to bide their time and take advantage of the least relaxation. He was disturbed over the probability of some use of new weapons as desperation might cause them to do strange things, but he felt no substantial military objective could be even temporarily obtained as things were moving so fast against them. He would not take a chance, however, and felt that every effort consistent with the fundamental tactical plan should be made to choke off any suggestion of the use of these weapons. The pacification would not be an easy, docile one; opposition would be smart and well directed. It had to be promptly and decisively dealt with - any delays in justice would encourage the German and he would then become hard to handle. Their confidence in themselves was deep-seated; they felt that they had the most vigorous race in Europe and that even though their towns were destroyed they possessed the greatest natural asset, that is the vigor and initiative to rebuild. Strong felt that the thing to do was to root out the scientists and the General Staff people; let no articles on research be written or scientists congregate; be certain there is nothing written about the war; destroy the military records; let no Professor Dalbruck study the causes of the loss of the war; no military histories should be published; their officers should not be permitted to study and restudy the war and thus carry on the art. I think this is a very good idea for the war potential of Germany is not its weapons or even its industry; it is in the vigor of its individuals - vigor of mind and body. They must be put far back in the progress of military art and science.

We also had a most interesting consideration of the wisdom of putting on a special operation to deal with one of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute installations. The decision was not to undertake it now as it would require such a large force that it would hamper the main attack but it was agreed that it should be kept in mind and plans should be made so that it might be put in operation in 24 hours.

We then came on to Paris, where I met Wickersham who spelled out his operations and tomorrow I am to go at it again with him - also lunch with him. In the evening I have been invited to dine with General de Gaulle.

Tonight we had a dinner at the Brown House which was given in my name. The guests were:

Georges Bidault - Minister of Foreign Affairs
M. Tillon - Minister of Air
General Juin - Chief of Staff of National Defense
(Generali d'Armee)
Lieutenant General Koeltz - Military Governor of Paris
(Generale de Corps d'Armee)
Jefferson Caffery - U. S. Ambassador to France
Robert D. Murphy - Political Adviser to General Eisenhower
Vice Admiral Alan Kirk - Commander of U. S. Naval Forces,
France
Lieutenant General John C.H. Lee - Commanding General,
Communication Zone
Major General Ralph C. Smith - Military Attaché to Paris
Major General John J. Lewis - Chief of SHAEF Mission
Major General Howard A. Craig
Major General Lucius D. Clay
Goldwithe H. Dorr - Special Assistant to the Secretary of
War

The evening went off very well. Caffery was much agitated over the dinner as he thought it out of place for me to invite such people to dinner without having known them beforehand. I thought so myself but we made out very well. Before the evening was over they were all talking and there was a very free exchange of ideas. It turned out to be all to the good.

I would like to duck the Control Commission business tomorrow and see a bit of Paris but I suppose I have to do my chores. I missed Bernay Baruch at Rheims and I will probably not see him again before I get home. We heard of F.L.'s suicide. That is a strange thing. He was apparently afflicted with melancholy. That is a sad ending to a fine career and very hard to understand.

The weather today was grand - Paris was at its loveliest - the girls were out in force. I drove around past 150 Rue de l'Universite. It looked just about the same; it was entirely undamaged and I almost felt that if I went upstairs I would see Seine and Mairie. I would like to bring my children to see this city. The contrast with the German cities is so marked that you can hardly believe you are on the same continent with the destruction along and across the Rhine.

I liked Juin very much. He is one of the best type of Frenchmen. We talked of France and security, her industry and her

colonies. Tillon is a Communist but a French nationalist in a very real sense. He seemed to fear that the United States had designs on France's future, prosperity and her colonies. He urged that France could not be strong without her colonies and it was only with them that she could work out her salvation. I told Bidault and Tillon that security would not alone bring about France's salvation; - that she was debilitated by loss of manpower; that her low birth-rate made it necessary for her to work harder than other nations to make up for that lack of strength. I told them it might be a very good idea for France to import one or two million Germans to invigorate the country. The Germans had made good citizens in the U. S. in the main and they were a source of much of our strength. Bidault said: "Why not?"

They were both strong for the idea of the internationalization of the Ruhr, the use of that industry for the benefit of all. They were opposed to the "Plan Morgenthau." Germany could not be kept in misery because that bred trouble. Help them along but do not let them take one step along the road to military strength again. By internationalization, they meant some machinery by which France would have the veto power to prevent the area ever being given back to German exclusive use again. They did not want to be the victim of another 5 to 4 vote, as they put it. Four invasions were too much. France had the right as the nation most interested to maintain that internationalization. There was also much talk of collaboration with America and the great necessity for France of that collaboration.

Mendes-France I hear is out of the Cabinet and Plevin is now Minister of Finance.

I will have one more trip up to SHAEF FORWARD and then move over to England this week-end, arranging to see Lew when he comes over and then return to Washington. Bidault and Juin, I hear, are coming to San Francisco. Juin said the primary objective of his coming was to see General Marshall. He would let others take care of what they called "Collective Security".

Borden came in after the dinner broke up and told us of the V-2's which had been captured. They certainly

impressed him. Apparently the train on which they were being transported was strafed for there was an engine that had been shot up not far away. The Germans had then pushed the cars back into a tunnel and it was there that they were found. A short distance away they found the fuses. Some parts are apparently missing - some of the electrical devices apparently but the whole thing is a very complicated gadget. I think Borden was a bit stunned by the imagination and knowledge that had gone into the making of it. We apparently have no weapon even on the drawing boards which approaches it in its ingenuity.

The general resistance that we have met to the introduction of Clay and to the suggestions we have made for the administration of Germany has been entirely natural. There is the inevitable tendency of the theater to question suggestions from home and particularly the imposition of a newcomer. In this theater we are blessed by open-minded people and the feeling on such matters is infinitesimal compared to the actual resentment which I gather obtains in the Pacific among some members of MacArthur's staff. Many officers here new on the work of operations do not take too kindly to the introduction of new men into jobs they have hoped might be theirs to fill. It is recognized that the work of administration of Germany is the next big problem the Army will have. They do not relish going home and perhaps being substantially reduced in rank. A good many of them repeat a little too frequently that all they want to do is get this war with and go home. In the next few minutes they are apt to approach you with the thought that perhaps they might be able to make some contribution to the work. Even "Ike" who is one of the most objective-minded and disinterested officer that exists is somewhat concerned I imagine about his postwar position, and quite naturally. He does not relish having to step down from a position wherein he can order the troops of all the allies to a position where he can only deal with U. S. troops. Although this feeling and these ambitions exist and must be taken into account, the important thing is that these officers respond in spite of it.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11

Again met with the Control Council people with Wick-ersham. First we had a brief meeting with the Advisory Committee and then the heads of divisions. Each brought up some problem and most asked questions of policy to which they were seeking the answer. Most I could answer, fortunately. They seemed an earnest group and I gather the impression that they have some much work. There are some very bright ones among them. The division chiefs were anxious for me to go through their shops but I did not have the time. I would have liked to see something of McClure's division - education and information. Clay is going to be a great help, I feel sure. The appointment of such a person was overdue and I really feel that the more difficult problems will soon be on the way to solution.

Lunched at Erianon Hotel, Versailles, with
General Richardson
General Meyer
General Lewis
General Milburn
General Harper
General McClure
Admiral Goodale
Ambassador Murphy
Mr. Dorr
Colonel Gerhardt

In the afternoon I went around Paris with Gerhardt. I took him to the Ecole de Guerre, the Invalides, the conciergerie St. Charles, and a little around the center of the city. It was interesting to go over the old places, and Paris was at its best - April in Paris. It made me feel a bit romantic myself but I had no one at hand to exercise my romance upon. I took it out on memories of our life in Paris. I recalled how we had tramped along with the crowd to pass by the bier of Joffre at the Ecole de Guerre. I could almost see again the heavy coat of dust on his face and tunic as he lay in state. I wished for my companion of that night, but she wasn't there.

We came out to the Brown House in the late afternoon and played a little soft ball. Then Ted Curtiss and Lowell Yecker came in; also General Henry. Lowell was concerned

about his possible designation for a job in Germany and the promotion of Powell and Curtiss. We talked of the German job and some of its implications. He wants a position of authority and to stay only during the organization period if he takes anything at all. He was as amusing and pleasant as ever. He is worried about Mary.

Sam Reber came in to see me and we had a short talk.

In the evening General Ralph Smith came to get me to go off to dinner with de Gaulle. Mrs. de Gaulle was there and so were his daughter and his son. The daughter was very nice looking and very pleasant though rather diffident. The son was the spitting image of de Gaulle. The Minister of War was there, as were de Chengné and Alphand.

After dinner de Gaulle took Smith and me aside and he talked of things that were on his mind. He spoke of the need for great caution and skill in the administration of Germany. He felt that the problem was immense and fraught with great difficulty, particularly with Russia. The destruction of Germany impressed him as well as the progress of the U.S. troops. He talked of the need of France for coal, the Saar mines, the need for a state bordering the Rhine from Cologne to the Swiss border - something less than sovereignty but definite control. This, he said, was necessary for the security - the military security of the country. Next he wanted the Ruhr internationalized on an economic basis. He would urge American interest be represented if this was at all possible but what he feared was an abandonment of Europe and France to their own futures shortly after this war was over. He would give the benefits of the Ruhr, or a share in them, to the Germans. He did not mention Russia and her possible participation in the control of the zone and I forgot to ask him what he thought of that. He talked at some length of this proposal and discussed the mechanism by which it might be done. Continually he came back to coal and the attitude of Russia. He said that whether Russia would represent a menace or not depended on whether she turned East or West. She could only turn East if she felt the West was secure. They would not, he thought, move at the same time

in both directions. He envisioned a union, economic at least, between France, Belgium and Holland; perhaps, even a customs union. He said this would not amount to a Western confederation. It would only fill an economic need. In any event, whether it turned out to be a Western confederation depended on Russia. If France felt herself threatened she would of course endeavor to develop an economic federation. He said he had told Stalin just that. He said he had trusted Stalin to have no designs on France and he had signed a treaty with him.

We talked of the French economic situation and the need for coal and transportation facilities. I told him that I would transfer the transportation program now in the national program to the military program. They would get the locomotives and the engines sooner and it would be to the double interest of France and the U.S. that this be done. I told them they would be needed in our redeployment program and would sooner be set up if they were in the military program. He called Alphand and Diethelm in to get them to consider this point.

Thereafter we talked about war criminals. His idea was relatively simple. He felt we should try by an inter-allied tribunal the chief figures of Nazism - the "treaty breakers", he called them. He would then relegate to the separate countries the trial and punishment of the actual participants. It sounded very much as if it were substantially the same as our proposition.

We talked of conditions at the front - the displaced persons, etc. Altogether he was composed, quiet, courteous, and it was a very pleasant relaxed evening. He could not have been easier or less contumacious.

We talked thereafter of less important matters but the above is about as good a resume as I recall of the more important things he spoke of. No subjects now in controversy or in immediate likelihood of controversy were brought up by him. General Juin was not there. One thing of interest is worthwhile recording and that was his recognition of the need for new biological stock to reinvigorate

the country. He did not dismiss the idea of introducing Germans into France for permanent occupation. He thought the redoubt business might prove rather annoying. He felt, as we do, that there was little chance of general surrender of the country. That time had gone by. He really felt there would be no dominating aspirations left in the German people, provided we gave evidence of stamping it out whenever it arose. Alphonse is also going to San Francisco I learned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12

I spent most of the day at SHAEF FORWARD with the Air people. I attended the meeting of all the commanders - 8th Air Force, 9th Bomber Command, etc. They reported their efforts for the week and then talked of future targets, the most conspicuous of which were Berchtesgaden and Potsdam. The recital of the damage from the air done Germany in one week was stupendous. I received a picture of air force over Central Europe that I have never received before. It is really terrifying in its extent and power. How any country or people can bear up under it is beyond me. They are crumbling, and the difficulty is now to find the targets.

I had lunch with Spaatz and his staff. It was very interesting and we got into the vigorous arguments that a visit to his Headquarters always provokes.

We flew back to Paris in the evening. I did not see Eisenhower or Bedell again but I did see a draft of directive covering Clay's position, which I thought very good. I hope that it sticks. If it does, my mission over here will have been most worthwhile. Bedell's attitude is the uncertain quantity but I believe he will be all right. There is nothing which Clay cannot resolve given a fair attitude on the part of the staff here.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13

The news of the death of the President came through early this morning. It is absolutely impossible to think of its implications. Roosevelt's record with his death in office will place him forever with the great, but the press of current and impending events leaves no time to speculate on his position in history. The pressing questions are what the new President will do and how will he form up to the responsibilities of his position and his day. Offhand I would think the news would bring great comfort to the enemy and it will also encourage the other nations to come forward with greater assurance. Can he carry Congress - does he know Europe and the way in which our future is involved there as well as in the Pacific? It is staggering to think of but the world must go on.

I called Bedell this morning, Eisenhower being away. We spoke of the need for a message to the troops from the new Commander-in-Chief. All over Paris there is a sense of shock. De Gaulle was the first to notify the Ambassador of the news of the President's death and his message was a most warm and eloquent one. The French people realize the loss of a great liberator and a great man. One can sense among the government people almost a feeling of personal loss. Crowds gathered about the Embassy all day. It was very moving. The effect which the President's name had on the people of this nation is evident all over the city. They feel, as does everyone, the loss of bearings which the President's death creates. It is idle to speculate on what the new trends will be.

I telephoned Bundy in Washington but got little more than the news that the new President wanted all the Cabinet to stay on and that he particularly asked Mr. Stimson to stay. I shall probably hasten my trip home.

Today I called on Alphant, the Minister of War Diethelm, and finally Plevin. All were most sympathetic about the death of the President. Plevin and Alphant spoke of the serious situation France was in over the coal situation. Plevin pointed out how dependant France was on the German coal supply, the difficulties of the coming winter, and the strain to which the government would be put if they had to endure another winter like the last one. The U. S. need for a quiet France since we are so dependent on France for a successful redeployment

as well as for her establishment as a stable force in Western Europe, was stressed. The need is for a mechanism to determine allocations immediately and to get the mines into operation so that they shall not be flooded. The need for coal is so great that immediate and definite measures must be taken. France wants to run the mines in the Saar right away. The only question is who can run them best. I understand the soldiers feel some doubt that the French can do the job as well as they can. Whatever is the most productive form should be followed.

Pleven and I talked of Trusteeships to some extent. He said France would vigorously oppose any idea of trusteeship of her colonies but would be prepared to talk to us at any time on the matter of bases, rights, etc. He seemed almost eager to talk in terms of augmenting our security position in the Pacific, particularly if we recognize France's need for the improvement of her security position on the Atlantic side. He is going to San Francisco.

We also talked some of the future of Germany. He has definite ideas on that and I do not think they are unreasonable. He said he was not concerned over the limitation of the zone of occupation. If we had concerns over the logistics of our position, they would recognize any limitation, but suggested that eventually their zone might be enlarged after these considerations were no longer paramount. He spoke of British references to their own favorable attitude toward France's zone in contrast to ours. He said he did not take these references too seriously.

He was very much afraid that Truman might turn isolationist. He asked many questions about him. He spoke very earnestly of the French need of continued American interest in Europe. He said that he could pledge General de Gaulle's determination to support the American interest in Europe - that France was weaker than it had been for many years and many generations but with all her loss of strength it was a stronger, more dependable France right now than existed before the war. The people were harder and they saw before them the possibilities of increased strength. They were determined to achieve it and not waste their opportunities. They were not always astute in their dealings with us but they were wholehearted in accordance with their lights in their recognition

that their well-being was tied to ours. France had always been a stabilizing force in Western Europe and would be so again. They felt that they stood for so many of the things for which the U. S. stood that it was inevitable in the end that our interests should fundamentally be the same. He appeared in good form. His office was an office which Colbert once occupied, a relic, he said, of the days when France's armies were running around Europe "much as yours are today".

Tonight I saw Fritz Oppenheimer. He is now a Major and very busy and happy. We talked of Germany and her future. He had some very good ideas on the treatment of Germany and the problems of fraternization.

At lunch I met Grasset and the members of G-5. The meal was interrupted by telephone calls to Washington so that I did not get very far in an exchange with them.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14

General Clay seems to have known the new President for a long time. A number of years ago he worked with him on Rivers and Harbors matters and during this war he saw much of him in connection with the Truman Committee. His chief impression of him is as a politician. Clay said his instinct is to react to political pressures and usually to the pressures of some individual who is apt to be influencing him at the time. While naturally very guarded in expressing any judgment Clay gave me the impression that he felt he was not a strong man in his own right. However, he has considerable capacity and no man can be finally judged until he has acted under heavy responsibility. If he performs adequately under his responsibilities it will not be the first time that a man has grown in stature as responsibilities have been given him.

We are now on our way to Cannes to see Arnold and get a day of sure rest. We have been going hard - one conference after another and much riding about. From the day we landed we have been on the go and I think we have made the most of almost every minute. I feel like taking a day off to get it all in some perspective.

I had a sort of a pang at leaving Paris. We had lovely weather and Paris never appeared more beautiful. If I could only have had a day to walk about a bit I felt I would have done better justice to it. There is a great underlying need in the country so far as its rehabilitation is concerned. It is coal. Army demands are great and due to lack of coal no fundamental industries are operating, such as steel, etc. France is infinitely better off than Holland and Germany of course. Indeed, there is no comparison but still the potential of disturbances is there if some semblance of normal life is not resumed. It will take less to get France in motion, I think, than most of the other countries. Manpower, food and fuel are her great immediate problems.

My plan is now to go on to London, see Winant and Lew Douglas, then head right back. I had hoped to have a day's fishing on the Test or the Itchen in accordance with a life-long ambition and it was all arranged but I would have felt guilty about it if as Bundy thinks I can be of help at home by getting there as soon as possible.

I had a long talk with Bedell on the telephone, Ike still not having returned to Rheims. I believe we are all straight. He wants me to talk about the need for using replacements for the many varied jobs which are now coming up. He asks me to hold Hull off from demanding their return for redeployment purposes too soon. They will do all they can to ship back units as soon as possible. He also spoke of the difficulty he had had with Handy in getting men for the Military Government detachments. The conditions that Handy imposed would be too restrictive. He urged that the vast extent of this problem be realized back home - the wider areas which we had been compelled, at least temporarily, to take over, etc. He urged, therefore, that limitations on this personnel should not be made until the problem was well in hand. He emphasized again that as soon as units became freed they would turn them around.

He also said he was reluctant to recommend any statement to the effect that Germany was now totally defeated or that organized resistance had collapsed. The English had been pressing for this. There was still the possibility of Norway and the Redoubt and before we throw our hats in the air we should see how that resistance will develop. It would not look too good if we had declared a Victory Day and then we had 25,000 or 50,000 more casualties. In this connection he said that they were planning new operations for Eisenhower's approval which would involve turning toward the south in order to break up the building up of a resistance line there. What movement there is seems clearly to be in that direction and an attack in that direction might pay real dividends in lessening the strength of this possible future resistance center.

He said that he had as yet received no information from von Papen other than that it appeared to be a bona fide capture. The Russians had been notified but von Papen had no proposals to make pointing out that he held no office.

They are still turning up all sorts of interesting installations and material up front but no systematic searching was possible under the circumstances which now existed.

We took off for Cannes after leaving the Brown House and Captain Ruthman. The flight down was fine and for the first time I got a leave on the Cote D'Azur. We drove through the town of Cannes from the airport in to Cap D'Antibes where we were put up in a villa - what a villa! It belongs to a Major Allen, I am told, and he married one of the Lambert girls - Listerine. It is done in exquisite taste with every appointment - as rich as wealth itself.

It is difficult to describe. I should say the architecture was Spanish. Cool, beautiful halls with fine grill railings. Everything very chaste appearing - a beautiful library off an enormous salon that like the library opens out onto the stone porch. There are great red roses blossoming out over the stone walls. There is an outdoor dinner balcony and a mammoth but beautiful interior one. My bedroom is glorious but the bathroom is even more impressive.

Through a grove leading down to shore there are frequent signs telling you to beware of mines. You must keep to a very restricted area, I am told, in order to be safe. The guns are booming intermittently to the east but it all seems a very, very long way to the front.

There is a sun bathing spot on the shore which is a rocky one with the beautiful clean and deep water right at the rocks. The jewel is the Mediterranean itself and though it is 50 feet deep, at least off the rocks, you can see the bottom very clearly. They had a sentry with a Tommy gun and a 50 caliber machine gun to guard the place but why I do not know. The water was very cold and I did not go in but I was tempted. Warships were going by most of the afternoon but these seemed unrealistic too. How I would like to spend just a week here lolling about. It has been so long since I have had a good loaf that I did not realize how much I craved it until I lay down here in the sun.

I have been going so fast and so hard on this trip - meeting one fellow after another, always on the go, that this was bliss. However, we have to take off for London at two and begin another rounds of talks. I sent back Bedell's fish rods as I knew I would not get a day in Hampshire. The library here is most interesting - military history in large part and biography, adventure, poetry - a really intriguing one. It would be great to spend a week here reading, exercising and sunning oneself.

We are off to play tennis at the Carlton in Cannes. "Hap" Arnold came to dinner last night and we had a fine evening. I think he will give me Echols and Swatland for the German job.

SUNDAY, APRIL 15

I lay long abed and at about 9 they brought breakfast up to me. At 10 we went up to Cannes, stopping on the way to see Arnold in his villa not far from ours. We played tennis at Cannes near the Miramar Hotel. They had a double set up - the two Burke brothers, who apparently have been professionals here for a long time paired up with Gerhardt and me, each of us taking a Burke. The tennis was pretty spotty but it was good exercise and after two sets and a bath I felt really relaxed. Coming back I got a briefing at Arnold's villa. We were still moving ahead in the Leipsic area - the resistance was still substantial in the southeast - many movements were reported toward the redoubt area but the pocket was a sorry sight. It was split in two and many units were surrendering. The report was that there were many vehicles, armored and otherwise, in it absolutely intact - all they needed was gas.

We flew up from Cannes in more beautiful weather. First we headed for Marseilles and then up the Rhone Valley, passing Beaune Lyons, Dijon and then over to Paris. As we were leaving Paris and while I was driving the plane there was a terrific bump under the plane and on looking out we saw a huge smoke column billow up beneath us. If it was a F-2 it passed awfully close to us and if we had not been flying at 7000 feet we might easily have been flipped over.

At London we stayed at the Claridges, getting in toward evening. I had dinner with Bob Murphy and later in the evening, which was a gorgeous moonlight one, we took a walk through Hyde Park. There we listened to the soap box people - everything from the Irish question to war criminals. On the latter subject it was interesting to see how they were all for a trial before they were punished. "British Justice" demanded it.

The people of London looked much more relieved than on my last visit when so many great events of war were impending. Part of it was no doubt the weather and spring. It is even a longer call from here to the bombed cities of Germany than it was from them to Paris. Things of all sort are still scarce and life is not easy here but more wheels are moving here and one feels that they are much further along the way toward picking up regular life again.

MONDAY, APRIL 16

The most eventful thing today was my meeting with the Lord Chancellor. We talked war crimes. He is Lord Simon, Cravath's old friend and London's leading barrister. He is a most polished and keen figure. He sketched to me, with Weir and Cutter present, the general attitude of the British Government to the proposition put forward by the War Department and Judge Rosenman.

In short, the position of the London War Cabinet was that judicial action was so precarious and difficult we had better operate entirely by political action. He had thought it wise to have a document of arraignment wherein would be set forth the crimes and misdemeanors of Hitler & Co.; that there might possibly be something of a finding on this arraignment, but the War Cabinet had not liked the idea of even that much of a trial. He went on and developed his objections to a trial and spoke with such perfection of diction and style that when I responded my words and thoughts sounded most crude to my own ears. It being the first time I had occasion to address the Lord Chancellor on a matter of jurisprudence, I felt considerable trepidation, but it was interesting and I was eager to reply to his argument. He was most courteous and most perceptive.

I told him that I thought too many brought up the bug-a-hoo of a "state trial" without analyzing the thing. It was not inevitable that a "state trial", which they so much fear, would develop if we used our heads to avoid it. Yet the concept of a trial of some sort for dealing with enemies is so fundamental and so advantageous that more attention should be given to working out a suitable trial method than had yet been done. I asked him whether he considered how risky it was to proceed without a trial. I told him I thought it retrogression to go back to the Napoleonic precedent. There was something more to this than to mere action of the conqueror after victory. Caesar disposed of his enemies by right of conquest. The Nazi crimes were profound and widespread and they demanded trial and punishment as all crimes, no matter how clear, do. The political action against Napoleon had not been generally applauded even then and now the need for a judicial determination that these men were guilty was a crying need. Such a determination would have lasting significance. If all the main United Nations participated, it would give a serious precedent that might operate as an added deterrent

to waging aggressive war in the future. The sum benefits to be derived from a trial were so great that we should not be hesitant to try it on. I told him about the Hyde Park people. We went on and on, and though he had been instructed to prepare a paper attacking the concept of a trial, I think he was given some pause by my argument.

The scene was shifted now to Washington and nothing more can really be done here. We should take up the cudgel again there. The Attorney General, Sir Donald Somervell, was also at the talk as were Sir Thomas Barnes (Treasury Solicitor) and Mr. George P. Coldstream, Lord Simon's very able secretary.

Last night the roar of many, many planes passing over to attack Germany sounded ominous. The story is London is on a new direct line to targets. The planes must have been passing over steadily for a period of at least an hour. They were on some Czechoslovakia targets, I believe, and they sounded most grim. They must have been in the greatest number, but from my observation there is not much left of Germany to pound into the ground that four engine bombers can reach. What a miserable existence Germany has been reduced to by false leaders.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17

The morning I spent at 47 Grosvenor Square talking with James Perkins and John Nicholas Brown, first on economic directive for Germany and, second, arts and monuments. The latter was well aware of some of the problems and laid some of his trouble before me. I told him that after he had talked with Clay and they agreed it was advisable to seek authority they did not have on this side, I would endeavor to get it on the other. Brown spoke very highly of the work Newton had done and the grasp he had of the subject. This is interesting as we had had the idea that he might not have been adequate. He is not a trained art historian apparently, but he seems to get on in spite of it. Brown was most impressed by his energy and his ability to get the Army to act.

I asked Perkins also to go up and see Clay, getting as much information from him as possible. He gave me drafts of the new economic directive.

Low and I then went to St. Paul's to attend the memorial services for President Roosevelt. I had a card which took me well up front and gradually the Leaders of England gathered - the Leaders of England and many of the royal family of England as well as Kings, Queens and Princes of other allied countries. I kept my program noting on it only some of the notables who were there.

St. Paul's was crowded. Scaffolding up under the roof showed scars of the terrible bombing which had gutted the entire area to the rear and about the great church. This added to the effect of the entire scene.

The Prime Minister and Sarah Churchill came in just before the King and Queen and after the King and Queen had been seated the services began. To say that it was impressive does no justice to the scene or the services. It was deeply moving in spite of the rather formal character of the service. The chorus sang "Fight the Good Fight" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic". The latter was particularly moving with its great sweep, though they sang it too slowly and the boyish choir voices do not do justice to the power of its words and music. Ambassador Winant read the service - from Revelations "After this I beheld and lo a great multitude which no man could number of all nations and kindreds . . . ". The service ended

with "The Last Post" and Reville (English) and the singing of the Star Spangled Banner and God Save the King - with its wonderful line - "Send him victorious".

The crowds were gathered outside but there was only a slight ripple of applause as Churchill, who was weeping, walked down the steps with his daughter to drive away. The same sense of overpowering loss hung over this city as I had felt in Paris. I think, if anything, it was deeper and more prevalent here. It was an amazing tribute to a great man and his work.

I had a very hasty lunch with Jimmy Doolittle, who impresses me more every time I see him or hear him talk. He has many qualities and talents as well as character.

After lunch I went to Whyte's to pick up a Mr. Coe of the Embassy staff who took me to Parliament.

I saw the procession of the Speaker as he opened the session and then I was led to the "Distinguished Strangers Gallery". It was "question day" and the Secretary of State for War was on the spot. The questions are all printed and he reads off the answers from a great sheaf of replies. Following him came Anderson of the Exchequer, the Minister from Scotland, and others. The Speaker who seems to wield a mighty authority conducted affairs very well. On one occasion he forced a member to "withdraw" amid great shouts that he do so. There was no question of the member obeying. All the leaders seemed to be there - Atlee, Beveridge, a rather full array of Ministers, also Lady Astor. I saw Jack McClay and Richard Law, Arthur Salter and Lord Irwin, Halifax's son.

After the question period was drawing to a close Churchill came in but before he was to speak the members elected in by-elections were asked to come forward to be received by the Speaker into the House. One man, a Dr. McIntyre from Scotland, who had run on the Scottish Nationalist ticket, bowed once, walked half way toward the mace, bowed again, and bowed a third time as he approached the mace, whereat the Speaker called his attention to an ancient rule to the effect that the new members should be escorted on either side by a member "in order that he may be better known to the House". It seems this rule has been on the books for ages and has only once been unobserved. McIntyre spoke or

started to speak, and the Speaker refused to permit him to do so, asking him to withdraw from the bar while his case was considered. This provoked a rather vigorous if not a boisterous debate. The Speaker said that he did not want to rule away so ancient a rule without action of the House. The opposition, not in its entirety, took the point that no rule of the House could deprive the new member, duly elected, from taking his seat. It was suggested that time should be taken to consider the precedents, look up the reason for the rule and then consider the matter anew, but some members of the opposition did not wish it that way. Accordingly, a motion was put to dispense with the procedure prescribed by the rule. This was seconded and a real debate on constitutional procedure was on. Eventually, the Prime Minister, who was waiting to speak in tribute to the President, entered the debate and stated that he would not wish to advise the House to waive aside abruptly its ancient customs - customs which had made the Parliament a respected and stable instrument of democratic procedure. He asked the support for the Government in opposition to the motion. After more give and take and in a very restless atmosphere, a vote was taken. After the discussion it was announced that the motion had been lost by some 200 votes. What happens now to Dr. McIntyre, I do not know. There were plenty who were willing to escort him up but he had refused the escort for some reason perhaps perverse. At any rate we had a real flurry of a debate and the whole thing was most interesting.

Finally the Prime Minister rose to speak. Obviously moved, he sketched his acquaintanceship and friendship for President Roosevelt, told of their meetings and messages, and then praised his breadth, character and personality. He spoke of Roosevelt's insight into the significance of events in Europe, his early efforts to prepare, his agony of spirit at the bombing of London, his conception and advocacy of the Lend-Lease legislation - the most generous act of any nation in history. The power which he built and the vast energies which he marshalled for the support not only of his own country - armies in two wars and fronts - but the general help given the other warring nations. He did it with his usual power of expression and when he had ended everyone was stirred. It was a fine tribute, beautifully put. The House adopted his proposal for the dispatch of a message of condolences unanimously and throughout his speech there were deep and frequent cries of Hear - Hear. Churchill showed his sense of personal loss and the whole House responded to it. It was a great privilege to have been present.

I returned with Ambassador Winant and had a good talk with him at his flat. I found him concerned about his personal position - his position in America - how he stood with people and the government. He told me much of his early political history - how he had followed Roosevelt away from his own party - what he had done at various intervals in the history of the war to influence the President - how he had conceived of his duty in his present job - and what his ambitions or hopes were for the future. We talked about Germany and Baruch's recent visit - the good things and the poor things about it. How Baruch had cheered the government and the city and how he felt Germany must be treated. (All of Winant's ideas on Germany I felt were entirely sound). He is a complicated person or at least not an easy one to understand, but he is a deeply emotional man with strong determination and ambition. He is a true liberal and though most inarticulate, is knowing and informed. He paces about the room as he talks at a great rate and makes it very difficult for you to keep at ease yourself.

I told him, in response to a direct question, that I thought his name was fading a bit in the U. S. though all who were aware of things knew he was very popular among the people of England and, it was thought, liked by the government people as well. I thought that if he had political ambitions he ought to be getting back home one of these days or at least soon after the war was finished. He spoke of the difficulty in representing our interests when so frequently the position he was taking was abruptly altered at home. He spoke several times of how the President had switched positions without letting him have any advance information. He said he had been disappointed about not going to Yalta. Apparently he felt that rather deeply, though the visit he had with the President after Yalta had apparently done much to smooth that out. He spoke of several other apparent oversights on the part of the State Department that had hurt his feelings, etc. We had what to me was an enlightening talk. He poses a bit, but he is earnest and keen. There is not much which goes on that he does not hear of.

He indicated to me that he wished to be a sort of Secretary General of the World Organization. He felt he had negotiated with so many different people that he could do that task well, and his heart was in it. He was curious about the reports which were coming in on the use of Jimmy Byrnes as a director of foreign affairs. I, of course, could give him no information on that. In the course of our talk he said that he would be glad if I told the new President that if he wanted

to send Stettinius here as Ambassador to put Hull or Byrnes in as Secretary of State, he would be glad to step out. I thought this a rather awkward message to convey and indicated that if given the opportunity, I would only indicate to the President that he had told me he would do anything he could to help the new President.

We got around to the matter I was interested in in the EAC with some difficulty, but I finally put over the points which I felt were important and he seemed to agree. He was so much interested in other things than procedures before the EAC that we did not spend much time on them.

Mr. Winant just telephoned me now to say that he had wired President Truman that I had a personal message to him from him, and therefore he asked that I tell President Truman of his willingness to step aside if this might help out in any adjustments he might want to make in the State Department. I told him I would.

The Ambassador is a most interesting man, but less simple, and more complicated than he thinks of himself as being.

Lady Astor does not like him, I gather. I met her in the lobby of Parliament on Gerhardt's introduction and she immediately said we ought to get an Embassy here and a new Ambassador. She said she was tired of his acting as if he were Lincoln and forever striking poses. She was most vehement but I do not believe she represents the fundamental British opinion regarding this man.

After my visit with Winant I went to see Griggs, the War Minister. He is a most quick-minded man and I always like to talk with him. He is straight and I suppose brusque and difficult, but he has his own ideas and expresses them. We talked of many things - Germany, Japan, France, but particularly Russia. He sensed the same vague concern we all have as to what Russia's intentions are. He strongly advocates firmness in dealing with her as other methods only provoke bad manners. Moreover, he thinks this is the only sound basis on which to proceed.

We talked of trusteeships. He said they had a real pride in their colonies which this trusteeship idea cut across. He felt they had not done as well as we had done in the Philippines. He said the key to the matter was the

indianization of the army. He said we had really Philippinized the army in the islands and that this had been the basis on which we had built the independence concept. They had to do the same thing but they would not and could not accept the trusteeship. He said there was no ganging up between the Dutch, French and British, though he felt all took the same view quite independently. We talked of Roosevelt and Truman. I told him what I knew of Truman, which was not a great deal. We talked mostly of the new Europe - the possible new boundary of the Elbe. He pointed out that this was the border at the time of Otto, about 1000 A.D., and it might be again.

He said they were all thinking at the War Office that they had to have a doctrine to give Montgomery in case the Control Commission would not be functioning and this they were proceeding to do. They did not see much hope for tripartite agreement though they intended fully to make it work if the Russians would play ball.

He did not much fear a recrudescence of German power. He thought Germany was really through this time, though he did see the possibility of some partial German-Russian merger. This might in time prove the new complication. He said the Prime Minister was getting more and more suspicious of the Russians. The Russians were playing it very hard in the Balkans, and for all England's dependence on the American continent, the security of the Mediterranean was still a most important strategical concept in their minds. They had seen EAM in Greece, which was Russia's, make no mistake; they had seen Bulgaria and Roumania. They had also seen Tagliatti in Italy, and they were "truly nervous". They were the more so because they knew we had our minds dead set against any involvement in that area. They felt they would have our support if any attack was made on England, but they felt that we did not conceive the Mediterranean to be important in the preservation of England. They did feel that way, and the knowledge that they might have to go it alone in that area was most disquieting to them. He said that we could be assured they would support our security interests in the Pacific and would be glad to share.

He said that he thought Eisenhower's soft pedaling the idea of VE Day was all to the good. There was so much yet to be done in a military way even though the back was broken. Prematurity in the announcement of the victory would be most unwise.

Griggs spoke of Montgomery in relation to Eisenhower, saying that he thought perhaps Montgomery was a better tactical general, and Eisenhower a wiser political one. I told him that I thought Eisenhower had shown remarkable tactical skill in every campaign for which he had been responsible from Africa to the present. He passed this, however, and said that he was almost certain Montgomery would be designated the British Commander in Germany; that he felt he and Eisenhower would get along well as they had, barring a few tiffs, in the past. With Bradley, he said, things were different. Bradley had been affronted by something that Montgomery had put out at the time of the Ardennes bulge and he thought Bradley had a lasting remembrance of that. He felt this would interfere with any smooth relations between Monty and Bradley. I told him I had talked with Bradley and had not sensed any animosity, though I did feel that Bradley did resent the suggestion that Monty might have taken over with good effect. I said I had a very high regard for Bradley; that I did not think him vindictive at all. I had seen him in the States and he had impressed me there, and on this side of the water as an exacting, conscientious and skillful commander. Griggs said he was sure there was a wound there but did not seem to criticize Bradley. He said Monty could be "damned difficult" at times.

He said he thought the general elections would come later than the two months which had been previously estimated. I gather he had in mind something nearer six months. I spoke of Simpson's good relations with Monty and he said that Monty was loud in his praise of Simpson. All felt he was a man of decision, character and tolerant viewpoint. We talked of displaced persons, food, fuel, prisoners, etc. etc.

He said he had talked with the Prime Minister about some matters recently, following the President's death, and he was certain that he simply did not register. He was so stunned by the President's death that he felt very little reaction would be obtained from him for a little time. This statement made me feel that perhaps it would be wise not to press Winant (or make an attempt on my own) for an interview with the Prime Minister. I have some regrets over this, but I could see Winant did not relish the idea and the emotional shock which the Prime Minister had had was very real. Under these circumstances I suppose it was just as well, though several urged me to go ahead on my own.

I have done about all I can do in a short time - another day would not add much to it. It would take a good week and I cannot afford that much time. So we have decided to start back tomorrow, leaving all the fish in the Test, and several loose ends hanging.

I saw Sir Robert Sinclair and his delightful wife at the Berkeley. They have no word as yet from their prisoner son. I do hope they find him well.

Winant has not yet heard from his boy either.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18

We are now coming in to land at the Azores after a very steady and uneventful trip, which is what all airplane trips should be. The airport is at Lagens.

We landed on the longest runway I have ever seen. I think it was 10,000 feet long. We were met by Colonel Landers, who had been in charge at Charleston, South Carolina, when we returned from Africa the first time. There was a cloud bank down over an adjoining mountain, but otherwise the weather was good though very windy.

Colonel Landers drove us into the little town of Praia which is situated on a small cove. The little town was old but still most primitive. The little square was not without some beauty. The cathedral founded, according to the inscription on the front, in 1456. We went into the cathedral which was ornate, and seriously interfered with the efforts of a priest who was attempting the religious education of some very young boys and girls.

It seems that at Praia in 1529 the Portuguese ran the Spaniards out in the course of a battle near the cove - a statue erected in 1929 commemorates the event. The island is volcanic - the buildings simple, clean appearing on the outside, but most rudimentary on the inside from what little glimpses we could get of the indoors.

We bought a few things at the PX, had supper, rested a bit, and now the engines are being tuned up just prior to our takeoff.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19

I had my usual fairly good night's sleep. After I had gone to bed we must have passed through a substantial front, as we were tossed about more than I think I ever have been in a C-54, so much so that my stomach began to get qualms, but fortunately subsided. We must have had favoring winds as we are considerably ahead of schedule.

Again there is that always majestic sight of the dawn above the clouds. We are now losing altitude preparatory to landing.

The first time in Bermuda. It was a beautiful day and after a breakfast and a shave we drove about the island and finally into Hamilton. The place is very clean and fresh looking - many villas with an expensive look and a fine golf course. The sea is beautifully colored with a coral setting. One would have liked to stay a day, have a swim and get some exercise, but we took it out in shopping in Hamilton for about an hour and then back to the plane for a four and one-half hour hop to Washington. The weather, we are told, is good.

In today's news we heard that Ernie Pyle had been killed - just how we do not know, but apparently up front somewhere with the "doughs". Continuous exposure is bound to bring a bullet sometime and his experience conformed to the rule. He will go down as a great correspondent of the war - the Stephen Crane of this war, I should say.

This has been a hurried but a good trip and most opportune, considering the new problems which are coming up - all of which are accentuated by the President's death.

Land Ho! Cape Charles, and it will not be long before we are in.

The lasting impressions of the trip are the power and professional skill of the American Army. We really do not realize how very strong we are. The armies in Europe plus the Army and Navy in the Pacific, together with the vast expenditures of wealth and energy we deliver to sustain the

world in its battle against the Axis, mount up to the greatest military power the world has ever seen. It is probably just as well that we do not realize how very strong we are.

The second great impression is the complete social, political and economic collapse of Middle Europe and the great and terrible complexities it brings.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20

A.M.

- 9:30 Arrived.
- 9:40 George L. Harrison - conference.
- 9:45 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) telephoned to invite ASW to lunch today.
- 9:50 Artemus L. Gates (Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air) telephoned.
- 10:15 Harvey H. Bundy - conference.
- 10:40 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - conference.
- 11:15 Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick (Joint Strategic Survey Committee) telephoned re Trusteeships.
- 11:20 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 11:30 In Secretary of War's office.

P.M.

- 12:20 To Secretary Forrestal's office - luncheon conference. Mr. Gates also present.
- 2:30 In Judge Samuel I. Rosenman's (White House) office with Colonel R. A. Cutler for conference re War Crimes.
- 4:40 Dictograph - Brigadier General R. T. Berry. Asked him to send Lieutenant Colonel Murray Bernays up to talk to ASW.
- 4:50 Colonel Robert Cutler - conference re Sergeant Lash, and also re article on Universal Military Training for Collier's magazine.
- 4:55 Telephoned H. Freeman Matthews (State) re seeing him tomorrow afternoon to discuss European trip.
- 5:15 Lieutenant Colonel Murray Bernays (G-1) - conference re War Crimes.
- 5:30 Major General H. R. Harmon (Army Air Forces) telephoned - wanted to talk to ASW re Colonel Donald Swatland - ASW asked him to come in later.
- 6:15 Telephoned Mrs. John Waters (General George Patton's daughter) to tell her of visit with the General and also re seeing her husband (Lieutenant Colonel Waters) in the Hospital near Frankfurt; asked that the messages be relayed to Mrs. Patton.
- 6:25 Major General Harmon - conference re Air Force personnel.
- 6:50 Telephoned Colonel Robert Cutler re clearing Collier's article with Assistant Secretary of State Archibald MacLeish.
- 7:20 Left for Ned and Nancy Walworth's to meet Mrs. McCloy and Ned's brother.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21

A.M.

- 9:10 Arrived. Colonel George A. Brownell - conference.
- 9:10 Telephoned Colonel Robert Cutler re clearing Collier's Magazine article on Universal Military Training with Mr. MacLeish.
- 9:15 "Briefing" for State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting this afternoon.
- 10:00 To Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau's office for conference.
- 11:25 Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior) telephoned re Philippines; both believe a U. S. representative should go out immediately (ASW said maybe under a title other than High Commissioner; Fortas said that title was all right). Agreed to have a conference before ASW goes to San Francisco.
- 11:45 Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger - conference.

P.M.

- 12:30 Douglas Moffat telephoned from New York to say that Major Herbert Lord had offered to be of assistance to ASW while in San Francisco. (He is at Camp Stoneman, Pittsburg, California - his number 3-470431).
- 12:45 Colonel Cutler, Colonel Dillon Anderson conference.
- 1:00 Lieutenant Colonel B. W. Davenport (Office, Chief of Staff) joined.
- 1:15 Artemus L. Gates (Navy) telephoned re plans for trip to San Francisco.
- 1:30 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 2:20 Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) dictograph.
- 2:25 Robert P. Patterson (Under Secretary of War) - dictograph.
- 2:30 Telephoned Secretary of the Treasury.
- 2:35 General Hilldring - conference.
- 3:00 State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting at Department of State (James C. Dunn's office).
- 5:15 H. Freeman Matthews. (State)- conference.
- 7:00 Colonel George A. Brownell - Conference.
- 8:15 Dinner at the Lovetts for Ambassador Averill Harriman.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22

A.M.

- 9:30 Arrived.
- 9:40 Telephoned Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick re conference on Trusteeships, etc.
- 11:00 Telephoned Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter re War Crimes conference in London; asked him re his opinion on possibility of getting Mr. Justice Roberts to head staff for trial of war criminals; asked his opinion of several persons suggested for positions on the staff - agreed that the following were excellent: Mr. Justice Roberts, Marion B. Smith (Georgia), Herman Flaeger (San Francisco), Sidney Alderman (Washington), Theodore Kiendl (New York), Fritz Weiner (for the staff).
- 11:45 Colonel Murray Bernays (G-1) - conference re War Crimes staff. Colonel R. A. Cutter also present.

P.M.

- 11:00 Secretary of War telephoned from Long Island.
- 1:15 Luncheon at the French Embassy given by Ambassador and Mme. Henri Bonnet in honor of M. Bidault (Minister of Foreign Affairs, France).
- 4:30 Telephoned James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) re ASW recent trip; told him of attitude of various European countries toward Trusteeship (definitely opposed); discussed San Francisco conference - Dunn thought ASW should go out immediately for some preliminary conferences which will be held.
- 8:45 Left for home.
- 9:00 Jean Monnet - conference at the house.

MONDAY, APRIL 23

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived.
- 9:15 Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Kent (Military Training) conference re Universal Military Training.
- 9:30 On White House line.
- 9:35 Mr. John Ohly and Mr. James Mead - conference re Hawaiian manpower situation.
- 9:40 Telephoned the White House re possible hour of appointment.
- 9:45 Telephoned William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State). Was advised of meeting called by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau tomorrow to discuss Germany. ASW thinks he will be unable to attend.
- 9:50 Brigadier General Olmstead (General Wedemeyer's G-5) conference re Chinese financial situation.
- 10:00 Artemus L. Gates (Assistant Secretary of Navy for Air) telephoned re ASW going to San Francisco with him tonight - has room in his plane.
- 10:10 In Secretary of War's office.
- 11:15 Telephoned Major General H. A. Craig (Operations) re seeing General George C. Marshall - asked how much of a report he had given General Marshall, about the European trip.
- 11:20 Leo Shaw telephoned from New York re bankers going to Philippine Islands.
- 11:40 Stephen Mitchell (State) telephoned re French coal situation, and conversations ASW had in France generally.

P.M.

- 12:10 George L. Harrison (Secretary of War's office) - conference.
- 12:15 Benjamin R. Shute (MIS) - conference.
- 12:20 Herbert Wechsler (Justice) - telephoned re War Crimes.
- 12:25 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 12:35 Luncheon with the Secretary of War.
- 1:10 Telephoned Mr. Gates - advised him that due to postponement of appointment with the President until tomorrow, he would be unable to leave for Coast tonight; will see him in San Francisco on Wednesday.
- 1:15 Telephoned Mr. Fitzgerald (Secretary Morgenthau's secretary) - asked him to let Mr. Morgenthau know that he would attend meeting tomorrow.
- 1:20 Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick - conference.
- 2:50 Major General John H. Hildring (Civil Affairs) - conference.
- 3:00 Major General John E. Hull (Operations) - conference.
- 3:10 In Secretary of War's office.

- 3:45 Mr. Camille Gutt (Former Belgian Minister of Supply) telephoned re appointment.
- 3:50 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) conference.
- 4:45 General Hilldring - conference.
- 4:50 Lieutenant Colonel C. R. Mathis, Jr. (G-1) telephoned re War Department policy in regard to surviving son when two or more sons have been killed. Advised parents to apply to Major Roy C. Ulmer (Adjutant General's office) and the surviving son would be returned from combat zone.
- 4:55 Telephoned James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, re above.
- 5:15 Stephen Mitchell (State) re his and Mr. Clayton's talks with Jean Monnet (French Mission).
- 5:25 Mr. Monnet, Rene Alphan and Mr. Pleven - conference, re French supply situation.
- 6:15 Colonel H. A. Gerhardt, Colonel R. A. Cutter, Major Ernest P. Gross (Civil Affairs) - conference.
- 6:20 Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior) - telephoned re Philippines; Osmena (President) does not want to push independence on any particular date, but wants it before July 4th).
- 6:25 Secretary of War telephoned.
- 6:45 Colonel George A. Brownell and Colonel William C. Chanler - joined.
- 7:15 Lieutenant (j.g.) Joyce Zinsser telephoned.
- 7:20 General Hull - conference.
- 7:55 Left for Statler Hotel to attend farewell dinner given in honor of Mr. Julius Amberg, who has resigned as a consultant to the Secretary of War.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24

A.M.

- 9:10 Arrived. Mr. Camille Gutt (former Belgian Minister of Supply) - conference.
- 9:20 In General George C. Marshall's (Chief of Staff) office.
- 9:25 In Secretary of War's office.
- 10:10 Herbert Feis (Secretary of War's office) - conference re Germany.
- 10:20 Left for Secretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal's office for a meeting of the Navy Bureau Chiefs.
- 11:30 In Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau's office for conference with State and Foreign Economic Administration people re Germany.

P.M.

- Luncheon at the Metropolitan Club.
- 2:30 Conference with President Truman at the White House.
- 3:10 In Secretary of War's office.
- 4:00 Mr. Fish - conference. He is to be General Lucius D. Clay's assistant on personnel matters in connection with Germany.
- 4:20 Conference with General Hilldring, and Messrs. Paul and Fowler of Foreign Economic Administration.
- 4:30 Telephoned Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius (San Francisco Conference) re necessity for remaining in Washington another two or three days to finish work on Germany. Mr. Stettinius thought that would be satisfactory, but urged ASW to come West at least by Monday, and for the weekend, if possible. Stettinius said "Something might occur anytime - you know what I mean."
- 4:35 Secretary Forrestal telephoned re ASW going with him late this afternoon to meet with some Congressmen.
- 4:40 Secretary of War - dictograph.

- 5:20 Major General George J. Richards - conference, re letter for Secretary of War's signature to Congressman Andrew May re bill before Congress on the subject of payment to military personnel abroad in other than U. S. currency.
- 5:25 Fritz Kempner telephoned - will try to get together sometime to discuss German problems.
- 5:30 Colonel Graeme Howard telephoned - re personnel for Control Council (Germany) - suggested David Sarnoff as Deputy on Organizational problems.
- 6:10 Colonel George A. Brownell - conference re Germany.
- 6:20 Oliver Littleton (British Minister of Production) - conference.
- 6:45 Left to meet Secretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal to meet some Congressmen.
- 7:45 Dinner at home - Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25

A.M.

- 8:35 Arrived - Conference with Colonel George A. Brownell.
- 8:40 Major General John H. Hildring and Major Ernest A. Gross joined.
- 8:50 Left for office of the Secretary of the Treasury with foregoing individuals.

P.M.

- 1:20 Lunch - Secretary of War's Dining Room.
- 2:05 Dean Acheson (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re tirade by Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York on war crimes and war criminals in which he accused the State Department of holding up action by the War Department.
- 2:25 Dictograph - Under Secretary of War - re Mr. McConnell (Control Council).
- 3:45 Telephoned Colonel Alfred McCormack re Major Dudley Tenney and Lieutenant Colonel George Spiegelberg.
- 3:15 H. E. Bundy - Conference re Trusteeships.
- 3:20 Telephoned Congressman Luther A. Johnson of Texas re conversation with Dean Acheson - Johnson said he realized that the State and War Departments were cooperating but evidently Colonel Melvin Purvis had told Congressman Celler to needle the State Department as it was holding War Department back.
- 3:50 Major General John H. Hildring, William C. Chanler and Mr. McConnell - conference.
- 4:35 Congressman Luther A. Johnson telephoned - he said the Committee had decided not to call the Secretary of War before the Committee but it would like to get at bottom of Colonel Purvis' action.
- 4:45 Colonel Luther L. Hill (Bureau of Public Relations) - conference re press release on war crimes and press conference tomorrow.
- 5:05 Major General M. C. Greener, Brigadier General Thomas H. Green and Colonel Melvin Purvis re war crimes.
- 5:05 Major Mathias Correa (Navy) telephoned re new draft of Trusteeship Chapter - told Correa it seemed O.K.
- 6:10 Lieutenant General Thomas T. Handy - conference.
- 6:55 Colonel Robert Cutler - conference.
- 7:00 Major General John E. Hull - conference.
- 7:05 White House line.
- 7:15 Colonel George A. Brownell, Colonel William C. Chanler and Major Ernest A. Gross - conference re German directives.
- 8:05 Left for dinner with the Dean Achesons.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25

This afternoon the President came over to the Pentagon Building to receive a telephone call from Churchill. Leahy, King, Marshall and I suppose the Secretary of War were with him. Churchill said that he had received word that Himmler through an agent in Switzerland had offered on the part of the German Government (Hitler being incapacitated) to surrender all the armies on the Western Front. They called Secretary Clegg over and it was immediately decided that there could be nothing but an unconditional surrender of all the forces and that Stalin should be notified. A message was immediately sent to him to this effect.

I cannot but believe that this is the end. Himmler will have to accept the full surrender and VE Day will be here.

It is hard to think of it - all the toil, energy and strain - all the blood and tears. The world has been brought to the very brink of ruin and now complete victory - what will we make of it? I am afraid it will take even harder work to save it, and build a new and better society.

From the import of the conversation I gather that Hitler is about through - will not last, according to what Himmler or his agent had to say, for more than a day or two.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26

A.M.

- 8:45 Arrived.
- 9:55 Major General John H. Hilldring, Colonel George A. Brownell and Major F. L. Blewer - conference re treatment of Germany.
- 9:25 Lieutenant General Brehon Somervell - conference.
- 10:15 Colonel Luther L. Hill (Bureau of Public Relations) - conference re press conference.
- 10:30 Secretary of War's press conference - ASW gave resumé of his recent trip to Germany.
- 11:00 Brigadier General Edward S. Greenbaum, Colonel Luther L. Hill and George L. Harrison - conference.
- 11:30 Meeting of major national women's organizations re Universal Military Training.

P.M.

- 1:10 Lunch with Secretary of War at his home.
- 3:25 Telephoned Congressman Luther A. Johnson of Texas re cross-examination of Colonel Melvin Purvis - evidently Colonel Purvis was edged on by Congressman Celler but did not make many of the statements attributed to him.
- 3:30 R. A. Lovett - conference.
- 3:35 White House line - Judge Samuel I. Roseman telephoned.
- 3:55 Colonel George A. Brownell - conference.
- 4:40 Major Mathias Correa telephoned re new draft of Trusteeship Chapter - advised him Secretary of War inclined to insert "Directly concerned or by those who as the result of conquest have retained (detached) the area from the enemy".
- 5:00 B. R. Shute - conference.
- 5:15 Telephoned Major Mathias Correa.
- 5:35 Major General Walter L. Weible telephoned re meeting of religious leaders May 9 - will try to get definite word from Secretary of War and advise tomorrow.
- 5:30 Major General Clayton Bissell - conference on various Military Intelligence matters.
- 5:35 Congressman Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas telephoned re Orville Carpenter whom Paul McNutt is anxious to get for a special assignment in War Manpower Commission.
- 6:05 Brigadier General Donald C. Swatland - conference.
- 6:45 Dinner at desk.
- 9:10 Toll line - San Francisco - Artemus L. Gates (Assistant Secretary of the Navy) telephoned re Conference. Gates will telephone again at noon tomorrow advising whether or not necessary to be in San Francisco over weekend.
- 10:25 Left for home.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27

A.M.

- 9:00 Meeting at office of Secretary of the Treasury re treatment of Germany.
- 10:10 Meeting at the White House with the President, Secretary of the Treasury, William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State), Leo T. Crowley (Foreign Economic Administration), and Ralph A. Bard (Under Secretary of the Navy) re treatment of Germany.
- 10:55 Secretary of War's office

P.M.

- 1:00 Secretary of the Navy's office
- 2:40 Lieutenant Colonel Murray C. Bernays - conference re war crimes.
- 3:10 Telephoned Colonel George A. Brownell re reparations - sent him paper prepared by Leo T. Crowley.
- 3:15 Major General John H. Hilldring and Dean Paul O'Leary of Cornell University re position on Control Council.
- 3:25 Harold L. Ickes (Secretary of the Interior) telephoned re rumor he heard that synthetic oil and rubber industry in Germany was to be destroyed - he said this would be a catastrophe - told him no such action contemplated.
- 3:40 Telephoned William L. Clayton re above; also discussed letter from Fred Eberstadt in which he stated it is supremely important to define now the relationship of the Reparations Commission to the other organizations.
- 4:10 Major General John H. Hilldring - dictograph.
- 4:20 Dr. Potter telephoned at William Batt's suggestion - Potter is going to Germany to investigate coal situation - gave him benefit of observations on recent trip.
- 4:30 Robert Ducas telephoned re position offered him on Control Council (Foreign Trade Branch) - inclined to accept if his wife (English) is allowed to live in England.
- 4:35 Telephoned William L. Clayton re above - he said he would arrange.
- 4:40 Telephoned Colonel Graeme K. Howard - advised him that Ducas and O'Leary practically signed up.
- 4:45 Dictograph - H. H. Bundy called.
- 5:30 Dean Acheson telephoned re getting Congressman Albert Rains of Ohio back by May 2 from London to vote in Bretton Woods Committee.
- 5:35 Fred Eton (War Production Board) telephoned re Colonel A. I. Henderson.
- 5:45 Alfred Jaretzki telephoned from New York re possible release of Major "Eddie" Warburg.
- 5:50 Telephoned Robert T. Swaine (New York) re Colonel A. I. Henderson; also talked about B. R. Shute's possible release from War Department.
- 6:10 Major General G. J. Richards - conference.
- 6:20 Colonel George A. Brownell - conference.
- 7:15 Charles Taft telephoned re status of his possible position in the Philippines - will advise him after talking to Secretary of War.
- 7:30 Left for home.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28

A.M.

- 9:20 Arrived - James Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) telephoned re proposed consolidation of War and Navy Departments and the form it should take.
- 9:25 Jean Monnet telephoned re status of Charles J. Potter - advised him he is going overseas as War Production Board representative to talk to Control Council people and others and give them the benefit of his thoughts; also discussed possibility of getting locomotives for France.
- 10:10 Colonel George A. Brownell - conference re reparations and above.
- 11:05 Jean Monnet joined.
- 11:30 Major General O. P. Echols joined.

P.M.

- 1:05 Lunch at desk - joined by Major General John H. Hilldring and Colonel George Spiegelberg - discussed assignment for Colonel Spiegelberg.
- 2:50 Colonel W. C. Chanler
- 3:15 Sir Richard Fairey - conference and introduced his successor, Mr. Hindley.
- 4:25 Henry Hilken (Alien Property Custodian) telephoned re advice from Office of Strategic Services to effect that Doctor Herman Schmitz (President and Chairman of the Board of I. G. Farben and two directors of Company in custody in Paris - Alien Property Custodian would like to interrogate Schmitz either in the United States or abroad. Will cable SHAEF and advise.
- 4:40 William L. Batt (War Production Board) telephoned re Charles J. Potter's mission. He is Solid Fuels Administrator and Chairman of Combined Coal Committee. Promised to send cable to SHAEF asking that Control Council sit down with Potter and discuss problems.
- 5:00 R. A. Lovett - conference re reparations.
- 5:10 Robert E. McConnell (Control Council) and Colonel Graeme K. Howard joined.
- 6:35 Colonel George A. Brownell - conference.
- 7:00 Left for home.

SUNDAY, APRIL 29

A.M.

- 9:45 Arrived.
- 9:50 Major General John H. Hildring - conference.
- 10:00 Colonel George A. Brownell joined.
- 10:35 H. H. Bundy joined.
- 11:05 William L. Clayton's office - conference re Control Council, reparations and general discussion on treatment of Germany.

P.M.

- 1:00 Lunch at home.
- 3:30 Colonel George A. Brownell - conference.
- 5:05 Secretary of War's office.
- 6:00 Left for home.
- 7:25 Left National Airport for San Francisco, California, to attend United Nations Conference on International Organization as adviser.

Left for San Francisco after a further talk with the Secretary of War. He is uneasy about my going, but I cannot for the life of me see how the War Department can possibly leave this uncovered. The trusteeship business is vitally important and the regional arrangements directly affect the hemispheric defense policy of the nation. This is apart from the enforcement forces and general security features of the organization. The German directive matters is tremendously important, but Hildring, Brownell, etc. are good helpers to Lovett, who is excellent. It is really fantastic how exercised the Secretary gets over having anyone get away from Washington, yet the job is all over the world.

The trip out was uneventful except for a very bloody nose over the Sierras. We stopped at Great Island, Nebraska, to refuel and then came all the way in to San Francisco.

MONDAY, APRIL 30

Arrived San Francisco, Mills Field, about 9:30 a.m. (Pacific Time), and was met by Major General Muir S. Fairchild and Major Sommers. Went to the office in the Fairmond Hotel about 10:30. Have a room at the Pacific Union Club.

I am now trying to get my bearings.

The news of Mussolini's execution is in the papers - apparently it was a rather sloppy affair with a summary execution of him and his mistress and a number of his followers in a town on Lake Como. They then took his body to Milan and dumped it in the Square where it was variously defiled. He seems, from the newspaper accounts, to have died shabbily, at least clinging to life hard - a sort of a Nero type of exit. He was like Nero in many ways. Well, that chapter is over and before long it will be Hitler. It is hard to think of the mighty Duce of 1930 brought so low. The dictator concept is not flourishing at the moment.

Italy is going to be an enormous problem with our present holding of Milan, Turin, etc. The news last night came in that there would be a total capitulation of the German Army in northern Italy on Wednesday. That will help. I do not think the people here have much of an idea of what is going on in Europe at the moment.

Attended Plenary Session of the United Nations Conference on International Organization (War Memorial Opera House)

this afternoon and ran smack into the Argentina dispute. It was moved that Argentina be immediately permitted to take their seats - Molotov was immediately on his feet to object - he minced no words - Argentina had acted on the side of the common foe. He brought in the Polish question - the Indian question - the Philippine question, and about everything else that was "hot", including the voting question. He ended by asking for a postponement of the question - only that, he said.

The Colombian Minister of Foreign Affairs (Alberto Lleras Camargo) spoke in reply - Molotov had said that he used the Russian language even tho many did not understand him, but Russian was the language of justice. The Colombian immediately said the Spanish language was also the language of justice - he hoped he could also make it the language of clarity. He said Argentina had sinned, but had accepted fully the conditions imposed at Mexico City - it was a matter of good faith - it is different than Poland - etc.

Padilla (Secretary of Foreign Relations, Mexico) then spoke and emphasized the point that the Argentine government had complied with the conditions laid down by the American nations. He was followed by the Belgian Foreign Minister (Paul Henri Spaak) who was in favor of the Russian request for postponement. Then came Peru's Victor Andres Belaunde who said he would speak in Spanish - "Spanish is the language of international law." It all seemed rather simple, but I suppose there is much behind the scenes.

The meeting was presided over by Eden (co-Chairman of the Conference, and Britain's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs). Molotov made a very direct and pointed speech - he is not much of an orator.

After further debate Stettinius finally arose and recited certain facts in connection with the matter - that the subject was not new to the Soviet Foreign Minister - there was nothing to be gained by a delay for a few days, for the facts which have been known for some time will still be the facts a few days hence - that the Polish question had nothing to do with it and it was highly essential to get on with the business of the Conference. The vote was overwhelmingly for the introduction of the Argentine - Russia was able to muster only a few votes.

This gives rise to the growing sense of conflict between Russia and the U. S. There will be many in the land who will acclaim this as a setback for liberalism against reaction-aryism; that Russia opposes fascism and we uphold it, etc. This is all nonsense - there is no conflict of principle on this issue. Russia wants to get the Lublin Poles in and she is doing all that

she can to bring this about. The White Russians and the Ukranians were voted in without condition by the Latin Americans - in fact, unanimously, and all knew that at Mexico City certain conditions were asked of Argentina which now she has fulfilled. It was really a matter of good faith - and it appears on the surface, at least, as if it were a little tricky of Molotov after he had obtained the new Russian members to hang the Polish question on it. Be that as it may, the fact remains that there is a growing sense of Russia vs. the U. S., or Russia vs. the rest of the world.

Here are two vast nations of obviously the greatest political and military force. It is little wonder that as they emerge in their own and in the eyes of everyone else as the two greatest powers, they should walk stiff-legged around the ring a bit. The test is whether in spite of it and in spite of what all speak of as the rudeness and crudities of Molotov and some of the Russians, we go on working out intelligently the issues which arise between us. Certainly it is not sound to give way to each Russian advance - she has greatly prevailed in many places and on many issues. It is a natural human process which is going on and it will go on in a much more acute form in that cockpit of our policy in Germany before we emerge on a sound working basis. There is no good in being alarmed about it and perhaps no need to be alarmed about it - it must be watched and on each occasion we must search our minds to see that we are taking a sound position rather than merely an opposing one.

Stassin is impressive - he speaks with force, a good voice and a strong body. He is intelligent and tactful. He is aware of his own power and position - he will be a strong force.

Stettinius made a good speech today. He is nervous but decisive and effective. His manner is such that he induces people to agree. He is a good Chairman - not in any sense a great statesman - at least as yet.

MCNDAY, APRIL 30

A.M.

- 9:20 Arrived in San Francisco, California, to attend United Nations Conference on International Organization, as an Adviser to the United States Delegation.
- 10:40 Arrived at office set up in Fairmont Hotel.
- 10:45 Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick - conference.
- 10:45 Artemus L. Gates (Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air), Navy Department Adviser to the Conference - conference.
- 11:15 Keith Kane (Navy) joined.
- 11:20 Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior) - stopped in.
- 11:50 Mr. Gates, Benjamin Gerig (State) - conference re trusteeship meeting tonight.
- 12:00 Conference with General Embick and Drs. Langer and Robinson (both of Office of Strategic Services).

P.M.

- 1:00 Luncheon in Averill Harriman's (Ambassador to Russia) suite at the Fairmont Hotel. Mr. Gates and others also present.
- 2:35 Telephoned Colonel H. A. Gerhardt (Washington) about Judge Samuel Rosenman's trip to San Francisco re War Crimes and possibility of Colonel Cutter coming along.
- 3:00 Mr. Gates - conference.
- 3:30 Attended Plenary Session of United Nations Conference held in World War Memorial Opera House. Anthony Eden (Britain's Foreign Minister, and co-Chairman of the Conference) presided. Molotov (Russia's Minister of Foreign Affairs) addressed the assembly urging a delay in voting on admission of Argentina to the Conference. He was followed by Alberto Lleras Camargo (Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chairman of Colombian delegation), Ezequiel Padilla (Secretary of Foreign Relations, Chairman of Mexican Delegation), Paul Henri Spaak (Belgian Foreign Minister), Victor Andres Belaunde (Peru) all in favor of immediate admission of Argentina. (Vote later taken was overwhelmingly in favor of issuing invitation to Argentina).
- 5:35 Mr. Fortas - conference.
- 5:45 Mr. Gates - conference.
- 6:15 Meeting of United States Delegates and Advisers.
- 8:00 Buffet supper with Ambassador Harriman and others.
- 8:30 Meeting Special Group (Commander Harold Stassen, Chairman) to present Trusteeship Paper to sponsoring powers (England, Russia, France, China).
- 10:45 Left.

TUESDAY, MAY 1

A.M.

- 9:15 Arrived.
- 9:20 Jack Montgomery telephoned re arranging tennis game on Sunday at the Burlingame Country Club with Herman Phlaeger.
- 9:25 Artemus L. Gates - conference.
- 9:30 Telephoned Benjamin Gerig (State) re meeting scheduled for 9:30 - learned it was cancelled because of Secretary of State's press conference.
- 9:35 Keith Kane joined for conference.
- 10:00 Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick, Major General Muir S. Fairchild, Brigadier General Kenner Hertford, Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, Vice Admiral Russell Willson, Rear Admiral Harold C. Train, Mr. Gates, Mr. Kane, Major Sommers - conference.
- 10:40 Admiral Fenard (French Naval Mission), General Alphonse Juin (Chief of Staff of National Defense, France), Captain de Noblet (Aide-de-Camp to General Juin) - conference re trusteeships. General Juin offered two divisions of French troops to serve anywhere in the world at the direction of either American or British, but troops would have to be trained and equipped - not ready now. ASW to take up with War Department. French discussed possible liaison with General MacArthur.

P.M.

- 12:00 Abe Fortas - conference re trusteeships, Philippine Islands and Japanese exclusion. Major Sommers joined.
- 1:00 Luncheon with Secretary of State, E. R. Stettinius at the Pacific Union Club.
- 2:30 Harry Bridges (International Longshoremen's Union) - conference - wanted ASW to inspect some of their operations and see for himself what is being done - complained that figures released by War Labor Board on operations did not give a full picture of the situation - therefore a false one, particularly with reference to stevedoring.
- 3:00 Mr. John Kline (United Press, Washington) - conference. Asked ASW for little background material on trusteeships.
- 3:30 Plenary Session of the United Nations Conference.
- 5:00 General Embick - conference.
- 5:30 Cocktail party at the apartment of Mr. W. W. Crocker (President, Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco).
- 6:15 Meeting of United States Delegation with Advisers.
- 8:15 Telephoned Archibald MacLeish re Eugene Meyer's article in the Washington Post deploring U. S. representation at the Conference - asked if it would help if ASW talked to Meyer - MacLeish thought it would be excellent, also asked ASW to talk to Stettinius on background material.
- 9:20 Left.

TUESDAY, MAY 1

Apart from the hubbub over the Argentine affair and some of the comments which appeared in the press criticizing Stettinius' handling of the Conference, there was nothing of great moment happening today so far as I could judge. The afternoon plenary session was interesting in that it brought forth two speeches, one by General Smuts and one by the Ethiopian representative. Smuts was white-bearded and red-tabbed; the Ethiop was as black as the ace of spades. Each provoked memories - deep ones of earlier attempts and failures to organize the peace of the world. They were both good speeches.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2

A.M.

- 8:30 Arrived.
- 9:00 Meeting of Delegates and Advisers.

P.M.

- 12:25 Major General Muir S. Fairchild - conference re trusteeships.
- 12:30 Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) telephoned from Washington.
- 1:00 Luncheon with Averill Harriman (Ambassador to Russia) in his apartment at the Fairmont.
- 2:30 T. V. Soong (Minister for Foreign Affairs, China) - conference at his apartment at the Mark Hopkins.
- 3:15 John Foster Dulles (Adviser to the Conference) - short conference.
- 4:15 Eugene Meyer (WASHINGTON POST) - conference re his editorial on the subject of American Delegation to the Conference.
- 5:30 Executive Session of American Delegation to the Conference.
- 6:00 Dinner with Eugene Meyer at his apartment in the Palace Hotel.
- 9:10 Conference with Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. (Secretary of State and co-Chairman of the Conference), Anthony Eden (British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) in the Secretary of State's apartment at the Fairmont.

A.M.

- 12:45 Telephoned Brigadier Kenner Hertford to arrange meeting first thing in the morning.

Attended delegates meetings - much talk of how to deal with the publicity on the American proposals, language on international court, selection of judges, etc.

Stettinius reported that the meetings last night and this morning with Eden and Molotov and Soong had been in excellent spirit - good humor, serious business, etc. - by far the best spirit so far shown at any meeting.

It was determined that on VE Day there would be no break in the work of the Conference except for a moment of silence.

It develops that the consultants are pressing hard for the inclusion of strong statements in the Charter on equal and human rights - no discrimination, acceptance of obligations.

Chinese Proposals - 1. Authority to take preliminary provisional steps to maintain a situation pending final action.

2. Authority to the Security Council to enforce the judgments of the International Court.

3. Position of the non-member states. It must accept the obligation to carry out the decision in accordance with the provisions of the world organization.

THURSDAY, MAY 3

A.M.

8:40 Arrived.

8:45 Conference with Army-Navy staff:

Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick
Major General Muir S. Fairchild
Brigadier General Kenner Hertford
Colonel C. H. Bonesteel, III
Colonel P. M. Hamilton
Colonel Shaler Ladd
Lieutenant Colonel W. A. McRae
Major Davidson Sommers
Admiral A. J. Hepburn
Vice Admiral Russell W. Willson
Rear Admiral Harold C. Train
Commodore T. P. Jeter
Captain Bennett W. Wright
Lieutenant Frederick Holdsworth, Jr.
Mr. Keith Kane

9:15 Conference: Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State, Anthony Eden (Britain), V. M. Molotov (Russia), T. T. Soong (China) - re four-power proposals on amendments to Chamberlain Oaks Proposals.

P.M.

- 12:50 General Embick, General Hertford, Keith Kane, Major Sommers - conference.
- 1:30 Secretary of State's luncheon at the Pacific Union Club.
- 2:20 Commander Harold Stassen - conference with staff.
- 3:00 Conference in Secretary of State's apartment: Mr. Stettinius, Mr. Eden, Mr. Molotov, Judge Samuel Rosenman, Colonel R. A. Cutter, Herbert Wechsler (Justice Department) - re War Crimes.
- 4:15 Telephoned Senator Harry F. Byrd (Virginia) - told him conference with Army and Navy would be set up at his convenience if he wished to get their story on trusteeships.
- 5:15 Telephoned Nion Tucker - personal.
- 5:35 Keith Kane (Navy) - conference.
- 5:40 Joseph E. Johnson (technical adviser to Conference) conference.
- 5:50 Avra Warren (State Department Adviser) - telephoned at Nelson Rockefeller's request - would like to see ASN.

5:55 Edgar Mowrer - conference re possible broadcast on
situation in liberated countries.
6:00 Avra Warren - conference re Lumbarton Oaks Proposals,
especially in connection with amendments offered by
Latin American countries.
6:15 Executive Session of American Delegation
7:45 Dinner
8:30 Conference of Four Powers re Trusteeship.
10:00 Meeting

12:00 Left.

FRIDAY, MAY 4

A.M.

- 8:30 Arrived.
- 8:30 Conference - Army and Navy advisers for resume.
- 9:05 Conference of American Delegation with Advisers.
- 11:55 Telephoned General Thomas T. Handy (Washington) re message from General Eisenhower as to report of German Surrender - told him Mr. Stettinius was being besieged by reporters.

P.M.

- 12:00 Secretary of State - conference re Eisenhower's report.
- 12:05 Conference - Mr. Stettinius, Anthony Eden, V. M. Molotov, T. V. Soong.
- 2:00 John Foster Dulles - conference re regional arrangements.
- 2:10 Major General John H. Hilldring (Washington) telephoned.
- 2:20 Conference with Generals and officials (advisers to United Nations Conference), Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior), Charles Farnig (State) re British proposals on trusteeships.
- 2:50 Conference with Leo Pasvolsky (State) and others re regional arrangements.
- 3:15 Secretary of State - conference.
- 3:00 Dinner with Mr. Stettinius
- 9:30 Conference with Army and Navy advisers (Generals Embick, Fairchild, Hertford, Admirals Hepburn, Train) and representatives of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee: Senators Harry F. Byrd (Virginia), Homer E. Capehart (Indiana), James C. Eastland (Mississippi), Charles W. Tobey (New Hampshire), re trusteeships.
- 11:00 Edgar Mowrer - conference re broadcast.

FRIDAY, MAY 4

After a long series of meetings running off and on throughout the day I left Stettinius' penthouse apartment at about 11:30 p.m. with no agreement on the tough regional problem. All afternoon and evening we slashed around the problem which goes to the roots of the whole concept of a General International Organization.

Molotov is a hard trader and a blunt but effective tactician - effective largely because of the strength of his hand, to be sure. He is intelligent, quick to grasp the point in any paper which is presented to him. At the same time he is exasperating, rude and deeply suspicious.

The delegates were all just on the verge of agreement on what was a good deal on the regional point when Stassen barged into the discussion on a point that set everybody back on their heels. It was not a good point and earlier in the day it would have fallen by the wayside after a little discussion. As it was it caused us to miss the psychological moment and it was too late to start again. It was the first slip he has made that I have seen and though the timing was unfortunate it was a matter of no great moment. Usually he is clear, strong and intelligent.

The news about the arrest of the Polish leaders has now intervened and that may precipitate an entirely new atmosphere and one not so easy to operate in.

These long night meetings are not so good for careful thinking - or long range thinking.

SATURDAY, MAY 5

A.M.

- 9:10 Arrived.
- 9:15 Conference of United States advisers re Secretary of State Stettinius' press conference on trusteeship.
- 9:30 Attended Mr. Stettinius' press conference.
- 10:30 Everett Glass telephoned - personal.
- 10:40 Edgar Mowrer - conference re draft of broadcast material.
- 10:45 Nan Tucker (Nion Tucker's daughter) telephoned re seeing ASW.
- 11:40 Nan Tucker - conference re background material on trusteeship matters.

P.M.

- 12:05 Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick - conference.
- 12:50 Captain Mason - conference re assuming his duties as assistant to Harold R. Stassen (U. S. Delegate).
- 12:55 Telephoned Robert A. Lovett in Washington. Also talked with Major General John H. Hilldring.
- 1:30 Luncheon at the Pacific Union club.
- 2:30 Commander Harold R. Stassen's committee meeting re trusteeships.
- 4:15 At Veterans Administration Building to rehearse for broadcast.
- 4:45 Broadcast interview with Edgar Mowrer re recent trip to Europe.
- 5:30 In Mr. Stettinius' penthouse on the Fairmont for Four-Power Conference on trusteeships - Anthony Eden (England), V. M. Molotov (Russia), T. V. Soong (China), and others
- 7:20 Reception at St. Francis Hotel's Green Room given by the visiting Senators: Byrd, Capehart, Eastland and Tobey.
- 7:45 Dinner with T. V. Soong (China's Minister of Foreign Affairs) at the home of a friend of Mr. Soong's.
- 10:30 Arthur Krock - conference at his apartment in the Mark Hopkins Hotel.

SATURDAY, MAY 5

More of the same thing and a big press conference in the morning. The press seems to be less explosive than it was and less critical.

The announcement of the Polish leaders was made and for the rest of the day we worked on "Trusteeships". Senator Syrd's party are evidently going back to ring the changes on the Pacific Islands. They do not want any trusteeships, and they do their best to get the Generals and Admirals to say that they do not like the idea, and I imagine over the cocktails they succeed. It is not a well conceived plan and not appropriate to some of the Pacific islands but I am not prepared to say that there may not be a greater good come out of it in the form of improvement of dependent peoples. If we can fit the strategic needs into the general plan we should support it at least until the State Department is ready to withdraw. Both France and England would be most happy if we did withdraw but the shades of F.D.R. will walk if we do.

SUNDAY, MAY 6

A.M.

9:30 Left with Charles Noyes for Burlingame, California.
10:00 Tennis at the Club with Herman Phleger, Matt Harris
and Merv Griffin.

P.M.

1:30 Luncheon at Burlingame Country Club with Mrs.
Frederick Trapnell
5:00 Nelson A. Rockefeller - conference.
6:00 Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick - conference.
6:45 Cocktails at Nion Tucker's.

SUNDAY, MAY 6

I went down to Burlingame to play some tennis. Herman Phleger, Matt Harris, Merlin Griffin and myself. It was good fun to get some exercise. Griffin is tougher than Elmer, I think. His balls are just as twisty - deep shots and cuts and all played with a good idea and execution. All the usual indicia of wealth are around, and I must say, very pleasant indeed. The country is beautiful and the horses lovely. Harris and I "took" Phleger and Griffin and then we had lunch at the Club. Afterwards we went over to a Mrs. Harriot Henderson's house, whose father-in-law is the head of the R.F.C. We just lolled about there a while and then I came back to San Francisco to run into a bunch of meetings on the trusteeship and regional business. I am off now to one and I have to see Nelson Rockefeller, so it must mean South America.

MONDAY, MAY 7

A.M.

- 8:55 Arrived.
- 9:00 Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick - conference.
- 9:15 Conference - U. S. Delegation and advisers.

P.M.

- 1:30 Luncheon with Secretary of State Stettinius.
- 3:00 Brigadier General W. H. Wilbur (Western Defense Command) - conference.
- 3:15 Conference in Secretary of State's apartment re regional arrangements.
- 7:30 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy - asked her to relay message to the Secretary of War first thing in the morning that ASW would call him at noon.
- 8:00 Dinner at the Pacific Union club given by James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) for the American and French Delegations to the Conference.

TUESDAY, MAY 8

A.M.

- 8:30 Arrived. Commander Harold R. Stassen - conference re wording of regional arrangements.
- 9:10 Rene Pleven, Minister of Finance and National Economy, telephoned re appointment with the President - ASW will arrange it.
- 9:30 Telephoned Secretary of War in Washington.
- 9:50 Keith Kane (Navy) - conference re regional arrangements.
- 10:00 General Embick joined.
- 10:30 Conference with Commander Stassen's committee, Generals Embick, Fairchild, Hertford, Admirals Hepburn, Train re regional arrangements. Messrs. Charles W. Taussig (State), Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior), Keith Kane (Navy), Bowman.
- 11:00 Five-Power Conference in Secretary of State's apartment: Anthony Eden (Britain), V. M. Molotov (Russia), T. V. Soong (China), Georges Bidault (France).

P.M.

- 1:30 Secretary of State's luncheon at the Pacific Union Club.
- 2:15 Major General John H. Hilldring telephoned from Washington.
- 3:15 John Hightower (Associated Press)--conference re trusteeships.
- 3:30 Ernest Lindley (Correspondent) telephoned re trusteeships.
- 3:45 Harry Bridges (International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union) telephoned - ASW sorry he hadn't had time to visit some of the docks.
- 4:00 John Foster Dulles - conference.
- 4:35 Major George Fielding Eliot (Correspondent) - telephoned re appointment.
- 5:00 Executive Session of the United States Delegation and Advisers to the Conference.
- 6:00 Reception given in honor of Foreign Delegates by Secretary of State.
- 8:00 Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, Herbert Wechsler, Colonel R. A. Cutter (U.S.), M. Basdevant and M. Geruin (France), Sir Wm. Malkin (Britain) conference at the Mark Hopkins re War Crimes.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9

A.M.

- 8:00 Arrived. Major George Fielding Elliot - conference.
- 8:35 Major General Henry C. Pratt (Commanding General, Western Defense Command), Brigadier General W. H. Wilbur (Western Defense Command), Major Davidson Sommers - conference re return of Japanese to the West Coast, exclusion orders, and other matters.
- 10:30 Telephoned Commander Robert Thayer (Aide to John Foster Dulles) re possibility of Mr. Dulles accompanying ASW to Washington tonight.
- 10:40 Nelson Rockefeller telephoned re regional arrangements.
- 10:55 Conference with Generals Pratt and Wilbur, Major Sommers, Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior), Herbert Wechsler (Justice) re Japanese exclusions, and other matters.
- 11:05 Hamilton Fish Armstrong - conference.
- 11:15 Archibald MacLelish - conference.
- 11:30 Conference in Secretary of State's penthouse.

P.M.

- 1:30 Luncheon at the Bohemian Club with Everett Glass.
- 3:00 In Secretary of State's penthouse for conference.
- 4:00 John Foster Dulles - conference.
- 4:30 Harold R. Stassen - conference.
- 5:00 Nelson Rockefeller, James C. Dunn-Conference.
- 5:30 General Embick, Keith Kane (Navy), Colonel Charles H. Bonesteel joined.
- 5:45 John Lockwood (State) joined.
- 6:00 Executive Session of U. S. Delegation and Advisers.
- 6:25 Left Fairmont Hotel for Mills Field (Municipal Airport).
- 7:00 Took off from Mills Field in C-54 (Plane assigned to the Secretary of State for use during the Conference). In the party were: Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior) and his secretary, Mrs. Jean Wright, Harry White (Under Secretary of the Treasury) and his aide, Captain Ulman, Colonel R. A. Cutter, Mrs. Thomas Finletter, Jean Wehner (ASW secretary), Major Lyle (Conference Transportation Officer), eight crew members (Major Richman was the pilot), and a number of Army and Navy lads hitching a ride to Washington.

THURSDAY, MAY 10

A.M.

- 9:45 Arrived at National Airport from San Francisco.
- 11:00 Arrived office.
- 11:30 In Secretary of War's office for meeting with Joint Chiefs of Staff, Artemus L. Gates (Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air), Joseph C. Grew (Under Secretary of State).

P.M.

- 1:15 Luncheon with Secretary of War.
- 3:00 Lewis W. Douglas - conference.
- 3:15 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) joined.
- 3:25 Major Sommers telephoned.
- 4:15 Brigadier General C. W. Wickerham - conference.
- 4:35 William Phillips (State) telephoned to say that Pierre Laval (French) would not be turned over to the French by the Spanish Government for trial as Nazi collaborationist - British do not want him - French have suggested he be turned over to an inter-allied commission and then handed to French. Asked if SHAEF would take him?
- 4:40 White House line.
- 4:55 Jack Steel (New York Herald Tribune) - conference re San Francisco Conference.
- 5:20 Major General John H. Hilldring - conference.
- 6:45 Left for home.

FRIDAY, MAY 11

A.M.

- 8:50 Arrived. Colonel Robert Cutler - conference.
- 8:55 Colonel George A. Brownell - conference.
- 9:00 Leverett Saltonstall (Senator from Massachusetts) - conference.
- 9:10 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 9:30 In Secretary of War's office.
- 10:05 Colonel Ray J. Laux (Civil Affairs) dictograph re trucks for United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation.
- 10:10 In Secretary of War's office for conference with Herbert Lehman (Director of UNRRA).
- 10:55 Jesse Jones telephoned - asked ASW to lunch tomorrow.
- 11:00 In Secretary of War's office.
- 11:15 Lieutenant Colonel James C. Davis (Civil Affairs) - conference re trucks for UNRRA.
- 11:20 William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re release of men from the Army that State may want - ASW will look at list and see what can be done.
- 11:30 Colonel Cutler, Colonel Dillon Anderson, Brigadier General Miles Reber - conference re Universal Military Training and Sergeant Joseph Lash not receiving a commission.
- 11:35 Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons (Alaska) telephoned re possible conference tomorrow.

P.M.

- 12:05 Secretary of War's Civilian Staff meeting.
- 12:45 Luncheon with Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes.
- 1:35 James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) - telephoned
- 2:10 Major General Oliver P. Echols (Air Forces), Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs), Mr. Neville Miller - conference re Germany.
- 2:35 Toll line - Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick telephoned from San Francisco re Trusteeships.
- 3:00 Colonel Frank McCarthy telephoned to ask whether it would be necessary to submit amendment to regional arrangement language to General Marshall before morning.
- 3:05 White House line.
- 3:10 In Secretary of War's office.
- 4:00 Attended conference in Daniel W. Bell's (Under Secretary of the Treasury) office, Major General John Hilldring, Major General George J. Richards (Budget), Rene Pleven (French Minister of Finance and National Economy - re arrangements the French will make for our troops in France.

5:15 Telephoned Admiral R. S. Edwards (Office, Commander
in Chief of the Navy) re suggestion from San Francisco
on wording of regional arrangements - he did not like
it - encourages formation of small groups, in Europe.
5:20 Telephoned Artemus L. Gates in San Francisco re same.
5:45 White House line - Under Secretary of State, Joseph C.
Grew.
5:55 White House line - Secretary of the Navy, James V. For-
restal.
6:00 Lewis W. Douglas - conference.
6:05 General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff)
Major General John E. Hull (Operations), Brigadier
General George A. Lincoln (Operations) joined.
6:10 General Walsh
6:40 Toll line - San Francisco.
7:50 Left for dinner with the Lewis Douglasses.

SATURDAY, MAY 12

A.M.

- 9:20 Arrived. Conference with Brigadier General Miles Reber (Legislative & Liaison Division), Colonel Robert Cutler, Colonel Dillon Anderson (Legislative and Liaison).
- 9:30 Major General John H. Hilldring - dictograph.
- 9:40 Telephoned Major Matt Correa (Navy) re wording of regional arrangement paragraph.
- 9:50 General Hilldring, Robert McConnell (Deputy Chief of U. S. Economic Division, Control Council for Germany) conference.
- 9:55 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 10:00 In Secretary of War's office.
- 10:10 Miss Helen Bradford (Time, Magazine) conference re article on West Point graduates.
- 10:30 In Under Secretary of State, Joseph C. Grew's office for conference with Secretary of the Navy, Forrestal, and Averill Harriman (Ambassador to Russia) re our relations with Russia and our policy toward Japan.
- 11:30 Telephoned Admiral R. S. Edwards re changes in suggested draft language (regional arrangements).
- 11:35 Toll line - San Francisco.
- 11:55 Telephoned H. Frazer Matthews re cable on surrender terms COM-IN 9529 (10 May 1945).

P.M.

- 12:05 White House line - Ralph H. Bard (Under Secretary of the Navy) re Saudi Arabia.
- 12:10 Brigadier General C. W. Wickersham - conference re surrender terms for Germany.
- 12:15 Colonel William C. Chanler (Civil Affairs) - joined.
- 12:40 Major Correa telephoned - the Secretary of the Navy is in accord with the proposal.
- 1:00 Luncheon with Jesse Jones at the Statler Hotel.
- 1:15 General Hilldring telephoned re publication of JCS 1067.
- 2:25 Dr. T. V. Soong (Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs) - conference re our policy toward China and Japan.
- 2:40 General Hilldring joined.

- 3:10 Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick and Artemus L. Gates telephoned from San Francisco.
- 3:15 Rejoined Dr. Soong.
- 3:40 Lewis Douglas telephoned.
- 4:00 Telephoned Mother - personal.
- 4:15 Robert A. Lovett - conference.
- 4:30 Loy Henderson (Director, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State) telephoned re Saudi Arabia in connection with Congressional hearings on Lend Lease.
- 4:35 H. Freeman Matthews (State) telephoned re James Douglas for Italy.
- 4:50 Colonel Chanler, Colonel R. A. Cutter - conference re Germany.
- 4:55 William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re Colonel Victor Longstreet whom the Department of State is very anxious to get for Reparations work. ASW agreed to look into the case. Discussed publication of JCS 1067.
- 5:05 Colonel Chanler telephoned.
- 5:45 Major General George J. Richards (Budget) telephoned re Colonel Carl Pforzheimer going to Europe and discussed ways and means of securing further information from General MacArthur re payments made between October and January 1.
- 5:50 Telephoned Brigadier General George A. Lincoln (Operations) re Lend-Lease.
- 6:00 Telephoned Colonel George A. Brownell re hearings on Lend-Lease, particularly in connection with Saudi Arabia.
- 6:15 Telephoned H. Freeman Matthews - he stated the European Advisory Commission had agreed to surrender terms and preamble.
- 6:20 Dictograph - General Hilldring.
- 6:25 Telephoned Mr. Matthews.
- 6:30 General Lincoln - conference.
- 7:30 Left for home.

Meeting with T. V. Soong at 2:30 on 12 May 1945.

Soong asked that a draft civil affairs agreement be prepared on an "if and when" basis with the Chinese Government which he was prepared to represent on this subject. It appeared that he had in mind an agreement which would relate to a landing force in China, rather than to any arrangements which might have to be worked out with General Wedemeyer.

I called in General Hilldring and asked him whether there was any objection to this procedure. He said he thought he must consult the Joint Chiefs of Staff as to the procedure, but would immediately get a draft document set up which could serve as the basis of negotiation if the procedure were approved. In general, Hilldring thought it was wiser to wait until operations had been agreed upon before entering these documents, but Soong was rather insistent upon having them worked out while he was in this country.

After Hilldring left, Soong brought up the matter of the tactics against Japan. He said he thought a straight attack on Japan might involve very heavy losses, and cited Okinawa, Iwo Jima, Tarawa, etc. - he thought that bigger victories and fewer casualties could be achieved by operations in China. He went on to say that the mere defeat of Japan was not everything; that we had entered the war partly to preserve China, and Japan might be defeated without preserving China if the Japanese armies were left in China, and he hoped that we would seriously consider landings in China. He spoke of the necessity of munitioning and supplying China through the ports.

I told him that I didn't know that our final tactics against Japan were yet planned, whether they would be in the nature of direct attacks on the homeland or by blockades and periphery action, but I did feel that this country would not view sympathetically any large landings on the Chinese mainland. If we defeated Japan, we would think that a sufficient contribution to the recuperation of China in a military way; that the Chinese armies then ought, with our munitions, to be quite capable of carrying on the war against the remnants of the Japanese on the mainland.

I told him he ought not to think in terms of the United States and Great Britain undertaking the mainland task.

Soong ended by saying he was very sorry to hear this, but that he hoped we would some day open up a port so that the Chinese could be supplied through a port rather than over the Hump, because otherwise they had no hope of driving out the Japanese within a short time, even though the Islands were conquered.

Earlier in the conversation he had referred to his negotiations with Morgenthau on the gold on which he thought he was making some progress and with Clayton on the textiles.

SATURDAY, MAY 12

Conference with Joseph C. Grew, Averill Harriman, Charles Bohlen, William Phillips, James V. Forrestal on relations with Russia.

The general subject of the policy this country should pursue with Russia was discussed at some length and more particularly the need for reviewing the so-called Yalta Agreements with Russia.

Apart from the Polish question, there was the question of Russian participation in the Japanese war. Did we want them in, and if so, did we want them occupying a part of Japan? Did we feel the time had come to review the Yalta Agreements? These and other questions it was thought ought to be considered before Mr. Harriman returned to Russia. This Mr. Grew agreed to and Mr. Stettinius was informed over the telephone to San Francisco of this decision. Forrestal indicated that he was most uncertain whether we should desire the Russian participation, and more doubtful of the advisability of having Japan occupied by Russia at all. The answers to these questions involved our entire intentions regarding the future of Japan. What did we intend to do with her. What are our ultimate objectives?

There was described the substance of the Agreements made at Yalta by President Roosevelt, etc. Mr. Harriman enumerated them. As best I can recall, they were:

1. Russia to get Sakhalin
2. Manchuria to China
3. Kuriles to be ceded to Russia
4. Chinese Eastern and Southern Manchurian Railway to be held by a Soviet-Chinese corporation
5. Dairen to be held under some joint lease "Russian predominant interest being recognized"
6. Port Arthur - straight lease to Russia.

There was also an understanding that Stalin would support the unification of China under Chiang Kai-shek. There was talk of a "trusteeship" for Korea - Stalin said on this he thought it might be all right if a "trusteeship" became necessary. It was also understood that the existing status in Outer Mongolia would be maintained.

After discussion on the significance of some of these items particularly those in which China was deeply concerned, the meeting broke up with the understanding that Mr. Bohlen and Mr. Harriman would present a memorandum containing certain questions which should be considered by the Army and Navy authorities preparatory to final determination of policy being made by the Secretary of State in consultation with the President.

Handwritten initials or signature, possibly "JD" or similar, located to the right of the main text block.

SUNDAY, MAY 13

A.M.

- 10:00 Arrived.
- 10:10 Colonel William C. Chanler (Civil Affairs) - telephoned and asked ASW to telephone Mr. Matthews with reference to publication of JCS 1067.
- 10:15 Major General John H. Hilldring - dictograph.
- 10:25 Jean Monnet (French Mission) telephoned re Lend Lease - thought ASW ought to telephoned Elmer Davis re presentation in the press of curtailment of Lend Lease to Russia - believes it looks like a retributive measure rather than compliance with the law.
- 10:30 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) telephoned re United States-Russian relations.
- 10:55 Telephoned Elmer Davis (Director, Office of War Information) re press presentation of curtailment of Lend-Lease to Russia - believes it should be explained to the public; that it is merely in compliance with the law following cessation of hostilities. Davis said that a statement to be issued by Mr. Grew was in the process of preparation and might make the morning papers.
- 11:15 Major General John H. Hilldring - conference.
- 11:15 Major Matt Correa (Navy) telephoned re wire from Mr. Gates giving latest draft of Trusteeship paper. Read it over the phone and asked ASW comments later today.

P.M.

- 12:20 Left for home.
- 1:00 Luncheon at the Carlton Hotel given by Mr. DeWitt Clough (President, Abbott Laboratories) preceding Opening of Medical Art Exhibit at the Corcoran Art Gallery.
- 3:00 Attended Art Exhibit at the Corcoran Gallery. Project was sponsored by the War Department.
- 8:00 Dined with the Jean Monnets.

MONDAY, MAY 14

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived.
- 9:10 Telephoned H. Freeman Matthews re publication of JCS 1067.
- 9:20 Dictograph - General Thomas T. Handy.
- 9:40 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) telephoned re letter to Secretary of War on consolidation - wondered what the Secretary's thoughts were. ASW asked him to take it up with the Secretary direct at meeting this morning.
- 9:45 George L. Harrison - conference.
- 9:50 Colonel Hill (Bureau of Public Relations) - conference.
- 10:00 Mr. Matthews telephoned re cable from Ambassador Murphy who is much upset over various publications re surrender terms for Germany.
- 10:05 Major General W. F. Tompkins (Special Planning Division), Major General Walter L. Weible (Army Service Forces), Brigadier General Miles Rober (Legislative and Liaison), General E. W. Smith - conference re Universal Military Training.
- 11:05 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 11:15 Major General John H. Hillabee - dictograph.
- 11:50 Arthur L. Gates (Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Ops) and Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick telephoned from San Francisco.

P.M.

- 12:05 Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior) telephoned re Walter Gelhorn wanting to go to Europe on strategic bombing survey mission; ASW said he believed Mr. Lovett was the person blocking it, and would speak to Mr. Lovett.
- 12:40 Dean Acheson (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re appointment with Senators Barclay, George and Walsh to discuss Saudi Arabia; Acheson and Ralph Bard (Navy) to go, and anyone ASW suggests from the Army. Acheson hopes to arrange something tomorrow when Barclay returns to Washington. Acheson told ASW that Congressmen Worley and Walter who were in Europe and had been promised return transportation to the United States by the Army now want to visit Italy, Egypt and other parts of North Africa before returning - asked if Army would approve. ASW said he would not only not approve, but not encourage such a "junket" and would approve transportation only from England to the U. S. and not from any African port.

- 12:50 Luncheon in the Secretary of War's office with the Secretary and Anthony Eden (British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs).
- 2:25 Francis Biddle (Attorney General) telephoned - asked ASW to ascertain whether there would be any objection on the part of the War Department to a presentation to General Mark W. Clark of a "Four Freedoms Award" by the Italian-American Labor Council in New York. Biddle said that two years ago the Council had given him the award and last year they had given it to the President. Biddle stated that the Council was separate from Sidney Hillman's activities, but is largely made up of David Dubinsky's union members. ASW said he would find out, but off-hand did not know of anything that would prevent the making of such an award.
- 2:30 In Secretary of War's office for conference with Mr. Justice Robert Jackson (Supreme Court), Colonels Cutter, Murray Bernays, Brigadier General John M. Weir (Judge Advocate General's office) re War Crimes.
- 4:30 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 4:40 Lieutenant General Emmons stopped in to pay respects.
- 4:45 Dictograph - General Hilldring re cable re SAC.
- 4:50 Dictograph - General Handy re possibility of Italian-American Labor Council award to General Clark. Handy to investigate and let ASW know.
- 4:55 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 5:00 Major Matt Corrao telephoned.
- 5:05 In Secretary of War's office.
- 5:55 Robert A. Lovett - conference.
- 6:05 Jan Ciechanowski (Ambassador from Poland) - conference re Russian occupation of Poland - asked that certain Polish people be removed to sections to be occupied by the Americans before the territory is given over to the Russians.
- 6:10 General Lindeman (British Embassy) telephoned re fishing in York River second half of July - asked ASW to talk to the Secretary of War and General Marshall - tell them there is a landing field nearby.
- 6:40 Left for dinner on the Sequoia - Mr. Forrestal, Joseph C. Grew (Under Secretary of State), Anthony Eden, Clement Attlee (Britain's Lord President of the Council) and Averill Harriman (United States Ambassador to Russia).

TUESDAY, MAY 15

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived.
- 9:05 Telephoned Brigadier General George A. Lincoln (Operations) re ideas his Division had worked up re United States-Russian Relations, particularly with reference to Mr. Grew's letter to the Secretary of War following Saturday's conference.
- 9:10 Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs), Brigadier General George Olmstead (Chinese Theatre) conference.
- 9:15 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 9:17 General Lincoln - conference re U.S.-Russian relations.
- 9:25 In Secretary of War's office.
- 9:30 Committee of Three meeting in Secretary of War's office. Present were: Mr. Stimson, James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy), Joseph C. Grew (Under Secretary of State)
- 11:00 Meeting in Secretary of War's office re Congressional hearings on Lend-Lease. Present were: General Erskine Somervell (Army Service Forces), Brigadier General Glen C. Jamison (Army Air Forces, Plans), Brigadier General Don G. Shingler (International Division), Major General Russell L. Maxwell (G-4).

P.M.

- 1:10 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room with Harvey H. Bundy (Office of Secretary of War)
- 2:15 General Hilldring, General Olmstead, Colonel William C. Chanler (Civil Affairs) - conference.
- 2:50 Lewis W. Douglas telephoned - just got in town.
- 3:10 Telephoned William Phillips (State) re Pierre Laval. Phillips said it was now the plan to take Laval to Gibraltar and turn him over to the British, but failing that, he would probably be turned over to the Americans.
- 3:15 Jean Monnet (French Mission) telephoned re locomotives for France - would like ASW to write letter to Foreign Economic Administration asking that a priority be put upon production and delivery.
- 3:55 Brigadier General Neil Wickersham (European Theatre of Operations) - conference.
- 4:05 Senator Elbert D. Thomas (Utah) telephoned re reports in papers that German prison labor will not be available for harvesting sugar beet crop in Western States. Asked whether the War Depart-

- ment had made any change in its policy in this regard; asked ASW to see that War Department statement is issued in the press to alleviate fears of crop failures.
- 4:25 Colonel Chanler telephoned - said Colonel Howkins (British Embassy) told him that Prime Minister Churchill and President Truman are exchanging messages in relation to declaration of surrender terms for Germany and Chanler understands the whole thing is in abeyance for a while now.
- 4:35 General Wickersham telephoned.
- 4:40 Telephoned Leo Crowley (Foreign Economic Administration) re rolling stock for France, and Monnet's telephone call. Crowley said it is not a question of priorities, and that Lend-Lease can't be used.
- 4:41 Robert A. Lovett - conference.
- 4:45 Telephoned H. Freeman Matthews (State) re Prime Minister-President exchange of messages re Germany.
- 4:50 Lewis W. Douglas - conference.
- 4:55 Major General William F. Tompkins (Special Plans Division) and Colonel F. Trubee Davison (Army Air Forces) - conference re establishment of One Department made up of the Army and the Navy.
- 5:10 Colonel Chanler - conference.
- 5:35 Frederick Kappner (New York) - conference re Germany.
- 6:10 Marcus Childs (writer) - conference.
- 6:35 Telephoned William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) re publication of Economic Directive for Germany. Colonel Boettiger to work on it and call him; also discussed locomotives for France and Monnet's request for statement that they are important from military point of view.
- 6:40 Miss Helen Bradford (Time, Magazine) - conference re ASW views on West Point men.
- 7:30 Left for home. Colonel and Mrs. John Boettiger and Lewis W. Douglas for dinner.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16

A.M.

- 9:10 Arrived. Brigadier General George A. Lincoln (Operations) - conference re Far East.
- 10:00 Charles Denby (Foreign Economic Administration) telephoned re locomotives for France, and said Leo Crowley was reluctant to use Lend-Lease funds if deliveries cannot be made before end of the year. Asked ASW to call him for a conference so that all parties may be fully informed.
- 10:05 Lewis W. Douglas - stopped in to say "goodbye" before returning to Europe.
- 10:20 Mr. Wysor (President, Republic Steel Corporation), Brigadier General Benedict Crowell - conference.
- 10:30 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 10:35 In Secretary of War's office.
- 11:00 War Council in Secretary of War's office: San Francisco Conference (ASW); Trip to Brazil (General Arnold); Shortage of food to meet requirements of General Eisenhower for civilian feeding; reports indicating Separation Centers are operating smoothly; difficulties in moving surplus property (General Lutes); Infantry conversion training (General Christiansen).

P.M.

- 12:10 Mr. McConnell (Control Council for Germany) - conference.
- 12:45 Jean Bonnet (French Mission) luncheon in office.
- 1:30 Artemus L. Gates (Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air) telephoned from San Francisco re the United Nations Conference - agreements re trusteeships.
- 3:00 General B. B. Somervell - dictograph re French trucks.
- 3:10 Telephoned Senator Elbert Thomas (Utah) - advised him that German prisoners are assigned to work by War Manpower Commission and the Army merely turns them over, therefore believes WMC are the people to talk with. Thomas asked that the War Department merely issue some sort of statement saying that they are not cancelling policy of turning over prisoners for agricultural purposes. ASW suggested that the Secretary of War do so at his press conference.
- 3:15 James Perkins (FEA) - conference.
- 3:35 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 3:45 Telephoned Henry G. Riter, 3rd re Bond Club lunch in New York on May 28th. ASW will be present if possible, but will talk "off the record".

- 3:50 General Crowell - conference re office space.
- 3:55 H. Freeman Matthews (State) - telephoned that he has been unable to find any evidence or substance to the report that the Prime Minister and the President are in communication on surrender terms for Germany. Discussed SCAEF 362; ASW wants to look into it.
- 4:00 General Somervell - dictograph.
- 4:05 Telephoned Brigadier General C. W. Wickersham re lawyers for work in Germany.
- 4:30 Edward Mason (State), Messrs. Merchant and Dupree - conference.
- 4:35 William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re Senator Kilgore wanting to see German surrender instrument. ASW said he would rather not show the paper to the Senator, as the Senator is quite a "talker".
- 4:40 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 4:45 In Secretary of War's office.
- 5:50 Brigadier General Kenneth C. Royall - conference.
- 7:30 Supper in office.
- 8:05 Telephoned Lieutenant Faden (Fort Belvoir) re Private Openheimer who wished to rent house for the summer.
- 10:15 Left for home.

THURSDAY, MAY 17

A.M.

- 8:45 Arrived. Dictograph - Colonel Hill (Bureau of Public Relations) re Under Secretary of War substituting for Secretary of War at Press Conference - believes his later visit to Europe will be of more interest than that of ASW.
- 8:50 Telephoned Colonel W. H. Kyle re same.
- 8:55 Telephoned Brigadier General C. W. Wickersham to ask where he planned on placing Herman Phleger if Mr. Phleger agreed to work in Germany - spoke of him as leading lawyer on the West Coast and it would have to be an important job. Wickersham suggested the post of Deputy or perhaps head the reparations work.
- 8:56 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 9:05 T. V. Soong, Major General John H. Hilldring - conference re Soong's desire for a civil affairs agreement for China "if and when" Americans would land on Chinese coast.
- 9:10 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - dictograph.
- 9:20 General Hilldring, Lieutenant Colonel Daniel C. Eshey - conference re methods of control of Japan
- 9:35 Walter Hope (New York) - telephoned. Personal
- 9:40 General Hilldring - dictograph.
- 10:00 Telephoned William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) re new Russian Lend-Lease policy.
- 10:25 Major General George J. Richards (Budget) telephoned re Colonel Carl Pforzheimer's trip to Europe - said his mission had been discussed with the Treasury and he thought it advisable to talk with someone at the State Department. ASW suggested Mr. Matthews or any one he might delegate.
- 10:30 Telephoned Colonel William C. Chanler (Civil Affairs) advising that ASW could find nothing in the report that the Prime Minister and the President were in communication re publication of surrender terms for Germany.
- 10:40 Herbert Lehman (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation) telephoned re status of trucks for UNRRA.
- 10:45 Telephoned Lieutenant Colonel James Douglas (Air Transport Command) - would like to see him sometime - will call later.

- 10:50 In Secretary of War's office.
- 11:10 General Alphonse Juin, (Chief of Staff of National Defense - France) and Jean Monnet - conference.
- 11:20 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 11:30 In Secretary of War's office.
- 11:45 Walter Hope - conference.

P.M.

- 12:00 Brigadier General O'Ryan - conference.
- 12:30 Eric Archdeacon - conference before his departure for work with the Control Council in Germany. He was in Berlin for the Bankers Trust Company from 1929 to 1939.
- 1:00 Luncheon with Congressman William Colmer (Mississippi) and others at the Speakers Dining Room, Capitol.
- 2:10 At the White House while the Navy presented the President with a review of Naval activities - what they have done, are doing and hope to do.
- 3:35 Major General Henry Aurand - conference before he left for duties with General Wedemeyer's staff in China.
- 3:40 H. Freeman Matthews (State) telephoned re French situation (return of prisoners, displaced persons, etc.); discussed Communist propaganda against the United States. Told Matthews about Soong's proposal, and believes word should be sent at once to the Secretary of State in San Francisco that Soong is on his way out there - and it is thought that the only way out of the situation is to stall for the time being.
- 3:50 Generals Hilldring, Richards, Shingler, Colonel Davis - conference re civilian relief supplies.
- 5:10 "Briefing" for State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting tomorrow.
- 6:10 Walter Lippmann - conference.
- 6:15 Artemus L. Gates telephoned from San Francisco.
- 7:10 General Lindeman (British Embassy) telephoned to say that the first half of July is now open for fishing in the Yorke River. Will try to get together tomorrow.
- 7:15 Brigadier General G. A. Lincoln (Operations) - conference.
- 7:35 Left for home.
- 8:00 Dinner with General and Mrs. A. A. Vandergrift.

FRIDAY, MAY 18

A.M.

- 9:10 Arrived.
9:30 In Robert A. Lovett's office - conference re Lend Lease to Russia.
10:30 Joseph C. Grew (Under Secretary of State) telephoned re Committee of Three Minutes - asked that one page be briefed for the record and that part of the original report destroyed.
10:45 State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting.

P.M.

- 12:20 Telephoned James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) re destroying page from Committee of Three Minutes. Forrestal asked if ASW had any objections to bringing Artemus L. Gates back from San Francisco this weekend. ASW advised that it would be impossible for him to replace Mr. Gates during the Secretary of War's absence and he felt it vitally important that we be covered at the Conference.
12:35 Harvey H. Bundy - conference.
12:50 George L. Harrison - conference.
12:45 Brigadier General C. W. Mickersham - conference.
1:00 Luncheon at Blair House given by Mr. Grew in honor of Georges Bidault (French Minister of Foreign Affairs).
2:30 Justice James Byrnes - conference.
2:45 Telephoned Harold L. Ickes (Secretary of the Interior) re Philippines - since the President decided not to appoint a High Commissioner, the proposed letter of three departments is not to be sent to the President.
3:00 Dr. G. Haven Mankin - personal.
4:00 Clayton Committee meeting in office of the Secretary of the Treasury re labor reparations.
6:05 Raymond Buell (TIME, LIFE, FORTUNE) - conference re strategy for World War III.
7:00 Left for home.

SATURDAY, MAY 19

A.M.

- 9:10 Arrived. Colonel Richard Wilmer - conference.
9:30 Conference re Special Troop Policy - Major General Stephen G. Henry (G-1), Major General I. H. Edwards (G-3), Major General Joe W. Dalton (Army Service Forces, Personnel), Major General Clyde L. Hyssong (Army Ground Forces), Colonel Louis Nippert (Army Air Forces), Lieutenant Colonel Jones, Truman Gibson, Colonel H. A. Gerhardt.
10:10 Secretary of War telephoned from White Sulphur Springs.
10:50 Rejoined Special Troop Policy conference.

P.M.

- 11:15 Brigadier General Lindeman (British Embassy) - conference.
1:15 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room with General Marshall.
2:00 Edward Mason (State) telephoned re inviting Mr. Sherman Shepard (Bureau of the Budget) to passing on Monday re Italian civilian supplies.
2:45 Major General John H. Willbring (Civil Affairs) - conference.
3:00 Brigadier General Kenner Hartford - conference re news from the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations.
3:05 Artemus L. Gates (Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air) telephoned from San Francisco.
3:25 Edgar Mowrer telephoned re Polish people - asked if they would be repatriated if they did not wish to be; also asked for any available information re general attitude of the German people, and cited a Joint Intelligence Committee paper (which he had heard was in the War Department) and asked ASW to let him see it.
4:00 Lieutenant Erwin Schmid (Mis) - book.
4:30 Lieutenant General G. N. Macready (British Army Staff) telephoned re civilian supply responsibility for Borneo.
4:45 Edwin Pauley (President Truman's appointee on the Reparations Commission) - telephoned re appointment.
4:55 Jean Monnet telephoned, re French prisoners.
5:20 Left for home.

In telephone conversation with the Secretary of War today, I read to him the proposed reply to the Acting Secretary of State to the letter sent by Mr. Grew under date of May 12, 1945 to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy regarding our relations with Russia. I read over each paragraph to him carefully and discussed it with him. He agreed with the conclusions reached and said that he thought our reply had been well reasoned and well expressed. Accordingly, I arranged to have the letter sent off.

I then discussed with him the question that had come up at San Francisco on the wisdom of having a withdrawal clause inserted in the Charter. I told him of my conversation with Mr. Gates, who had stated that there was a growing feeling that with the freedom of action that was afforded to the Russians in Europe and possibly in Asia under existing Charter arrangements and considering the pattern which Russian policy was disclosing in the Balkans, Austria and in Poland, it might be desirable at some point for us to disassociate ourselves from an association that was working out contrary to some of our fundamental beliefs and traditions.

The Secretary thought the matter over for a while and said he was inclined to think that such a clause might not be altogether bad, although at first the thought of talking about withdrawal at the same time we were talking about the creation of a Charter might be considered bad policy and certainly bad psychology. He thought it was possible that such a right might operate as a brake on the development of such a policy. He said, however, he thought that as hosts at the Conference, and in the light of our rather poor record with the old League, that it was rather inappropriate for us to introduce the subject. This was a matter which required further thought and high consideration.

I told the Secretary of the growing feeling that we should be reluctant to break up SHAEF and institute the Control Council management of Germany. I spoke of Mr. Churchill's feeling that we should hold together the combined aspect of our armies in Europe at least until certain concessions were obtained from the Russians and I also referred to what I thought was perhaps General Eisenhower's and General Bedell Smith's desire to maintain SHAEF for some time.

We then discussed Mr. Roosevelt's general policy toward the Soviets and Great Britain which enabled him to play a mediation role between the two rather than to lock ourselves completely in on a combined basis vis-a-vis the Russians. The Secretary said he thought we might be driven to such a position in the future, but he thought that President Roosevelt's position in that regard was a wise one; that he did not see how we could go back on our very definite agreements for the institution of tripartite control of Germany nor permit the Russians to do so. Moreover, our geographical situation with respect of Russia, as well as our position in the world, made it perfectly possible for us to get along without fighting; that as long as she did not threaten any of our vital interests, as he saw it, we need never fight the Soviets. He felt that the British were more closely involved in Europe; the Russians were more suspicious of them than they were of us and any steps we took now in immediate reversal of our agreement with the Russians would be construed by them as a definite alignment of the Anglo-Americans against the Russians and make it all the more difficult for us to work out an effective relationship with them. Our position and strength justified and made advisable an independent attitude toward Russia in our own right.

He said this was the time to put up with a good bit of ill mannered behavior with the Russians in a sincere attempt to work out such a relationship rather than to form what would be construed as a close military alliance against them. Accordingly, he was disposed to press for the setting up of the Control Council for the common administration of Germany.

* * *

In the meantime General Hilldring had prepared a paper for the Chief of Staff urging renewed action looking to the setting up of the Control Council and the dissolution of SHAEF. I approved this paper.

I saw General Marshall at lunch and talked the matter over with him, he in the meantime having received General Hilldring's paper. I explained to him some of the very important considerations this paper involved. He very promptly approved of the paper and stated that General Handy and General Hull had also approved it. General Somervell was present in General Marshall's room when we discussed this matter after lunch, and he said he felt strongly that this was a desirable policy to adopt.

SUNDAY, MAY 20

A.M.

- 10:15 Arrived.
10:30 Telephoned Edgar Mowrer re JIC report - will show it to him if he comes to the office.
10:45 L. Waldman telephoned re speaker on Universal Military Training for Government, Social and Economic Institute Conference.
10:50 Major General John H. Hildring - conference.
10:55 Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Pasco (Office, Chief of Staff) - conference.
11:30 Captain William H. Mathers (MIS, Special Branch) book.
11:40 Jean Monnet telephoned.
11:45 Telephoned Edgar Mowrer.
11:55 Telephoned H. Freeman Matthews re Ambassador Caffery's cable on displaced persons.

P.M.

- 12:45 Secretary of War telephoned from White Sulphur Springs.
1:30 Colonel Pasco - conference.
1:45 Left for luncheon at Chauncey Parkers.
3:00 Conference with Edwin Pauley at the White House.
6:00 At the French Embassy for cocktails.

MONDAY, MAY 21

A.M.

- 9:20 Arrived. Robert P. Patterson (Under Secretary of War) telephoned re promotion of Brigadier General C. W. Wickersham. ASW said he was satisfied with the General's rank and did not believe he should be promoted.
- 9:35 B. R. Shute(MIS) - conference.
- 10:00 General Wickersham - conference.
- 10:05 Telephoned James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) re War Department's reply to letter from Under Secretary of State, Joseph C. Grew with regard to United States-Russian relations.
- 10:25 Colonel Clarkson - conference upon his arrival from France. Advised ASW that Lieutenant Colonel Alec Henderson would return about June tenth; but he had been unable to locate Priscilla Henderson and asked ASW for latest address he had for her.
- 10:35 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) conference.
- 10:40 Telephoned Averill Harriman (Ambassador to Russia) re letter to Mr. Grew giving War Department views on relations with Russia. Will send over a copy for his information.
- 10:45 Telephoned Major General James A. Ulio (The Adjutant General) re Lieutenant Colonel Porter Chandler who is applying for inactive duty. ASW advised that Colonel Chandler served in the last war also and had accumulated enough points to be released from service, however, routine processing would require some time and an unfortunate situation in the Colonel's family required his immediate attention - ASW asked that AGO look into the case and expedite action.
- 10:50 Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs), Brigadier General J. S. Simmons (Chief of Preventative Medicine, Surgeon General's Office), Colonel T. B. Turner (SGO) - conference prior to departure of the latter two for Europe re civilian public health.
- 11:10 Major Mathias F. Correa (Navy) telephoned to advise that the Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Ernest J. King had reviewed the letter to Mr. Grew and approved the War Department's statement of position.
- 11:15 Telephoned Joseph C. Grew that War Department reply re U.S.-Russian relations was enroute to his office.
- 11:45 George L. Harrison - conference.
- 11:55 Colonel R. A. Cutter, Colonel John D. Bristor (Operations) - conference.

P.M.

- 12:00 Mr. Lovett - conference.
- 1:15 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 2:10 Colonel James C. Davis (Civil Affairs) - conference.
2:15 General Hilldring joined.
- 2:35 Conference re termination date for military responsibility for civilian supplies in Italy. Representatives from Foreign Economic Administration, Bureau of the Budget were present. Also State Department.
- 4:20 Henri Bonnet (Ambassador from France) telephoned re securing a plane to accommodate return to France of Georges Bidault (French Foreign Minister) and party. ASW agreed to arrange.
- 4:25 Conference re responsibility for civilian supplies in liberated areas of the Southwest Pacific, particularly with reference to Borneo (British are agitated over General Douglas MacArthur's statement that the British should take over civilian supplies in Borneo, whereas it was the British understanding that the War Department assumed responsibility for "wake of battle" conditions). Lieutenant General G. N. Macresdy (British Army Staff), Colonel Megaw (British Army Staff), Generals Hilldring, Don Shingler (International Division), Colonel Davis, H. Freeman Matthews and Ernest Dupree (State), Edward Mason (State), Marshall MacDuffie (Foreign Economic Administration) and others.
- 5:40 Mr. Lovett - conference.
- 6:10 Left for home.

MONDAY, MAY 21

Conferences most of the day dealing with European and Far East supply. The perennial question of supply for Italy is up again. It is obvious that V-E day makes it impossible for us to support the enlarged Churchill-Roosevelt program on any military ground. I do not see why efforts have not long since been made to take up this question of relief and rehabilitation. It is a desirable and even a necessary thing for us to do as a matter of national policy, but to stretch out the thing on the ground of military necessity or advisability is not sound or right.

The English are concerned about combined supply for the civilians in the western areas of Europe. Even if SHAEF is broken up, it will be necessary to supply the Ruhr and our areas on some combined basis if we cannot get a real interchange of goods and supplies from the Russian zone. The Council group is not yet set up and it may be a long time coming.

We must either do that or go into a Western Confederation even if it is only a confederation of food supply. Churchill wants to carry on with the SWIFT set-up which means a combined army and food supply with a mutual pact vs. the Soviets. This will certainly be construed as a military alliance vs. the Russians. We should be prepared and eager to work out the relationship with Russia on the Council, and if it fails, then move to a combined or confederated agreement with the western occupiers, ie. France and England.

It may be as Raymond Buell says, a throwing of England to the wolves, but I do not think so. The independent position of the U. S. is worthy of it and probably more effective in the long run than a close alliance. I have grave doubts of the success of a quadrilateral administration, but we should have a whale of a good try at it before we abandon it as hopeless.

At six o'clock I had a long talk with Harry L. Hopkins. He was in bed but looking better and seemed fit enough to me to make the trip to Russia which he is about to undertake. Louise is going with him to take care of him. We

talked of the administration of Germany - War Councils - particularly the General Staff - how do we deal with them, etc. Russia in Asia - Manchuria - Port Arthur, Dairen, etc. etc. The occupation of Japan - the tactics against Japan - do we attack the islands by a landing, or do we strangle them. I stated my view - I understand that King and Marshall are about agreed. I guess it is a little of both.

He talked of the military men's instinctive thinking as to Russian domination of China and Manchuria. It presents a great spectacle of marching men both in the East and in the West. Every suggestion that all this is a foregone conclusion after Yalta, and perhaps before, makes Harry wince. I believe it is true, however. We also talked a bit about the big bomb - what its effect will be - when it should be employed and how - the moral position of the U. S. and its responsibilities.

This is the same subject that the Secretary of War talked of on Sunday. The moral position of the U.S. weighs greatly upon him. The political effect and the right moral effect give rise to great questions - questions which it would take a great ethical philosopher to cope with.

* * *

Neil Wickersham came in today to ask me to help him return to inactive duty on account of the condition of his child and wife. I think it is best that he return in the light of what he told me today. He is a faithful, earnest, hard working and effective soldier. He is disappointed by his failure to get a promotion to Major General. Perhaps I should have done more about getting it for him, but I could not press it as I could not be certain in my own mind that he deserved it as much as many others who had not gotten it. He has been decorated and is a general officer.

* * *

The French are in a much happier mood than they have been for some time. Truman has taken a definitely freer attitude with them and they are now relieved of any Ind-China

fears. Bidault is particularly happy. They are still difficult, however, with their comments. They will never have a completely satisfactory relationship with us, I am afraid, because they are still struggling to appear big and are always conscious that they are not as strong as they would appear. Still I look for a definite improvement in our affairs with them and I am glad to think that I may have had something to do with this as a result of my early memo and talk with the new President.

TUESDAY, MAY 22

A.M.

- 8:55 Arrived. Dictograph - General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff) re material for Committee of Three meeting this morning.
- 9:00 Dictograph - Major General Leroy Lutes (Army Service Forces) re personnel for New York trip to call on Herbert Hoover.
- 9:05 Dictograph - Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) re same.
- 9:10 H. Freeman Matthews (State) telephoned re message from E. R. Stettinius (Secretary of State) that he thanked ASW for his message about Dr. T. V. Soong's visit and would be guided accordingly.
- 9:15 Colonel W. H. Kyle - conference re Congressman James M. Curley (Massachusetts).
- 9:30 Committee of Three meeting in Under Secretary of State Grew's office. Present were: James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy), Joseph C. Grew (Acting Secretary of State), ASW (representing the Secretary of War), William Phillips (State), Charles Bohlen (State).
- 10:35 Arthur Page (Bureau of Public Relations) - conference.
- 11:30 David K. Hiles (White House) telephoned - asked ASW to come over for lunch May 29th.
- 11:40 General Hilldring - conference.

P.M.

- 12:10 George L. Harrison - conference.
- 12:40 Henry Labouisse (American Embassy, Paris) - conference before his return to France.
- 1:20 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 1:50 Dictograph - General Marshall.
- 2:10 Colonel Robert Cutler (Office, Secretary of War) conference re Congressional hearings re Communists in the Army.
- 2:40 Brigadier General J. M. Franklin (Transportation Corps) - conference before his departure for France.
- 3:05 Mr. Matthews (State) telephoned - asked ASW for a copy of the letter Lieutenant General G. N. Maccready (British Army Staff) had written to ASW re responsibility for civilian supplies in Borneo - both thought it a very dangerous letter.
- 3:10 Major General Clinton F. Robinson (Control Division, Army Service Forces), William H. Kushnick (Director, Civilian Personnel and Training, Office, Secretary of War) - conference re attempt of Civil Service Commission to impose their jurisdiction upon employees

- of Post Exchanges.
- 3:30 Major General William F. Tompkins (Special Plans Division), Colonel Lawrence Westbrook (SPD) - conference re survey of negro troops.
- 3:55 Telephoned Commander Thompson (Harold R. Stassen's Aide) in San Francisco.
- 4:15 Telephoned Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior) re telegram which Juan David sent to Sergio Osmena (President of the Philippines) warning him of rising unrest in the Islands. Mr. Fortas did not know Mr. David and had not seen the telegram.
- 4:15 Colonel Kyle - conference re papers to be taken to the Secretary of War tomorrow.
- 4:20 Telephoned Lieutenant Commander John Van Ryn re tennis.
- 5:00 Mr. Denby (Foreign Economic Administration) telephoned re (1) French locomotives, (2) request from Oscar Cox (FEA) re release from Army of Robbins.
- 5:15 Commander Harold R. Stassen (United States Delegate to the United Nations Conference) telephoned from San Francisco. ASW asked that he be sure to check back here before any changes were approved in the trusteeship and regional arrangement agreements. Stassen said that he was proceeding in that manner.
- 5:30 Left for Chevy Chase Club for tennis with the Van Ryns.
- 7:30 Dinner at the Chevy Chase Club with the Ralph Bards.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23

A.M.

7:54 Left National Airport for New York enroute
to New York for conference with Herbert Hoover
at 10 a.m.

In the party were:

Major General John H. Hilldring
Brigadier General Don G. Shingler
Colonel James C. Davis
Marshall MacDuffie, Foreign Economic
Administration
Mr. Rowe, SEA

10:00 Conference with Herbert Hoover at his Waldorf
Astoria Hotel apartment.

THURSDAY, MAY 24

A.M.

- 9:00 Took off from LaGuardia Field for Washington.
- 10:45 Arrived in office.
- 10:50 Archibald MacLeish telephoned.
- 11:10 Philippine Ad Hoc Committee meeting with representatives of State, Treasury and War Departments and Foreign Economic Administration.

P.M.

- 12:05 Brigadier General Don Shingler (International Division) - conference.
- 12:10 Julian Myrick telephoned from New York to invite ASW to a dinner Monday evening with some New York friends.
- 12:40 H. Freeman Matthews, James Riddleberger (State), Major General John H. Hilldring, Colonel William Chanler, Lieutenant Colonel Mark Howe - conference re German proclamation.
- 2:10 Luncheon in office.
- 2:20 General Hilldring - dictograph.
- 2:30 Mr. F. J. Syser (President, Republic Steel Corporation) - conference re work in Germany.
- 2:55 Telephoned Leo Crowley re locomotives for France - discussed Land-Loose.
- 3:00 Brigadier General Edward Greenbaum, Colonel Ralph F. Gow, Edward F. McGrady, John Ohly, Major Ernest A. Gross - conference re Congress of Industrial Organization resentment over exclusion from consideration in European Theater of Operations.
- 3:30 Arthur Lyman Williston - conference re his interest and report on Universal Military Training.
- 3:40 William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re Control Council for Germany.
- 3:55 General Hilldring, Major Gross - conference.
- 4:10 Major General J. A. Ulio (The Adjutant General) telephoned to advise that Lieutenant Colonel Porter Chandler would be released from service next Tuesday, the day requested by Chandler.
- 4:50 Lieutenant Colonel H. F. Ambrose (AGO) - conference re press conference on the subject of Army mails.
- 4:55 Brigadier General Kenneth C. Royall telephoned to say he was going to Europe with group of Congressmen, asked if he could do anything there for ASW.

- 5:05 William Phillips (State) telephoned re Polish people now behind our lines who do not wish to be repatriated to Russian zones; stated the matter had been discussed with the Secretary of State and that inquiries to France had been cancelled. Phillips stated that the British have requested a large number of Poles to work in their zone and asked ASW to make inquiry of General Eisenhower as to whether he could use Poles in his zone - such an arrangement would tide the U. S. over a difficult situation.
- 5:10 Telephoned Colonel F. Trubee Davison - told him the Secretary of War had approved letter to the President urging one department for National Defense.
- 5:15 Walter Lippman telephoned re setting up of Control Council.
- 5:20 Colonel Davison telephoned.
- 5:30 Major General W. P. Persons (Legislative & Liaison Division), Colonel Robert Cutler - conference re Congressional testimony at hearing on Communists in the Army.
- 6:05 Brigadier General R. W. Barry (G-1) - conference.
- 6:10 Mr. Fales (Amherst College Trustee) - conference.
- 6:40 Brigadier General George A. Lincoln (Operations) - conference United States--Russian relations, and the State Department's memorandum for Ambassador Harriman's guidance in discussions with Marshal Stalin.
- 7:05 Toll line -
- 7:30 Colonel George A. Brownell - conference re Saudi Arabia.
- 7:55 Left for home.
- 8:15 Dinner with Nancy and Ned Walworth.

FRIDAY, MAY 25

A.M.

- 9:25 Arrived. Colonel Telford Taylor - conference re war crimes.
- 10:00 Colonel George A. Brownell (Army Air Forces) conference re Saudi Arabia.
- 10:30 In Under Secretary of War's office - conference re Saudi Arabia.
- 11:30 Telephoned Herbert Wechsler (Justice) re Office of Strategic Services ordering files and records of I.G. Farbenindustrie to Paris to be searched for material in connection with German prisoners.
- 11:40 Mr. McConnell - conference re personnel for Control Council work in Germany.

P.M.

- 12:10 Judge J. Warren Madden (United States Court of Claims) - conference re work in Germany.
- 12:45 White House line.
- 12:55 Telephoned Charles Denby (Foreign Economic Administration) re locomotives and machine tools for French arsenals, etc.
- 1:05 Francis M. Shea (Assistant Attorney General) - luncheon conference.
- 2:05 Telephoned Colonel Brownell - asked him to have General Packham approve letter which is proposed by Secretaries of War, Navy and State to the President re Saudi Arabia, and then Judge Patterson will sign it.
- 2:30 Jean Monnet (French Mission) - conference re locomotives etc. for France, and Lend-Lease.
- 2:45 Charles Denby, Mr. Hennegan (Foreign Economic Administration), four other members of the French Mission, Colonel Fred B. Linton (Army Service Forces, International Division) - joined.
- 3:05 Lieutenant Colonel Barber (G-4, Com. zone, ETO) joined.
- 3:50 Left for Army War College where ceremonies were held in connection with the dedication of a plaque in memory of General Leslie J. McNair (former chief of Army Ground Forces who was killed by an American bomb in France last summer. General Marshall spoke at the dedication, Also General Courtney Hodges back from Germany.
- 4:40 Ralph Bard (Under Secretary of the Navy) telephoned re Saudi Arabia.

- 4:55 Telephoned Miss Elizabeth Neary (Secretary to the Secretary of War) to inquire whether the Secretary had ever written a letter to Mrs. Roosevelt (wife of the late President) regarding Sergeant Joseph Lash. Miss Neary advised that a longhand note in sealed envelope had been dispatched to Mrs. Roosevelt about the time in question, and that about four days later a note addressed to the Secretary by Mrs. Roosevelt was received and handed to Mr. Stimson unopened. Miss Neary stated that she had not seen either note, but had handled only the sealed envelopes, therefore, she did not know the contents thereof.
- 5:05 Major General W. B. Persons (Legislative & Liaison), Colonel Robert Cutler - conference re Lash.
- 5:30 William Whitney - conference re war crimes.
- 6:50 Left for the Mayflower - cocktail party given in the Pan American room by the British Air Commission in honor of Mr. Hindley, the new Director who succeeds Sir R. Ferry.
- 8:00 Dinner with the Ralph Bards at the Sulgrave Club.

SATURDAY, MAY 26

A.M.

- 9:15 Arrived.
- 9:25 Colonel George A. Brownell - conference.
- 9:50 Ralph A. Bard, Under Secretary of the Navy, telephoned re Saudi Arabia.
- 9:55 Telephoned Colonel Brownell - told him the State Department is sending memo on Saudi Arabia to the President independent of the War and Navy Departments at this time.
- 10:25 Dictograph - Colonel Frank McCarthy re promotion list.
- 10:35 Major General S. G. Henry (G-1) - conference re promotion list.
- 11:00 Telephoned Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger to ask whether Mrs. Roosevelt had ever received a letter from the Secretary of War with reference to Sergeant LJ . He stated that no letter had been received, but that the Secretary spoke to her about LJ, shortly after the President's death.
- 11:10 Telephoned Charles Denby (Foreign Economic Administration) re French situation. Told him the Transportation people in the War Department are irritated by Mr. Monnet's threats - asked Denby to tell Monnet to "lay off" - ASW will talk to Monnet also. Discussed locomotive situation and fundamental French economy.
- 11:25 Brigadier General Thomas North (Operations) - conference re background material for talk in New York on Monday.
- 11:50 Dictograph - Harvey H. Bundy.

P.M.

- 12:00 Howard C. Petersen (Under Secretary of War's office) - conference.
- 12:05 H. Freeman Matthews telephoned. Asked ASW to cable General McNarney for details in connection with arrest of Nenni in Italy - very difficult situation and War Department information would be extremely helpful.
- 12:45 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.

ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR.

- 1:40 Major General John H. Hilldring - conference.
- 2:20 Brigadier General Howard L. Peckham (Quartermaster General), Colonel Brownell - conference re Saudi Arabia.
- 2:45 Eugene Meyer telephoned re Herman Phleger - recommended him highly - suggested ASW phone him if still interested in giving him position in Germany.
- 2:50 Colonel William C. Chanler - conference.
- 4:00 Colonel Robert Cutler - conference.
- 5:00 Telephoned Major General M. C. Cramer (Judge Advocate General) re General Weir's request for 100 to 150 men - would like Cramer's comments before signing request.
- 5:10 Brigadier General Thomas North - conference re talk before Bond Club in New York on Monday.
- 6:00 Left for home.
General Vandegrift's garden party.
Arthur H. Page - cocktails.
Dinner at home with the Ralph Bards and Harvey Bundys.

SUNDAY, MAY 27

A.M.

10:35 Arrived.

10:45 Dictograph - General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff) re relieving Major General Walter Weible on Universal Military Training and replacing him with Major General Ray Porter.

Worked on Bond Club talk.

P.M.

1:30 Left for home.

MONDAY, MAY 28

Talk before Bond Club of New York

TUESDAY, MAY 29

A.M.

- 8:45 Arrived. George L. Harrison - conference.
- 8:55 Major General W. B. Persons (Legislative and Liaison Division) - conference re Congressional hearings.
- 9:00 In General George C. Marshall's (Chief of Staff) office.
- 9:30 In Secretary of War's office with Herbert Hoover.
- 10:00 In Secretary of War's office with General Marshall for discussion of operations against Japan.

P.M.

- 1:00 Luncheon with David Niles (White House) at the Carlton Hotel.
- 3:00 Harvey H. Bundy - conference.
 - 3:05 H. Freeman Matthews (State) telephoned re Control Council for Germany - brought ASW up to date on exchanges of messages. Told ASW that Madame Tabouis (publisher of the French newspaper POUR LA VICTOIRE) was putting out a 48-page issue on Bastille Day and wanted to put in a lot of material about the assistance given to France by the United States. ASW said he would gladly see her.
- 3:25 Colonel Luther L. Hill (Bureau of Public Relations) - conference re possibility of ASW speaking in New York on May 31st.
- 3:30 Combined Civil Affairs Committee meeting - Lieutenant General G. N. Macready, Colonel Howkins, Mr. Donald MacLean (British Embassy) and Messrs. Matthews and Moseley (State), Major General John H. Hilldring. Subject: Extention of civil affairs agreements with northwest European countries.
- 4:15 General Hilldring - conference.
 - 4:30 Artemus L. Gates (Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air) telephoned re trusteeships - language of questionnaire which each country would receive. ASW will call San Francisco and get views of the military men there and call Mr. Gates later.
- 5:00 Herman Phleger (San Francisco) telephoned re position with the Control Council for Germany.

- 5:10 General Persons, Colonel Dillon Anderson - conference.
- 5:15 General Brehon Somervell - dictograph.
- 5:25 Telephoned Mr. Gates.
- 5:30 Major Wickham - conference.
- 5:45 Brigadier General C. W. Wickersham - conference re Judge Madden (for Control Council for Germany work).
- 5:50 Howard C. Peterson telephoned re Freeman Field - Under Secretary of War may be asked about it at press conference on Thursday.
- 5:55 General Wickersham - conference.
- 6:00 Judge Phillips (Denver) telephoned re work with Control Council for Germany.
- 6:10 Colonel H. A. Friedlich telephoned - artists appropriations held up by Budget - if ASW is still interested, he should call Harold Smith. ASW will call Mr. Smith tomorrow and advise Friedlich.
- 6:30 Colonel Paul G. Horgan (Army Service Forces, Personnel) conference re script for "Your Job in Japan".
- 6:40 Toll Line - San Francisco.
- 7:00 Colonel George A. Brownell - conference, re reparations and Prisoners of War.
- 7:25 Dinner at desk.
- 7:50 Left for home.
- 8:30 Lecture at the Coolidge Auditorium, Library of Congress by Dr. Thomas Mann.

Memorandum of Conversation with General Marshall
and the Secretary of War - May 29, 1945

Objectives toward Japan and methods of concluding war
with minimum casualties.

The Secretary of War referred to the earlier meeting with the Acting Secretary of State and Mr. Forrestal on the matter of the President's speech and the reference to Japan. He felt the decision to postpone action now was a sound one. This only postponed consideration of the matter for a time, however, for we should have to consider it again preparatory to the employment of S-1. The Secretary referred to the burning of Tokyo and the possible ways and means of employing the larger bombs. The Secretary referred to the letter from Dr. Bush and Dr. Conant on the matter of disclosing the nature of the process to other nations as well as to Dr. Bush's memorandum on the same general subject. General Marshall took their letters and stated he would read them and give his views on their recommendations as soon as possible.

General Marshall said he thought these weapons might first be used against straight military objectives such as a large naval installation and then if no complete result was derived from the effect of that, he thought we ought to designate a number of large manufacturing areas from which the people would be warned to leave - telling the Japanese that we intended to destroy such centers. There would be no individual designations so that the Japs would not know exactly where we were to hit - a number should be named and the hit should follow shortly after. Every effort should be made to keep our record of warning clear. We must offset by such warning methods the opprobrium which might follow from an ill considered employment of such force.

The General then spoke of his stimulation of the new weapons and operations people to the development of new weapons and tactics to cope with the care and last ditch defense tactics of the suicidal Japanese. He sought to avoid the attrition we were now suffering from such fanatical but hopeless defense methods - it requires new tactics. He also spoke of gas and the possibility of using it in a limited degree, say

on the outlying islands where operations were now going on or were about to take place. He spoke of the type of gas that might be employed. It did not need to be our newest and most potent - just drench them and sicken them so that the fight would be taken out of them - saturate an area, possibly with mustard, and just stand off. He said he had asked the operations people to find out what we could do quickly - where the dumps were and how much time and effort would be required to bring the gas to bear. There would be the matter of public opinion which we had to consider, but that was something which might also be dealt with. The character of the weapon was no less humane than phosphorous and flame throwers and need not be used against dense populations or civilians - merely against these last pockets of resistance which had to be wiped out but had no other military significance.

The General stated that he was having these studies made and in due course would have some recommendations to make.

The Secretary stated that he was meeting with scientists and industrialists this week on S-1 and that he would talk with the Chief of Staff again after these meetings and the General repeated that he would shortly give the Secretary his views on the suggestions contained in the latter above referred to.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30

A.M.

- 9:05 Arrived.
- 9:10 Telephoned Ralph A. Bard (Under Secretary of the Navy).
- 10:10 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 10:40 Oscar Cox (Foreign Economic Administration) telephoned re surplus property in liberated areas.
- 10:50 Telephoned Harold D. Smith (Bureau of the Budget).
- 11:00 Telephoned Henry McGrady re Congress of Industrial Organization representation in connection with our government of Germany. McGrady told ASW that Mr. Hutchinson (International News Service) would call upon him re another matter.
- 11:05 Telephoned Major General W. B. Persons re cable for General Douglas MacArthur requesting that he submit to the Congressional Hearing Committee a statement on the subject of Universal Military Training.
- 11:15 Dictograph - Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2) re Lieutenant Colonel Karl W. Marks (Information and Education Division) being source of "leak" on War Department information; particularly discussed article in today's paper about commissioning of Lash - quoting ASW's letter to the Congressional Committee.
- 11:20 Telephoned Joseph C. Grew (Acting Secretary of State) to ask name of State Department man who is expert on Japan, especially re psychological aspects. Discussed developments in Venezia Giulia.
- 11:25 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) telephoned.
- 11:30 Major General F. H. Osborn (Information and Education Division) conference re Colonel Marks.
- 11:30 Telephoned Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger (Civil Affairs) re Madame Tabouis' desire to publish in her paper some information about the help given to France by the United States.
- 11:40 Telephoned Walter Lippmann to ask if he had been in contact with General Hilldring and gotten the information he needed.

P.M.

- 12:05 Robert P. Patterson (Under Secretary of War) - dictograph.
- 12:15 Major General M. C. Cramer (The Judge Advocate General), Colonel R. A. Cutter - conference re War Crimes.
- 12:55 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 1:30 Telephoned Brigadier General Thomas North (Operations) and Lieutenant Colonel Paul T. Carroll (Operations) to thank them for work on Bond Club talk ASW gave in New York Monday.

- 1:40 Colonel Alfred Mc Cormack (Military Intelligence Service) telephoned re ASW's memo to him asking release of Major Warner Gardner for work on War Crimes. Will discuss Japan later.
- 1:50 Telephoned Congressman Clinton P. Anderson (the new appointee for Secretary of Agriculture) re War Department's need for good food men for Germany, and asked Mr. Anderson's cooperation in making such men available.
- 2:30 Colonel James Douglas (Air Transport Command) - conference re Allied Control Commission work in Italy. ASW urged that he take the top job.
- 2:50 Telephoned William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) re conference with Herbert Hoover.
- 2:55 Telephoned Leo Crowley (Foreign Economic Administration) re conference with Herbert Hoover.
- 3:40 Colonel William Chanler (Civil Affairs) - conference.
- 3:45 In Secretary of War's office.
- 4:00 Left with Harvey H. Bundy for tennis at Chevy Chase Club.
- 7:45 Dinner with the James V. Forrestals and the Arthur Krocks.

THURSDAY, MAY 31

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived. Archibald MacLeish telephoned on White House line.
- 9:10 Colonel Chanler - conference.
- 9:50 Dictograph - Brigadier General H. I. Hodes (Deputy Chief of Staff's office).
- 10:00 Brigadier General C. W. Wickersham telephoned re background material on Sam Jones (Ex-Governor of Louisiana) who has been offered job with the Legal Division, Control Council for Germany. Discussed other personnel.
- 10:10 Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior) telephoned re Foreign Economic Trade Association; trade concessions in the Philippines, etc.
- 10:15 Lieutenant Colonel George V. Underwood, Jr. (Operations), Major E. M. Hoover (Army Service Forces) - conference.
- 10:15 Dictograph - Major General Alexander D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations).
- 10:30 Major General John H. Hilldring - conference.
- 10:40 Roswell Magill (Cravath, Swaine & Moore) telephoned re Colonel Henry Littleton, Jr. (Air Corps) - discussed possibility of his release from service because of father's illness. ASW advised that it was perfectly possible, that Colonel Littleton should submit his application for discharge, but advised that he thought it best to wait a few months in view of his very recent promotion to Colonelcy.
- 11:00 Colonel Boettiger - conference.
- 11:10 Madame Genevieve Tabouis (publisher of POUR LA VICTOIRE) - conference re material for Bastille Day issue on subject of American aid to France.
- 11:45 Colonel Hohenthal (Intelligence Adviser to Ambassador Murphy) - conference.

P.M.

- 12:20 Dictograph - General Surles.
- 12:30 Major General Fred Anderson (from General Spaatz' theater in Europe) - conference.
- 12:45 General Surles - dictograph.

- 1:15 Mr. P. Kronacker (Belgian Minister of Supply) - luncheon conference.
- 1:50 Major General John E. Hull (Operations) - dictograph.
- 2:25 Edward Mason (State) telephoned re funds for Italian rehabilitation.
- 2:35 Dictograph - General Hilldring.
- 2:40 Colonel H. W. Isbell telephoned that he had found a Lieutenant Colonel Miller who was ordered to duty in New York and who would be glad to drive Mrs. McCloy's car to New York.
- 2:55 William Stevenson (New York) telephoned - would like to see ASW sometime whenever he was in New York.
- 3:00 Goldthwaite H. Dorr (Office, Secretary of War) - conference.
- 3:30 William Burden (Assistant Secretary of Commerce) telephoned to ask ASW to see Sewell Tyng who is the author of the book "Battle of the Marne" and who is presently occupied in the War Department writing a one volume history of the War.
- 3:45 Combined Civil Affairs Committee meeting.
- 5:00 General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff), Major General Stephen G. Henry (2-1) - conference re promotions.
- 5:40 Hanson Baldwin (NEW YORK TIMES) - conference.
- 6:30 Lieutenant Colonel John D. Bristol (Operations) - conference.
- 6:35 White House line.
- 7:10 Left for home.
- 8:00 Buffet supper at the Chauncey Parkers.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1

A.M.

9:00 Arrived.

9:20 Henry P. Chanler (Director of Administrative Office, United States Supreme Court) telephoned re call he received from Judge Phillips in Denver asking him to consult the Chief Justice about the position that had been offered in connection with the Control Council in Germany. Chanler wanted a little fuller information before talking with the Chief Justice.

9:40 William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned to ask what if anything was being done to get cotton into Italy; advised ASW that he took no part in anything to do with cotton now, but had received a telegram from a firm stating that its plants in Italy were in good condition, but lacked raw materials and if about 2,000 bales could be sent at once it would put the mills and population to work. ASW wants to discuss whole subject of assistance to liberated areas - probably arrange meeting first of week.

9:50 Major General Walter Weible - conference re transfer of Captain Stroup to the Chief of Chaplains.

10:10 H. Freeman Matthews (State) telephoned - he is having lunch today with Colonel James Douglas and asked which job ASW had promised him. ASW said he had offered him top, and insisted that it was more important than Douglas' present assignment. Matthews advised that the Russians had agreed on German declaration. ASW said he was trying to work out some method of exchanging weekly reports between General Lucius Clay and the War Department, which would keep both sides advised of discussions, progress, etc.

10:10 Colonel James Davis (Civil Affairs) - conference re Clayton's call.

10:30 Robert McConnell - conference re personnel for Germany.

10:45 In Secretary of War's office.

11:05 Telephoned Colonel Richard Wilmer to congratulate him upon receiving the Legion of Merit.

11:30 Mr. Sewell Tyng - conference re one volume history he is writing of the War.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every sale, purchase, and payment must be properly documented to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes keeping receipts, invoices, and bank statements in a secure and organized manner.

Next, the document outlines the process of reconciling the company's books with the bank statements. This involves comparing the company's records of deposits and withdrawals with the information provided by the bank. Any discrepancies should be investigated immediately to identify errors or unauthorized transactions.

The document also addresses the need for regular audits. Internal audits help to detect and prevent fraud, while external audits provide an independent assessment of the company's financial health. Both types of audits are essential for maintaining the trust of investors and other stakeholders.

Finally, the document provides guidance on how to prepare the annual financial statements. It details the steps involved in calculating net income, determining the balance sheet, and preparing the cash flow statement. The document stresses the importance of accuracy and transparency in these reports, as they are a key indicator of the company's performance and financial stability.

- 4:40 William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re Informal Policy Committee on Germany meetings.
- 4:45 Mr. Chanler (Supreme Court) telephoned - said he spoke to the Chief Justice who in turn telephoned to Judge Phillips in Denver - advised that the Chief Justice is entirely sympathetic with the War Department's problem, and that ASW will hear direct from Judge Phillips.
- 5:05 Henry Bonnet (Ambassador from France) - conference.
- 7:15 Left for home.
- 8:00 Dined with the Jean Monnets.

Ambassador Bonnet came in to see me today about the participation of French troops in the Far East. He said St. Didier had given some precise details to General Marshall following Juin's conversations when he was here and that he wanted to acquaint me with them.

In substance, an offer had been made of one Army Corps (commanded by Le Clerc) consisting of two divisions: the 9th Colonial Infantry Division (white) - a shock organization now armed and used to American equipment (its embarkation date would be about June 30), and the 1st Colonial Infantry Division for the Far East. The latter was not armed although it was fully trained. It would require about a month and a half to familiarize itself with the American weapons. The Senegalese troops which now composed part of this division would be changed for white troops.

Both of these divisions, he said, were high-class divisions, mainly composed of volunteers and professional soldiers, and the corps could be considered elite. The embarkation date of the second division would be around July 30, but if they had not been theretofore armed in France, it would take another four or six weeks after arrival to accustom them to American equipment. The troops were to be under the complete control of American commanders and could be sent anywhere and perform any service.

He also talked about the delimitation of the zones in Germany. He told me that he understood our problem was one of logistics and that they were prepared to give us every facility throughout the areas in question. I told him that this was not sufficient. We felt that the primary consideration was the promptness of our redeployment and since we had a redeployment problem, the French ought to understand that that was paramount. I told him that when our redeployment was over, or nearly over, I was sure that we would be prepared to make any adjustments that were necessary to give the French a more balanced area for administration purposes. This question should be settled right away because the setting up of the Control Council in Berlin will necessitate it, and I think that Bonnet was disposed to agree to it, particularly if we would tell him that we would adjust the matter after the peak of the redeployment had been effected.

I also took occasion to tell Bonnet that I thought de Lattre was behaving very badly and that with all the problems that were coming up for France, it would be wise to do all that it could to eliminate all such incidents as had occurred in Stuttgart and Val d'Aosta.

As to Le Clerc, I said that I thought Juin or Koenig would have been better from all that I had heard, but I understood Le Clerc to be a fighting general rather than a political one.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2

A.M.

- 9:25 Arrived. Colonel Robert Cutler telephoned re format of Colliers Magazine article on Universal Military Training - use of it counteracts completely the article submitted by ASW for the War Department. Preparing letter to Colliers, regretting that format was not submitted to War Department for prior approval.
- 9:30 Mrs. Eugene Meyer - conference.
- 10:15 Colonel C. S. Dargush (Deputy Director, Selective Service) - conference.
- 10:30 Major Carlisle (Selective Service) - joined.
- 10:40 James C. Auchincloss (Congressman from New Jersey) - telephoned re his nephew Colonel Sam Auchincloss (Signal Corps) on General MacArthur's staff who had been recommended for Brigadier General - papers arrived here in March, but nothing has happened yet - asked ASW to look into it and advise him of status.
- 10:45 Robert Murphy (Advisor to General Eisenhower) - conference.
- 10:50 H. Freeman Withrow telephoned re lunch with Colonel James Douglas - believes he will take job with Millard Commission in Italy unless personal affairs prevent. Douglas must make a quick trip to the Pacific, but would be available in about a month.
- 11:30 Eugene Meyer (WASHINGTON POST) telephoned re Russian situation; suggested that Colonel Foymonville be put in job - he knows the Russians and is liked by them.
- 11:45 Telephoned Robert Brand about luncheon Sunday.
- 11:55 Brigadier General John North - conference.

P.M.

- 12:10 Judge Phillips telephoned from Denver re work with Control Council for Germany - asked if his wife would be able to join him later - probably late fall; they have no children and he does not wish to leave her alone for the entire period of his work with the Council. ASW said it was contemplated that family could go over later when conditions were more settled, but he could set no date deadline. Phillips will give decision first of week.
- 12:15 General B. B. Somervell (Army Service Forces) - dictograph.

- 12:20 Major General George V. Strong (Office, Combined Chiefs of Staff) telephoned re Brigadier General Franklin Babcock taking his place on the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee's sub-committee since Strong will be retiring soon. Strong also suggested Brigadier General John Weckerling (G-2) for top Committee job.
- 12:45 Left to see Mrs. McCloy and the children off for Hastings-on-Hudson for the summer.
- 2:00 Lunch at desk.
- 2:15 Dictograph - Major General John H. Hilldring
- 2:20 Dictograph - General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff) re background on General Babcock - asked his opinion as to Babcock's ability
- 2:50 Telephoned Colonel Buxton (Office of Strategic Services) re Major John Wickham also of OES.
- 3:00 Colonel Robert Cutler - conference - to get letter signed for Colliers Magazine.
- 3:10 Left for Chevy Chase Club for tennis with Harvey H. Bandy and Lieutenant Commander Carroll Morgan.
- 6:00 Mr. Justice Robert Jackson - conference at the Supreme Court Building re war crimes.
- 8:00 Dinner with the Francis Biddles (former Attorney General).

SUNDAY, JUNE 3

A.M.

- 9:40 Arrived. Secretary of War telephoned from Long Island.
- 9:55 Brigadier General Kenner Hertford, Major General R. L. Walsh (Army Air Forces), Colonel Parmer W. Edwards (Operations), Major Davidson Sommers - conference re Trusteeships.
- 10:15 Telephoned Philip Carroll (Ellicott City, Maryland) - personal.
- 10:20 Telephoned Mrs. Chauncey Parker - told her Mr. Carroll would be glad to have them along for luncheon.
- 10:30 Lieutenant Colonel Milton L. Ogden (Operations), Colonels H. A. Gerhardt and R. A. Cutter - conference.
- 10:55 Lieutenant Colonel M. D. Howe (Civil Affairs), Colonel Goodwin, Colonel Cutter, Colonel Gerhardt, Major Sommers - conference.
- 11:00 Telephoned Secretary of War.
- 11:50 Rejoined conference with Colonel Howe and others.

P.M.

- 12:05 Left office to pick up the Parkers and Robert Brand to drive to Ellicott City for luncheon with Philip Carroll.

MONDAY, JUNE 4

A.M.

- 8:45 Arrived.
- 9:05 Telephoned Major General Walter Weible re Universal Military Training hearings before Congressional Committee.
- 9:10 Major General John H. Hildring (Civil Affairs) - conference.
- 9:15 Telephoned William L. Batt (War Production Board) re telegram from Potter about coal allocations for northwest Europe.
- 9:35 Justice Felix Frankfurter telephoned re article in Washington Post stating that the President was looking around for a new Secretary of War - said it was important that Mr. Stimson not do anything quickly - believes it is only political meddling by people who may want "in" - suggested that ASW talk to Justice James Byrnes at once.
- 9:45 Captain Lewis Strauss (Navy) telephoned re talk with Herbert Hoover. Stated that Hoover would like to have the new Secretary of Agriculture and Captain Straus invited to lunch tomorrow.
- 10:30 Mr. Batt telephoned - had gotten out Potter's cable and read one in reply which ASW had not seen - Batt will have Colonel Mabley show a copy to ASW.
- 10:40 Colonel James Davis (Civil Affairs), Colonel David Trainhouse (Special Planning Division) - conference.
- 11:00 Colonel Robert Cutler, Colonel Stewart T. Besch (Bureau of Public Relations), Henry La Cossitt, (Editor, Collier's Magazine) - conference re format of the Collier's article on Universal Military Training.
- 11:10 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 11:25 Colonel Davis, Lieutenant Colonel C. R. Mabley (Quartermaster General's office) - conference re coal for northwest Europe.
- 11:35 In Secretary of War's office.

P.M.

- 12:55 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room with Harvey H. Bundy.
- 1:45 Colonel F. Duke (Office of Strategic Services) re his experiences in Hungary and as prisoner of war - wishes to stay in Army until end of war and is looking for a place to offer his services.

- 2:05 Telephoned Secretary Morgenthau's office.
- 2:15 Colonel Wainhouse, Colonel H. A. Gerhardt, Major Davidson Sommers - conference.
- 2:20 Telephoned Brigadier General Don Shingler (International Division) for background material on Phase Two, Supplies for Great Britain, in connection with Judge Vinson's meeting today.
- 2:25 Colonel James Douglas telephoned - asked ASW to stop by for cocktails so he could talk to him for a few minutes about position in Italy.
- 2:30 Colonel Ned Buxton (Office of Strategic Services) telephoned re Major John Wickham.
- 2:35 Robert P. Patterson (Under Secretary of War) - dictograph.
- 2:40 Telephoned Oscar Cox (Foreign Economic Administration) re Judge Vinson's meeting.
- 3:25 Congressman Walter G. Andrews (New York) telephoned to invite ASW to dinner on Thursday at the F Street Club.
- 3:55 In Secretary of War's office.
- 4:10 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2) - dictograph.
- 4:15 Henry Bonnet (French Ambassador) telephoned re General Bradley's refusal to speak at France Forever dinner at the Mayflower on June 6th - asked if ASW could not do something to persuade him to attend, since his name already appeared on the program. ASW advised the Ambassador that the Committee for the dinner had proceeded to place the General's name on the program before any reply had been received from General Bradley as to his acceptance or regrets, and he was doubtful that anything could be done now.
- 5:25 Judge Patterson - dictograph.
- 5:30 Mr. Eugene Meyer and Mr. Herbert Elliston (WASHINGTON POST) - conference.
- 6:45 Left for Colonel James Douglas' home.
- 8:00 Dinner with Colonel Chauncey Parker.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5

A.M.

- 9:20 Arrived.
- 9:25 George L. Harrison - conference.
- 9:30 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) telephoned re Committee of Three meeting - he will be unable to attend tomorrow because of graduation exercises at the Naval Academy.
- 10:15 Mr. Whitney Shepardson (Office of Strategic Services) telephoned re Major John Wickham - said he had been sent on two very tough assignments (Near East and Far East) and had accomplished both to best of his ability. That a better job was not done was no discredit to Major Wickham - circumstances made it impossible, in each case. Believes Wickham is a very capable man - would be good for work in Germany.
- 10:25 In Secretary of War's office.

P.M.

- 12:40 Dictograph - Major General A. D. Surlles.
- 12:45 Dictograph - Secretary of War. Suggested he telephone Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. (Secretary of State) in San Francisco and talk with him - might be a great boost to him as he is in a very difficult spot.
- 1:50 Left for luncheon at the Metropolitan Club with ex-President Herbert Hoover, William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State), Dean Acheson (Assistant Secretary of State), Mr. Merchant (State), Leo Crowley (Foreign Economic Administration), Clinton P. Anderson (Secretary of Agriculture), Captain Lewis Strauss (Navy), Colonel James C. Davis (Civil Affairs Division) re food supplies for Europe.
- 2:45 Judge Orie Philipps telephoned from Denver that after long and careful consideration he did not feel that he could take position with the Control Council for Germany. Advised that as much as he would like to undertake the work, his wife's health was such that he did not feel he could leave under existing circumstances.
- 2:55 Jean Monnet (French Mission) telephoned re armament material for France - ASW said he would have to dig into it. ASW said he would send Monnet chart showing locomotive deliveries to France.

- 3:10 Herbert Hoover telephoned to suggest that the War Department make an announcement that a concrete organization would be set up about September first for relief to Europe. ASW said he would try to work up something and secure State Department approval.
- 3:15 Harvey H. Bundy - dictograph.
- 3:20 Colonel Frank McCarthy (Office, Chief of Staff) conference.
- 3:30 Dr. Baxter (Williams College) - conference re work on history of the war.
- 3:45 In General George C. Marshall's office.
- 4:30 In Secretary of War's office for meeting of Committee of Three. Secretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal and Acting Secretary of State, Joseph C. Grew attended.
- 6:30 Mrs. Ernesta Barlow - conference re Congressional hearings on Universal Military Training.
- 6:40 Brigadier General Julius Holmes telephoned re matter discussed this afternoon with the Secretary of War; advised it has been put up 24 hours, perhaps 48 awaiting culmination of events; no action until then.
- 6:45 Telephoned Paul Nelson, President of France Forever - have been unable to secure General Omar Bradley as speaker on program and radio (to be re-broadcast to France). Nelson requested ASW to speak in his place. ASW will take matter up tomorrow morning and advise them.
- 7:00 Drew Pearson (columnist) - conference.
- 7:30 Dinner at desk.
- 8:00 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy at Hastings-on-Hudson.
- 8:15 Lieutenant Edwin O. Tilton (MIS) Special Branch book.
- 8:55 Charles P. Taft (State) telephoned - since there seems to be no possibility of his going to the Philippines in any official position, he is making other commitments. ASW to tell the Secretary of War.
- 9:10 Telephoned Colonel Luther L. Hill (Bureau of Public Relations) re talk for France Forever dinner tomorrow at the Mayflower. ASW agreed to deliver talk - Hill to send draft.
- 12:30 Left for home.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6

A.M.

- 8:55 Arrived.
9:00 In Secretary of War's office re French Lend-Lease and French occupation of provinces in northwest Italy against commands from General Eisenhower.
10:00 To the White House with the Secretary of War for appointment with President Truman.
10:50 Secretary of War - dictograph.
11:10 Secretary of War - dictograph.
11:40 H. Freeman Matthews (State) telephoned re Colonel Douglas for Allied Commission in Italy - believes his appointment should be cleared first with the Commander in that area. Discussed JCS 1067.
11:45 General George C. Marshall - conference.
11:50 White House line.

P.M.

- 12:10 Michael Wright (British Embassy) telephoned re United States bases in Trinidad; disposal of surplus Army buildings in Trinidad, Port of Spain. Discussed Brett Mission. ASW to talk to Colonel Light who is the War Department liaison man.
1:10 General McAuliffe - conference.
1:20 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) - luncheon conference, re French forces in northwest Italy.
2:30 Joseph C. Grew (Acting Secretary of State) - conference re same, and proposed message to be sent by President Truman to General Charles de Gaulle.
3:20 Charles Houston, Vice President American Council on Race Relations, John Anson Ford (County Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles), A. A. Liveright (Executive Director of American Council on Race Relations) - conference.
4:15 Jean Monnet (French Mission) - conference re French forces in Northwest Italy.
4:25 Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs), Major General Crawford, Lieutenant Colonel Lon Smith (Operations), Colonel Richard Wilmer (Civil Affairs), James W. Riddleberger (State) - conference re French zones of occupation.
4:45 Under Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson - dictograph.
5:25 Major General John Hull (Operations) - dictograph.
6:00 On White House line.
6:05 Mr. Matthews telephoned that he had received a reply from Ambassador Caffery (Paris) which quotes Georges

Bidault (French Foreign Minister) as saying: "I have no defense to offer for our position - it is indefensible". He will take the matter up with Rene Plevin and advise us.

- 6:15 Colonel Leo Bernstein - conference to say good-bye before leaving tomorrow for Germany.
- 6:45 Left for Statler Hotel to attend reception given by General Sir Walter Denning for Sir Alexander Fleming the discoverer of the "miracle" drug penicillin.
- 7:30 Attended dinner in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower given in honor of William Knudsen's retirement from the Army. Hosts were members of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce.
- 9:00 Attended meeting held in the Grand Ballroom of the Mayflower by the France Forever Society commemorating the landing in Normandy of Allied troops one year ago. Participated in broadcast of short talks.
- 11:00 Supper at the French Embassy.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7

A.M.

- 8:55 Arrived.
- 9:30 H. Freeman Matthews (State) telephoned re Colonel James Douglas.
- 9:40 Brigadier General Edward S. Greenbaum (Office, Under Secretary of War) telephoned re spy case. ASW will talk to Mr. Justice Robert Jackson.
- 9:45 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 10:00 Mr. Justice Robert Jackson - conference re war crimes, and spy case.
- 10:05 Major General Harold L. George (Air Transport Command) telephoned re Colonel James Douglas.
- 10:25 Dr. E. L. Bowles (Office, Secretary of War) telephoned re SHAEF matters - would like to lunch with ASW.
- 10:30 Edward Mason (State) telephoned re conference tomorrow re Germany prior to meeting of Informal Policy Committee on Germany which will probably be held early next week.
- 10:35 Telephoned General Greenbaum - told him of talk with Justice Jackson who would like to find out what spy knows about any organization back in Germany before his execution. Justice Jackson does not believe it will affect his war crimes work.
- 10:40 Telephoned Paul Trembley (Third Secretary, Canadian Embassy) to ask whether the maid, Elizabeth Walther, could visit her brother who is a prisoner of war in Canada. Mr. Trembley will inquire and advise.
- 10:45 In Secretary of War's office.
- 11:40 Joseph C. Grew (Acting Secretary of State) telephoned.
- 11:40 Colonel Melvin Purvis (Judge Advocate General's office) - conference.
- 11:55 R. J. Wysor (Control Council for Germany) telephoned re his and Mr. McConnell's concern about treatment that would be accorded civilians going abroad on Council work - cited shabby treatment accorded some American business men London.

P.M.

- 12:10 Mr. Patterson - dictograph.
- 12:15 Major General John H. Hilldring, Robert McConnell - conference.
- 12:40 Luncheon conference in Secretary of War's dining room with Dr. Bowles.

- 2:05 Colonel Charles H. Bonesteel (Operations), Major Davidson Sommers - conference re San Francisco Conference.
- 2:15 Herbert Elliston (WASHINGTON POST) telephoned re Germany policy.
- 2:30 Lieutenant Colonel Porter Chandler - conference to thank ASW for his assistance in expediting Colonel Chandler's separation from the Army.
- 2:45 Colonel Marshall S. Carter (Operations) - conference before his departure for overseas assignment.
- 3:10 Major General S. G. Henry (Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1) conference.
- 3:15 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) telephoned.
- 3:20 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 3:25 In Secretary of War's office.
- 3:30 David Finley (National Art Gallery), Mr. Cairns and Mr. Walker - conference re art in Germany.
- 3:45 Goldthwaite H. Dorr (Office, Secretary of War) - conference.
- 3:50 Oscar Cox (Foreign Economic Administration) telephoned re Lend-Lease and United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation operations.
- 3:55 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 4:05 In Secretary of War's office.
- 4:10 Major John Wickham - conference re possible job in Germany.
- 4:20 Colonel James Douglas telephoned - he had talked with General George who was willing to call off trip to Pacific.
- 4:40 Major General Walter Weible (Military Training), Major General W. B. Persons (Legislative & Liaison), Major General William F. Tompkins (Special Planning), Major General Alexander D. Surles (Public Relations), Brigadier General John McA. Palmer, General Ira Eaker, Colonel Dillon Anderson, Colonel Robert Cutler, Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Kent (Army Service Forces, Military Training) - conference to review testimony which is to be given before the Woodrum Committee on the subject of Universal Military Training.
- 4:50 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 6:45 William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned that Leo Crowley (Foreign Economic Administration) has made a definite commitment that he will go before

Congress and ask for \$100,000,000 for aid to Italy, but he wants War Department support. State will testify as to the need, as will the Under Secretary of War. The Secretary of War heartily approves plan re coal situation - get the man and he will approve him. Agreed that State, War and Navy Departments must go to the President with a statement re gravity of the French situation. Clayton suggested George Humphrey of the M. A. Hanna Company for job there. ASW will check on Kearney background.

7:30 Left for home.

8:00 Dinner at the F Street Club given by Congressman Walter G. Andrews (New York).

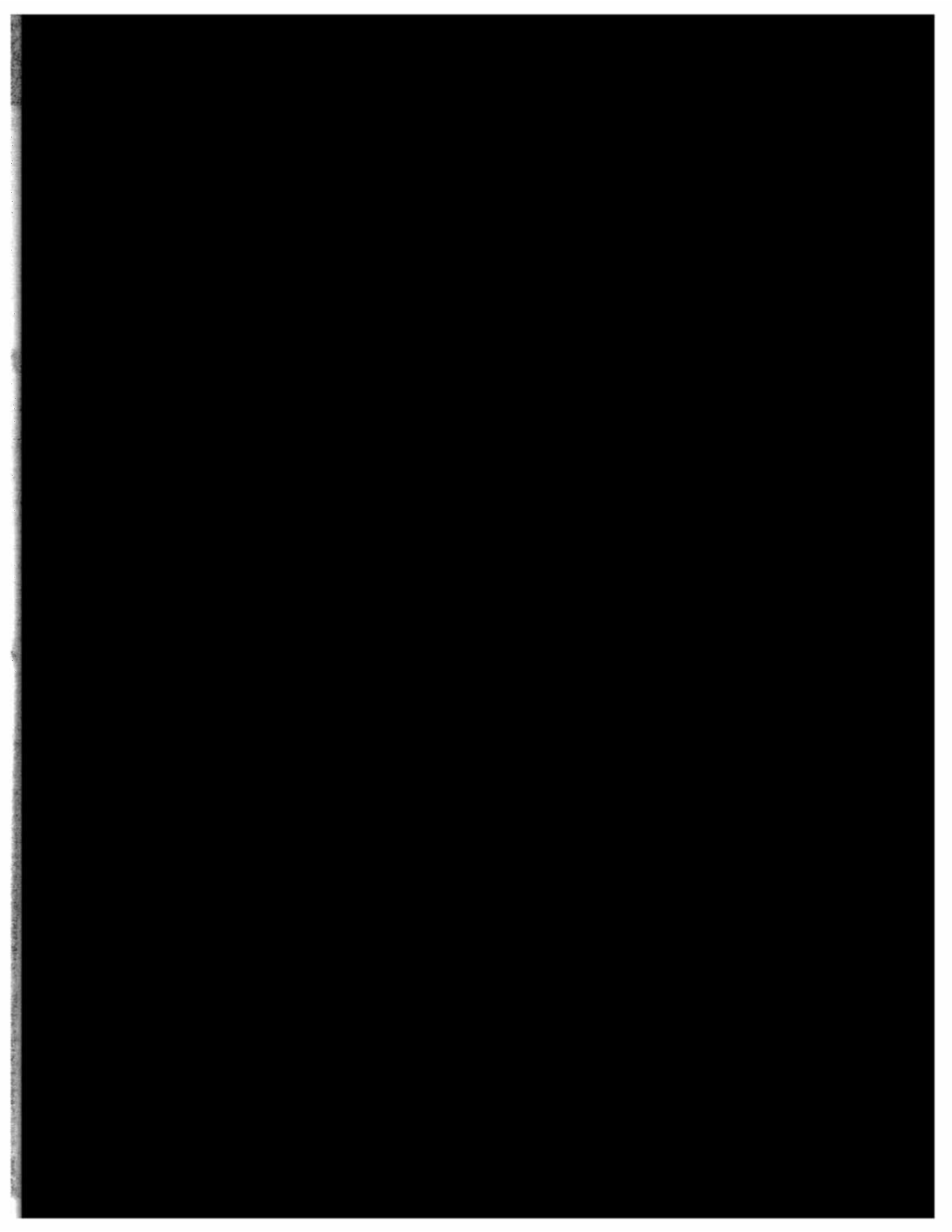
FRIDAY, JUNE 8

A.M.

- 9:10 Arrived.
- 9:20 Goldthwaite H. Dorr - conference re Germany.
- 9:35 Major General John H. Hilldring - joined.
- 10:05 In William L. Clayton's office with Edward Mason (State) for informal meeting on Germany.
- 10:30 Major Mathias F. Correa (Office, Secretary of the Navy) telephoned re Trusteeships.
- 11:45 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) telephoned.
- 11:50 Telephoned Major Correa.

P.M.

- 12:00 Secretary of War - dictograph re lunch at 12:30
- 12:05 Oscar Cox (Foreign Economic Administration) telephoned re funds for Italy - military responsibility vs. Lend-Lease, etc.
- 12:15 Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior) telephoned re Trusteeships.
- 12:30 Luncheon with the Secretary of War.
- 1:30 Herbert Feis (Office, Secretary of War), Mr. Dorr, General Hilldring - conference re Germany.
- 1:55 Major General Alexander D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations) - dictograph.
- 2:00 Lieutenant Colonel John Boettiger - conference before his release from the Army to return to civilian life.
- 3:15 At the White House to read cables from Harry Hopkins (Moscow), etc.
- 6:10 On White House line.
- 6:25 Telephoned Miss Foley (Mr. Forrestal's secretary) to tell her where ASW could be reached by phone this evening.
- 6:45 Telephoned H. Freeman Matthews (State) - advised we have uncovered a considerable amount of stolen art treasures in our area of occupied Germany which is eventually to be turned over to Russia. ASW has cabled today instructing General Eisenhower to withdraw these to areas under our full control for future disposition. Matthews approved.
- 7:10 On White House line - Secretary Forrestal.
- 7:25 Left for dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss. General Macready also a guest.



- 4:00 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2) - dictograph.
- 4:30 General Hildring - dictograph.
- 4:50 Oscar Cox (Foreign Economic Administration) telephoned with reference to surplus property in the European Theater of Operations, and the letter he sent ASW (received today but not yet read by ASW).
- 5:45 Colonel H. A. Gerhardt, Colonel Johnson (Readjustment Division, Army Service Forces), Colonel Bellam conference.
- 7:15 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy at Hastings-on-Hudson.
- 7:30 Colonel George A. Brownell (Office of Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - conference.
- 9:05 Left for home.

SUNDAY, JUNE 10

A.M.

- 9:00 At the White House - reviewing cables from Harry Hopkins as a result of his conversations with Marshal Stalin in Moscow.
- 11:05 Arrived.
- 11:10 Major General John H. Hilldring and Major Ernest Gross (Civil Affairs), Major General W. B. Persons, Brigadier General Miles Reber (Legislative and Liaison), Brigadier General Kenneth C. Royall, Colonel Parker - conference.

P.M.

- 12:10 General Royall - conference.
- 12:30 Colonel George A. Brownell (Office, Assistant Secretary of War for Air) telephoned re cable from General Charles Spofford asking for background on his orders.
- 12:50 Telephoned Brigadier General Donald Swatland at Wright Field about Colonel A. I. Henderson.
- 1:30 Left for luncheon with the F. Trubee Davisons.
- 3:30 Tennis at Chevy Chase Club with Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. John Van Ryn and others.
- 7:30 Supper with Nancy and Ned Walworth.
- 10:30 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) - conference at his home.

MONDAY, JUNE 11

A.M.

- 8:40 Arrived.
- 8:50 Mr. Goldthwaite Dorr - conference.
- 8:55 Dictograph - Major General John H. Hilldring
- 9:00 Dictograph - General George C. Marshall
- 9:15 Dictograph - Major General John H. Hilldring
- 9:30 Colonel Conrad E. Snow - conference re Colonel Wheeler for War Crimes.
- 9:35 Mr. William L. Clayton telephoned; he does not know if President Truman is sending JCS 1067 to Congress today. Suggested to him that since the document is quite restrictive and depressing, we should add some sort of statement that the conditions being imposed are only for the interim period, and it is not our intention to make these miseries permanent. He agreed, and will get out something today.
- 9:50 Colonel Frederick Warburg (ASF) telephoned, informing that Dr. James E. West, former head of the Boy Scouts of America, is very interested in Universal Military Training, and believes he would be most helpful to the cause.
- 10:00 Telephoned Mr. Goldthwaite Dorr; advised that ASW had dictated and sent a statement embodying his suggestions to Mr. Clayton.
- 10:10 Mr. William L. Clayton telephoned; JCS 1067 is now at the White House; Charles Ross will hold it up there until they attach the extra paragraph or so which they are now working on. Re Italy - we will support the stand on Mr. Crowley's \$100,000,000, for general military reasons.
- 10:15 Colonel James Douglas telephoned. ASW advised him that by September or October there would be only about 18,000 U.S. troops in Italy.
- 10:45 Mr. David Niles (White House) telephoned re Lt. Col. Julius Schreiber (Army Service Forces, Personnel), who has been told he would have to stop what he is doing - want him to write a history of the Department; he will be declared surplus in 3 or 4 weeks. Making check on how many Jews are in that section. ASW to talk further with General Osborn.
- 11:00 Dictograph - Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2).
- 11:10 Colonel Wm. C. Chanler, Civil Affairs Division, telephoned re Jim Douglas' appointment; Douglas will have the rank of Minister, but advised him to check back and find out how the other appointment was made so we will know whether State Department or CCS is to implement the appointment. ASW has cleared with State and FEA.
- 11:15 Colonel Alfred McCormack, MIS - Conference

P.M.

- 12:05 Major General Ridgeway - conference upon his return from overseas.
- 12:15 Judge Samuel Rosenman (White House) telephoned re JCS 1067 Directive on Germany, and statement to Congress re its publication. ASW believes that a clear statement should be issued to the German population telling them of what lies ahead. Rosenman disagreed, but was summoned by the President and said he would call ASW later.
- 12:45 Telephoned Dr. James B. Conant (President of Harvard University) re Staff Officers School at Harvard. Conant stated that his principal concern was that Friedlich was accused of being pro-German and for a soft peace with Germany, and that Friedlich had been specifically requested by Dr. Rubin in his negotiations with Harvard. ASW inquired whether the course could be given without Friedlich, and Dr. Conant (after referring the question to Dean Paul Buck who was present in his office) stated that it was entirely possible. ASW also asked Dr. Conant to stop in the office when he came to Washington.
- 2:00 Colonel W. H. Kyle - conference.
- 2:25 Edgar Mowrer - conference.
- 3:00 Oscar Cox (Foreign Economic Administration) - telephoned re his letter to ASW on the subject of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation funds and supplies (letter not yet received by ASW); asked if there was any news on Italy? On surplus property?
- 3:15 Jean Monnet (French Mission), Mr. Devaux (President, French National Association of Prisoners of War), Mr. Dornano - conference.
- 3:35 Struve Hensel (Assistant Secretary of the Navy) - telephoned re Research Board for National Security. Secretary of the Navy received letter from the President in which he said OSRD (Office of Scientific Research and Development) should not be liquidated - it should continue to function until a suitable agency can be formed. Leave the matter of a permanent agency open for consideration later. ASW to take matter up with Secretary of War who, he understands, received similar letter from the President.

- 3:40 Brigadier General George Lincoln (Operations),
Colonel H. A. Gerhardt - conference.
- 4:00 Major General Frank Scowden - conference upon his
return from overseas.
- 4:15 Emile Despres (State) telephoned at the request
of Mr. Clayton to read proposed statement on the
German directive. ASW offered some suggested
changes and asked that it be cleared with the
White House - it need not be referred back to
him again.
- 4:20 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 4:25 Dr. J. B. Conant - telephoned re Staff Officers Course.
- 4:30 In Secretary of War's office.
- 5:30 Tennis with Lieutenant Commander John Van Ryn at the
Chevy Chase Club.
- 8:00 Dinner with Colonel James Douglas.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived.
- 9:05 White House Line - Secretary of Navy Forrestal.
- 9:10 Mr. William Phillips, State Dept., telephoned re the release of Italian prisoners of war. President Truman has approved the idea, and Mr. Crew will bring up the matter at the meeting in the Secretary of War's office today. There may be some difficulty with the crops people, who need this labor. ASW of the opinion we can probably start the process, and give Crew something definite this morning.
- 9:15 Mr. H. Freeman Matthews (State) telephoned re the appointment of Colonel Douglas, whose title will be Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission. He thinks it is a CCS appointment, the same as O'Dwyer. ASW will communicate with General McNarney that the appointment is pending, and ask him to notify Admiral Stone of the change. We must also notify the Navy Department of Stone's release.
- 9:20 Dictograph - Secretary of War
- 9:25 Telephoned Major General A. L. Lerch (FMG) re taking steps toward the release of Italian prisoners of war. General Bryan attended a G-1 conference on the subject yesterday, where it was decided this was purely a manpower question, for if they are released, the work they now do must be done by U.S. soldiers; under this policy there will be no releases until possibly in February, although there may be a small token release of men between the ages of 50 and 60 who have been in internment for 2 years or more; 200 such cases now being investigated. German prisoners are mostly employed on the farms.
- 9:30 Committee of Three Meeting in Secretary of War's office.

P.M.

- 12:00 Dictograph - General Hilldring
- 12:05 Telephoned Mr. Charles Fahy, Solicitor General; made an appointment for this afternoon.
- 12:15 Dictograph - General Thos. T. Handy, Deputy Chief of Staff
- 12:20 Telephoned Colonel George A. Brownell (Office of Assistant Secretary of War for Air) re Strategic Bombing Survey Committee Meeting. Secretary Stimson and Secretary Forrestal both want to attend, although it may be

next week before they can meet. ASW informed him it is satisfactory for an intermediate report to be sent to General Arnold, the emphasis on the fact that it is not approved, but is only an interim report.

12:30 Major General Ray Porter - Conference.

12:40 Major General William J. Donovan, Office of Strategic Services, telephoned. For their job they need Colonel Grill and Lt. Col. Brook Hart, IGO, and Col. Walsh, PMGO. Yesterday an order was authorized setting up military commissions. ASW believes the prisoners should be tried within the jurisdiction of the various countries with certain conditions: That we be allowed to keep observers there, and also that we have the privilege of using them if they can be useful as witnesses at trials elsewhere. He believes that Colonel ~~OT~~ is withholding important notes on the trials.

12:50 Telephoned A. L. H. Rubin (ASF, Training) re Staff Officers Course and ASW's conversation with Dr. Conant of Harvard - will think over 48 hours before making decision as to whether to hold course at the War College and have visiting professors, or approach Princeton to give the course.

12:55 Justice Felix Frankfurter telephoned re Secretary of War, and Lord Halifax making a visit to "Highhold"; discussed Carl Binger's suggestion that news pictures showing German atrocities and the picture "Your Job in Germany" be shown to general public - ASW advised that the pictures are available to anyone wishing to show them - but distribution is not pressed. Discussed Colonel James Douglas' mission to Italy; General Bradley taking over the Veteran's Administration, etc.

1:05 Brigadier General Ralph H. Tate telephoned upon his return from overseas. Will see ASW in the morning.

1:15 Luncheon in the Secretary of War's dining room.

2:15 Goldthwaite H. Dorr - conference re Germany.

2:25 Telephoned Colonel F. Trubee Davison re his promotion.

2:30 Telephoned Dean Paul Buck (Harvard University) re decision reached on Staff Officers Course. He was appreciative of ASW's sympathetic understanding and will do everything possible to cooperate in any program worked out.

2:40 Ralph Carson (Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner & Reed) Mr. Louis Lusky, Colonel William Chanler and Lieutenant Colonel Mark Howe (Civil Affairs), Colonel George A. Brownell (Assistant Secretary of War for Air, Office) conference re consequences of unconditional surrender.

- 2:45 Major General S. G. Henry (G-1) telephoned. Colonel Snow has agreed to release Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler - advised him to issue necessary orders, with understanding that he will return when this particular job is at an end. ASW suggested that he be assigned to the Judge Advocate General. Colonel Rose, who works for the White House under Mr. Hinckley, Director of Contract Termination and presently assigned to Major General Glen E. Edgerton (Army Service Forces, Materiel), is not available. ASW will contact Mr. Hinckley.
- 3:00 Major General A. D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations) dictograph.
- 3:05 General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff) - dictograph.
- 3:15 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 4:10 In Leo Crowley's office (Foreign Economic Administration) with General Hilldring and Colonel James Douglas for meeting with Crowley and William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) re Italy, and funds for Italy.
- 5:35 Colonel Chanler - conference.
- 5:45 Major Shepard Stone (formerly with New York Times), attached to G-2 Section of General Hodges' staff - conference re his assignment in Germany under General McClure.
- 6:10 General B. B. Somervell (Army Service Forces) - dictograph.
- 6:15 Sam Meek (J. Walter Thompson Company, New York) conference.
- 6:30 Charles Fahy (Solicitor General) - conference.
- 7:15 Left for home.
- 7:45 Dinner at the home of the James Forrestals. Field Marshal and Lady Wilson, Admiral and Mrs. Kincaid were also present.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13

A.M.

- 9:05 Arrived.
- 9:10 Dictograph - Major General J. H. Hilldring.
- 9:15 Brigadier General Ralph H. Tate - conference following his return from overseas.
- 9:20 Oscar Cox (Foreign Economic Administration) telephoned - asked for ASW statement on Lend-Lease appropriations for this morning's hearings before Congress. Colonel Douglas making minor changes - draft will be sent over as soon as possible.
- 9:25 Dictograph - General Hilldring re the Lend-Lease statement.
- 9:30 Colonel Robert Cutler (Office, Secretary of War) telephoned; agreed that another meeting on Universal Military Training should be held before Friday hearings.
- 9:45 Colonel James Douglas (Air Transport Command) - conference re Lend-Lease statement.
- 10:00 Henry Bonnet (French Ambassador) - conference.
- 10:40 White House line.
- 10:45 Major General W. B. Parsons (Legislative & Liaison), Colonel Cutler - conference.
- 10:50 Dictograph - Major General John E. Hull (Operations).
- 11:00 Dictograph - General Thomas P. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff).
- 11:30 Major General S. G. Henry (G-1), Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis - conference.
- 11:40 General Tate - conference.

P.M.

- 12:20 Lieutenant Edwin O. Tilton (MIS, Special Branch) - conference.
- 12:20 Abe Fortas (Interior) telephoned - letter which Mr. Patterson (Under Secretary of War) sent over is fine and should be quite helpful. Has not talked to Senator Tydings yet.
- 12:25 James C. Auchincloss (Congressman from New Jersey) telephoned. ASW advised that his brother's name is on list for Congress of 300 or 400 scheduled for promotion as Generals, but according to General Marshall only about 60 of these will be promoted, due to a surplus of Generals. All that receive promotion will be those needing the rank to do certain job, or combat men in the Pacific.

- 12:40 Jean Monnet (French Mission) telephoned re redeployment of troops in France; is sending ASW letter from General Lewis to General Juin on the subject.
- 12:55 Major General William J. Donovan (Office of Strategic Services) wishes to send over Colonel Doering to discuss communications. He will bring copy of letter to General Clay re various other documents on the economic side.
- 1:05 Left for luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel with Paul Kronacker (Minister of Supply for Belgium).
- 2:50 Dictograph - General Hilldring.
- 3:10 Conference with representatives from the National Negro Congress: Max Yergan, Dorothy Funn, Councilman Benjamin Davis, Miss Porter (United Peoples Action Committee, Philadelphia), Mr. Marshall (Head of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, New York), Truman Gibson (Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War), Colonel James M. Roemer (Army Service Forces), Lieutenant Colonel E. G. Jones (G-1) re universal military training.
- 4:40 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) telephoned to invite ASW to dinner Friday night with Harry Hopkins.
- 4:45 Brigadier General Carter T. Clarke (HQS) - conference.
- 5:00 Brigadier General Gene Rogier - conference following his return from overseas.
- 5:05 Joseph C. Grew (Acting Secretary of State) telephoned to advise that the President will shortly talk to Ambassador Bonnet about lifting ban on military equipment for the French.
- 5:15 Charles Fahey (Solicitor General) telephoned. Plan is that he will go abroad as Solicitor General, then in the fall when a new SG is appointed, the President will nominate him for the Court and they can worry along until he gets back. ASW will speak to President Truman about it tomorrow. Matter is to be held in strictest confidence.
- 5:20 In Secretary of War's office.
- 5:40 Colonel D. C. Doering (OSS) - conference.
- 5:55 Mr. Shaw (Whaley-Eaton News Service) - conference.
- 6:40 Colonel Cuder telephoned re Secretary of War's statement on Universal Military Training - Secretary wants to see him, ASW and Harvey Bundy tomorrow. ASW asked him to come up in the morning.

6:45 Jean Monnet telephoned - asked if ASW had yet read letter he sent over on redeployment.

6:50 Telephoned Herbert Wechsler (Department of Justice) re call from Colonel Doering inquiring where ASW heard that certain FGI files were being moved. He is trying to trace leak. ASW said Doering would probably call on Wechsler for his source of information.

7:15 Supper at desk.

8:40 Goldthwaite H. Dorr (Office, Secretary of War) - conference.

8:55 Eugene Meyer telephoned re bringing Herman Phleger East to discuss work in Germany - said Phleger was awaiting signal from ASW. Meyer would like to get General Hilldring to talk to some of his news men, and ASW suggested that he also invite Messrs. Clayton and Crowley as those latter two were now carrying the ball.

A.M.

12:45 Left for home.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived.
- 9:05 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 9:10 Colonel Robert Cutler (Office Secretary of War) - conference re the Secretary of War's Universal Military Training statement.
- 9:20 Brigadier General George A. Lincoln (General Staff, Operations Division) telephoned re destruction of installations abroad. The proposed action is to tell British Chief of Staff with reference to their last operations that apparently they are carrying out governmental policies and therefore are to be carried out by Zone Commanders rather than on a Combined basis. Suggest that they give their instructions to Field Marshal Montgomery direct; ASW agreed this was the best solution.
- 9:30 Allen Dulles (New York) - conference to discuss Glano diary and other matters.
- 10:00 Brigadier General Kenneth G. Royall (Office of Under Secretary of War) telephoned. Advised that the State Department has had a proposed public for approval to the President to Churchill on military cancellations. He is bringing in some letters from Joint Chiefs of Staff papers bearing on the subject.
- 10:30 Meeting of Combined Production and Resources Board; Major General J. A. Nieldring (Civil Affairs Division) and Wayne Jackson (State Department, for William L. Clayton) also attended. Agenda: 1. Report on the Implementation of Recommendations for Items Other Than Coal, agreed at the 24th Meeting of C.P.R.B. (W. L. Batt) 2. The Coal Situation in Northwest Europe. Report by Potter-Hyndley Mission to Northwest Europe presented by Br. C. J. Potter, Deputy Solid Fuels Administrator for War, and Chairman of the CPRB-CRMB Combined Coal Committee. 3. Any other business.

P.M.

- 12:40 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 12:45 General Mark W. Clark (Commanding General, 15th Army Group) - conference.
- 1:00 Lunch in the office with Brigadier General Gene Regaler.

- 2:00 Chief of Staff - dictograph.
- 2:05 Brigadier General Kenneth Royal, Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Ogden (Army Service Forces, Materiel) - conference re lend-lease to England.
- 2:10 General Hilldring - dictograph.
- 2:30 General Hilldring - conference.
- 3:10 Brigadier General Ralph H. Tate telephoned. ASW advised he has cleared with General Mark Clark and is now in a position to put in a strong claim to General Somervell.
- 3:20 General George C. Marshall - conference.
- 3:45 Miss Anne Morgan, Mr. W. R. Eberhart (New York), Colonel James C. Davis (Civil Affairs) - conference re relief in France.
- 4:15 Telephoned Thomas McCabe (Business Advisory Council, Department of Commerce) re introduction for Miss Morgan to James MacLusken who is handling Army surplus property in Paris.
- 4:20 General E. B. Somervell (Army Service Forces) dictograph.
- 4:25 Telephoned Major General Fairchild in San Francisco, re United Nations Conference - asked him to submit drafts here to the Secretary before final approval.
- 4:30 General Royall, General Hilldring, Lieutenant Colonel Mark Howe (Civil Affairs), Major Thomas E. Taylor (Civil Affairs), Dr. Frank Graham (President, University of North Carolina) - conference re position for Dr. Graham with the Control Council for Germany.
- 4:40 General Somervell - dictograph.
- 5:30 Conference re Universal Military Training hearings before Congress. Generals Weible, Persons, Surles, Tompkins, Colonel Cutler, Major Stroup.
- 6:05 Mr. Tex Moore, Mr. Larsen - conference. Mr. Moore was former law partner of ASW. Personal.
- 6:45 Andrew Clark (New York) - conference re personal insurance.
- 7:45 Left for home.
- 8:15 Dinner at the 1925 F Street Club given by Mrs. Henry Luce.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15

A.M.

- 9:05 Arrived.
- 9:15 In Secretary of War's office.
- 9:30 Colonel Robert Cutler - conference re General Marshall's statement to the Woodrum Committee on universal military training.
- 9:40 Telephoned Robert H. Hinckley (Office of Contract Settlement) re getting one of his men for War Crimes Commission - not available until end of July - agreed that was too late.
- 9:50 Charles Fahey (Solicitor General) telephoned. ASW will try to arrange appointment with the President today and take the Attorney General along.
- 10:00 Telephoned Francis Shea re personnel for War Crimes Commission. Shea gave list of Navy personnel they had requested but been unable to get.
- 10:15 Major General Clarence R. Huebner (Fifth Corps Commander) - conference following his return from overseas.
- 10:5 Major W. E. Harman (Navy) telephoned re D'Olier report on Strategic Bombing Survey - said the Secretary of the Navy was very anxious to see it. ASW will locate and send it over. Discussed General Lucius Clay's correspondence re industrial set-up - Mr. Forrestal would like to see that also. Discussed material for Committee of Three meeting; San Francisco Conference matters. ASW asked him for release of Navy men that Mr. Justice Robert Jackson and Mr. Francis Shea need.
- 10:30 Colonel James Douglas telephoned for appointment.
- 10:45 Major General William S. Key - conference following his return from overseas.
- 11:10 In Secretary of War's office.
- 11:20 "Briefing" for State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting on Monday.

P.M.

- 12:05 Lieutenant General Alexander McC. Patch - conference following his return from overseas.
- 12:20 Rejoined SWNCC briefing.

- 12:30 Telephoned Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick in San Francisco re submitting draft of Charter to the Secretary of War before it is given War Department approval.
- 12:35 Dictograph - Major General Alexander D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations) re securing one of the returning Generals to substitute for ASW in New York the last week in June for presentation of B-29 bombers - the purchase of which was made possible by funds raised by the 17th Regiment New York State Guard in the Seventh War Bond Drive.
- 12:40 Goldthwaite H. Dorr (Office, Secretary of War) - conference re communications to Germany being routed through General Eisenhower rather than direct to General Clay.
- 12:45 Colonel James Douglas - conference re Italy.
- 12:55 Artemus L. Gates (Under Secretary of the Navy) telephoned re conference Tuesday with the Secretary of War - presentation of the Strategic Bombing Survey report. Said the Secretary of the Navy would like to see this report.
- 1:15 Mrs. William C. Eustis telephoned re wire they had received saying "Captain James Granville returned to military control; report did not state his previous status." Asked ASW meaning of this message. He said he did not know definitely but did not believe it was anything to worry about.
- 1:30 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 2:10 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) telephoned.
- 2:30 Mrs. Jean Monnet telephoned - personal.
- 2:35 Clarence Pickett (Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Committee), James Vail - conference re possibility of sending a small delegation into the American controlled part of Germany for relief purposes.
- 2:45 Colonel James C. Davis (Civil Affairs) - joined.
- 2:45 General Hildring - dictograph.
- 2:55 General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff) dictograph.
- 3:00 Combined Civil Affairs Committee meeting with representatives from State and Navy re continuation of civil affairs agreements with liberated countries upon termination of combined command (draft model agreement for Belgium).

- 3:40 H. Freeman Matthews, Mr. Reber (State) - conference.
- 3:45 Secretary of War telephoned from Long Island.
- 4:10 Toll line.
- 4:15 Dictograph - Brigadier General John Weckerling (G-2) re getting reports of conversations with German Generals.
- 4:20 Robert P. Patterson (Under Secretary of War) - dictograph.
- 4:25 General Young telephoned - advised that so many of the returning warriors accompanying General Eisenhower are bringing their families to the festivities in their honor that it is impossible to accommodate other people when General Eisenhower goes to Congress. ASW said that Mrs. Eisenhower was considerably "miffed" that he was unable to take with her wives of some other officers who had been very nice to her in the General's absence. General Young stated that it might be possible to invite them to the luncheon being given on Monday. ASW suggested that they might come to the Pentagon also and view the ceremonies here.
- 4:30 James V. Forrestal telephoned - asked to see the latest information on Germany. ASW told him of the reports that G-2 is getting.
- 4:35 Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke (MIS) - conference.
- 4:40 Major General William Donovan (Office of Strategic Services) telephoned re Colonel Doering's talk with Herbert Wechsler (Justice) and his own conversations later with Francis Biddle (ex-Justice) - learned that Drew Pearson was the source of their information on ASW cable re FGI records. Biddle stated that Donovan would have to talk to Pearson for his source.
- 4:50 Conference re United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association Certification; Brigadier General Donald G. Shingler (Army Service Forces-Materiel), Lieutenant Colonel James C. Davis (Civil Affairs Division), Colonel Harrison A. Gerhardt, Major Davidson Sommers (both of Office of Assistant Secretary of War), Howard C. Petersen (Office of Under Secretary of War), Mr. Davidson (Foreign Economic Administration).
- 5:30 Toll Line
- 5:45 Brigadier General Henry I. Hodes (Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff) - conference.
- 6:15 Attend Movie, "This Is Germany", with Colonel Harrison A. Gerhardt.
- 8:05 Left.
- 8:15 Dinner with Secretary James Forrestal at his home.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16

A.M.

8:55 Arrived.
9:00 Left for Washington National Airport.
9:15 Take-off for LaGuardia Field, New York
10:30 Arrived in New York
11:00 At Secretary of War's home

Visited Mother in the afternoon and
went on to Hastings-on-Hudson to see
Ellen, Johnny and Ellen, Jr.

SUNDAY, JUNE 17

At Hastings-on-Hudson.

MONDAY, JUNE 18

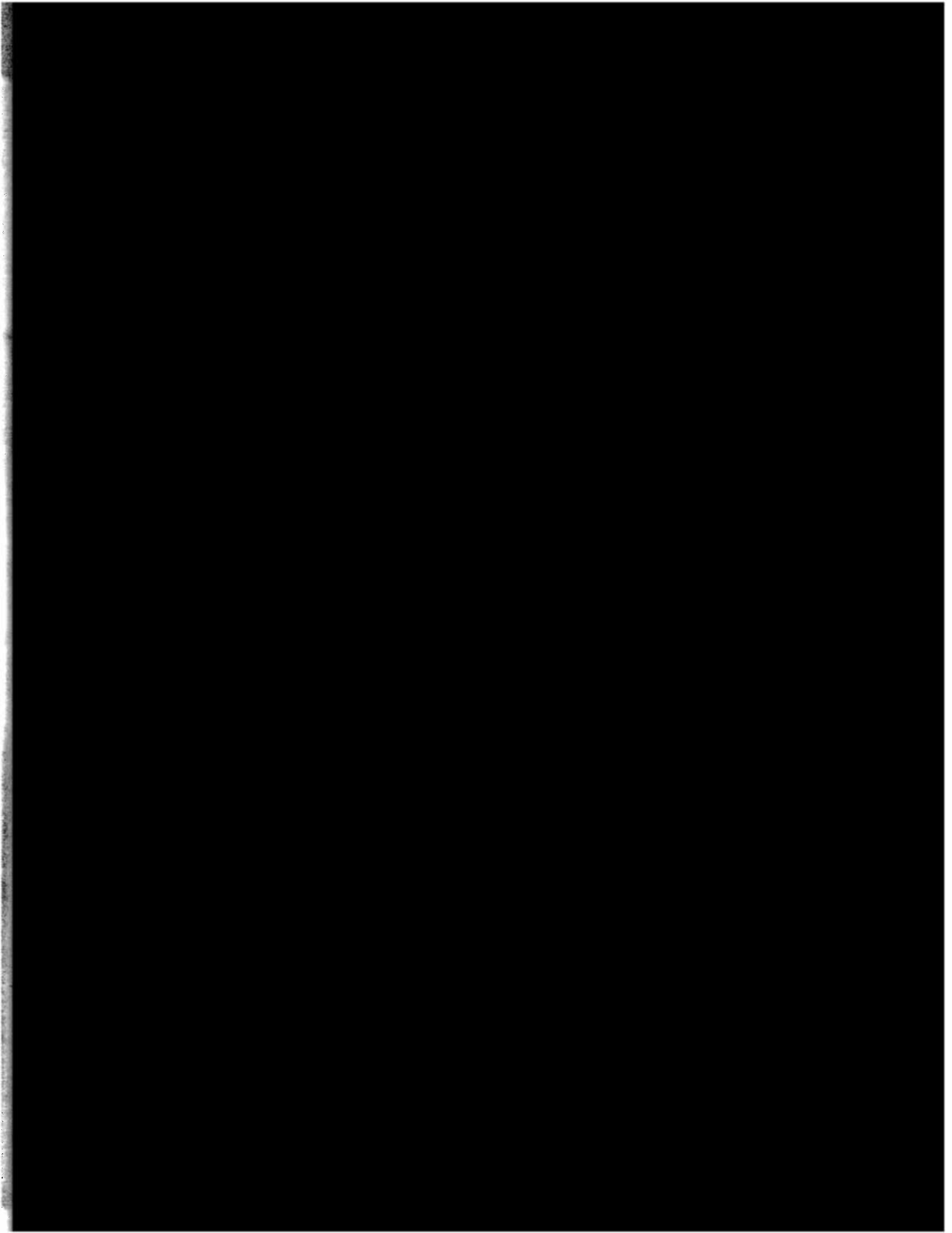
A.M.

- 8:50 Arrived.
- 9:00 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - dictograph.
- 9:05 Mr. Lovett - conference.
- 9:05 White House line.
- 9:45 Colonel Harry Vaughan (White House) - telephoned re appointment with the President. Advised ASW that the Secretary of War could bring anyone he wanted with him.
- 9:55 Telephoned Brigadier General Kenneth C. Royall re letter to the Secretary of State re British Lend-Lease.
- 10:00 Telephoned Charles Fahy (Solicitor General) - Fahy saw Tom Clark (Attorney General) who will see the President.
- 10:05 Telephoned Colonel Richard Wilmer re Fahy - said Fahy wanted to go over as Solicitor General and retain his appointment to the Circuit Court - hence Presidential approval is necessary - probably be cleared today.
- 10:08 Dictograph - Secretary of War.
- 10:15 Telephoned Tom Clark re seeing the President about Charles Fahy.
- 10:30 Oscar Cox (Foreign Economic Administration) telephoned re transfer of excess property in Europe - told him General Somervell is clearing with Thomas McCabe.
- 11:00 Mrs. Chaucey Parker, Miss Cherry Parker - personal.
- 11:30 Reception in courtyard of the Pentagon - to greet General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Lieutenant General Bdeell Smith and others returning from the European Theater of Operations. Present: The Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson (Under Secretary of War), Mr. Lovett, Mr. Bundy, Generals Marshall Somervell, Eaker, Hull, Hill-dring, Richards and many others.
- 11:55 Colonel George A. Brownell - conference.

P.M.

- 12:00 Jean Wonnat (French Mission) - telephoned re luncheon at his house today.
- 12:05 Colonel Robert Cutler - conference re universal military training.

- 12:10 Brigadier General John Weckerling (G-2) -
dictograph.
- 12:15 Mrs. Dean Acheson telephoned - personal.
- 12:20 General Weckerling - conference re exploitation
of German scientists in the United States.
- 12:45 Brigadier General Ralph H. Tate - conference.
- 1:00 Luncheon at Jean Monnet's home with William Batt
(War Production Board), Dr. Potter, Mr. Blaisdell
(British Minister in charge of Production).
- 2:00 State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee Meeting.
- 3:30 Conference at the White House
- 4:30 Meeting in William L. Clayton's office re the
Coal Situation.
- 6:20 Brigadier General P. L. Sadler (Commanding Offi-
cer, Civil Affairs Staging Area, Presidio of
Monterey, California, and Lt. Col. Daniel C.
Fahy, Jr., (Civil Affairs Division) - conference.
- 6:40 Charles Fahy (Justice Department) telephoned.
reported that the President had approved the
plan for his trip and everything is all set.
ASW will have Brigadier General C. W. Wickersham
come to Washington, probably on Wednesday, to
go over matters with him; will also ask General
Hildring to arrange for his indoctrination to-
morrow when he comes to the Pentagon.
- 6:50 Left
- 7:30 Attended Formal Dinner for General Eisenhower at
the White House.



Makin advised that the British Embassy has a cable stating that Marshal Stalin's forces will not be ready to move on the 21st, but will move about the 1st of July. Justice Roberts (Commission on Fine Arts) is pressing. Will send another cable today, asking for immediate answer from London.

- 3:45 Dictograph - General George C. Marshall. Told him that Eugene Meyer (WASHINGTON POST) was so impressed with the General's statement to Congress on the need for Universal Military Training that he would use his paper to further its acceptance.
- 3:50 Lieutenant Colonel Paul G. Horgan, (Army Service Forces, Personnel), Captain Charles A. Henderson (SF), Colonel Livingston Watrous (ASF), Major Geisle - conference re movie script.
- 3:50 Eugene Meyer telephoned re conference Friday on the subject of Universal Military Training - would like his men to have more background material to work on. ASW will arrange.
- 4:10 Edgar Mearer telephoned re article he is writing - wanted ASW to check with General Huesner about report that his forces would not permit entry through their lines of the Slovaks who want to escape from Czechoslovakia - would the British be permitting these people to be moved into their territory. ASW said he knew nothing, but would check.
- 4:30 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 5:00 On flight in P-47 with General Grew for about an hour - demonstrated strafing and other battle maneuvers.
- 7:00 Returned to office.
- 7:00 Charles Fahy (Solicitor General) telephoned to say he had a good meeting with General Hildring - suggested that Colonel Smith and March be brought over to consult on personnel needs, etc. ASW thought he could bring only one for two or three days. ASW will telephone Fahy when General Wickersham comes to Washington, tomorrow probably, and they can get together for talk.
- 7:05 Telephoned H. Freeman Matthews (State) re 118 prisoners who are to be returned to Russia. The Russians are pressing for their return, but there are transportation difficulties involving priorities - Matthews believes the War Department should do everything possible to get them off. Discussed ASW's conference with the President - re supplies to France. Matthews stated that the British want to hold up announcement of Colonel Douglas' appointment until after the Big Three meeting - but he and ASW agreed this was too long a delay. Told

Matthews of Mowrer's telephoned request for information about Benes' desire to kick out the Sudetens.

7:45 Left for the home of Mrs. Leland Harrison where a reception was held by a group of friends for Mr. W. Bostrom, retiring Minister from Sweden, and Mrs. Bostrom.

8:30 Dinner with Robert A. Lovett.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20

A.M.

- 8:55 Arrived.
- 9:00 Goldthwaite H. Dorr (Office, Secretary of War) - conference re Germany.
- 9:05 Dictograph - Major General J. H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs).
- 9:15 Telephoned Major General Clarence R. Huebner re Mowrer's request for information about report that Huebner is blocking entry through his lines of the Sudetens that Benes wishes to expel from Czechoslovakia. Huebner said he knew nothing about it, but that any increase in displaced persons would be a tremendous burden - advised that about 3,000,000 is the number of "alien" Germans in Czechoslovakia.
- 9:20 Telephoned Colonel G. E. Textor (General Staff Corps) re conference with Eugene Meyer and his newspaper man to cover background material on universal military training.
- 9:25 General Hilldring - conference.
- 9:30 Edgar Mowrer telephoned - discussed movement of Sudetens. He also feels that we should track and add to names on the blacklist in Spain, Argentina, Portugal, etc. so that the Germans will not again be able to accumulate the resources necessary for war.
- 9:40 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 10:00 Telephoned William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) re coming for luncheon today with Mr. Lovett and Mr. Monnet re coal situation in Northwest Europe.
- 10:10 Ralph Bard (Navy) telephoned re Saudi Arabia. Suggested meeting Thursday or Friday with Fred Vinson.
- 10:15 Herman Phleger (San Francisco) conference re position on legal staff of the Control Council for Germany. Colonel William Chanler (Civil Affairs) also present.
- 10:55 Harry Hopkins - conference.
- 11:15 War Council.

P.M.

- 12:30 Colonel Chanler - conference.
- 12:50 Luncheon conference with Robert A. Lovett, W. L. Clayton, General Hilldring, Jean Monnet (French Mission).
- 2:25 In Secretary of War's office.
- 2:30 Rejoined luncheon conference.

- 2:45 Telephoned Mother (Forest Hills) - personal.
- 2:50 Harold Stein and Mr. James R. Newman (Office of War Mobilization) - conference at request of Judge Vinson re relief in Europe.
- 3:00 H. Freeman Matthews (State) telephoned - says that the announcement of Colonel James Douglas' appointment has caused quite a lot of consternation among British; General Alexander felt it premature.
- 3:10 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 3:35 Dictograph - Major General S. G. Henry (G-1), re Colonel Wheeler.
- 3:40 Charles Fahy (Solicitor General) telephoned re talk with Herman Phleger who will go to Germany. Asked who in War Department could clear details for them, such as inoculations, etc. Asked whether Colonel Chanler could be released for work in Germany - ASW to clear with General Hildring.
- 3:45 Dictograph - General Hildring re above. Hildring suggested that George Roberts and others be approached (at least considered) prior to Colonel Chanler - he also believes them better qualified.
- 3:50 Telephoned Fahy re conversation with General Hildring - told him Colonel Ray J. Leux (Civil Affairs) would handle details. Advised him that Hayden Smith and Moran will be coming over one at a time.
- 3:52 Harvey H. Bundy - dictograph.
- 3:55 Mr. Pritchard (Judge Vinson's office) telephoned re various matters the Judge was interested in: Chester Davis appointment; Hoover memorandum sent to Vinson by the President (ASW thought no further White House action necessary - but some means of financing was essential and have to be worked out) re foreign relief. Told him of draft of cable for President to send the Prime Minister re coal production.
- 4:00 Colonel A. I. Henderson - conference following his return from overseas.
- 4:05 Major General William Donovan (Office of Strategic Services) telephoned re Drew Pearson-Francis Biddle affair. ASW said he had talked with Biddle and told him he would have to "come clean" and Biddle replied that it would be very embarrassing. ASW believes Biddle has been so counseled by others, and that he will "talk" soon. Donovan said he had put in a recommendation some time ago for Bill Stevenson (who heads SOE and SIS here) - wants to get him. Will send ASW copy of his report to G-5

on public safety fellows picked up for them.
Told ASW that Military Commission is holding
up action on 18 men.

4:10 Mr. Wolf (Edward Pauley's office - White House)
telephoned re appointment regarding a cable he
received from Mr. Pauley.

4:20 Dictograph - Brigadier General John Weckerling
(G-2).

4:30 Left for tennis at the Chevy Chase Country Club
with Harvey H. Bundy.

6:30 Cocktails with Mr. and Mrs. Dean Acheson.

8:15 Returned to office.
Supper at desk.

8:20 Goldthwaite Dorr - conference.

8:25 Telephoned Roger Makins re announcement of the
appointment of Colonel Douglas. Explained that
it was an accident that the news was released from
the White House so soon. Our intention is to take
Douglas out of uniform, give him the rank of min-
ister, and send him over for at least a year. He
feels it is a very good appointment, and has so
advised London. He believes also that he has suc-
ceeded in calming any possible disturbance over
the matter.

Cleared desk.

1:25 Left.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21

A.M.

- 9:05 Arrived.
- 9:15 J. R. Wolf (Edward Pauley's office - White House) conference.
- 9:20 Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) dictograph.
- 9:35 Harvey H. Bundy - dictograph.
- 9:50 Telephoned Major General George J. Richards (Budget) re sending Mr. Wolf to his office for information on cost of our occupation in Germany.
- 9:55 General Hilldring - conference.
- 10:00 Brigadier General Ralph Tate - conference.
- 10:10 Justice Felix Frankfurter (Supreme Court) telephoned to say goodbye; is very pleased at the appointment of Charles Fahy and Herman Phleger.
- 10:15 General Richards telephoned - says they handle all overseas funds. thinks it better that he call upon Major General A. H. Carter's office and other agencies for the information Mr. Wolf seeks, rather than via direct. AD agreed.
- 10:30 Telephoned General F. H. Winter (Army Service Command) - conference re Colonel Schreiber.
- 11:30 William Phillips (State) telephoned re transportation for Wellington Co. ASW will make inquiry and advise. Phillips stated that restrictions have been put on the articles Italian prisoners of war will be allowed to take home (items purchased in this country, some of which are unobtainable at home) - believes the limit is unfair. ASW asked him to send over a memo and he would take it up with the Provost Marshal General.
- 11:10 Dictograph - Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air).
- 11:15 Colonel Alfred McCormack (MIS) - conference.
- 11:20 Telephoned Brigadier General Gordon P. Saville (Deputy Commander, Air Transport Command) for information re Telling Koo's trip. ASW will wire Mr. Stettinius in San Francisco that arrangements are being followed out through regular State Department channels - mission will be accomplished as we desire it.
- 11:40 Telephoned Colonel Telford Taylor (War Crimes) re Commander Amos Peaslee - advised that Peaslee was not high enough caliber for the job they have in mind.

11:45 William Phillips (State) telephoned. Informed him of information received this morning re Dr. Koo's transportation - everything is being handled thru regular liaison channels of State Department and Air Transport Command.

P.M.

- 12:00 David Niles (White House) telephoned - advised him that General Osborn is coming over to see him re Colonel Schreiber - suggested that he hear the whole story.
- 12:45 Luncheon with Field Marshal Wilson (British Army Staff) in his office.
- 1:00 ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR.
- 2:15 Frederico Stallforth telephoned from New York re ASW appearing at his tax case hearing on the 23rd in the Black Tea negotiations.
- 3:00 Telephoned John Feltz (Attorney for Mr. Stallforth) to advise that dates and details of the deal-off are very vague in his mind now, but would be glad to give a general recollection of the situation. Stallforth will call soon AM on Friday morning.
- 4:00 Bert Rut (White House Correspondent of the New York Herald) telephoned. Said Arthur Rock was ill and he wanted to check on a couple of things - had heard that agreement was reached on zones of occupation in Germany; that SHANF would be dissolved soon.
- 4:20 Dr. Bicanic (Lend-Lease representative from Yugoslavia) conference re possibility of securing Army surplus supplies for Yugoslavia.
- 4:25 Telephoned Howard Petersen (Office, Under Secretary of War) to ask whom Dr. Bicanic should see.
- 4:30 Telephoned Tom McCabe (Army-Navy Liquidating Commission) - told him Dr. Bicanic was a cash paying customer - suggested appointment next Tuesday.
- 4:35 General Hilldring - conference.
- 4:50 Dr. James B. Conant (Harvard University) telephoned to invite ASW for cocktails on Friday at the Cosmos Club - had been unable to stop by the office today.
- 4:55 H. Freeman Matthews (State) telephoned re SAC message to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on Colonel Douglas' appointment - felt it was impolitic at this time. Matthews asked ASW to push his acceptance by the British. Discussed items for forthcoming conference.

- 5:20 Robert E. McConnell (United States Group Control Council for Germany) telephoned - asked ASW's opinion of Medley Whelpley - discussed his indictment in connection with nitrate and diamond cartels, and later dismissal of the charge. ASW said he wanted to consider the matter - everyone bitterly opposed to cartels now, and the appointment of anyone with such a taint might be inviting trouble for ourselves; otherwise he was much impressed with the man personally. ASW will discuss matter with the Attorney General.
- 5:30 Colonel James Douglas, Dr. Herbert Feis - conference.
- 6:00 Miss Betty Dumaine (Boston) telephoned re publicity for the China-Burma-India theater, especially for the magnificent work being done there, and lack of credit to the commanders. ASW thought he would talk to Arthur Krock some time and see if he were interested in the subject.
- 6:05 Colonel George A. Brewell (Office, Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - conference re Strategic Bombing Survey Committee report.
- 6:10 Dean Johnson (State) telephoned - stated that something ASW said at the State-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting had upset some of the people - questioned his ideas on an Ad Hoc Subcommittee to deal with Saudi Arabia - who would be on it - what it would do, etc.
- 6:55 Left for home.
- 7:30 Attended dinner given by James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) aboard the SEQUOIA in honor of Ralph Bard, retiring Under Secretary of the Navy.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22

A.M.

- 8:50 Arrived.
8:55 Telephoned James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) - told him interrogation reports on General Keitel would be over this morning.
9:10 "Briefing" for Saudi Arabia meeting this morning in Judge Fred M. Vinson's office. Colonel H. A. Gerhardt, Colonel George A. Brownell, Major General Covell.
9:30 In Robert P. Patterson's (Under Secretary of War) office.
10:00 In Judge Vinson's office with Ralph H. Bard (Navy) for conference re Saudi Arabia.
11:30 In Under Secretary of War's office.

P.M.

- 12:10 Major General William Donovan (Office of Strategic Services) telephoned. Is leaving for ten days. Requested ASW for his help. Would like advice regarding giving military commander discretion in deciding whether military court or military commission. Told ASW that Clay is supporting Bernstein. ASW will talk to Jimmy Byrnes for help with Treasury in getting a new man.
12:15 Telephoned Mr. Mattawa re the Stallforth hearing.
12:20 R. A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air - conference.
12:25 Colonel William Chanler (Civil Affairs Division) telephoned re Brigadier General Charles Spofford.
12:30 Lunch in the office with Dr. J. B. Coant (Harvard University).
1:40 Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn - conference.
2:30 Conference with Mr. George Harrison (Office of Secretary of War) in his office.
2:40 Lt. Meiklejohn joined his father, Dr. Meiklejohn.
3:15 Mr. Jaime Hernandez, (Secretary of Finance, Philippine Delegation) and Dr. Sinco - conference.
4:00 Captain Adrian Fisher in to pay his respects to ASW.
4:15 H. Freeman Matthews and James W. Riddleberger (State Department), Major General J. H. Hildring (Civil Affairs Division), Lt. Colonel James Davis, Colonel Mark Howe (CAD) - conference.

5:00 Left

5:15 Tennis with John Van Ryn and Karl Kozeluh at Chevy Chase.

8:00 Dinner at the Colonel Chauncey Parkers; Major General E. R. Quesada (Army Air Forces), Major General and Mrs. Ridgway.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23

ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR

A.M.

- 9:05 Arrived.
- 9:10 General Thomas T. Handy, (Deputy Chief of Staff) - dictograph.
- 9:15 Colonel George A. Brownell (Office of Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - conference.
- 9:20 Telephoned Mother at Forest Hills Garden, Long Island - personal.
- 9:30 Telephoned Brigadier General Ralph Tate. ASW advised him that General Handy is working on his matter right now, and thinks he will discuss it with General Marshall also.
- 9:30 George L. Harrison (Office of Secretary of War) - conference.
- 9:45 Telephoned Thomas B. McCabe (Office of Secretary of War) re disposition of excess materials. ASW will take the matter up with Oscar Cox of RFA and will also plan to attend the meeting next Monday on the matter of Lead-Leane.
- 9:50 George L. Harrison - conference.
- 10:15 Representative Charles M. LaFollette, Indiana - conference at Edgar Mowrer's suggestion.
- 10:20 Maurice Leon (New York) telephoned. Dr. Alexander Bruno is going to France soon, to create a laboratory for production of Penicillin. Is connected with the American Medical Center in Paris, an organization for coordination between French and American physicists. ASW suggested he come here, look over surplus materials situation, get some information to take to France with him, see Monnet while here, and he will give him a letter also to the Surgeon General.
- 10:30 Telephoned H. Freeman Matthews (State Department) re Italian Treaty affair. ASW suggested that General Charles M. Spofford be brought back from Italy while the drafting is being done; will take this matter up with Hilldring. Matthews stated they would be delighted to have Spofford if it could be arranged.
- 10:40 Major General J. H. Hilldring (Director, Civil Affairs Division) - dictograph.

- 11:00 Charles Denby, and Michael Cordoza (Foreign Economic Administration) - conference.
- 11:10 Telephoned H. C. Petersen (Office of Under Secretary of War). ASW advised him he would arrange to attend the meeting re Lend-Lease materials next Tuesday morning.
- 11:30 Movie, "Know Your Enemy" - Japan.

P.M.

- 1:00 Lunch with Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes in his office.
- 2:40 Major Mathias F. Correa (Office of Secretary of Navy) re form of approval the JCS gave on the San Francisco Charter. He stated to them that ASW had authorized Embick to state orally that the Secretary of War concurs in it. ASW will call General Embick.
- 2:45 Toll Line - San Francisco
- 3:05 General Brehon Somervell (Director, Army Service Forces) - conference.
- 3:45 Left the office.
- 4:00 Tennis with Messrs. Bundy, Scott and Carr at the Chevy Chase Club.
- 7:30 Dinner at Harvey Bundy's home; Admiral Kirk present.

SUNDAY, JUNE 24

A.M.

- 9:20 Arrived.
- 9:45 Brigadier General Kenneth C. Royall (Office of Under Secretary of War) telephoned re letter to present to Secretary Stimson on Lend-Lease business. General Hilldring feels he should testify.
- 9:50 Major General J. H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs Division) - conference.
- 10:20 Major General W.E.R. Covell (Chief, Fuel and Lubrications Division, Quartermaster Corps), Colonel J. L. Taylor, Lieutenant Colonel C. R. Mobley, Jr., Major B. G. Jordan - conference re coal situation in Europe.
- 11:05 Colonel William Chanler (Civil Affairs Division).
- 11:20 R. A. Lovett (Office of Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - conference.

P.M.

- 12:25 Edward Mason (State Department) telephoned. Coal problems were cleared by President (to Churchill and de Gaulle). Dispatching of directive to be taken care of by ASW.
- 1:20 Lieutenant Colonel James A. Davis (CAD) - conference re coal situation in Europe.
- 2:00 Lunch at desk.
- 2:45 Congressman A. Willis Robertson re coal situation - critical in U.S. Robertson suggested every miner in the Army should be released to work in coal mines in U.S. Also that ASW should talk to James Francis, who is the best mining operator in country re U.S. and European coal situation; he will arrange meeting. ASW gave him helpful information for his speech on General Patch; will try to get together for fishing week after next.
- 3:10 Brigadier General Edward S. Greenbaum (Office of Under Secretary of War) - conference.
- 3:45 Federico Stallford and John Wattawa - conference re personal tax matter.
- 4:20 Left for tennis.

MONDAY, JUNE 25

A.M.

- 9:05 Arrived.
- 9:15 Lewis Douglas (Special Consultant to Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay, USGCC/G) - conference.
- 9:20 Major General S. G. Henry (Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1) - conference re General Tate.
- 9:50 Under Secretary of War Patterson - dictograph.
- 10:00 George L. Harrison (Office of Secretary of War) - joined conference.
- 10:10 Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (Secretary, Treasury Department) telephoned. President Truman has asked Treasury Department to make a report on the economic background of Germany. They would like to have August Schmidt, now working under Bernstein, returned by Thursday in order to testify before the Kilgore Committee Hearing. ASW will cable today. (Schmidt heads up Foreign Funds Section).
- 10:20 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 11:00 Wita Lew Douglas to the Secretary of War's office.
- 11:20 Returned with Lew Douglas.
- 11:25 Lt. Col. James Davis (Civil Affairs Division) telephoned re figures on the coal situation in Northwest Europe and Italy.
- 11:45 Major General J. H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs Division) joined the conference.
- 12:05 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 12:05 White House Line.

P.M.

- 12:55 Lunch with Lewis Douglas and General Hilldring in the Secretary of War's dining room.
- 2:20 H. Freeman Matthews (State Department) telephoned. Mr. Reber attending meeting in his place this afternoon. States there is considerable confusion re bases, permanent and temporary. SWNCC 134, circulated by the Secretaries, has never been acted upon by SWNCC. Stettinius will be back Wednesday.
- 2:25 Brigadier General Kenneth C. Royall (Office of Under Secretary of War) telephoned re clearing Lend-Lease paper with Vinson. He is very much interested and would like to see draft of letter we have in mind before it is sent. ASW feels we should have the backing of the legal side of the government where such quantities of money as this are involved for occupation forces in Germany. Also,

that if we make it too broad, we may have an interpretation job of tremendous significance. FEA thinks that they should participate. He will suggest to Vinson that he invite FEA.

- 2:30 Combined Civil Affairs Committee Meeting - Commander Jackson, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association, speaker; Lew Douglas attended.
- 3:45 Secretary Morgenthau telephoned; requested that ASW see John Paley, Joint Distribution Committee, tomorrow; agreed. Schwartz is back and claims there are 200,000 Jews still in German concentration camps.
- 3:50 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 3:55 Lew Douglas - conference.
- 4:00 General Hilldring - dictograph.
- 4:05 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 4:20 Lieutenant General George H. Brett, (Commanding General, Caribbean Defense Command) - conference.
- 4:45 Left to attend the reception at the Stimson home for General Dwight Eisenhower.
- 7:15 Returned
- 7:25 Telephoned Mother (Forest Hills, L.I.) - personal. Worked on "Outline of Memorandum for the President on Action in re Japan".
- 11:00 Left.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26

A.M.

- 9:05 Arrived with R.A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air)
- 9:10 George L. Harrison (Office of the Secretary of War) joined the conference.
- 9:20 Telephoned Oscar Cox (Foreign Economic Administration) re excess Army stocks; ASW reported he had made some progress but had run afoul the Under Secretary's office. Think we may let them handle it, as Patterson feels so strongly about the matter. Tom McCabe is to attend this morning's meeting and seems to be sympathetic to our views. ASW believes Gen. Covervell and his boys are perhaps the disturbing factors.
- 9:30 Committee of Three Meeting.
- 10:25 Harold Stein (Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion) telephoned. ASW thinks it desirable to get together Vinson, Rosenman, Crosley, Clayton and someone from War to decide something concrete regarding the coal situation. ASW suggested, and Stein agreed, that Louis Douglas would also be a valuable addition to such a conference in view of his experience.

P.M.

- 12:25 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 12:30 In Secretary of War's office.
- 1:00 Lunch in the Secretary of War's dining room.
- 2:20 Major General J. H. Hildring (Civil Affairs Division) - conference.
- 3:00 Testified at the Stallforth Hearing at the Internal Revenue Department.
- 3:45 Meeting in Representative Clinton Anderson's office (Secretary of Agriculture Elect); also present, Major General Carl A. Hardigg (Quartermaster General), General Hildring, Robert McConnell (Deputy Chief, Economic Division, USCCC/C), Clarence Francis, Chairman of General Foods), J. D. Hutson (New Under Secretary of Agriculture).
- 5:00 John Paley (Joint Distribution Committee) - conference.
- 5:15 White House Line - Under Secretary of State Grew.

- 5:20 A. L. Gates (Navy Department) telephoned, advising that Harry Luce would like to see ASW. He will be in tomorrow.
- 5:25 Oscar Cox (Foreign Economic Administration) telephoned re Coal Directive. Advised that the newspapers say General Clay is now in U.S., although we have not been informed of it. There is to be a further meeting on Thursday. Believes President Truman should bring up the coal business at the Big Three meeting.
- 5:30 Haircut.
- 5:45 Meeting in our office re Army excess goods; H. C. Petersen (Office of Under Secretary of War), Lt. Col. James Davis (Civil Affairs Division), Colonel Harrison A. Gerhardt (Office of Assistant Secretary of War).
- 5:50 Dictograph - General Thomas T. Handy, Deputy Chief of Staff.
- 6:30 Dinner at Nancy Walworth's with the family.
- 7:45 Returned.
- 9:10 Goldthwaite H. Dorr - conference.

Worked on Statement to be made before War Mobilization Sub-Committee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee - Preliminary Hearings on "The Economic Base for German Aggression and National Security".

12:20 Left.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27

A.M.

- 3:50 Arrived.
- 9:10 Major General J. H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs Division) - dictograph.
- 9:20 Mr. Jaime Hernandez (Secretary of Finance, Philippine Delegation) telephoned. ASW advised he had talked with Secretary of War re his paper and the Secretary feels it is sound in its general approach.
- 9:25 Telephoned Colonel G. A. Brownell (Office of Assistant Secretary of War for Air). ASW informed him that General Spofford is coming back, either for State Department or War purposes, or both. General Hilldring is making the arrangements.
- 9:40 James W. Riddleberger (State) telephoned re memo from Mr. Pehle. ASW stated he only agreed to transmit their thoughts on the matter, although he agrees with the paper with a few exceptions. Colonel Chanler (Civil Affairs Division) is handling the matter; will get in touch with him about it. State Department will arrange to take the same line on it as War.
- 10:00 Telephoned Roger Fekins (British Embassy) re present status of news concerning Jim Douglas' appointment. He has heard nothing from London as yet. His latest word was that the appointment was going to be put through Combined Chiefs of Staff. Kirk advised he understood that General Alexander was sounding off, the substance of which is that we should await new appointments such as this until other questions are determined. However, ASW feels we have gone too far to stop now; he agrees perfectly. He will so advise London again today.
- 10:10 Major General S. G. Henry (Assistant Chief of Staff G-1) - dictograph.
- 10:45 Brigadier General Ralph Tate - conference.
- 11:00 White House Line.
- 11:10 Harry Luce (Editor-in-Chief of Life, Time and Fortune Magazines) - conference.

P.M.

- 12:00 Miss Elizabeth Neary (Secretary to Secretary of War) - conference.
- 12:05 General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff) - dictograph.

- 12:15 Telephone Joseph Ballantine (State Department, Far Eastern Affairs) re meeting on Japanese questions to be held in our office this afternoon.
- 1:00 Dictograph - General Henry.
- 1:05 Lunch in the Secretary of War's dining room.
- 1:40 R. A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - conference.
- 1:45 Brigadier General Kenneth C. Royall (Office of Under Secretary of War) telephoned re Lend-Lease letter for Attorney General. Should we postpone the matter in lieu of the death of Colonel Cutter's father? ASW advised that Major Sommers of our office would handle it in his place.
- 1:55 Dictograph - General Handy.
- 2:30 Meeting in our office re Japanese questions; Joseph Ballantine (State), Brigadier General John Wackerling (G-2), Colonel J. McCormack, Jr. and Colonel C. H. Bonesteel (Operations Division), Colonel York Howe and Lt. Col. Daniel C. Fahey (Civil Affairs Division).
- 3:45 Edgar Mowrer - conference.
- 4:00 Telephoned John Kennet re Dr. Alex Bruno, being sent in by Maurice Leon, New York. His answer is that such things as surplus supplies of Penicillin are handled under Lend-Lease, the supplies to be purchased by the French Government, and it is not necessary for him to call on him.
- 4:30 Movie, re 100th Infantry Battalion (Japanese-American Soldiers).
- 4:50 Eugene Meyer telephoned. Thinks that since Congress is adjourning and nothing will be coming up, he believes we should change our timing on Universal Military Training copy. Mentioned DeWitt Wallace, of Readers Digest, who could be a powerful ally. Suggests either that he get him to Washington to meet ASW and General Marshall, or that ASW and Mrs. McCloy arrange to be his guests in New York for the purpose of meeting Mr. and Mrs. Wallace (she is his very active partner). He will try to arrange the meeting in Washington and advise.
- 5:00 Major General Alexander D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations) - dictograph; notified ASW that President Truman's radio announcement this afternoon concerned the resignation of Secretary Stettinius from the State Department, and his appointment on the World Security Organization.

5:15 Major General James A. Ulio (Adjutant General) -
conference.

X 5:20 White House Line.

6:00 Major Bowling Powell - conference re proposed
statement "Germany's Economic Base for Aggression".

7:00 Dinner honoring Frances Perkins, retiring Secretary
of Labor, at the Mayflower Hotel.

THURSDAY, 28 JUNE

A.M.

9:00 Arrived.

9:05 Major General J. H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs Division) - conference.

9:10 Telephoned Lewis Douglas, New York City, re ASW statement on Germany to be made at the Kilgore Committee Hearing Friday morning; wish particularly to sketch for them the difficulties which the Army faces as the occupying agency; necessity for a common policy in the four zones. Crowley and Baruch in their testimony recently have stressed primarily the bombing survey report, bringing out the fact that Germany's war potential still is, and can be more so, dangerously large. He agrees with our views.

9:15 George L. Harrison (Office of Secretary of War) - conference.

9:25 With the Secretary of War in his office.

9:30 Meeting in William L. Clayton's office re the Coal Situation (State Department); Messrs. Clayton, Oscar Cox (Foreign Economic Administration), Edward Maben (State), W. L. Batt (War Production Board), Mr. Rhindol, A. C. Potter (Interior).

11:40 Secretary of State James Forrestal telephoned re the matter of sending people to London. ACW stated we do not wish to open up the whole thing, have too many going, but their Mr. Hewitt will be all right.

11:45 Colonel W. H. Kyle - conference re papers to go to Secretary of War.

11:50 Commander John Van Ryn - telephoned. Personal.

11:55 Bishop Henry Sherrill, Boston, Massachusetts (Just returned from Germany) - conference. (At Colonel Trubee Davison's request).

P.M.

12:40 M. A. Loughman - conference.

12:50 General Hilldring - conference.

1:30 Lunch in Secretary of War's dining room.

1:55 Goldthwaite H. Dorr (Office of Secretary of War), Brigadier General Kenneth C. Royall (Office of Under Secretary of War) - conference.

1:55 Major General John E. Hull (OPD) - dictogr.

- 2:00 R. A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - dictograph.
- 2:45 General Hilldring - dictograph re Kilgore Committee testimony for tomorrow.
- 3:00 James D. Francis (President, Island-Creek Coal Company, Huntington, West Virginia - sent in by Representative A. Willis Robertson of Virginia) - to discuss the coal situation in France.
- 3:10 General Hilldring - dictograph.
- 4:00 Continuation of yesterday's meeting re Japanese Questions; Major Mathias F. Correa (Office of Secretary of Navy) joined.
- 4:15 Herbert Schimmel and Mrs. Manuel (Kilgore Sub-Committee) - conference in Colonel Gerhardt's office. Major E. A. Gross (Civil Affairs Division) also present.
- 5:30 Returned to Japanese Meeting
- 6:40 Lewis W. Douglas - conference.
- 6:50 Reception for Francis Biddle at the Statler Hotel.
- 9:15 Returned
Cleared Desk
- 12:30 Left.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29

A.M.

- 9:15 Arrived with Lewis Douglas (Special Consultant to Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay, JCS/CC/G)
- 9:15 Major General J. H. Hildring (Civil Affairs Division) - dictograph.
- 9:20 Brigadier General Kenneth C. Royall (Office of Under Secretary of War) telephoned. ASW advised he would not be testifying this morning at the Kilgore Hearing because Schimmel felt that in spite of the modifications in the statement, it would still be controversial; also, that it might get into policy, which ASW wishes to avoid at present.
- 9:20 George L. Harrison (Office of Secretary of War) - joined the conference.
- 9:30 White House Line - Harry Hopkins.
- 10:00 Colonel White H. Dorr (Office of Secretary of War) - joined conference.
- 10:15 Brigadier General Ralph Tate - conference.
- 10:30 Secretary of War telephoned.
- 11:00 Colonel Alfred H. Burt (Chief of Staff - Military Intelligence) - conference.
- 11:00 Major General James H. Doolittle, Secretary of Finance, called and telephoned ASW and advised that the Secretary of War feels strongly that the judicial people who were in office at the time of the Jap invasion, and who did nothing more than continue on administering justice, could well be retained in office. He draws a sharp distinction between those who carried on work that had to be done there and those who adhered to Jap doctrine.
- 11:20 H. Freeman Matthews (State Department) telephoned re French participation in Far East. ASW advised he had just sent a letter to Bonnet embodying General Marshall's views. They want an agreement as to our right to disposition of those forces in the area as we see fit. Re Jim Douglas' appointment, he feels it might help if we could get the Combined Chiefs of Staff to send a cable inquiry; will see Wilson about it today.
- 11:25 Colonel C. H. Bonesteel (Operations Division) and Colonel James McCormack (OPD) joined conference.

P.M.

12:00 Curtis Hitchcock and E. Reynal (Hitchcock and Reynal Publishing Co., New York) - conference.

12:10 General Hilldring - dictograph.

12:15 Colonel Alfred McCormack - conference.

12:15 General Royall telephoned; reported a very successful hearing this morning at the Kilgore Sub-Committee. General Hilldring did a good job and made a very fine impression. Kilgore stated that ASW would be called later to discuss matters of policy.

1:05 H. Freeman Matthews (State) telephoned.

1:15 Luncheon at Blair House given by Joseph C. Grew (Under Secretary of State) for Pedro Velloso, Foreign Minister of Brazil.

2:35 Brigadier General C. W. Wickersham - conference.

3:00 Jay Reid (NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE), Major R. M. White (Bureau of Public Relations) - conference re political policies for Germany.

3:40 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) telephoned to offer suggestion in connection with draft statement of warning to Japan.

3:45 Lewis F. Douglas - conference.

3:55 Colonel Melvin Purvis (State Department) - conference re possibility of his going to Germany in connection with operations.

4:00 Captain Buchanan (Navy) - conference re warning to Japan.

4:15 Conference with War, Navy and State Department representatives - re preparation of warning to Japan.

4:30 Lieutenant General W. H. Stepan - stopped in to pay his respects upon returning from Europe.

4:45 Rejoined above conference.

5:45 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy at Hastings-on-Hudson about joining her for the weekend. She said that her father was not well, but no need for worry.

6:00 Lewis Douglas - conference.

6:10 Goldthwaite H. Dorr - conference re Germany.

6:25 General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff) dictograph.

7:00 Colonel Luther Hill (Bureau of Public Relations) conference re proposed press release about Russian prisoners of war who mutinied on the East Coast while awaiting return to the Soviet.

7:30 Left for Chevy Chase Country Club to join the Lewis Douglases and Chauncey Parkers for dinner.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30

A.M.

9:00 Take-off from National Airport in Robert P. Patterson's plane for New York. In the plane were Judge Patterson, Major Davidson Sommers, John H. Stucchio.
10:30 Arrived LaGuardia Airport, New York.
11:00 With the Secretary of War at "High Hold".

P.M.

At Hastings-on-Hudson with Ellen and the children.

SUNDAY, JULY 1

At Hastings-on-Hudson.

MONDAY, JULY 2

A.M.

- 9:20 Arrived with Lewis W. Douglas (Special Consultant to Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay, USGCC/G).
9:25 George L. Harrison joined the conference.
9:30 Secretary of War - dictograph.
10:00 In Secretary of War's office.
11:00 George L. Harrison (Special Consultant to the Secretary of War) - conference.
11:10 General H. H. Arnold (Commanding General, Army Air Forces) - dictograph.
11:15 Jean Monnet (French Mission) - conference.
11:25 White House Line.
11:30 General A. A. Vandegrift (Commanding General, Marine Corps) - telephoned. Personal.
11:40 Charles Fahy (Solicitor General) telephoned. Discussed the appointment of Slager. The Democratic National Headquarters has been in touch with him about Slager, and advise that he has been consistently anti-Administration. ASW advised that he had been very highly praised by Eugene Meyer, and he had also formed a high opinion of him through the few personal contacts he had had with him. It is ASW's view that political affiliations should be disregarded in making these appointments, as indeed there was quite a mixture already over in foreign service. He wants to attach to his Legal Division 2 or 3 German-speaking FBI men. ASW agreed, so long as they are useful to the work and if they are attached to his office only as assistants, not as FBI men.
11:45 Mr. Kaplan (French Mission) joined conference.

P.M.

- 12:00 Colonel William C. Chanler (Civil Affairs Division) - conference.
12:20 Secretary of War - dictograph.
12:25 In Secretary of War's office.
1:00 Lunch in the Secretary of War's dining room.

- 1:30 General Hilldring - conference.
1:55 Brigadier General Ralph Tate - conference to tell ASW he was returning to General Clark.
2:00 Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick - conference re San Francisco Conference.
2:45 General George S. Patton, Jr. - conference.
2:50 Lewis W. Douglas and George L. Harrison joined.
3:15 General Hilldring joined.
3:25 Colonel Lowell Weicker - conference.
3:30 Rejoined above conference with Mr. Douglas and Mr. Harrison only.
3:35 Telephoned William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) re qualifications of Ned Brown (President, First National Bank, Chicago) as top financial man with the Control Council for Germany.
3:40 Dictograph - Colonel Gutter re name of President of the Whitney Bank, New Orleans.
3:45 Telephoned Ned Brown re taking financial job in Germany, but he felt he was more valuable in this country; will let NSA know if he can offer any suggested names.
3:51 Miss Young left.
4:07 General Tate - telephoned.
4:15 Dictograph (part of a message which part of Patton and re San Francisco Conference.
4:20 Lewis Douglas - conference.
4:25 Miss Young left - Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau re financial job in Germany.
4:45 General Embick telephoned.
4:50 H. Freeman Matthews (State) telephoned - agreed we must work out a revision of present Italian armistice terms; advised him Colonel Chanler is working on it and that Brigadier General Charles Spofford is now on his way to the United States. State feels actual peace treaty will take some time - this merely an interim arrangement; President agrees on this. We will work out our views first and then put them up to the British and Russians. Discussed the internationalization of the Kiel Canal - conference will be held soon to take up this matter. ASW will check right away on whether General Hilldring is to attend the Big Three Conference.

- 5:10 James A. Stillwell (State) - conference to clear cable on European coal situation.
- 5:15 Edward Mason (State) telephoned re coal situation.
- 5:20 Lewis Douglas - conference.
- 5:40 Colonel James Douglas telephoned. ASW advised that we are trying to save the present coal shipments to Italy. ASW will see Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes about it probably tomorrow and will advise outcome.
- 6:30 Telephoned H. F. Matthews re Kiel Canal and Straits. Matthews will send papers giving State Department views.
- 6:40 Goldthwaite H. Dorr - conference.
- 6:45 Vice Admiral Fenard (French Naval Mission) telephoned to invite ASW to dinner on Friday.
- 7:45 Left for the Chauncey Parkers. The Lewis Douglasses there also.

TUESDAY, JULY 3

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived.
- 9:10 George L. Harrison (Special Consultant to the Secretary of War) - conference.
- 9:15 W. L. Marbury, (Legal Assistant to Director of Materiel), Colonel R. Ammi Cutter (OASW) - conference.
- 9:25 Harvey H. Bundy, Sr. (Special Assistant to the Secretary of War) - dictograph.
- 10:25 Dictograph - Secretary of War; ASW asked to see him this morning re Germany.
- 10:30 With the Secretary of War in his office.
- 10:45 Attended Installation Ceremony of James Byrnes as new Secretary of State.
- 11:30 In Secretary of War's office.

P.M.

- 12:45 Luncheon with James Forrestal (Secretary of Navy) in his office.
- 1:30 Samuel Lubell (Bernard Baruch's office) - conference re his article for the Saturday Evening Post on reparations.
- 2:35 Lieutenant General Stanley D. Embick - conference re South Africa.
- 2:40 Major General J. H. Hildring - dictograph.
- 3:05 Lewis Douglas telephoned from New York.
- 3:15 Colonel William Chanler (Civil Affairs) - conference re Colonel James Douglas' appointment.
- 3:35 H. Freeman Matthews (State) telephoned that Colonel Chanler's paper proposes announcing Colonel Douglas' appointment at the time of, or immediately following the Big Three Conference; Matthews believes it should be done at once and ASW agreed - will speak to Chanler.
- 3:40 Oscar Cox (Foreign Economic Administration) telephoned re time of redeployment in France, Belgium and Holland. ASW will send him a copy of General Lewis' memo. Discussed the coal situation in Europe.
- 3:50 In Secretary of War's office.
- 4:30 Roger Makins and Denny Maris (British Embassy), General Hildring - conference re Colonel Douglas' appointment and other matters.
- 5:10 Mrs. Theodore Weicker telephoned from Mexico City to ask address of Lowell Weicker - she will be in New York Monday.
- 5:15 Telephoned Mrs. Lowell Weicker - told her of above call. Will stop by hotel later this evening.

- 5:40 Left for Chevy Chase to play tennis with Harvey Bundy. Lost tournament match to Moorhead and Major Urquhart.
- 8:15 At the Mayflower Hotel to call on Colonel and Mrs. Lowell Weicker.
- 9:40 Returned to the office.
- 9:45 Mrs. McCloy telephoned from Hastings.
- 10:05 Captain William Stewart (MIS) Special Branch Book.

A.M.

- 12:05 Left for home.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4

A.M.

9:05 Arrived.

9:15 Colonel William Chanler - conference.

9:15 Telephoned H. Freeman Matthews (State) re Colonel James Douglas' appointment - what agency will be responsible for his salary, etc. ASW believed it would be possible for him to appear as State Department employee and War Department would reimburse the State Department. Told him General Hilldring was leaving today for Big Three Conference; that ASW and the Secretary of War would be leaving the first of the week. Matthews reported that James Dunn is back in good shape and will attend Conference.

9:30 General Carl Spatz - conference.

9:35 Major General J. H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) - conference.

9:55 Lewis W. Douglas telephoned from New York. He will be in Washington on Friday.

10:15 Mr. Stalsdell (Foreign Economic Administration) returned from London, England re assignment of Colonel Koenig to handle the coal situation in Europe. asked that Stalsdell and Koenig discuss with General Lucius Clay how this could best be done, cable Washington and he would act accordingly.

10:40 Colonel James Davis (Civil Affairs) - conference re coal situation in Europe.

10:45 Colonel Lowell Weicker telephoned re permission to bring General Fred Anderson to lunch.

10:50 On White House line.

10:55 Telephoned William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) re bringing German scientists over to this country especially in connection with war against Japan; they would be under G-2 and quartered in the west while here; wants State Department clearance confidentially. Clayton said he personally would approve but thought he should check with others in the Department first. Suggested that Edward Mason could give best counsel on this. Told Clayton of the Secretary of War's talk with the President yesterday re Germany - necessity for some rehabilitation to keep the country from burdening us. Discussed coal situation - and told Clayton that Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes was coming for lunch today, and they would talk about coal.

- 11:00 Brigadier General Ralph Tate - conference.
- 11:05 Telephoned Jean Monnet (French Mission) re coal situation in France - asked that he come over to talk with Colonel James Davis today.
- ✓ 11:15 Arthur Schmidt (Treasury) - conference.
- 11:20 Major General G. M. Barnes (Ordnance) - conference.
- ✓ 11:25 Rejoined Mr. Schmidt.
- 11:35 In Secretary of War's office for War Council meeting.

P.M.

- 1:00 Luncheon in office with Harold Ickes (Secretary of the Interior), Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air), Colonel and Mrs. Lowell Weicker, Major General Fred Anderson.
- 2:25 Mr. Lovett - conference.
- 2:40 Lieutenant General John Hull (Operations) - conference.
- 2:50 Colonel Chanler, Joseph Fowler (JMI) - conference.
- 3:05 Colonel Chanler, Colonel George Murphy - conference re Central Commission for Italy.
- 3:20 Telephoned Edgar Geister re newspaper report that Count Helmut Von Helldorf was charged in plot against Hitler last year; suggested that he call Edmund Lyons to check.
- 3:45 James A. Hood (Ambassador from New York) telephoned re Major General William Haskell. Stated that he was soon becoming detached from present connections and would be available for a European job. ASW agreed with him that he is a fine administrator, has had a wide experience and would be excellent in such a place; also, that there was being talked up some sort of an Economic Council for all of Europe and Haskell might be useful in this connection. ASW will take the matter up with General Clay and General Hilldring while on the trip. Discussed the present setup of UNRRA, and agreed that there were too many professional social workers in the organization and not enough men who knew something about transportation, warehousing, and other practical subjects.
- 3:50 A. D. Warris (British Embassy) telephoned. Colonel Megaw has had a conversation with General Hilldring and Colonel Davis (Civil Affairs Division) this morning, and is uncertain in mind as to whether we are going to put in a paper regarding the length of the period of liquidation in Europe to the Combined Civil Affairs Committee. ASW suggested a meeting tomorrow morning of himself, Mr. Warris and Colonel Davis, preceding the meeting they are having with Mr. Thorpe of the State Department on the matter.

- 4:15 Brunson McChesney (Deputy Special Representative of Foreign Economic Administration in Paris) - conference.
- 4:15 Edgar Mowrer telephoned re the reputed death of Count Helauth von Moltke. He read from a clipping of February 6, 1945 from the Chicago Daily News the account of a direct bomb hit on the Berlin Gestapo Prison, in which Moltke had been incarcerated for his part in the July 20 attempted assassination of Hitler; the clipping stated that in the resultant confusion, Moltke had escaped, so evidently Dorothy Thompson's published statement of his hanging last year was inaccurate. Mowrer also advised ASW concerning a Dr. Gerhardt Vestrick, formerly one of Hitler's economic men, who has been comfortably quartered in a German castle, from whence he is directing efforts to salvage and revive German industry, among other things, a huge electrical equipment plant in Neurenberg. Meanwhile, he is attempting to obtain a certificate of democracy which would give him a clean bill of health with the French.
- 4:20 H. Freeman Matthews (State Department) telephoned. They have received clearance on the papers we wanted and are sending them over. The paper on the Straits is not completely satisfactory to them, but it will at least give us something to go to work on.
- 4:25 Harvey H. Bundy, Sr. (Special Assistant to the Secretary of War) - dictograph.
- 5:00 Malcolm Beranger and William T. Daus (French Mission) - conference.
- 5:10 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 5:40 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy, Hastings-on-Hudson. Personal.
- 5:45 Colonel Hayden W. Smith - conference.
- 5:55 Left
Tennis at the Chevy Chase Club with Mr. Bundy.
With the Secretary of War at his home.
- 10:40 Returned.
Worked on accumulation of papers.
- 2:20 Left.

THURSDAY, JULY 5

A.M.

- 9:20 Arrived
- 9:25 Brigadier General Frank N. Roberts (State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee) - conference.
- 9:50 Telephoned Major Mathias F. Correa (Office of Secretary of the Navy). ASW understood from talking with Secretary Grew that Forrestal has some suggestions for changes on the warning to Japan. He will see that we get them this morning. ASW advised that considerable change had been made in Paragraph 12 by the State Department, to which the Secretary of War has agreed to subscribe.
- 9:55 White House Line.
- 10:00 Levin Douglas, New York City, telephoned. He advised that Forrester has done with Roosevelt and thinks he will get along all right. He will not bother ASW unless he runs into a snag. General Hillbiring's attitude is to let the matter slide. ASW did contact Roosevelt about 10:30 p.m. Forrester will have to be here to discuss the situation, unless ASW leaves for the Big Three Conference. Hillbiring has already left.
- 10:10 Meeting on length of period of limitation in Europe. Present: Peter Makins, A. E. Harris (both of British Embassy), Colonel John Megaw (British Staff), Colonel J. C. Davis (Civil Affairs Division).
- 11:30 White House Line.
- 11:45 With George L. Harrison (Special Consultant to the Secretary of War) in his office.
- 11:55 Colonel William C. Chanler (Acting Director, Civil Affairs Division) - conference.

P.M.

- 12:30 Colonel James Douglas - conference.
- 12:35 Frederick Weicker telephoned from Mexico City about Dale Adams, the son of a neighbor who is awaiting call from Selective Service but wishes to visit his parents in Mexico for ten days. ASW told him the boy should secure permission from Selective Service Board to leave the country.

- 12:50 William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re memorandum to the President which set forth arrangement that State would handle Reparations and State and War Department would handle Informal Policy Committee on Germany. ASW said Mr. Stimson had talked with the President and was advised that Mr. Truman wished to discuss the memorandum with the new Secretary of State.
- 1:05 Brigadier General Kenneth C. Royall - conference.
- 1:15 Robert H. McConnell (Control Council for Germany), Mr. Adams (Air Reduction Corporation), Colonel William C. Chanler - conference re chemical man for Germany.
- 1:25 Goldthwaite H. Dorr - conference.
- 1:35 General B. B. Somervell (Army Service Forces) - dictograph.
- 1:55 Brigadier General Kenner Hertford, Major General R. L. Marsh - conference re Lend-Lease for South America.
- 2:30 George L. Harrison - conference re surrender terms for Japan.
- 2:35 Lieutenant General John M. Hull (Operations) - dictograph.
- 2:40 Mr. Oliver Pilat (NEW YORK POST) - conference to secure material for "Profile" of ASW for his paper.
- 3:00 Lewis W. Douglas telephoned from New York; and will be in Washington tomorrow.
- 3:30 In Joseph C. Grew's (Under Secretary of State) office with Generals Walsh and Hertford to discuss South America.
- 6:10 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy at Hastings-on-Hudson.
- 6:20 Judge Fred M. Vinson telephoned.
- 6:25 Brigadier General George A. Lincoln (Operations) - conference.
- 7:40 Left for home.
- 8:15 Dinner at the British Embassy with Ambassador and Lady Halifax.

FRIDAY, JULY 6

A.M.

- 8:45 Arrived with Lewis Douglas
- 8:50 George L. Harrison (Special Consultant to the Secretary of War) joined conference.
- 9:00 Brigadier General Trubee Davison (Army Air Forces) joined.
- 9:05 Oliver Pilat, (New York Post) telephoned; ASW made a suggestion for one change in his copy for the "profile" he is working on.
- 9:10 White House Line.
- 9:15 Colonel Alfred McCormack (Military Intelligence) joined them.
- 9:15 Colonel William C. Chanler (Acting Director, Civil Affairs Division) came in.
- 9:20 Brigadier General Oscar W. Solbert - conference.
- 9:30 Telephoned Harold L. Ickes (Secretary of Interior) re coal supplies for France. ASW suggested that, since the French coal supplies are so scanty, we discontinue using 300,000 tons of their coal a month for our military purposes, and add this small amount to our monthly shipments. Ickes disagreed strongly with this thought, stating that we were also short on coal, that this "drop in the bucket" was one of many "drops in the bucket". He blames the shortage of coal on the reluctance of the Army to release sufficient miners to their work, believes that at least 25,000 man years are needed at once, and double that amount later. Would make no concession beyond the statement that if the Army would release the men, they would be able to furnish the coal. ASW argued that all professions were in the same boat, but were trying to produce as usual in spite of such difficulties and that we cannot release one specialized group to the exclusion of the rest. It is Patterson's decision to make. He thinks it will have to be taken up again with the President.
- 9:35 White House Line.
- 9:35 Colonel George A. Brownell (Office of Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - conference.
- 9:40 Telephoned Julius C. Holmes (Assistant Secretary of State) re access to the White House map room.
- 9:50 Left for the airport on the first lap of the trip to the Big Three Conference, accompanied by Colonel Harrison A. Gerhardt, Colonel R. Ammi Cutter, and Miss Wehner.

FRIDAY, JULY 6

This trip started out normally with a take off from Washington airport, but quickly took on a very different aspect from New York on. We go by boat! It seems incongruous to go by boat in this day and age, but the prospect of a week at sea is not altogether bad. I do not know how it will feel after the hurly-burly of the Pentagon. I imagine we shall be fed up and quite ready to go ashore when the week is up, if not before. I cannot get over the feeling that we are stepping back into another era.

Members of the Party:

Henry L. Stimson	Secretary of War
Harvey H. Bundy	Special Assistant to Secretary
Colonel W. H. Kyle	Aide to the Secretary
Major General Norman Kirk	Surgeon General
Colonel H. A. Gerhardt	Executive Officer
Colonel R. Ammi Cutter	Assistant Executive Officer
Colonel Ken Kreps	Pilot
W. O. Costello	
Lt. Col. John Cabell	
S/Sgt. Rail	
T/Sgt. Leverett	

Ellen was in New York with Johnny to see us off. The ship - about a 20,000-ton vessel - the BRAZIL - sailed from the Army Base in Brooklyn. It is picking up troops in the European Theater of Operations to take them on to Manila, and we are super cargo to Gibraltar. The sailing was not as gala as a commercial one, but we are fortunate to have good quarters and the means for a rest.

The news of Morgenthau's resignation came yesterday, and the conjecture was in the papers this morning. Colonel Kyle had the story that Morgenthau had pressed over hard for a written statement to the effect that the President wanted him to stay until V-J day. The matter ended with a prompt resignation when the statement in the form sought by the Secretary was denied. Probably this is all chatter, but the substance of it was in one of the Washington papers. If it is a fact, it is too bad, because Henry Morgenthau had a long, and in many way a most effective, administration of the Treasury. The early days of the war and the preparations for war showed

him up at his best. He got things started when Jesse Jones was still trading and taking a good bit of time doing it. His early dealings with the British and his readiness to respond to any critical war need brought results. He made a mistake in interfering with the German business and he sought the back door in many of his dealings with his colleagues. It will be a real adjustment for him to go back to the farm. If there was a tiff, it is unfortunate.

Before shoving off, Ellen and Johnny came on board and I took John over the ship. We saw guns, soldiers' quarters - but we did not get a chance to see the engines of the "bowels". He saw enough to satisfy him, however, and now wants to go abroad two ways - once by plane and once by ship.

The Secretary of War got nervous as the time for departure came and shoved them all off, including Mrs. Stimson. We had about an hour's wait after they were on the dock before the ship slipped out, due to a delay in getting the codes on board. The snip slipped by Ellen and Johnny on the end of the dock as it went into the river. It was good indeed to see them - they are a beautiful sight together. I believe she loves the boy even more than I do. By all this, I do not want to indicate that I have forgotten my beautiful daughter - Joan said that if she had been four years old, he would have allowed her to come along.

We are now past the lightship and on our way. There is little room for exercise on the boat and very little deck space at all. I hope that we do get a chance to sit on deck a bit before the trip is over.

The Conference should be most interesting because we are going to deal with some very concrete problems face to face with the Russians. How it comes out and the atmosphere in which it is conducted will be most important to the country and the world.

I do not relish the sight of Berlin. It will probably be most depressing. After a day or so of complete rest we should have a grand opportunity on board ship to consider some of the very difficult matters which are to come up.

This evening the fog horn began to blow and I suppose it will go all night. I was amazed to learn that the ship has no radar. This is unbelievable. I am told all Navy transports

have it, but not the Army. This ship normally carries 6,500 men, and the thought that it has no radar is fantastic. The Secretary of War sent off a snappy cable to Judge Patterson, General Marshall and General Somervell to see to it that radar is installed on Army troop ships. I had no idea that at this late date we did not have this equipment on our transports. We passed very close to another ship a while ago - too close for comfort.

Tonight we saw the movie, "Bell for Adano" - a bit mushy and not too good.

SATURDAY, 7 JULY THRU
FRIDAY, JULY 13

Not much to write about aboard ship - one day after another - the chief diversion on this one was a series of shots for typhoid which always make me feel lousy for a day or two - and the "Black Panther" - the young lady I met at Claire Luce's party who had parachuted with the resistance people in France. She is said to be 24 years old and to have killed several men. She has a very attractive face and manner, but she is not "petite". The Secretary had her to dinner with a Miss Baxter, now going to Genoa to be one of our Vice Consuls there. Miss Baxter had lived a large part of her life in Italy, fourteen years in Florence, and is now being called upon to take this job.

SATURDAY, JULY 14

We came into Gibraltar in the early morning. Passed the "pillars of Hercules" and docked in the harbor. There was plenty of room and the whole place was vastly different than it had been when I had last visited it during the war. The peace-time aspect was settling down. We were met by a be-whiskered Admiral in whites, whose name I did not catch, but who wore the Victoria Cross - he might have been one of Nelson's Admirals. We took off in two C-54's, the Secretary going to Cannes and we going to Frankfurt to talk with General Lucius Clay. We flew along the coast of Spain and across the bay to Marseilles, thence up the Rhone Valley, passing Dijon, then Neufchateau, Chaumont and soon the old stamping ground of Toul, Commercy, Domremy, the Lirey-Flirey Road and Thiaucourt.

That section looked like all the other sections we had been passing over. It is interesting to compare the destruction of the old war with that this one caused. Then limited areas were fought over and churned up to a degree to which very few, if any, areas in this war were subjected. Then there were shell holes every square inch, towns were taken apart by shell fire, but areas in the rear were practically untouched - unless a town were in the path of the infantry fighting, it did not suffer. Now no town is free from bombing destruction and the ruins of the infantry fight are also extended over wide areas though rarely so concentrated.

After leaving the old Toul section, we soon passed into Luxembourg, again going by Trier, cutting a little south of the Moselle and from there on to the Rhine and Frankfurt. At Frankfurt I drove to Clay's headquarters where I had a good talk with him and some of his staff.

From there I went on to have dinner and spend the night with him at his billet outside the town. He had a fine house - built in 1898 and owned by a Max Arndt, an official of Farben. The house was heavily decorated in a most German way - oil paintings and panelling, an Aztec collection and large bindings of art works. We talked long into the night of Clay's problems, both with the Germans and with his own Army. The chain of command is not clear, and I gather he has many complications of administration with the staff. He looks

drawn and tired - I have no doubt he has not spared himself in the course of the progress he has made toward building up a good organization and an effective administration.

We got into an argument at dinner over the disposition of the General Staff. He did not feel that they had as a whole committed any crime. I took the position that the General Staff had been the continuous spark plug which not only in this war but in their previous wars had furnished the inspiration and the means for German aggression and world conquest. They were infinitely more dangerous than even the Gestapo and merely because they could not be charged with responsibility for particular war activities, there was no reason for absolving them from the blame. It became quite heated, as I feel so strongly that fine gentlemen and soldiers as they may be, they are the chief villain in the play which has destroyed the lives of about 25,000,000 people in two wars and laid waste so much of the energies and wealth of the world.

The house was full of mosquitoes and I had to get an early start. I, therefore, had little sleep.

SUNDAY, JULY 15

We flew up to Berlin this morning, passing several badly damaged towns on the way. The factory at Aschersleben was naturally a real point of interest. All the way one thought of the tense times the crews of the B-17's had had in the course of their blazing the trail we were now following. Our co-pilot had been the member of a bombing crew and it had memories for him. We landed at the Gatow Field. They were getting ready for the "big shots".

We were driven off by General Parks (U.S. Representative on Kommendatura) to Babelsberg by way of a route lined with Soviet soldiers about every 25 yards. They looked a stolid lot but very businesslike. The conference compound to which we were driven was the old Berlin film colony.

The house we have (No. 1 Dom Strasse) is comfortable but not pretentious. Lieutenant James W. Locke (Infantry) was in charge of the house with a small staff. General Parks said it was formerly the home of two aged ladies who had been ousted as all the other inhabitants of the area had been to make way for the party of visitors. Parks said the houses had been thoroughly cleaned out and furniture and "fixings" previously taken by the Russians had been returned to make the places habitable. There were talks of looting and other depredations, but there was no way to verify the tales. Parks also spoke of finding bodies of children and others in the area still unburied. I saw a group of German prisoners being marched along the road at the end of the day. They were dejected and tired looking. All about I see even in these pleasant surroundings ample signs to make me abhor the thought of ever having my family live in a conquered country. I lunched with Ambassador Harriman and discussed the western boundary of Poland matter with him.

I went down to see the Secretary come in in the afternoon, taking with me Averill Harriman who had all the "dope" of Soong's interviews in Moscow with him. Harriman looked better than I have seen him for some time. He does not relish further service in Moscow. He does well, however, and I doubt whether the President will let him go for some time. The Soong interviews were most interesting, and we shall have some very important issues to settle before the job here is done.

The President came in just after the Secretary, as did Secretary Byrnes, while we were at the airport.

There was a guard of honor and many Russian officials, though I did not see Zukhov. I did see Vishinsky, however, and Gromyko. It was all very interesting. The Prime Minister came in a little later - Attlee having preceded him.

We got immediately to work preparing papers on the conduct of the Japanese war and the administration of Germany. The Secretary worked hard and we got what I think are credible documents on the subject.

I took a walk around to see who was here - called on the State Department people and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Generals Marshall and Arnold came in. Marshall had gone fishing on Bedell Smith's place. He said it was excellent - I hope I get the chance to get some of it myself. Had dinner with the Secretary of War and party at quarters.

I worked very late on the Japanese warning paper and the Korean paper. Again experienced acquisition and a new day.

MONDAY, JULY 16

At work on the papers again in the morning. Had a long conference with the Secretary and Harvey Bundy on the two memoranda for the President.

More visiting with the State Department people - talked with William L. Clayton and James Dunn, Assistant Secretaries of State, and H. Freeman Matthews about German administration and discussed Ben Cohen's plan for a protectorate (Belgium, France, Holland) of the Ruhr and Rheneland (to be severed from Germany, except for customs union. I will get Clay and General Hildring up tomorrow. I learned that the first Big Three conference was to be held this afternoon with President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

During the day I had conferences with Ambassador Harriman on Japanese matters, with Ambassador Robert Murphy who called on matters pertaining to the United States Group Control Council for Germany, and with the Secretary, Bundy, and Generals Somervell and Hill, about Lend-Lease, coal and various German matters.

News came in today from the "big bomb" experiment in New Mexico. George Harrison's cable as to the success of the operations and the wide local interest was a momentous bit of news. The Secretary put a gay caper and rushed off to tell the President and Jimmy Byrnes about it. Today - or rather, the day the thing went off - is a big day in history. I hope it does not augur the commencement of the destruction of modern civilization. In this atmosphere of destruction and the callousness of men and their leaders, the whole thing seems ominous.

The President seems to see most of Byrnes and Admiral Leahy. It is not a particularly intellectually-minded group the President has about him, though Byrnes is astute and experienced. There will be some Missouri and old Leahy in our policies from now on - I do not know how enlightened it will be.

It amazes me how the power to dispose the world reposes in these three men gathered here - God give them light!

I do not feel that we have the machinery to work out the right solutions or the proper means to present them to

the President. There is no end to the work that might be done but it is hard just to write papers if you are not to have the chance to make any impact on those who make the decisions.

Tomorrow I must see Edwin Pauley, the reparations man, and find out how far he has gotten with Maisky and the English.

Stalin I have not yet seen, but Churchill got in today and was immediately closeted with the President. I got a glimpse of him at the President's house when I went there to find Byrnes.

News came in of Japanese efforts to get the Russians to get them out of the war. Hirohito himself was called upon to send a message to Kalinin and Stalin. Things are moving - what a long way we have come since that Sunday morning we heard the news of Pearl Harbor!

I am sure there are many other things of importance which I should have put down here, but this is enough for tonight, as I am tired and must go to bed - it is 12:30.

TUESDAY, JULY 17

Conferred with the Secretary of War, and with Harvey Bundy immediately after breakfast, preparatory to the visit of the Secretary of War to the Secretary of State. More in this morning re the Japanese approaches to Russia. The delivery of a warning now would hit them at the moment. It would probably bring what we are after - the successful termination of the war and at least put them in a great dither before it was turned down.

The President has asked the Secretary to dinner with General Marshall, etc. He should have a good chance to go into the Japanese matter.

The Prime Minister is having him to lunch but just before lunch we took a short tour through Berlin. We came in on the autobahnen past dogged looking people trudging along the road - most of them without shoes. We came first into the Charlottenburg area and though the houses were not universally gutted, each house was damaged to some degree - all window panes were gone and there had been many fires. People were cued up in large numbers for food and for what few buses or trolleys were running.

There are a number of Russian girls among the Russian soldiers, used mostly for directing traffic. They direct traffic very smartly too. They all look, says General Bull, as if they ought to be milked.

We went on into town via the Charlottenburg Strasse, passing the Olympic Stadium on the way in. The contrast between its appearance this morning and as it was on one of the days of the Olympics was staggering. I recalled the splendor of the Schluss Tag - with Hitler and Goering, Mackensen, Schacht and Boris. The British are parked in the Stadium with their tanks - on the way in to town along the autobahn were the tanks and armored vehicles of the 2nd Armored Division. They extended hub to hub for about a mile and one-half. The President passed by there yesterday on the way in to see Berlin.

We finally passed the Brandenburg Tor, making a short detour on the way to see Frederick the Great's Berlin palace. The Bluecher Palace and the French Embassy were both gutted and in fact everything in this area is stark ruin - it goes on as far as you can see and the deeper we proceeded through the city, the worse it became. The Wilhelmstrasse, the Unknown Soldier's Tomb, the museum, the

palaces, the schools all took on the now familiar pattern of bombed out buildings. There was the stink of broken sewers even in this cleared up showplace of Berlin - what it must be in the deeper sections of the city I do not know. People looked grey and dull. Here and there a vigorous-looking person and some two or three what you might call "well dressed". A conquered, devastated and depressed city - so different from the vigor of Berlin and its neat if heavy character in peace time that it is almost unbelievable.

How the people of this city can live and not damn Hitler and his gang of ruffians every minute of the day, I do not understand. We went on past the Kaiser's palace and I recalled coming down here one afternoon and with difficulty picking up the signs of the shooting which had taken place after or at the close of the last war. There was no difficulty in seeing the signs of shooting now. We also drove through the Wilhelmstrasse, past the Foreign Office, "Buro Hess", the Chancelleries and the President's home - all banged up!

It is all a very depressing sight and gives evidence of the crazy character of man. The future for these people is nothing less than terrible and one continually is sympathizing with them.

Clay told of the reports he received about some of the excesses in the Russian area, the rather primitive way the war is conducted by the Russians, and then Hilldring came in from Frankfurt where he had seen some of the Nazi loot, - great heaps of gold rings and gold fillings taken from the dead of the concentration camps.

There is just one policy which we must adopt, as I see it - (a) strike down Germany's war-making machinery to a peace-time economy basis by removals and destruction; (b) Punish the Nazi war criminals promptly and vigorously; (c) Do our utmost to enable the German to build himself up again morally and politically and economically to a position of stability.

Conference with Ambassador Murphy and Mr. Mosely re additional requirements for Germany. General Clay and General Echols joined and were followed by General Hilldring. Discussed the French Zone in Berlin and arrangements Clay had made to settle this with the British and the French by giving

the French a portion of the U. S. and U. K. Zones, or either of them. The Secretary joined this conference. Clay, Echols and Colonel Marcus stayed for dinner.

The Secretary went off to the President's for dinner, but I gather that it was rather difficult for him to find a satisfactory opportunity to talk with the President. That was unfortunate as the Japanese matter is so pressing. There are so many things to do if the Japanese collapse should come suddenly - there is the question of occupation of Shanghai, Korea, etc. Political guidance is very much needed if the soldiers are to be in a position to act effectively. The whole situation with Russia will be up sharply then, and we shall be having settlements with her in the Far East at the same time we are trying to work out our relations with her in the Middle East section - extremely important that is, too, for though it is all very well to write off the area as an operational area in war, it is there that the future oil reserves of the world repose.

Then there is the Balkan area and the Straits where the Russians are already showing signs of displaying force - there is Northern Greece - Bornhola, Bear Island and Spitzbergen - not to mention Germany.

Statesmanlike thinking is very much in order. We need a policy as strong and appealing as the Russian, but we are so hesitant about setting our "ideology" against hers that two things seem to be occurring - first, the Russians are actually posing as "democrats" in spite of practicing totalitarianism in its most complete form (and getting away with it even in our own press!) Secondly, we help create the vacuums in which the Russian methods best prevail by failing to install our own system.

Clay spoke of the many art treasures we had and the need for preserving them. They should be sent to the U. S. for proper storage and preservation so that they can be restored in sound condition when titles are cleared and Germany herself is in a position to take them and preserve them herself.

We are fortunate to have Clay at work. Eisenhower feels that a civilian should take over his job now or shortly. Both the Secretary of War and I feel that this would be a mistake at the present time and perhaps not for many months.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18

This morning I had conferences with the Secretary prior to his calling upon the President; with Ambassador Harriman on Far Eastern problems and the conclusions reached at Yalta in which China was interested; with Ambassador Edwin Pauley on reparations matters - particularly in regard to making the cost of imports a first lien on the proceeds of German exports, and with Generals Marshall and Somervell. Saw Philip Mosely (European Advisory Council) and considered with him the possibility of integrating our whole policy with respect to Russia rather than dealing with the Soviet demands piecemeal. He urged me to go through with the paper on additional requirements for Germany.

I went for a walk with Mr. Stimson and later had lunch with him in his quarters, at which time we discussed, among other things, Under Secretary of State Grew's letter to the Secretary giving his estimate of conditions in the Far East on V-J Day.

In the afternoon I had a conference with Paul Clayton on the agenda submitted by the State Department for discussion at the Big Three Conference and that part to be taken up this afternoon (Poland, Central Government for Germany and the Council of Foreign Ministers). Mr. Clayton said that an economic sub-committee had been appointed to study the problems of local self-government in Germany and I requested an opportunity to be heard before any of these matters became potent. I saw the Secretary and Bundy later and told them of my talk with Clayton.

I had dinner with Somervell and Clay, and with Clay went to Clayton's office again, returning to the house about one o'clock.

In the evening worked with the Secretary, Clay, Echols, Marcus, and our party. Generals Ritchie (Deane's Moscow Mission), Lincoln, and Hilldring joined - worked on various papers and agenda for discussion with Russia.

I have not heard what happened today in the way of progress with the Big Three.

THURSDAY, JULY 19

This morning I had breakfast with the Secretary and went to Admiral King's office. Afterward I had a conference with General Clay and the Secretary joined us when he returned from calling on the Secretary of State. Later in the morning I went to the "White House" for a conference with Secretary Byrnes and then joined Mr. Stimson and Lord Cherwell, Scientific Adviser to Prime Minister Churchill.

The Secretary, Harvey Bundy and I had lunch and during the afternoon had conferences with Field Marshals Alexander and Wilson and agreed on a form of announcement of James H. Douglas' appointment as Italian Chief Commissioner, and discussed the disposition of captured war material in Germany and Austria. Today I also talked with Mr. J. B. Parten and Mr. Marshall of Mr. Pauley's staff, and with Ambassador Harriman. Alexander is always direct and so far as my contacts with him are concerned, he has always been reasonable though firm. His bosom is certainly resplendent with ribbons - I think I never saw so many save in pictures of General MacArthur.

Clay was up and we had a good talk on the administration. He is on top of the job, and with Clayton and Dunn we went over the problem again - this time with Pauley. The more I see of Pauley, the more I like him.

FRIDAY, JULY 20

One year after the attempt on Hitler's life, and today we are in Berlin reviewing the 2nd Armored Division. Starting from Kentucky, I have seen this division all over the world. It was a great sight - really staggering - they were lined up along the road as we had seen them before, but this time they had men manning them, and it made a great difference. The men were all decorated, it seems - they looked hard, and the power of the thing was tremendous. Every gun was lined up as if they were one - General George Patton was along and saw his old division. To think that this accumulation of force was but one division - it looked as if that unit alone could break any barrier and force any passage. The men looked as if they believed it. Patton said he could take them and force the Russians behind the Vistula.

Luncheon with the Secretary, General Patton, and General Parks. Later in the day we went in to see the flag raising at the American Headquarters in Berlin. The President was there with Eisenhower and Bradley, as well as the Secretary and Patton. It was a neat ceremony, with the same flag going up which had been raised over Rome about one year ago. Ehrenbreitstein was the first one in Germany I had witnessed - now this one in Berlin. Ehrenbreitstein was during the war and the troops looked a little more rugged than the men who were "spooned up" today, but this was the culmination of the effort. I think I shall go into town once more to see Berlin at a little closer range than before, and then I will have seen enough - it is too depressing.

There has been a break and I hardly know where to begin. The place is full of rumors - great activity around the State Department with meetings and meetings - but all I have heard to date is the agreement on the political directive for Germany. The economic is causing real trouble apparently. I should be at these meetings, but I have not known the time of them, with the result that I missed them. I shall try to get to all of them hereafter - those which relate to Germany.

Allen Dulles came in from Switzerland today with reports of tentative approaches made to him by the Japanese through Jacobsen. I gather that there is something behind it, but just how substantial I do not know - it apparently operates through the International Bank of Settlements.

The Secretary saw Harriman today to talk over with him the basis of understanding with Russia. Stimson has been much troubled about the fundamental difficulty with the Russians - theirs a totalitarian political concept - a secret police regime with subordination of all to the State and the use of the one-party system as against our system with the writ of habeas corpus, individual liberty, free speech, et cetera. Stimson has the idea that until there is a more general acceptance by the Russians of the concept of liberty of the individual, we shall always be distrustful of each other. The conflict between the philosophy which supports the writ of habeas corpus and the one which supports the N.D.V.P. is a hard one to deal with. His idea is that the Constitution of Stalin, which in many ways is most progressive, gives hope for the future. Even if not practical, the mere fact that Stalin proposed it is encouraging. The mere acceptance of the idea is an augury and Stimson feels we should never lose any opportunity to press the thought on the Russians. I think Harriman was pessimistic about the feasibility of such a program, and I believe this was discouraging to the Secretary. Personally, I think they have their political religion and we have ours. It is only a long range hope rather than a present practicality, sound as the idea is.

I talked with Clay and Robert Brand (British Mission) about Germany and decided that before a peace treaty is crystallized, interim arrangements should be made to treat Germany as an economic unit, and that any coal surplus from German Silesia which is in excess of the needs of this territory (even if administered by Poland) should be made available for German needs, and she should be allowed to export goods sufficient to pay for the coal so transferred. I agreed to make certain that Mr. Clayton and Ambassador Murphy fully understand General Clay's views, in which Mr. Brand and I concurred. Clay told us that the Russians' testimony was that the harvest in Pomerania and Brandenburg is going to be low and the Russians have a real food deficit, possibly as serious as that in Western Germany.

In conference with General Somervell, I took the position that his memorandum on distribution of war booty was unsound, as tending to perpetuate the German armament industry and involving a serious change from existing Joint Chiefs of Staff and Presidential policy which ought not to be changed on 24-hour notice. Somervell argued that to destroy enemy end materials was wasteful, that it should be distributed with machinery for parts, that the U. S. certainly should not arm France free and that U. S. factories were needed as rapidly as possible for peace-time production rather than having them continue to produce weapons.

Tonight I dined with the President - Byrnes, Clay, Admiral Leahy, Charles Ross, General Vaughan, Captain Vardaman and Admiral Land were there. There was a pianist and a violinist, both of whom had outstanding talent. The President is very musical - and I suddenly noticed that the pianist was List - Olga Samaroff's protege. I went up and spoke to him and told him I would tell Madame Samaroff I had seen him. I told Truman of Cravath's interest in Samaroff and how he had helped her from time to time with young people of great musical talent. He immediately broke forth in a diatribe against Swaine - whom he called smart, but too smart. He spoke of rackets - said Wall Street was much maligned, but that it was due to groups of racketeers just like the racketeers of labor which had dragged it down, and so on. It mainly centered in Swaine & Kuhn, Loeb. He praised Cravath as a man of stature, but he didn't like Swaine.

I was very interested to hear him tell of how he was notified of the President's death. He said he was in Rayburn's office when someone came in and said Steve Early had been trying to get him. He called up Early, who told him to come to the White House as quickly and as quietly as possible. He said he would be right there, but had no intimation whatever of the cause of the call. He took the Vice President's car and drove immediately to the White House and was shown immediately to a room upstairs in which Mrs. Roosevelt, Anna and John Boettiger, and Steve Early were present. Mrs. Roosevelt said, "Mr. Truman, the President has just died". He had a shock that he had never experienced before or since - (I should think not). The first thing he collected himself to say was how deeply shocked he was and how sorry he was for Mrs. Roosevelt, then added, "What can I do to help?". Mrs. Roosevelt said, "We do not need help, Mr. Truman, it is you who will need the help from here on". Mrs. Roosevelt asked if it would be possible to have an Army plane placed at her disposal to go to Warm Springs, and President Truman said, "I will put the whole Army at your disposal if you need it". I have tried to put it down as accurately as I can recall his exact relation of the incident.

He is a simple man, prone to make up his mind quickly and decisively, perhaps too quickly - a thorough American. He is not distinguished at all - he is a type of his own, not Lincoln-esque, but an instinctive, common, hearty-natured man. He spoke at some length of how he had made the decisions which he had made since his taking office, and constantly emphasized how lucky he had been in his decisions as he realized that many of them had been made very much on the spur of the moment. He instanced the decision to go on with San Francisco - he said

Stettinius had come in the room after he had been told the news of the President's death. I think he said Stettinius had been crying - I do not know whether he meant literally or figuratively, though I think it was the former. His first concern was the San Francisco meeting - spoke of the many arrangements which had been made and immediately without any hesitation he told Stettinius to go on with it. This was a sound decision, as one looked back on it, but he had taken no time to consider it. It would have been very easy to say, "Let's consider it tomorrow or later", but the instinct came to decide it then and there, which he did.

He spoke of Churchill and Stalin - Stalin was brief and to the point; Churchill garrulous - a fact which Jimmy Byrnes also referred to. He said that Eden just sat back and allowed Churchill to talk his way forward, many times not agreeing with him. He said that Stalin that afternoon had spoken up after Churchill had gotten off one of his indignant periods, following some remark of Stalin's, and said, "Mr. Churchill seems provoked and indignant at what I have said - he does not realize, although I think he still can recognize the type, that I was only making a political speech, not arguing".

The evening was informal and interesting. Clay had a chance to tell his problems and his achievements; Byrnes related that I had come in to urge him to release Clay to take his German job though he had been previously told by the President that I was to go. He said he had told the President, after hearing me on the subject, that I was right, that it was better that Clay should take the job. He added that a few minutes' talk with me had convinced him that of all the people he had heard talk about Germany, I knew most about it. He told this all to Truman and the others, and for the first time I realized that he had known the full background of the thing when I came to see him about Clay. He was surprised, I think, when he heard me argue so strongly for Clay. He said that was just one week before the President went to Warm Springs. The President, he said, was ready to agree to anything at the last, being a tired man and he acquiesced in Clay's appointment without much difficulty. He also said that we had not realized how much the loss of "Pa" Watson had affected Roosevelt. Pa, he said, was always the bearer of good tidings - he let others take the bad news and the controversies in and the President was buoyed up by him. When Steve Early came in one day to say that he thought he ought to be going on - that new personalities were needed in the White House - people with new ideas and new faces - the President said, "Steve, you are all wrong - what I want is old faces and people I have known to be around me". He mentioned Pa's death then - Byrnes added that this was the sign of a man in a deteriorating condition because a more healthy man would have been reaching out for new men and new ideas.

President Truman said that some time before his death, Roosevelt said to him, "Harry, I want you to follow these things more closely because I feel that I may not last through". That staggered Truman and after that he did keep in touch with things and for the first time he realized that the mantle might fall upon him perhaps sooner than anyone thought. I gather that this was about two months before the President's death. Leahy and Byrnes both said that this was the first time they had even heard anyone say that the President had intimated any such thing. Byrnes said that Clay had said after his interview with the President, which had taken place only a week before he went to Warm Springs, that he was frightened at the President's appearance. Leahy said he had never noticed it, being with him so much.

This is all interesting history, but more is being made every day here and in Germany and new men are on the scene - the group around the new President tonight were as different as day from night from those who were the old confidants of Roosevelt. Even those who were with Roosevelt, such as Leahy and Byrnes, act quite differently and talk quite differently than they did when the former President was alive.

One other thing of importance occurred - Byrnes said that Gromyko had come to him about trusteeships, referring to some understanding he had had with Stassen and Stettinius - in the latter, it taking the form of a letter - regarding this matter. I gather that the letter was not forthcoming, but it transpired that Russia wanted some of the Italian colonies trustee'd and that she wanted to be represented in the trusteeship. Byrnes also indicated that there were certain islands in which the Russians were interested. I did not get whether these were Pacific islands or not - I shall follow it up at the first opportunity.

SATURDAY, JULY 21

well

The report came in today of the cataclysmic event at Albuquerque. The report of Groves is a fascinating document and will be an historical one. I should have liked to have been there - the description of it leaves little doubt that we are on the edge of a new world - that of atomic force. It is probably of greater significance than the discovery of electricity. The phenomena of the explosion were so vivid that words seem to fail those who described it. General Fanell made a pretty good stab at it, however, for his word picture is excellent, particularly his description of the tenseness of the situation before zero and the awe, almost reverence, that settled on the scientists and observers who witnessed it. Dr. Oppenheimer seems to have been the one most deeply affected. You can let your mind roam on this thing until it floats off into space. It makes this little drama here seem rather inconsequential - God give us the intelligence and character to use it for good purpose!

During the day I had conferences with the Secretary, General Marshall, General Milliring and Colonel Howe (about educational problems in Germany and personnel), Will Clayton, Edwin Pauley, Harvey Bundy, Joseph Davies (former Ambassador to Russia), General Macready (British Army Staff), and Colonel Cutter (about war crimes).

After dinner in my quarters, I went to the palace for a meeting of the Tripartite Economic Subcommittee - Clayton, Maisky, et al.

SUNDAY, JULY 22

This morning I had breakfast with the Secretary and reported to him on the Economic Subcommittee meeting last night.

The Polish border situation is reported "fait accompli" and the area to be annexed by the Soviets will not be regarded by Russia as a source either of reparations or of exports to Germany - and at the same time they desire reparations from the British and American zones and wish to treat all plundering in May and June as "war trophies" not allocable to reparations.

Mr. Stimson then went off to see the President and I talked to General Clay and General Hilldring and we all lunched with Clayton and Pauley.

MONDAY, JULY 23
AND TUESDAY, JULY 24

Much more has been happening in the last twenty-four hours. I attended the Economic Subcommittee meeting of which Clayton is the Chairman. We talked about restitution and booty, then Maisky came up with a suggestion that there be included in "Booty", or as he called it "trophies", all which the armies had heretofore taken. This was to be without accounting. The extent of what they had taken we can only surmise from the conditions we find in the Berlin area. He would include all supplies or equipment "helpful" for military needs.

In a totalitarian war that is about the works. After long discussion and a consideration of the consequences we came to the conclusion that this meant we had to let the Russians look to their zone for reparations and we look to ours for reparations for other countries - it also means the establishment of some form of three-party economic rule in Western Germany. We do not have anything to export in our part of Germany and the British do. Either under reverse lend-lease or other forms it will be necessary to obtain their products so that our area may eat and work. The same arrangements have to be made with the French. I feel that this situation is better than the constant distrust and difficulty we would have with the Russians over their being in our zones, knowing what goes on and we not being in theirs.

It is better to have a clear line of distinction and negotiate across that line. It has tremendous significance for Europe, but the other arrangement has more sinister and not entirely favorable considerations when one considers the atmosphere in which negotiations are conducted in Berlin today. There are such diversities and lack of understanding that I cannot see how it can work out any other way.

Maisky is an intelligent man, an old educated Bolshevik, who smiles and smiles but still insists.

The "booty" episode was the precursor of a new series of requests or demands on the part of the Russians - the Straits, Korean trusteeships, Italian territory - one thing after another - they seem to be reaching out for all the things they can think of while the reaching is good. It does not fill their usual role of a great continental power needing nothing but warm water ports.

There has been agreement on the ships - one-third to the Russians - naval and merchant - but I understand Eden made the reservation that this was contingent upon our arriving at satisfactory arrangements on other matters during the Conference.

✓ The matter of the treatment of Germany as an economic unit rather goes by the boards under the Russian definition of booty as well.

If Churchill accepts the new formula (not the Russian definition) and Molotov does too, there is bound to be a sort of politico-economic grouping in the West. I fear that when Stalin sees this he will undoubtedly agree to a change in the definition, but will do no more than that because as a practical matter they do not know what they took and have no intention or ability to return it.

The Secretary is feeling his cats. He sees the President now every morning - picks up some dope and feels better about it. I think I get more from merely going about than I do by attending the interminable meetings.

The British are much concerned over the lend-lease business and the Joint Chiefs of Staff are in sharp issue for the moment.

I would build up occupational armies as much as possible and I am confident of the legal ground, but the President has ruled otherwise. All this needs a clearer policy than we have at the moment.

The Ruhr-Rhineland has come up in the form of a Russian suggestion for a trusteeship of the area. We should counter with a trusteeship or internationalization of the Chemnitz area. I do not see how we can possibly agree to Russian participation in the Ruhr if we do not participate in the East to some degree.

Throughout it all the "big bomb" is playing its part-- it has stiffened both the Prime Minister and the President. After getting Groves' report they went to the next meeting like little boys with a big red apple secreted on their persons.

The play, as I see it, is to show some indifference to what the Russians feel is their great card - participation in the Japanese war - I never felt that this was much of a trading point as I always felt they were coming in anyway.

They could not fail to come in and I still think they will no matter how indifferent we show ourselves to be. Certainly to show our indifference would be a good thing. There is no use foregoing any of our natural interests or traditions for Russian participation, particularly considering the state of the war and the nearness of Japanese collapse.

I hope the Secretary gets to see Stalin before he leaves. It does not now appear that he will leave as soon as we thought.

In the English camp the overhanging election returns play a big part - at least in conversation.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25

We played tennis today at the Grun-Weir Club - not far from Potsdam. There was a pro there with whom we did not play, but we had a good double - Harvey Bundy, Colonel Cahill and a Major Barron. The people around were a bit draggled looking but they were there and still interested in tennis. On the way to the courts we passed a dead horse on the autobahn. It was evidently but a short time dead. When we came back the horse was almost out of sight - it was being torn apart by men, women and children - a horrible sight!

At night I attended another reparations and economic administration meeting at the Palace. It started at 8 o'clock and lasted until 2 a.m. - a great poker game. Maisky was the Russian representative again, with Monkton, Clayton and Pauley.

The so-called American Plan, which provides for each to look to his own zone for reparations with trades between the two areas to cover the particular needs not found in the respective zones, was put forward. There was an issue as to the relative value of the removables in the respective zones - we taking the position that the removables and general value of the Russian area (including the territory to be ceded to Poland and East Prussia) were about 50%, or slightly less, of the total, or about the same percentage the Russians would have been able to get by any agreement which covered all of Germany.

The Russians take the view that we have in our zones (i.e. United States, British and French) the heavy industry of Germany. It is the great source of so-called war-potential. Since we have to destroy or remove the war potential, and since we do not intend to remove very much for ourselves, there is a great quantity of removable equipment which could be moved to Russia irrespective of the relative wealth of each zone. We want to remove or destroy, but we need supplies particularly food and fuel from the Russian zone if we are to have a manageable administration problem.

If the Russians have their 50% or thereabouts from their own zone, they should be able to supply our deficits in our zone to the extent that we can from our zone supply them with what they need. They went round and round the mulberry bush until 2 a.m. without coming to agreement.

I think they have the basis for an agreement, but there is a great horse trade going on. The meeting was adjourned until 4:30 p.m. (July 26th).

THURSDAY, JULY 26

Another long night of getting nowhere on reparations and supply matters for Germany. I do not think our negotiating was too good.

This morning I went in to see Berlin again with General Parks. This was a longer tour and took in the Chancellery. The center of town was as depressing as the first visit. The people look no better and the sight of destruction in what was one of the great centers of the world is difficult to take in. The Tiergarten and the Unter den Linden area, around the Reichstag and Wilhelmstrasse are like the ruins of Rome or some other once civilized but now abandoned area. The weather was pleasant, but that was the only thing that was.

How the Germans are to live this winter is beyond me - we did drive through some areas where there were many houses still standing and habitable - in fact entire rows of houses, but no area which did not show some effect and no area in which the problem of the winter heating would not be acute.

More and more people are appearing on the streets - all carrying something, but where they are going or what they are doing I do not know or guess. Trains are beginning to run and so are some of the subways. We saw the black market, so-called; it really isn't a black market - merely a gathering of people who have something to sell and people who want to buy. They stood out in the park alongside the ruined Reichstag building. Bedraggled people - no auctioning but apparently some real business was being done.

I saw a very interesting sight - a German girl who had some cloth or silk which she was displaying to a buxom Russian girl soldier. Neither could understand the other, but you could see the Russian wanted the stuff and the German girl did not know just how stiff to go with her bargaining for fear the Russian would take it away from her if she became vexed.

We stopped in front of the Esplanade - it was gutted in much the same manner as the Adlon. The street on which it was situated - I forget its name, a quiet, tree-grown affair - was now bare and burnt out tanks were scattered along it.

What fools these people were to allow such a policy as Hitler advanced to prevail - they have lost a thousand years of progress.

All through the city you see these endless chains of women passing bricks and rubble from hand to hand - merely getting it from one place to another. It goes on all over the city. I told Colonel Cutter, who has a Leica camera, to take a picture of them. He got out, much embarrassed, and amidst yells from the women he took the picture, but fled to the refuge of the car as quickly as he could. It was the only sign of gaiety I have seen in Berlin, but it was a vigorous outburst of catcalls, yoohoos and, I have no doubt, rare insults, but it was not at all ill-tempered - quite the opposite.

The Chancellery is an impressive affair even in its present state of serious destruction. The walls stand, the mosaics are still on the walls and the vast hall is still impressive - all the furniture has been removed or most of it - the hangings, et cetera, but even though the walls have shell holes in them and rubble is everywhere, you can get a pretty good concept of what it was like and of its height and elegance.

In front of Hitler's office, which is an enormous affair, there is a great veranda and a small pool over which he could sit. The park in the rear on which the veranda looks out is covered with shell splinters and the debris of war - guns, tanks, et cetera. At the end, toward Wilhelmstrasse in back, there was another great hall - I do not know what this was for, but just in front of it was a large concrete tower. Another one was in the course of construction and I have never seen such heavy reinforcing. In between, guarded by a small easy going Russian soldier, was the entrance to Hitler's dug-out. We finally convinced the sentry to let us by and we went down forty feet or so. It was dark and all we had were flashlights so that we could not get too good an idea of it. There were guards' rooms, stores - such as gas masks, ammunition, oxygen, et cetera - and finally, Hitler's own study or office and living room. He had a very small bed but a good "Joe". Eva Braun's room was not far from his. There was a sort of adjoining living room. Eva's bed was much more spectacular than Hitler's, and her furniture a little more elaborate.

When we came out, General Parks' two MP's were carrying a very nice chair which they had liberated from Eva's own bedroom. He said this was for me. I do not know how I can get it back, and I feel as if I were very much of a "looter". He took two others, so I felt less guilty.

All around the dugout were the signs of vicious fighting. The whole world conflict finally welled up around this man's very feet. The forces he set in motion only ended in his very hideout just in front of his office. If he were here now, he could look out from his office onto as complete a scene of destruction and frustration as one could wish to see. I never can understand how the Germans allowed him to get so far and bring them so low. I wonder what did happen to the man.

We also took an inside look at the Olympic Stadium. I looked over to where Ellen and I sat. It brought many memories. On the way home we passed the Adolf Hitler Barracks where some of our troops now are, and where the first American flag in Berlin was raised.

Marshall came in today and gave us a resume of the conferences with the Russian soldiers - at the dinner night before last Stalin in the midst of the dinner and in the presence of the attendants - toasted (after a long speech) "our coming meeting in Tokyo". He spoke of an attack in the Lao Tang peninsula, Port Arthur and Dairen. Apparently the President has already indicated to the Generalissimo the coming use of atomic bombs, but I gather it did not have as much effect on Uncle Joe, so far as one could observe, as we thought it would.

On the Straits problem, the President and Churchill made fine presentations of the point of view of their respective countries - free access - plenty of commerce - but no bases. Stalin thanked them very much, but said that he would probably have to take up the matter further with the Turks.

Harriman was in urging the abandonment of Berlin as the Control Council center. First, because it was too great a burden to feed with no help from the Russians, and it would be a good idea to abandon Berlin as a political center in any case. I hardly think this is a realistic concept now - though at one time I was strongly for it.

The Secretary got off today after several moments of hesitation. He saw Stalin before he left, which was very fitting. He had a fifteen to twenty minutes' talk with, I gather, the Secretary taking the initiative. The Secretary goes to Munich first and then to Frankfurt. I think he is to spend a day and a half with Patton, then go on to see

Eisenhower and Clay at Frankfurt. He took one of my fishing rods with him. I hope he gets some good fishing, if he really enjoys it.

The Secretary was concerned before he left over the possibility that we might have to handle the Manchurian Army on the mainland. This is related to the Emperor problem - if we do not have his order to cease fire, it is doubtful if the Manchurian Army would surrender. Stalin does not want us to chase them on the mainland and I rather sympathize. The next couple of weeks are going to be very important ones in relation to our future Pacific policy. The matter of the surrender warning, the new bomb, the Russian entry - all will come very soon.

It will require careful thinking and planning to get the best results. It may be well for the Secretary to get home and think about it. The papers continue to talk of his resignation on his return from the Conference - I would like to have him stay until the Japanese war is won.

The Prime Minister has gone off to hear the result of the elections, build his fences and then return. Stalin seems ready to wait as long as any one wants him to. Though I have not attended the Big Three meetings, from all sides I hear that the President continues to handle himself well.

I am now in the meeting and they have started again.

The Palace where we meet is the old Crown Prince's palace. It is very extensive and very pleasant. We have been going in this meeting for almost an hour, with very little coming to grips. I have the feeling that we could dispense with much of the fencing and get a little closer to the issues - with profit. However, I have very little experience in negotiating with the Russians and Pauley has been in Moscow for a long and, I assume, a bitter time.

I was impressed by the intelligence of the Russians who negotiate the economic matters. They are sharp thinkers and firm.

Tonight Mr. Justice Robert Jackson, Charles Fahy, General Betts and others working on war crimes dined with our party, and later held a conference with Secretary of State Byrnes.

FRIDAY, JULY 27

Much has happened. The British elections have thrown out Churchill with a bang. This is something of a shock to everybody here - and it must be a blow to conservatism in England. I can understand the desire of England for a new order in domestic affairs, and the thought that Churchill is not the man to do the job after the war - still the smack in the fact that it is to Churchill is hard to understand. He brought England through the darkest page in her history. No one else could have done it and it is one of the greatest feats of leadership in all history. It is a remarkable phenomena and a typically democratic one.

Attlee is to come back here. Bevin is to be the new Foreign Minister, but I hear he will not be here. I imagine that this means a shortening of the Conference, but I do not know.

Churchill made a fine statement - grateful for the confidence the people had given him and the sacrifices they had made during the long years of war. Naturally he bowed to the will of the people and hoped the new government would carry on the strength and character of the British Empire.

I have had another talk with Justice Byrnes - this time about lend-lease. I hope we have now settled it - we are to eliminate occupational maintenance, which I think is a sound step. Sinclair will accept it or recommend acceptance, I believe, but it is not too bad for them.

Joe Starnes came in. He has been over more of Europe than anyone I have yet seen - he is most tolerant of the German attempts to revive - clearly he looks on the Germans as the most vigorous element in Europe - more disposed to go back to work, et cetera. He is bitterly opposed to the Morgenthau concepts - I think he goes too far, but essentially I think he is right. He has a real picture of conditions all over Europe.

Justice Jackson came in last night and we had a long conference with him and the Secretary of State on the War Crimes business - some decisions were made which should enable him to go ahead with a definite plan. He is an able, clear thinking man and he is also a man of character.

Things are a little at loose ends here, but I suppose they will be tied together before the break-up.

The Japanese warning was delivered yesterday. This is one of the real accomplishments the War Department has been able to bring about - the concept, the wording and all the pressing for its dispatch came from the War Department and I think it will bring results. It will certainly complicate the situation for the Japanese if it is not entirely successful. I would not be surprised to see their surrender very quickly.

The reparations question is now before the Foreign Ministers. I think we might have reached an agreement but I do not know that the position on which we stood is too bad. There will be some yells if we do not go along with the Russians on the Ruhr but it may have a healthy result. I suppose the Russians will feel buoyed up by the news of the British elections.

Maybe the Secretary's big bomb may not be dropped - the Japs had better hurry if they are to avoid it.

I would like to get away from here and I find myself thinking more and more of what I shall do after the war is over, or what I shall do when I get home. The Secretary will not stay very much longer, I think, and I should be going on too.

We are at a windy corner of history and as interesting as it is, I must make my living again.

We went off to Sans Souci and the Neue Palast at Potsdam. The latter is pretty well knocked about. The two church-like sections just opposite the front of the main palace seemed to be burned out - the place where the kitchen and the chapel were - otherwise the palace looked just about as uncomfortable as it did in 1936. The shell room which so intrigued Ellen was still there, but the pearl in the shell was gone.

Sans Souci was about the same - here and there a bullet hole or a shell mark but the general beauty of the palace and the gardens remain. Most of the pictures have been taken away.

Russian soldiers guard all Frederick's old domain. The place has a look about it now which sets it much farther back in history than it seemed in 1936. Frederick had the Russians in Berlin when he was on the job, but they are here now for a longer stay.

Potsdam itself is in bad shape, the church in which the military glories of Prussia were on exhibition is no more and the smart aspects of a town which housed the imperial family and its guard is very much a thing of the past.

SATURDAY, JULY 28

Worked on lend-lease in the morning, attempting to get the thing settled to the satisfaction of everyone. I also talked with General Hull about the Japanese business and the arrangements with the Russians. I had lunch with Clayton, Jimmy Dunn and Doc Matthews, et cetera.

I played tennis in the afternoon - it was a good game.

In the afternoon we heard that the English party was returning and had asked for a meeting in the evening. It turned out to be 10:30. I had Harriman, Clayton, Hull and Ben Cohen to dinner. It was pleasant and interesting. We had a movie after it and then Cohen, Clayton, Harriman and I went off to the Palace for the Big Three meeting.

It was Attlee's first appearance and, of course, also Devin's. The Generalissimo was resplendent in a white flannel appearing tunic with a single gold star for a decoration, blue pants with large red stripes down the sides. He had big broad flat epaulettes with an enormous star of rank on them. He might just as well have been dressed for Czar Nicholas' court. All the Foreign Office dignitaries except Molotov wore grey uniforms with insignia of rank - Vishynski, Maisky, et cetera. The President and the English looked very dull in comparison.

Photographers were all over the place taking pictures of the new delegates from England and then Molotov read off a statement of about where the Conference stood - designating about sixteen things that remained to be decided. At the end of the reading Stalin read off a reply he had received from the Japanese on the matter of the Prince Konoye mission. It was as we had previously had intimations. At the close, he said he proposed to treat the new explanation of the Japanese "negatively". The President thanked him.

They then went on to discuss the recognition of Hungary, Austria and Rumania and Italy. Stalin wanted to link up the recognition of Italy with the governments of Hungary, Rumania, et cetera. The British opposed this position and we rather sat by. We were disposed, as were the British, to recognize Italy.

The above is an oversimplification of the thing, but it gives the gist of it. Stalin spoke in a quiet low voice with directness and a great air of confidence.

They went from there to Italian reparations - Stalin insisting that we take reparations from Italy as she had declared war, ravaged Russia all the way to the Volga and was clearly an aggressor - we saying that we could not think of reparations while we were pouring money into Italy to keep her alive. If there were some war-making machinery, no good for peaceful purposes, Stalin could have it, but we would not finance reparations - and so on - very much the same discussions we had had in the Economic meeting.

At midnight it ended with very little if anything accomplished. Bevin spoke up bluntly and to the point - Attlee seemed honest and balanced. The President, less composed and with less of an air of thought and experience about him than the other two but still straightforward and decisive. He always gives me the impression of too quick judgment. He has a fine physical make-up - a broad back and wide chest; he stands erect and looks hard.

It was interesting to think that the vaulted room in which the meeting took place had on many occasions in the past been filled with the Prussian magnificence of Wilhelm II and the Crown Prince.

I do not know what really constitutes greatness, and I did not receive any ideas last night.

In the discussions there was no clear evidence of an outstanding mind.

SUNDAY, JULY 29

Today Stalin was sick. I suppose Disraeli would have said, were he here - "Just why was he sick today?" The Generalissimo did not look any too well last night - rather pasty.

I went into the Control Council offices to look them over. Headquarters are situated at the offices of the German Air Defense. Though some of it has been bombed about, in the main it can all be repaired. Tomorrow the Council meets, Eisenhower having come up from Frankfurt.

A strange thing happened just as we were leaving the place - Clay had gotten into his car to start for the airfield to meet Eisenhower. I started toward the car, made a mistake in locating it, then started across the street, when I saw that the one I had selected was not mine. Ammi Cutter was standing by my car with the door open, apparently getting ready for me to get in. The driver called over to me that the Colonel had been shot. I saw a mark on his trouser leg which I thought was a grease mark. I soon saw it was blood and ran over to him. He was pale and unsteady. I lifted him into the car with the help of the Sergeant and told Gerhardt to drive him to the dispensary. He had been shot through the leg between the knee and the thigh. The bullet was in the ground at his feet, but where the shot came from is still a mystery. It looks as if it were a .45 pistol bullet - one of our own guns - but how and where the shot was fired we do not know. This was right at the place the President raised the flag the other day. Cutter was taken to the hospital, where I later saw him. He was O.K. and was just about to have an X-ray taken. We shall know in the morning how he is faring and whether a bone was fractured.

It was a queer business - I think it must have been an accident, but I am not sure. It is hard to think of Cutter being shot - it seems so foreign to him, quiet, composed, intelligent and sedate. He has spent his time in the War Department in Washington, outside the sound of the war, directing himself to the work he had to do with no thought of any adventure. Suddenly he comes to Berlin and is shot. Very few people around knew what had happened, though several soldiers heard the shot - apparently fired nearby. Several thought it the backfire of a motor. There will be a board of inquiry. We did the best detective work we could, but thus far with no results.

Tonight Ambassador Davies, Harriman, Murphy, Jimmy Dunn, Doc Matthews, Chip Bohlen and Judge Rosenman all came in for movies and some for dinner. Jim Forrestal also dropped in for a while. We saw a movie called "Devotion", a story of the Bronté family. It was very well done - it centered mostly around Emily and Charlotte of course - "Wuthering Heights" and "Jane Eyre". Though I had read these books, I had no knowledge of their lives.

As there were no meeting scheduled today, I shall have to stay over again. I hate to do it though, as I want to get out. This is an unhealthy place - Berlin. The misery of the place and the conflict between the East and the West hangs over you all the time. Today it was cold and rainy - a foreboding of what the winter would be like and still the people flocked the roads.

MONDAY, JULY 30

Still not much to report. The thing drags on with a good bit of talking going on. Byrnes is doing most of the talking, I gather, about the Polish border and reparations and German administration; also a little talk of Japan.

Yesterday Molotov asked the President if he could arrange it so that the Three Powers - Britain, China and the United States - would request Russia as an ally to join with them in the war against Japan - again putting forward the explanation that Stalin had to have a reason or excuse for entering the war. The President is thinking it over. I doubt that the Secretary of War would agree that this step be taken. I think we ought to allow Russia to decide for herself whether she ought to join and that no formal request be put forward by us for her entry.

Harriman had a long talk with Jim Forrestal about the Japanese business, particularly the Emperor's position. He says, as I thought, that Jim feels we may need the Emperor to stabilize things in Japan and bring about peace on the continent. If the Emperor does not go along with what we feel is a complete demobilization of Japan, we can unseat him. If he does, he may be an asset to a liberal element.

Bevin said to Forrestal that he was not certain that we had done the wise thing in throwing off the Kaiser in the last war. I can't agree with that because the Kaiser had already left and he was nothing but a figure of the Prussian militarists - besides, the people who took over for Germany did maintain sane government and if supported at critical times, might have gotten somewhere in avoiding this war.

I am not sure the Mikado is not so deeply seated as a figure that he could not operate somewhat as the British king operates, rather than merely as a leader of the military.

The reparations people are still at odds - the English want one thing apparently, we another, and the Russians still another. We are drifting toward a line down the middle of Germany. I gather that Will Clayton feels this is inevitable. Where Clay stands I do not exactly know. I would have liked to have settled this with a conference between General Weeks (the Britisher), Clay, Clayton, Byrnes and myself - talk it over thoroughly with the reparations and political

people and then come to a decision. So far it has been done in a series of talks, rather unrelated, I feel, to the real problems, and with only one point of view expressed at a time.

I attended the earlier meetings, but they left me undecided. I hate to give up the idea of treating Germany as a single economic unit, and I am not sure that by handling the reparations as Clayton wishes we are making the unit principle impossible. I do feel that we shall get somewhere in trying to work out with the Russians the things they should take out of their zones.

I am going off tomorrow, no matter what the state affairs are. I cannot afford to stay longer - I must see our zone and get on to Italy. I hope the President works out an arrangement whereby he does not permit the Russians to act as intermediary between us and Japan.

TUESDAY, JULY 31

I started off for Frankfurt after leaving final memorandum with Byrnes and checking up with all the State Department people. It looked as if they would reach an agreement on reparations along the same line, and that after voting agreement on the political directive and the Polish boundary and the Council of Foreign Ministers, the Conference would close. The many other questions were to be left for future disposal.

Arriving in Frankfurt, I went immediately to see General Eisenhower, who wanted to talk generally about the German affair. He looked well and seemed much interested in his job. His viewpoint is always large and never fails to impress you. He is as vigorous and alert as ever, has no false ambitions. In all, he is a different man than I first knew in the War Department, but not a spoiled one, with all that he has had bestowed on him in the way of honors. He is a fine, forthright American with a deep sense of duty.

From his office, which is in the I. G. Farben Building, a tremendous affair, I went to General Bedell Smith's place outside the town with General Crawford - picked up a pair of boots and went off with him to a small stream which runs into the Rhine near Lorch. We got there about 7:30 p.m. and started to fish. The stream was very low and overhung. I missed about ten fish in one pool - they were small and very hard to reach. Finally, I began to hook a few, and by the time the evening was over, I had four or five. They were "browns" and were all in still, shallow water. It was a very pleasant little stream.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1

This morning I attended a meeting of the Group Control Council people. They had many problems and difficult ones. I should like to have spent many hours with them - two hours seemed very short.

I again saw Eisenhower, showed him the paper the Secretary had delivered to the President on Germany and had another long talk with him about people and things, his ideas for the future General Staff, as well as his own future. Again I was impressed by his sanity and modest approach.

Later I talked with Herman Phleger, Nysor and Melvin Purvis of the Control Council. Phleger felt he was not kept busy enough, which I dare say is the case, but with the problems that lie about, I find it hard to imagine how it can long be so.

I also saw Elizabeth Walther's sister and brother, both very nice appearing people. I had a chance for a good talk with them. Both said they had no need of money, and I could not press any upon them.

After dinner I dropped in at Eisenhower's with "Beedle". George Patton was there.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2

This morning I left Bedell Smith's house where I was staying, driving by car to Munich. I wanted to go overland rather than fly because I thought I could see more of the country. We went through Wurzburg, and in fact followed very much of the way we had gone in the spring when the war was on. We arrived at Nuremberg for lunch, and I had a session with the military government people there. It was very interesting to see how intense they were over their problems.

The purge business troubled a lot of them. They were all confused as to the objective: (1) was it to purge, or (2) was it to construct? They seemed to feel that the two were inconsistent with the regulations that they had. I made a little talk to them and told them that I thought they were not inconsistent, that they had to purge and then construct a new society or at least permit the Germans to do so; that efficiency would probably be impaired temporarily, but in the long run, there was always somebody who could take over the other fellow's job. The same problems were met on the ground that we discuss in the Pentagon Building - food, fuel and transportation. There was no suggestion of any resistance, in spite of this being the seat of the Party.

Nuremberg was a destroyed city. The old city - that is, the part within the walls - was just one vast rubble heap. Here and there a church or a part of a building would be standing, but the city itself was unrecognizable. What had been one of the most unique medieval relics in the world is gone, and the strange thing was that that part of the city which seemed to be least harmful from a military standpoint was the one destroyed, while the more active, modern and industrial part of the city was the best preserved.

The Military Government people had made a raid a couple of days before I got there and picked up many daggers, pistols, guns, et cetera, and I took a share of loot along with me. You could have had armsfull of it. It was to be destroyed, and I felt little compunction about taking some of it with me.

The whole aspect of the American Zone is more happy looking than that part of the Russian Zone we saw around Berlin. There are fewer people on the roads, and they looked less woe-begone. The bridges are still down on the canals and the railroads are, I should say, only about 10% restored. There is a

great deal of wood chopping going on, but I felt that it could be much better organized than it was. There seems to be some confusion of policy between the different armies. General Haislip does it one way, and General Patton another. Haislip's idea is to let the Germans fend for themselves, while Patton is more or less inclined to give them a lift; for example, by supplying trucks to bring the wood from the woods into the towns so that more people can get some fuel for the winter. I think the matter of fuel has to be managed as a project in the occupying troops' own interests. They are bringing in some saw mills but the work on these will be largely devoted to dunnage and boxing material for the redeployment.

That evening we came to Munich and again there was the sight of a pretty well riddled city - not as bad as Nuremberg, but still badly shot up. The plaque at the Feldhernhalle had been torn down and the Square in front of it was pretty well shot to pieces too. All the buildings showed signs of heavy bombing. I did not see the Regina Palast. I heard it had been destroyed. The monument where the Putsch victims were buried was torn down and the bodies removed, the bronze caskets being taken away with the idea of forging a peace bell out of them.

We went on out to Patton's quarters, which were on the Tegern See. They were most sumptuous, having been owned by the publisher of Hitler's "Mein Kampf". He had many beautiful bindings in his library but there seemed to be no books of any great rarity or distinction. There was a copy of the "L'Illustration" for the last war, which I pointed out to Patton, and which he promptly liberated. There were a number of other military books in the library, some of which I thought had some real significance.

Patton feels very strongly that the Germans are the best people in Europe, at least in so far as their energy and initiative are concerned, and he feels that they should be built up. He rather passes over the atrocity camps as the product only of some lesser breeds. He is afraid of the Russians, is quite confident we could beat them if we had to any time in the near future, but not so certain about the far future. He says many things with which you can take violent issue if you were disposed to. I only challenged him on a few, as I did not think it worth while to have it out with him at his table. He is always provocative. He is as profane as ever and still very hard on the Allied Military Government people. I do not think he is a good man as an occupier.

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I had picked up Dooley on the way into Munich, and he went with me out to Patton's, spending the night there. He looked well, said he was not having much fun, talked about the China-Burma-India theatre business, and his present job as Special Services officer for his battalion. He has to fix up some sort of rest camps around the Bavarian lakes. He tells me he hasn't much chance of getting to a university, although I am not so sure this is the case. I told him I would have Patton look up his application for training as a liaison pilot. I also told him that I thought it was silly to volunteer for the CBI theatre, as I thought the war was just about to wind up out there. He agreed not to, although he was quite worked up about the thought that other members of his outfit had had so much more combat experience than he. Some of them were volunteering and he reacted rather strongly against the thought that he should consider that he had done his job, and only go if drafted to go. We talked for a long time after dinner.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3

This morning we flew off in a C-47 to Schongau, a little town in upper Bavaria, where we were met by jeeps and Lieutenant Morand, who took us to Bedell Smith's hideout in the mountains. The countryside was beautiful and the day was fine.

"Beedle" flew down in his plane and joined us. Before leaving the area we talked to the military government man in Schongau, who did not seem to be taking his job very heavily and considering the size of the town and the type of problems, I don't think he had much to plague him.

"Beedle's" place is a sort of hunting lodge in the foothills, beautifully appointed with bathtubs and all the comforts. We did not start out until the afternoon was pretty far along. Beedle went duck shooting and I went fishing in a little stream called the Ach. It was very clear water and although a rather small stream, it was full of trout - an ideal dry-fly fishing spot. I must have raised or hooked about twenty or twenty-five, and kept about five. They weren't big, but they were good eating trout.

Dooley went along, firing a Mauser pistol which he had liberated, until it jammed. He fished a bit, but did not catch any. After leaving the Ach, we went over to the Ammer River, which is the river that goes through Oberammergau. That was a big stream with plenty of water and it looked good. I only took a couple of rather small trout in it, however. There were bazookas and hand-grenades, machine guns, rifles, et cetera, strewn all about the stream, some in the water and some out, and I passed a German fishing with worms in one of the big pools. I imagine that the cream has been taken off the fishing of this river, although it has some very good possibilities. We got home rather late at night, had an excellent dinner and a very comfortable night's rest.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4

We got up at 7 o'clock for breakfast at 7:30 with the idea of getting to the stream in the morning. I chose to try the Ach again - the stretch above the bridge before coming to the town. The breakfast was as good as the dinner - eggs, milk, oatmeal. The Bavarians who helped at the table and elsewhere were as hard working as any one could be. One of the waitresses was a young girl who spoke English very well - her parents were in Berlin in the Potsdam area.

The weather was good and I would have liked to stay in the camp for several more days. Though small it was about as nice a hunting lodge as I have ever seen. The meadows through which the stream flowed were fragrant with mown hay, the water was clear and sun bright - not too good for fishing, but excellent for one's spirit. There were a few fish here and there which were ready to rise and did. Dooley fished with me - he was not particularly keen about the fishing but was keen to go along, sit along the bank and talk here and there when we rested by the water.

From the stream we went in to look at the church at Wies - a well known rococo church about 200 years old and one of the lightest and pleasantest rococo interiors I have ever seen. The church is the end of a pilgrimage and has some of the traditions of Lourdes as a miracle worker. This is one of the charms of fishing in Europe - the stream goes through the town - and the meadows just outside the town. You can drop in and get a rest at an inn or step in and see a cathedral or church - then go back to the stream.

After about an hour or two on the Ach we drove back to the Schongau airport and took off for Salzburg. On the way we flew past the Prien valley and saw the castle at Hohenaschau up the valley. Though it had started to rain rather hard, the valley and the castle looked beautiful.

We came down in Salzburg and saw Geoffrey Keyes, who commands the 2nd Corps. We lunched with him and his staff and then attended a supply meeting for Austria. General Keyes is an excellent officer and man.

There is the usual need there - food, fuel, transportation and also housing. They have many displaced Jews, German prisoners, etc. If they could get rid of them, things would be easier, and I am inclined to think that politically it would be a good thing.

We left Salzburg in a mountain fog, went out to Berchtesgaden where I tried to set some more fishing. It rained pitchforks and the stream was slatey. It was so bad that day that fly fishing was out of the question. I tried out a lake called the Hintersee. It was a beautiful mountain lake but I did not have the right tackle. I saw some tremendous trout going along the bottom - some must have been four pounds. I got just one rise or rather a bite, but he missed it.

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 5

Drove back to Salzburg and then took off over the mountains to Italy. We followed the rail line through the pass coming down the Brenner to Garda. I flew the plane alone part of the time, and it was a fascinating flight! I would not want to do it unless the weather was clear.

Arrived in Milan and had a good talk with Colonel Charles Poletti and Fisk of the Allied Commission for Italy. We drove through the town and it was about 30% bombed out - not a nice sight. The walls are standing for the most part, but many houses and buildings are gutted. While talking with Charlie we drove about. I saw Via Buorgono No. 11. It was just a shell - all burned out inside. Memories of Gianini - saw "The Last Supper" - even more of a "faded stain on a decaying wall", but still holding to some of the majesty of the master painter. We also saw St. Ambrogia, a Romanesque-Gothic church with a fine atrium and great beauty. I had never seen it before that I can remember. It was a real monument. Then lunch, and a long talk with the Britisher Military Governor here, Fisk and Poletti.

Finally, we took a trip up to Como. Charlie took us into a villa on the lake there which was a most luxurious affair. I think he said the name of the owner was Cademartin, a cheese manufacturer. The signora came along after we had inspected the grounds - she was Swiss, very attractive, and in a bathing suit. On the lake in front was a sort of festo in boats going on. Everybody talking, with some poor music being played - it was most Italian. The villa, of which this was only one of a great number, was as luxurious as anyone could hope for - great masonry along the waterfront - an enormous boathouse, paths, woods, grottos and a regular arboretum. Charlie remarked how many of these things there were in Italy - how vastly more lavish they were than was the case in similar spots in the United States. There were many more of them than we could have with the same population, yet Milan was a changed city. The people went about the streets more actively than they do in the south, but the old bustle of Milan is gone and the city looked heavily bruised.

We came back to see Ventimiglia and his wife, who came to the hotel in response to an inquiry I had made for them. He and she looked very much the same, but both were depressed. Business was dead, and life was hard with high

living costs. They pressed for news of the people they had known, and I gave them the best I had. In all the destruction, the duomo was not hurt. The Scala was a wreck, part of the Galleria was gone. The Castello was partly damaged - all of it looked shabby, but it was not as bad by far as Berlin, and many of the German cities.

We are now off to Verona to see General Mark Clark, and the Austrian people. The Military Government people all feel they should close up the North by September 1, if at all possible - put in an economic mission and relieve Italy of Control Government. It has not done too good a job, as I look back on it. The time has come for Italy to run itself. No doubt there will be trouble and a lot of it because the place has not yet settled down. However, the Italians must be made to shift for themselves as much as possible. They need raw materials, not finished goods - United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association relief should also take this form. They can make things - their plants are relatively intact in the north and the unemployment problem must be dealt with or there will be trouble.

The Allied Commission gets vested in its job and puts restrictions on Italian restrictions and I gather doesn't do much good. I am convinced we ought to break good and clean, confine the Economic Mission to the accomplishment of a few specific objectives, and then do a good job of those.

There is a desire on the part of many Italians to keep troops here, but I think they will have to go soon too. There is a great fear of Tito and his "big brother", and the Italians do not want us to go until borders and economy are settled. That does not mean that they want our controls, however, This country, like many others in Europe, does not have any sense of real democratic government. We should establish scholarships in political science so that young Italians could come to the United States, learn really democratic ideas and methods with a definite job in government awaiting them on their return. It is high time we propagated the virtues of individual liberty, for if we don't we shall all soon be controlled by secret police.

We flew from Milan to Verona, landing at an airfield outside the city. General Ralph Tate was there. We transferred to jeeps - L-5s, new ones, and I asked the pilot to fly me over Verona. The Roman amphitheater was most conspicuous - the best preserved of all the ancient theaters. I saw Piazza Erbi from the plane and the city looked beautiful in spite of the bombing, which had been heavy. Here and there great pieces were gouged out of the place, but apparently there were few incendiaries.

I thought of Bigaletto and Credito Fondiario. I should have liked to have seen him.

The jeeps took us across Garda to Sermioni, and I suddenly recognized the place where I had taken pictures of the old Castello on the point. I remember I took them with the first good camera I had ever had. We dropped down on what had apparently been a series of paved tennis courts, and it made a grand landing field for the jeeps.

We were met by General Clark. We drove out on the point, going through the old town, across the moat with a draw-bridge to get to it. The streets were so narrow we could scarcely get through. There we drew up in front of a beautiful villa looking out over the lake, which is Clark's quarters. It was a marble affair - highly decorated wreaths with Roman frescoes and wall decorations. The whole thing was Roman and we felt out of place without a toga.

We changed quickly and took a swim in the lake. The water was mild and it really set you up. We then had a drink and dinner. Jack Erhardt, Clark's political advisor, was there, as was General Gruenther, his Chief of Staff, Tate and Gerhardt. We talked of Potsdam, Austria, problems of food and fuel, et cetera. They were famished for news of the Russian negotiations. They have had an exasperating time getting into Vienna - Gruenther was terribly perplexed, but intelligent as always. I told them as best I could the lay of the land, emphasizing that they should deal firmly if justly, so far as I could read the policy. We did not want trouble with the Russians, but if we had just points and demands to make, we should not hesitate to make them. I said I thought they could be as firm as they liked up to the point of fighting the Russians if their demands were reasonable. They gave a number of instances where they thought their requests had been either frivolously turned down or put off.

The situation of the German SS prisoners was brought up and I told Tate we could not justify starving these people even if they were SS troops. We might later shoot them, but we could not tolerate Buchenwald conditions in our own area against anybody. The problem of getting rid of the Germans and displaced persons came up as well as the treatment of Austria as a liberated country, so that the Red Cross could get into it.

The view on the point looking out over the lake and the beauty of the Italian evening after a good swim almost kept one's mind off the terrible and pressing problems which were all about you. We have such a responsibility to the people and so

great a need for clear and enlightened policy that all the blandishments of good living cannot long dull you to the critical condition in which Europe is now plunged. Mussolini had a villa on the same beautiful lake, and he did not live up to his responsibilities. It will be a great thing if America can give the lead.

One could write much about the spectacular beauty of this place - the lake's color, the pines and the old Castello - I believe it dates from the 11th Century. Then, the man-made glory is about as impressive. Whoever owned this place had raised among other ancient relics a great Corinthian column in his garden - it amazing how beautiful it is; it is really old and looks as much Greek as Roman, but the marble has a soft brownish tint that gives such beauty to the Greek temples. The lake had several columns sunk near the shore. I do not know when they got there or how, but it made you feel you were in the very presence of the past.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6

We flew into Florence from Verona in good time and there saw General Mallett - a brigadier of the 85th Division, who is in charge of the Florence Replacement Training Center, as well as the service officer of the area. Lieutenant Hart of the Fine Arts and Monuments Division was also there. I had lunch with the General and then visited a refreshment station for troops going through. The boys were part of the 91st Division, Charlie Gerhardt's old division, which I visited in Medford, Oregon. They had been on the train for 30 hours and were on their way for redeployment. They got hot food, doughnuts, et cetera. There were Red Cross girls and others to take care of them, and it was well run and greatly welcomed by the boys on the train.

I also inspected an ordnance repair and restoration depot for trucks, jeeps, et cetera. It was located in an old Fiat factory, and was called Willow Run. German prisoners did most of the work and they were working hard and skillfully. Mallett said that he thought on the whole they did better work than our own men, even though they were prisoners. It was an impressive sight. They appeared healthy and well fed. It contrasted with the tale Tate earlier told me of the conditions of the SS troops which had been given a ration of about 300 calories and were literally wasting away. We cannot have a Buchenwald on our hands - I do not care what the vindictive people say - it is outrageous, no matter who does it. I told Tate that we could not tolerate it even if it meant giving them Army food to maintain them decently.

We also spent some time sightseeing with Hart. Florence is not badly hurt and the people in the streets are vigorous looking. There are swarms of them everywhere. The approaches to Ponte Vecchio are destroyed badly and much damage to the old structures on the far side of the bridge has been done. A few bombs have hit here and there but generally the place is completely preserved.

It is good to see some place in Europe that has had its accumulation of the centuries intact. We took good looks at the duomo, Giotto's tower, the Baptistery, San Lorenzo, Croce, Marco, Or San Michele, Palazzo Vecchio and the Accademia - a good bit to do in the small time we had.

The duomo and the tower are the same except for the absence of the figures on the tower. They were stored away, as were the bronzes from Or San Michele. We saw David at the Accademia - a tremendous sight. In the Accademia were the unfinished pieces of Michael Angelo - the "Prisoner", et cetera - almost terrible in the spirit they displayed of the master-worker. What a turbulent and tragic figure that man was! The Tabernacle of Donatello in San Croce was hung, but without the two infants - they were preserved though, taken away by the Germans and before long they will be back.

Cosimo again rides his horse in the Piazza Vecchio, though to get back he had to be brought from a cave in the north on an American tank transport. Perseus was going back up in the Loggia di Lanzi, and Judith and Holofernes was being made ready - the "Rape of the Sabines" was already there. We had the great treat of seeing the actual figures from Michele on a level with their eyes - St. George, St. Thomas, Christ, and others. It was a unique opportunity to see them at such a close view. Il Zuccone from Giotto's tower was still hidden away somewhere. The museums were all in some disorder, with packing cases and junk about. It will not be too long before things are back again. San Marco has its usual quiet beauty with the Fra Angelico frescoes. We saw Savonarola's cell and Cosimo's. The Ghirlandajo frescoes were being uncovered, but the Ghiberti doors on the Baptistery were not yet rehung.

The "Pieta" was in a bomb proof case in the cathedral itself. We saw it, however, by means of a flashlight, and its power was just as apparent even in this strange setting - it is really a mighty thing with all its incompleteness. We drove up to Piazza Michael Angelo to view the city, which looked just about as I had last seen it many years ago, with Brunelleschi's great dome reaching up from the busy streets. Alongside it and adding greatly to it was the beautiful Campanile. It was all very rushed and we saw much more than I am relating here.

The Fine Arts people have done a great job in cleaning up, restoring the works of art to their proper places, and cataloging everything. The world should be eternally grateful to them. More and more the Italians will take over, and our work will be done. Lieutenant Harte, the Fine Arts man, took us around and he was excellent. He had been at Worcester.

The Pitti and Uffizi have no pictures, or very few hung.

We left Florence, circled over San Gimignano and Sienna and came down to Rome. We were met by Kirk, General Walker, and Admiral Stone. I had dinner with Stone and had a long talk after dinner. He has definite ideas - wants to continue with the Commission until the peace treaty and does not want the troops to leave. He wants State Department control of everything, not Foreign Economic Administration, and is worried over the hiatus period. I gave him the background of the Douglas episode and, in a general way, gave him the thinking in respect to Italy as far as I could interpret it. It is obvious that he would like to stay on, and stay on in the service as well, for some time. I think he is not too strong, but is a competent man.

I am not at all sure we should not clean up the whole Allied Control Commission even though there is still some disarmament work to be done. He puts it that this would be playing into the hands of the British, that they would alone take over. Perhaps they would, but that may not be too bad, with their undoubtedly greater interest in the Mediterranean. I would like to see a good strong economic figure over here to do the best job he could for the rehabilitation of Italy as we have certainly made a sorry mess of dealing with that job so far - Grady, then O'Dwyer and now no one. Antolini is not equipped for it. When Stone says he has never had a man sent him who had any capacity as an economic administrator, he is right.

After leaving Stone at about 10 o'clock, I drove down to the Coliseum - they had a set of lights shining on it. I went inside and though it was dark, the stars were out, and it still loomed in the darkness as the most imposing ruin in the world. It carries with it all that the word Rome itself embodies.

I then went around to the Forum and looked over the wall. The Palatine was lighted up, also from a set of floodlights. The ruins among the foliage there as so lighted made a picture I had never seen before. Next, I drove up to the capital where Marcus Aurelius was still astride his horse. I asked the driver to go out the Appian Way and we drove for some distance into the country past the tombs and the St. Sebastian catacombs.

What memories! The inexhaustible city! I shall always be grateful for my year here. It creates a treasury of recollections and thoughts that I have always been able to draw on with profit and satisfaction.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7

The news of the big bomb came in today. It seems to have been successful. Everyone is talking of it and some of its significance is just seeping into the minds of the people. The Vatican made some comment on it and the streets of Rome buzzed with the news. May it mark the end rather than the beginning of further destruction on earth.

I had talks with Kirk, who wants to keep more troops here - he is rabid on the subject. He says we are repeating 1919 and all on his staff or near it say the same thing - Stone echoed it, and so did Hume. Hume is about through and he will revert to his Colonel's rank when the job is over. He deserves to maintain his rank if not to increase it. He has governed all of Italy at one time or another and helped keep it from pestilence and famine. He should be a Lieutenant General, let alone a Brigadier.

We - that is, Gerhardt, Rall and I went around Rome. They sent us a guide - a G.I., who knew about as much of Rome as a Hottentot, so we got a real one, an Italian who knew his stuff, and off we went. I took them to the Coliseum, Forum, Diocletian Baths (Museo Nazionale with the beautiful Cyrene), St. Peter's, Borghese, Moses at St. Peter's in Vincoli, St. Paul's extramuros, St. Sebastian and others. I also saw some things I had never seen before, such as Pompey's statue in the Consiglio de Stato. This in all probability was the very statue at whose feet Caesar fell.

We missed much, but I doubt if anyone ever saw more of the really important things in the portion of one day we had to spend. The same old things stood out - Moses, Cyrene, the Canovas, the Cloisters at St. Paul's - just like the same artists' work at Montreata in Palermo; the "Pieta" at St. Peter's, so unlike the unfinished one at St. Maria del Fiori in Florence, and yet so good.

We did not see Michaelangelo at the Sistine, for which I am sorry, but even without it, we felt the surge of that terrific man working and striving and never able to gain peace with himself or the world.

The day was beautiful and not too hot. We passed by the old apartment house on the Pincian Hill, the Casino Valadier, now a British officers' club, all of which brought

back more memories. We ended up at the catacombs with the imprecations to Peter and Paul. Rome seemed livelier than any city I have seen thus far. There are more people in the streets, there are more signs of business activity in a small way, and the people look better. The women look neat, and there are many young people around - so different from the German towns.

One of the spots we stopped at was the Adreatine Caves, to which 360 Italians were carried after an unidentified assailant had made many an attack on some SS troops. They were lined up in the caves and shot from behind - all of them - and the bodies left sealed up in the caves. When the Americans came along the caves were opened, and the bodies were piled high. Now it is a sort of shrine - the caves are lined up with coffins of the dead, and there are many flowers and candles. A memorial is to^{be} built over it. The Germans are not liked here, and I have no doubt why they are not.

We passed by Palazzo Venezia once or twice, and each time I felt Rome had been through another of its eras - it is forever heaving up and collapsing. It is now in collapse due to the unbalance of the man who used to shout from the balcony. If he could only have concentrated on keeping his trains running on time, and in keeping his country within its powers, he might have been called great or, better yet, he would simply have deserved well of his country.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8

We left Rome for the airport in the midst of a heavy "sirocco". We taxied in the field in the midst of a dust storm and after some wedging about in the wind, started down the runway, only to hold back when the left engine failed to pick up power. We did not get off at all finally, and had to go by car

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9

Left Caserta for the return trip home, traveling across the Mediterranean to Algiers, then along the African coast to Gibraltar. In arriving over Gibraltar, we had made a grand circle over Europe.

Coming by way of the Azores and Bermuda, we landed in Santa Maria in the Azores, a new field. We had the usual good meal and a look at the "P.Y.". This time I bought very little, though there were some expensive lace tablecloths.

Two hours later we took off for Bermuda.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10

Stopped in Bermuda for a short time early this morning. Off the island on the way in we ran into a little rough weather, and again on the other side we rocked about at a great rate. In a smaller plane we would have been all over the place. The plane we had was a dandy, a C-54 de luxe model with four berths and very comfortable seats. Apart from the two shake-ups, it was about the smoothest and most comfortable trip I have made.

I was flying the plane, and was about two hours off shore, I guess, when the news came in of the Japanese desire to surrender. Immediately most of what I had been observing and thinking about Europe was blotted out in the thought of what was ahead.

A.M.

9:05 Arrived at National Airport, Washington.
9:20 In Secretary of War's office for conference.

P.M.

1:00 Arrived in own office.
1:20 Luncheon with the Secretary of War.
2:20 Telephoned Mrs. F. Trubee Davison about staying at her home.
2:25 General George C. Marshall - dictograph.
2:35 Brigadier General George A. Lincoln (Operations), Colonel C. H. Bonesteel, Colonel William Chanler (Civil Affairs), Colonel Gerhardt, Major Sommers - conference re Japanese surrender papers.
3:25 In Secretary of War's office.
4:45 Rejoined above conference.
5:00 Mrs. McCloy telephoned from Ausable Club.
5:10 Lieutenant General John E. Hull (Operations) joined conference.
5:15 Secretary of War - dictograph.
5:30 Brigadier General Frank Roberts joined conference.
6:00 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) telephoned.

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6:55 James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State)
telephoned; believes there should be a State-War-
Navy Coordinating Committee meeting some time to-
morrow.

7:45 Left for dinner at General Davison's home.

9:45 Returned to office to work on Japanese surrender
terms.

A.M.

1:45 Left for home.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 11

A.M.

- 8:45 Arrived.
- 8:50 George L. Harrison (Consultant to the Secretary of War) conference.
- 8:55 Telephoned Brigadier General George Lincoln (Operations) re Japanese surrender papers.
- 9:15 General Lincoln - conference.
- 10:15 James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) - telephoned.
- 10:30 General Lincoln, Colonel C. H. Bonesteel (Operations) - conference.
- 10:40 Mr. Dunn telephoned.
- 10:45 Lewis W. Douglas telephoned from New York.
- 11:00 In Secretary of War's office.
- 11:15 In Mr. Dunn's office with Japanese surrender drafts.

P.M.

- 12:45 Luncheon at desk.
- 1:25 Frank Downey (Secretary of the Navy's office) telephoned re wording of Japanese surrender terms.
- 2:30 In Mr. Dunn's office with Japanese drafts.
- 4:30 General Lincoln - conference.
- 4:35 Telephoned Mr. Harrison asking him to be at the Pentagon tomorrow morning for a conference with Navy and State re Japanese surrender papers.
- 5:45 James Byrnes (Secretary of State) telephoned on White House line.
- 6:15 Lieutenant General John E. Hull (Operations), General Lincoln, Colonel Bonesteel - conference.
- 7:00 On White House line.
- 7:15 Left for dinner with the Trubee Davisons. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison also there.

ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR AFTER 12:45 p.m.

I had hardly landed in Washington yesterday with all my loot when I was in the Secretary's office, going full blast on the Japanese surrender papers. From then on until now, with about four hours' sleep, we have been at it, and it seems now to be well on the way, with the reply to the Swiss Government sent off, and the proposal to make General Douglas MacArthur the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

I have seen the Secretary of State twice and his decisions are always thought out, and I think, fundamentally sound. The timing has been pretty good, and I feel that the stimulus which we gave to the early consideration of the Japanese surrender has been well justified.

The Potsdam Declaration, which we initiated entirely, started it off, and the conferences we had with the President on the need for cementing our vast superiority into an immediate, rather than a prolonged, victory now appear well conceived.

We should not gloat, but if it does come off, as it seems that it would, there is satisfaction in the thought it was helped along if only in a small way by your efforts. The bomb, of course, played a large part, but it was part of all the planning, and it all tied in.

The part which Mr. Stimson and the War Department played in the bomb ought, and I suppose will, some day be written. It was a great gamble, and Stimson, I think, more than any other man (I do not include the scientists) took the responsibility of holding on to it. He had a better conception of its significance than any one in the Department. With him, of course, was always Bundy and later Harrison. General Groves was the manager of the enterprise and turned out to be an excellent one.

What a week it has been! A week ago I was in Germany with all the terrible problems of that torn area - then Austria and Italy. We were crowded with scenes of desolation and beauty; seeing Florence and Rome with news of the bomb ringing in our ears - the while we looked at David, Moses and my beautiful Cyrene. Then across the Atlantic and plunged into the surrender of a vast section of the world's area.

I thought again, as I have often done when looking at Rome's ruins, how great it must have been to live in the midst of those events and glories, but they were really puny when compared to those of our own times.

With the surrender of Japan, you feel the approach of the end post toward which you have been striving for five years or more. All has come out about as we have planned and struggled to bring it about - complete victory in two vast conflicts, yet it is amazing how little elation there is to it all. I have no desire or thought of celebrating and I have singularly little sense of having accomplished my own objectives. Perhaps it is because one is conscious of how much the achievement was due to the sacrifices and labors of so many millions of other people. The sheer size of the thing robs it of most of its satisfaction. I felt much more elated over winning a good tennis match or a moderate-sized law case than I do now, yet I know I will always treasure the experience I have had and the opportunity it has given me to see the people and the events which crowded this historical period of the life of this nation.

What to do now? Practice law again? Business, or what? I've got to get back to humdrum things soon, and I am going to have a hard time with all the harassments of it.

What a responsibility this country has! There are guidances which it can give the world that could affect the trends of all countries for centuries. The fear is that we shall rest at the military verdict and not carry on to the real victory. In the law, many successful verdicts are dissipated through poor findings and unwise or careless filing and collection of the judgment. It takes a follow-through to make the main effort worth while. The world will look to us for economic and political guidance and we ought to give it. If we do, we can influence it in a way that no other country can - Russia's concepts and example will wilt before ours, if we have the vigor and the farsightedness to see our place in the world.

I get no further than this - I would like to be able to work at a job which would enable me to give a good support to my family and still not be completely removed from world affairs - not a very easy combination.

Byrnes just called with the decisions on the questions we took up with him today. They were all satisfactory except the Kuriles - we should have air rights there. They are important to us on account of the great circle route from the Aleutians. We should try to get them established somehow.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12

A.M.

ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR

- 9:10 Arrived.
9:45 Colonels William C. Chanler and James C. Davis (Civil Affairs), H. A. Gerhardt, Major Sommers - conference re Japanese surrender papers.
9:50 Brigadier General Frank Roberts joined.
10:00 Conference with all of the above officers - joined with the following: Artemus L. Gates (Under Secretary of the Navy), Major Correa and Frank Downey (Secretary of the Navy's office), James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State), Eugene H. Dooman (State), Frederick Moseley (State), and others from State, Commander Richardson, Lieutenant Commanders John D. Rockefeller III, Guilfuss and others from the Navy, Mr. George L. Harrison, Colonels Charles McCarthy, Paul Pennoyer, Rusk, Brigadier General Crist, Brigadier General George Lincoln, Colonel C. H. Bonesteel and others, to work on Japanese surrender papers.
11:35 Colonel William Kyle (Office, Secretary of War) - dictograph.

P.M.

- 2:00 Luncheon with Mrs. Chauncey Parker.
3:10 Resumed morning's conference.
3:20 On White House line.
3:40 On White House line
4:30 To State Department to see Secretary of State Byrnes. Mr. Dunn went along.
5:15 Returned to conference.
5:30 Robert P. Patterson (Under Secretary of War) telephoned from New York.
5:45 Mr. Byrnes telephoned.
7:00 Conference broke up, but Mr. Dunn stayed.
7:30 Sent for G-2 reports on Japan, which were brought up at once.
8:30 Left for home.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13

A.M.

- 8:45 Arrived.
- 8:50 Brigadier General Carter Clarke and George L. Harrison - conference.
- 9:15 Robert A. Lovett - conference.
- 9:20 Colonel William H. Kyle (Secretary of War's office) - dictograph.
- 9:45 Archibald MacLeish (Assistant Secretary of State) - telephoned re participation in State Department broadcast Saturday evening. ASW agreed to be present.
- 10:00 The Secretary of War telephoned long distance.
- 10:55 Artemus L. Gates (Under Secretary of the Navy) telephoned.
- 11:00 Mr. Harrison - conference re Japanese surrender papers.
- 11:15 Telephoned to Herbert Feis (Maine) - asked him to come to Washington tomorrow to work on program for Japan.
- 11:20 Telephoned James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) - learned that no word has yet been received from the Japanese with reference to acceptance of surrender terms. State had just talked by phone with Leland Harrison in Bern, Switzerland.
- 11:40 Colonel Mark D. Howe - conference re material for broadcast Saturday.

P.M.

- 12:05 Mr. Dunn telephoned that Russia had accepted General MacArthur as the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in connection with the Japanese surrender.
- 12:15 Telephoned Harry Hopkins (Mount Desert, Maine) to ask whether in any of his conversations with the Russians any mention had been made with regard to bases or air rights for the United States in the Kurile Islands. Hopkins did not recall, but suggested that ASW read the Minutes as they were very full.
- 12:30 General George C. Marshall - dictograph.
- 1:00 Lieutenant General Richard K. Sutherland - conference re carrying surrender documents out to General MacArthur.
- 1:10 Mr. Dunn telephoned re Field Marshall Alexander's report on Italian peace treaty; he would like a copy of it. Agreed with ASW that the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee should set up a separate committee to handle treaties of Balkan countries.
- 1:20 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.

- 2:00 Harvey H. Bundy - conference.
- 3:00 Telephoned Brigadier General Harry Vaughan (Military Aide to the President) - is sending over for signature the Directive for General MacArthur in connection with the surrender of Japan.
- 3:30 Movies - news pictures showing the atomic bomb test at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and "True Glory".
- 5:15 David Niles (White House) telephoned re some Jewish Council representatives going to Europe.
- 5:20 Lieutenant General John E. Hull (Operations) - dictograph.
- 5:25 Brigadier General George Lincoln (Operations) - conference re ports of occupation in China and Korea.
- 5:35 Sidney Shallett (NEW YORK TIMES) - conference.
- 5:55 Captain William Stewart (MIS, Special Branch) - conference.
- 6:05 Colonel William C. Chanler (Civil Affairs) - conference.
- 6:30 George L. Harrison telephoned to offer the suggestion that an ultimatum be issued to Japan stating that immediate acceptance of our peace terms must be forthcoming, otherwise all negotiations - including the Potsdam Declaration - are off and the war goes on.
- 6:35 On White House line.
- 7:00 Stuart Hayden telephoned re Edgar Mowrer wanting to buy Paul Winkler's Paris newspaper - asked ASW's suggestions in regard to clearing title.
- 7:20 Telephoned Judge Robert Patterson (Under Secretary of War) re possible issuance of ultimatum to Japan. Patterson agreed - feels strongly that it should be done.
- 7:25 Telephoned Mrs. John Waters (General George Patton's daughter) to ask for her Mother's address so that ASW might forward a pin he brought back from the General for her.
- 7:40 Left for James V. Forrestal's (Secretary of the Navy) home for dinner.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 14

A.M.

- 8:15 Arrived.
8:20 Dictograph - Lieutenant General John E. Hull (Operations)
8:30 George L. Harrison - conference.
8:35 Colonel C. H. Bonesteel (Operations) telephoned re
surrender papers which Lieutenant General Sutherland
took to the Pacific yesterday.
8:40 Colonel Bonesteel - conference.
8:45 Colonel William H. Kyle - conference.
8:50 Telephoned James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of
State) - asked whether any official word of Japanese
surrender had yet been received and asked that Mr.
Dunn advise promptly when the addendum was sent.
8:55 Robert P. Patterson (Acting Secretary of War) -
dictograph.
9:05 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2) - dictograph.
9:25 Brigadier General Frank Roberts (Operations) - conference.
9:35 On toll line.
9:45 Major General George J. Richards (Budget) - conference re
foreign exchange rates.
10:00 Secretary of War telephoned.
10:40 Telephoned Mr. Dunn re answer to British inquiry re paper.
11:15 Congressman William M. Colmer (Mississippi) telephoned
re call he received from his constituents seeking to re-
tain the Army's Camp Bailey at Hattiesburg, Mississippi.
Asked that ASW contact Dave Cameron, President of the
Merchants Company who heads the committee. Colmer is
off today at noon for Europe with Congressional Committee.
He is on the Special Post-War Economic Policy and Planning
Committee, acting as its Chairman.
11:30 In General George C. Marshall's (Chief of Staff) office.

P.M.

- 12:05 Mr. Harrison - conference.
12:15 Jean Monnet (French Mission) telephoned re appointment.
12:35 Captain Shepley (Chief of Staff's office) brought up
article by General Marshall for approval.
12:40 General Bissell - conference.
1:10 General Hull - dictograph.
1:15 Colonel John B. Cary (Operations), Colonel Gerhardt,
Major Sommers - conference re Japanese papers.
1:20 Eugene Meyer (WASHINGTON POST) telephoned to invite
ASW for lunch tomorrow.
2:00 Attended two short movies showing atomic bomb experiment.
2:45 Dr. Herbert Feis - conference re working on economic
directive for Japan.

- 3:00 Secretary of War telephoned from Ausable Club.
3:40 Brigadier General George Lincoln (Operations) - conference re Japan.
3:40 Judge Patterson - dictograph.
3:45 Telephoned Mr. Dunn - advised him we would like to send our cable simultaneously with their addendum to General Douglas MacArthur.
3:50 General Marshall - dictograph.
3:55 Brigadier General Edward Greenbaum (Under Secretary of War's office)- conference.
4:00 General Bissell - dictograph.
4:05 Dictograph - Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air).
4:10 On White House line.
4:30 Mr. Lovett - conference.
5:15 On White House line.
5:25 Major General William Donovan (Office of Strategic Services) telephoned re deficiencies in type of Military Government personnel and information being sent to the Pacific areas - advised him there should be a meeting about it with General Hilldring, who arrives tomorrow from Europe.
6:50 Mr. Dunn telephoned that addendum is being sent to the Swiss Legation in English text by special courier.
7:00 President Truman announced full acceptance by Japan of Allied surrender terms.

The surrender acceptance finally came in! The end of the turmoil. The bells are ringing, the wars are over.

Nothing left but to thank God, the soldiers and sailors and the dead and begin the new job.

All the papers are drawn - the cables to MacArthur are going out. I feel like old Moltke - nothing to do but go home, the plans are all prepared. Only thank God this is the end, not the beginning of a war.

- 7:50 Mr. Dunn telephoned - addendum and SWNCC 50/1 approved; telegram being sent French, Chinese accepting surrender for northern part of Indo-China and Mountbatten for the southern part - Mountbatten to accept surrender for area in which Australians are operating and for Dutch. ASW thought Australians should have been allowed to accept surrender in their area.

- 8:05 General Lincoln - conference re allowing Australians to accept surrender in their area and general surrender arrangements.
8:20 General Hull joined.
8:30 Mr. Dunn telephoned - Chinese representative is General Hsu Ung Chang, Minister of the Board of Military Operations of the National Military Council.
8:50 Left for Trubee Davison's - after getting off the last instructions to MacArthur and talking with the State Department.

I found everybody had gone to town and so I ate dinner alone with a solitary glass of champagne to help the thing along.

Trubee finally came in just as I was thinking of calling up Ellen - then Ellen called herself and I decided that with all the stuff we had thrown at MacArthur the next two days would be about the best time of all to get off and see the family.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15

A.M.

- 8:20 Arrived.
8:35 George L. Harrison - conference.
8:45 Dictograph - General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff) re advisability of issuing order discharging at once all men with 85 points or over.
9:05 Dictograph - Under Secretary of War, Robert Patterson, re ASW going to Adirondacks; also re discharge order.
9:25 Telephoned Brigadier General George A. Lincoln.
9:30 Colonel William H. Kyle - dictograph.
9:35 Presented Meritorious Civilian Award to Louis R. Lautier. Truman Gibson (Special Assistant to the Secretary of War) was also present, and photograph was taken.
9:50 Major General Harold L. George (Air Transport Command) conference.
10:00 Left office for a short trip to the Ausable Club, New York, to visit the family and see Secretary Stinson.

I am now on the plane on the way to St. Hubert's. I hope we will be able to get through a front which is operating in northern New York.

It is still hard to believe it all. One of the big problems will be the treatment of the atomic bomb in the immediate future. How much speculation will we allow? How much research and study? What effect will it have on the set up of the future military system? One over-all department?

Jim Forrestal is playing the Admirals' game hard in order to preserve the Navy as an intact and separated force. He is all wrong, I think, and is dissembling on it in the light of the strong trend that there is for separation in the Navy. He poses as undecided, but after his flop on the death of Knox, and before he was appointed Secretary, I am not convinced of his objectivity.

Apparently they had quite a time at St. Hubert's last night - they held religious thanksgiving services, broke out the Keene Valley Fire Department and really had a

thoughtful, sincere and spontaneous celebration. Ellen told me that Johnny, trying to get the significance of the end of the war and after asking as to the return of Dooley and Peter, said, "and can I have Daddy on Sundays?"

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16

At Ausable Club with the family.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17

A.M.

11:37 Landed at the Washington National Airport.
11:45 Arrived at office.
11:50 Major General Otto L. Nelson - conference.

P.M.

12:20 Colonel Alfred McCormack (Military Intelligence) -
conference.
1:15 Lunch in the Secretary of War's dining room.
1:40 R. A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) -
conference.
2:05 Dr. Herbert Feis (Office of Secretary of War) - conference.
5:00 R. A. Lovett - dictograph.
5:15 Brigadier General Trubee F. Davison (Army Air Forces)-
conference re proposed single department of defense.
5:40 Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke (Military Intelligence)-
conference.
6:50 Telephoned Mrs. R. Anni Cutter re Colonel Cutter's present
whereabouts and condition.
7:10 Colonel George A. Brownell (Office of Assistant Secretary
of War for Air) - conference.
7:35 Left.

Dinner at the Jean Monnet home.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18

A.M.

- 8:50 Arrived.
George L. Harrison - conference.
- 9:10 White House Line.
- 9:20 Captain William T. Stewart (Military Intelligence) - conference.
- 9:25 Dictograph - Colonel William C. Chanler (Acting Director, Civil Affairs Division)
- 9:45 Brigadier General Harry Vaughan (Presidential Aide) telephoned. ASW requested an autographed picture of President Truman for General Mark Clark; he will secure it and send it here for delivery by courier.
- 10:00 Robert Menefee (National Broadcasting Company) telephoned re a proposed broadcast on Universal Military Training; suggests August 25 and September 1. ASW will get in touch with Colonel Mark Howe, now in Chicago, and discuss it.
- 10:15 Brigadier General Charles Spofford (Control Council, Italy) - conference.
- 10:30 Telephoned James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State); he thinks they might need General Spofford for a year or 18 months on Italian Treaty drafting, among other things; but even 6 months of his services would be useful; he does not feel that Colonel Charles Poletti could be used to advantage on it at present; General Julius Holmes is resigning as Assistant Secretary of State to go into private industry again.
- 10:40 Colonel W. C. Chanler - dictograph.
- 10:45 Colonel Mark Howe, L.D. Telephone; he believes a broadcast on military government in Germany for August 25 would be useful, although due to the multi-lateral aspects, we could only go into detail on the U.S. side. He suggests Colonel H. Parkman or Major John Beardwood to help out.
- 10:50 Lt. Colonel William H. Gambrell (Judge Advocate General's Office) - conference.
- 11:40 R. A. Lovett, (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - conference.
- 11:45 Harvey Bundy (Special Assistant to the Secretary of War) - L.D. telephone; thinks G-2 of Army and Navy should decide whether the security angle of the Pearl Harbor matter still holds; he will be back Monday to pursue it.

P.M.

- 12:05 Brigadier General B. W. Simpson - telephoned; reported on the situation as he left it in China and conversations with General MacArthur.
- 12:30 R. A. Lovett and General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff) - conference.
- 12:55 George L. Harrison (Special Assistant to the Secretary of War) - conference.
- 1:25 Lunch in the Secretary of War's dining room.
- 2:25 Telephoned Mr. Menefee re broadcast on Universal Military Training; dates for the two programs set tentatively for September 1st and 8th.
- 2:40 James Dunn - telephoned re Hong Kong; there is a new message in from the Prime Minister to the President on the matter and we should hold up all instructions awaiting further word; he believes we should have a coordinated surrender; ASW agrees.
- 2:45 Meeting re Universal Military Training; Major General Ray E. Porter (Special Planning Division), Major General W. B. Persons (Legislative & Liaison Division), Colonel Robert Cutler (Office of Secretary of War), Colonel Karl E. Bendetsen (Office of Chief of Staff), H. C. Petersen, Office of Under Secretary of War).
- 4:20 General Handy - dictograph.
- 4:30 White House Line.
- 4:40 At the State Department in Mr. Dunn's office.
- 7:20 Returned.
- 7:30 Colonel Harold P. Tasker, (Operations Division) - conference.
- 9:10 Left.
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SUNDAY, AUGUST 19

A.M.

- 9:10 Arrived.
9:20 Robert Elson (Time Magazine), Major J. B. Beardwell
(Civil Affairs Division) - conference.
10:15 Dr. Herbert Feis - conference.
10:20 Jean Monnet - telephoned; has something of interest
to tell ASW; will see him this afternoon at his
home.
10:45 In Archibald MacLeish's office, State Department for a
conference.

P.M.

- 12:00 Tennis at Chevy Chase Club; James Forrestal, James Karrick
5:00 Conference with Mr. Monnet at his home.
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MONDAY, AUGUST 20

A.M.

- 8:20 Arrived.
- 8:25 Dictograph - Brigadier General George A. Lincoln (Operations).
- 8:30 Telephoned Henri Bonnet (Ambassador from France) advising that telegram was sent to General MacArthur authorizing him to have French and Dutch representatives present in Manila at the signing of the Japanese surrender.
- 8:40 Colonel R. A. Cutter - conference following his return from Europe.
- 9:00 Telephoned James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) re French representation at surrender signing. Dunn advised that General Le Clerc had been designated by France as their representative.
- 9:05 Dictograph - General Lincoln.
- 9:10 General Lincoln - conference.
- 9:50 Telephoned Major Mathias Correa (Secretary of the Navy's office) - Admiral King has made a recommendation to Joint Chiefs of Staff modifying Executive Order 9489, which in effect will remove military government from Hawaii. ASW concurred.
- 9:55 On White House line.
- 10:05 Telephoned Lewis W. Douglas in Old Forge, New York - personal.
- 10:20 Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen (Office, Chief of Staff) - conference.
- 10:25 In Secretary of War's office to talk with him by long distance phone.
- 10:55 George L. Harrison telephoned - will be in the office about noon.
- 11:00 Colonel James Douglas - conference.
- 11:30 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) telephoned on White House line.
- 11:35 Telephoned Frank Downey (Secretary of the Navy's office) and advised that Secretary of State Byrnes and the President both approved Advisory Commission, and believe it should get started immediately.
- 11:40 Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior) telephoned re conference re Philippines at the end of the week. Told ASW he understood atomic energy bill would be put through Congress by number only; that General Royall had talked to Interior people about the bill but admitted he had overlooked leasing of Federal lands, etc. ASW will ask Mr. Harrison to see Mr. Fortas as the President has banned all further discussion of the atomic bomb.

11:55 Dictograph - General Marshall.

P.M.

12:15 Mr. Harrison - conference.

12:20 John W. Martyn (Office of Secretary of War) telephoned re Congressman Wadsworth proposing Brigadier General Benedict Crowell to receive the Distinguished Service Medal. ASW asked to see the file. Both agreed that this medal was not merited under present conditions.

1:00 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room with Mr. Harrison.

1:35 Herbert Feis - conference.

1:45 Goldthwaite H. Dorr - conference.

1:50 Mr. Harrison joined.

2:20 Telephoned Ben Cohen; suggested that a group representing State and War Departments (Cohen, Acheson, Harrison, Bundy, later Secretary Byrnes) discuss the political implication of the atomic bomb and formulate some policy with regard to it.

2:40 Colonel William C. Chenler (Civil Affairs) - conference re Japanese surrender.

2:45 Telephoned Mr. Dunn re 150; Mr. Dunn to give clearance tomorrow.

3:25 Mr. Downey telephoned - believes technical membership on committee should be limited to four powers instead of including all the small powers.

3:35 Robert A. Lovett - dictograph.

3:55 Major Correa telephoned re Ad Hoc Committee meeting tomorrow. ASW thinks the Secretary of the Navy should ask the Secretary of State about it as Mr. Stimson is out of town.

4:05 Telephoned Mr. Stimson.

4:15 Mr. Dunn telephoned re Reuters report that France will participate in Japanese surrender "negotiations". Asked ASW clearance to issue statement to the press saying that all arrangements are in General MacArthur's hands - in the hope that the term "negotiations" will be dropped as there will be no negotiations. Dunn said that the British had presented to him their proposal for an Allied Control Commission for Japan, with Australia represented, but not the French.

4:30 On White House line.

4:35 Mr. Lovett - conference.

4:50 Brigadier General Kenneth Royall (Office of Under Secretary of War) - conference.

4:55 Telephoned Mr. Russell (Secretary of State's office) re Committee of Three meetings - did the Secretary wish to continue them, and would he want a meeting tomorrow, which is the usual day for holding them.

6:25 General Lincoln - telephoned.

6:30 Colonel C. A. Snow (G-2) - conference.

7:45 Left for home.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21

A.M.

- 8:20 Arrived.
8:25 In Secretary of War's office talking to Mr. Stimson on the long distance phone.
9:40 Dictograph - General George C. Marshall (Chief of Staff) re subjects for Committee of Three meeting in Secretary Byrnes office this morning.
9:50 Dictograph - Judge Robert P. Patterson - re same.
10:00 Telephoned Colonel Robert Cutler re President's message to Congress on Universal Military Training.
10:05 On White House line.
10:10 Telephoned David Cameron (Hattiesburg, Mississippi) at Congressman William Colmer's request about possibility of keeping Camp Shelby after the war - ASW advised that it would probably be kept for at least six months, but it was doubtful after that unless Universal Military Training is adopted.
10:15 Harvey H. Sundy - conference.
10:45 Left for State Department.
11:00 Committee of Three meeting. James Byrnes, James V. Forrestal, ASW present.

P.M.

- 1:00 Tennis at Chevy Chase Country Club with Lieutenant Thomas C. Moorhead, Major Putnam, Captain William Stewart.
2:50 Returned to office.
2:55 Telephoned Captain Edward Walworth to ask if he knew which Zinsser boy was killed while hunting. He will call Nancy on Long Island and try to find out.
3:10 Telephoned James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) re Japanese directive; Major Sommers will be at State at 4:30 to go over papers. Told Dunn of Committee of Three meeting; that Mr. Byrnes wanted ASW to discuss with Dunn the Communists in China, and suggested that a statement be put out saying that surrender in that area would be turned over to the Central Government of China rather than waiting for formal surrender, but it must be cleared with Soviets and British first. Discussed Chiang Kai-Shek's cable re Hong Kong.
3:20 Captain Walworth called to say it was Bill Hester, a cousin who was killed while hunting.
3:25 Lewis W. Douglas telephoned from New York.
3:30 Robert A. Lovett - conference.

- 3:40 Clifton Woodrum (Congressman from Virginia) telephoned to ask ASW assistance in release from service of Captain John B. Sanford, 0346743, who is stationed at Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey. He is 30 years of age, father of two children and has been in service $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. Has today submitted his papers for release. Commanding Officer is Colonel William Larned. Woodrum states that Sanford was employed as one of top men with Armour Fertilizer Company and he is badly needed by them; that Secretary of Agriculture has called upon all fertilizer companies to help with agricultural program. ASW will look into case and advise him.
- 3:55 Lieutenant Colonel Harry Beecroft (Finance) - conference re soldiers' savings. Appointment made at request of Harry Woodring (a former Secretary of War).
- 4:10 Conference re Universal Military Training. Present: Major General Ray Porter, Major General W. B. Persons, Colonel Robert Cutler, Colonel Karl Bendetsen, Arthur Page.
- 5:45 Hanson Kulusin (New York Times) - conference.
- 6:20 Colonel Charles McCarthy and Lt. Colonel Charles G. Penneyer - conference.
- 6:35 H. W. Rigby (Military Intelligence) - conference.
- 6:40 Colonel M. L. Hopkins (Military Intelligence) - conference re documentary material for war crimes.
- 6:45 Lt. Colonel Charles Kades (Civil Affairs Division) - conference.
- 7:00 Dinner with Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes at his office.
- 8:30 Returned.
- Worked on SWNCC 150 (Policy for Japan).
- 9:25 Telephoned Lieutenant General Harold L. George (Army Transportation Corps) re a single department for defense; President wishes to get extension of conscription through first, then Universal Military Training, and afterwards, work for unified service. General George suggested that General Marshall call a meeting of general officers in Washington and express to them his views.
- 10:00 Telephoned Harvey Bundy (Special Assistant to the Secretary of War) re proposed action by Navy Department in dealing with Admiral Kimmel; Bundy said he thought there was no commitment to Short, as was made in the case of Kimmel.
Cleared Desk.
- 10:45 Left.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22

A.M.

- 8:50 Arrived.
- 9:10 Conference with George L. Harrison (Special Assistant to the Secretary of War) in his office.
- 9:15 White House Line
- 9:15 Colonel W. H. Kyle (Secretary of War's Office) - dictograph.
- 9:10 In Secretary of War's office to speak to the Secretary by telephone.
- 9:25 Brigadier General Charles M. Spofford (here from Italy) - conference.
- 10:15 Left to spend several days in New York at the Ausable Club.
- 10:20 Plane took off from Bolling Field.

P.M.

- 11:55 Arrived at Saronac Lake.
- 1:30 At Burlington, Vermont.

At Ausable Club with family.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 30

At Ausable Club with the family.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30

A.M.

P.M.

- 12:10 Landed at Washington National Airport.
12:25 Arrived at office.
12:30 Nancy Walworth telephoned re lunch and tennis on Friday.
12:35 Dictograph - Harvey H. Bundy.
12:40 Telephoned James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy).
12:45 Telephoned Attorney General, Tom Clark re meeting this afternoon.
12:50 Luncheon with Harvey Bundy in Secretary of War's dining room.
1:30 Mr. Bundy - conference.
1:45 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) joined.
2:35 Under Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson - dictograph.
2:45 In Mr. Patterson's office.
3:05 General George C. Marshall - dictograph.
3:10 Dean Acheson (Under Secretary of State) telephoned re dinner tonight.
3:15 George L. Harrison (Consultant to the Secretary of War) telephoned and will see ASW tomorrow.
3:20 Left for Attorney General's office to attend meeting with Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2), Major General Myron C. Cramer (Judge Advocate General), Brigadier General Carter Clarke (Military Intelligence), Rear Admiral Thomas L. Gatch (JAG), Commodore Inglis, John Edgar Hoover (Federal Bureau of Investigation), Tom Clark (Attorney General).
4:30 Dean Acheson telephoned re meeting at nine o'clock instead of for dinner.
4:35 Michael McDermott (State) telephoned for permission to release to press the Secretary of War's letter to the Secretary of State (September 14) re Pearl Harbor. ASW suggested that he clear with Mr. Bundy first.
4:40 Telephoned George Harrison to ask him to attend meeting with Acheson and Ben Cohen tonight to discuss political implications of atomic bomb.

P.M.

- 5:00 Briefing for State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee Meeting; Brigadier General G. S. Schulgen (Deputy Director, Civil Affairs Division); Lt. Colonel D. C. Fahey, Colonel R. H. Wilmer (CAD); Colonel C. H. Bonesteel (Operations); Colonel C. W. McCarthy.
- 7:00 Tray dinner in the office.
- 7:15 Dr. Herbert Feis - conference.
- 7:50 Talked to Mrs. McCloy in New York, at the Ausable Club (Stringfellow Cottage).
- 9:00 Left for Dean Acheson's home for conference with him and Ben Cohen.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 31

A.M.

- 8:50 Arrived.
9:05 Dictograph - Harvey Bundy re tennis today.
9:10 Brigadier General Kenneth Royall - conference re Captain Davis' assignment to War Crimes Commission.
9:15 Captain William T. Stewart (MIS) - conference.
9:20 On White House line.
10:20 Left for James C. Dunn's (Assistant Secretary of State) office for meeting of State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee.
11:30 William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned.

P.M.

- 12:45 Mr. Dunn - conference.
2:00 Luncheon with Nancy Walworth.
2:45 Dictograph - Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2)
2:50 Colonel Henry Parkman, Jr. (Civil Affairs) - conference re broadcast material for Saturday.
3:00 Jean Monnet (French Mission) telephoned re surplus property available to foreign governments. ASW to check up-to-date information.
3:15 Artemus L. Gates (Under Secretary of the Navy) telephoned re dinner tonight.
3:40 Dean Acheson (Under Secretary of State) telephoned re political adviser to General MacArthur - Secretary of State is proposing George Acheson as Acting Political Adviser; Secretary wants to see ASW - will make appointment later.
4:10 Howard Petersen (Under Secretary of War's office) - conference.
4:40 Telephoned George Harrison re conference later today.
4:50 Major General W. E. R. Covell (Quartermaster General), Lieutenant Colonel Carlton R. Mabley - conference re coal situation in Europe.
4:55 Telephoned Dillon Myer (War Relocation Board) re request from Paul Verdier (Chairman, Victory Parade, San Francisco) for some decorated Japanese-American veterans from Italy to take part in parade. Myer thought it excellent idea. Asked Myer re various requests received for Japanese-Americans to work on Connecticut farms - he advised it had been difficult to interest them, perhaps because of rigorous winters of New England.

- 5:05 Telephoned Major General Pratt and Brigadier General Wilbur (Western Defense Command) re their opinion on having Japanese-American veterans take part in San Francisco parade on September 9th. It was their idea that there might be "incidents".
- 5:15 Telephoned Paul Verdier in San Francisco to ask if he could be sure there would be no "incidents" if Japanese-Americans took part in Victory Parade. Verdier is to consult with the Mayor and others and advise.
- 5:25 Dictograph - Lieutenant General John E. Hull (Operations) re his estimate of the above request.
- 5:30 Oscar Cox (Foreign Economic Administration) telephoned re getting Jack Gridley on the coal situation. Told ASW he would be leaving Government soon after seven and one-half years in Washington.
- 5:35 George L. Harrison - conference.
- 5:45 General Pratt telephoned.
- 6:00 General Hull - conference.
- 6:10 Robert A. Lovett - conference.
- 6:15 On White House line.
- 6:20 Telephoned Mr. Gates to ask if he might bring Mr. Harrison along to dinner.
- 6:25 Brigadier General Charles Spofford - conference.
- 6:45 Major General S. G. Henry (G-1) conference re General Hume.
- 7:30 Left for dinner with Mr. Gates; picked up Mr. Harrison at the Mayflower Hotel.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1

Acting Secretary of War.

A.M.

8:20 Arrived.

8:40 Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke (MIS) - conference.

8:50 Telephoned Colonel Henry C. Parkman (Civil Affairs) re clearing broadcast material with the State Department.

9:25 Telephoned Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Clausen (Judge Advocate General's office) re State Department's request for a transcript of Joseph C. Grew's (former Under Secretary of State) testimony before the Gruenert Board re Pearl Harbor. Asked him to dig out same and send it to State.

9:50 Telephoned Mrs. Oppenheimer re rental of house until September 15th.

10:00 Major General John H. Hildring (Civil Affairs) dictograph re appointment later today.

10:05 Henri Bonnet (Ambassador from France) - conference.

10:20 Telephoned Colonel F. M. Dean (Executive to General H. H. Arnold, Army Air Forces) that General Pratt thinks the San Francisco Victory Parade is not of such a character as to warrant the ordering of Prisoners of War out there to participate (re request from San Francisco's Mayor).

10:40 Telephoned Ernest Hopkins (Retiring President of Dartmouth College) to ask if he would consider taking top educational job with the Control Council for Germany. Hopkins said his health would not permit him to undertake any duties. ASW asked him to submit the names of any really top ranking men he would recommend for such a position.

10:50 Herbert Feis, Goldthwaite H. Dorr (Consultants to the Secretary of War), Colonel James Davis (Civil Affairs), Colonel H. A. Gerhardt - conference re Japanese directive.

11:55 In Secretary of War's office going over with Colonel Kyle the Secretary's papers.

P.M.

- 1:35 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room with General Hilldring and Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air).
- 2:05 General Hilldring - conference.
2:15 On White House line.
- 2:55 Telephoned General Omar N. Bradley (Veterans Administration) - arranged appointment for Wednesday at 1:30.
- 3:00 Colonel Alfred McCormack (MIS) - conference.
- 4:00 Brigadier General John F. Davis, Colonel Paul G. Horgan (Army Service Forces) - conference re clearing script for movie for Japanese occupation troops.
- 5:10 Dr. Feis, Colonel Davis - conference re Japanese directive.
- 5:55 Left for National Broadcasting Studio at Radio Station WRC to rehearse material for "Foreign Policy" broadcast.
- 7:00 On the Air "Foreign Policy", subject: Military Government in Germany.
- 8:00 Dinner with Jean Monnet.

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

Acting Secretary of War.

A.M.

- 9:40 Arrived.
- 9:50 Dean Acheson (Under Secretary of State) telephoned - appointment with Secretary of State, James Byrnes is set for 11 am today.
- 10:00 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy (Ausable Club) - personal.
- 10:10 George L. Harrison - conference.
- 10:35 Herbert Feis - conference.
- 10:50 Left for Secretary of State's office.
- 11:00 Conference with James Byrnes and Mr. Harrison.

P.M.

- 12:15 Telephoned Secretary of War at Ausable Club over "scrambler" in his office.
- 12:45 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room with Mr. Harrison
- 3:15 Telephoned Brigadier General Donald C. Swatland at Wright Field, Dayton - personal.
- 6:15 Left for home.

At eleven o'clock George Harrison and I went to see the Secretary of State to convey to him the messages which the Secretary of War asked that I bring him prior to his departure for London.

I told Mr. Byrnes that the Secretary wished above all to give him Godspeed on his trip and to thank him for his kind letter to the Secretary.

I then told him that the Secretary had been giving much thought to the matter of the future control of the atomic bomb; that although the Secretary had originally been of the view that we should go slow on any steps leading to any relinquishment of full control over this new instrument of destruction, he was coming to the belief that some political steps should be taken in the relatively near future in relation to it. I said that the Secretary was particularly anxious that Mr. Byrnes should know of Mr. Stimson's intention to talk with the President about it after his return to Washington. By that time Mr. Byrnes would be on his way. I outlined to Mr. Byrnes the general thoughts which Mr. Stimson had on the subject using as a base the draft we had phoned down from the Ausable Club last week, though I did not show Mr. Byrnes the draft.

I particularly emphasized that the Secretary urged that a direct approach be made to Russia as Russia's position was the crux of the matter; that the matter should not be introduced through an international organization or group of nations as to do so would not be apt to produce the desired objective for the reasons outlined in the draft. I also tried to emphasize that this step did not involve a disclosure of any processes. I suggested that Stettinius' reported statements from London did not coincide with the Secretary's thoughts in two very important respects; namely, the thought that there should be a full disclosure and that the approach should be through a United Nations organization.

Mr. Byrnes stated immediately that Stettinius had made the statement without his authority and, he understood, without the authority of the President.

He then went on to say that his view had not altered. He was about to go forth to work out a series of treaties and plans for the reestablishment of free governments in Italy and the Balkans. In the next six months he had a great job to perform if he was to check the Soviets in their attempt to control the governments of the bordering states, such as Bulgaria, Austria and Rumania.

The Russians were only sensitive to power and all the world, including the Russians, were cognizant of the power of this bomb, and with it in his hip pocket he felt he was in a far better position to come back with tangible accomplishments even if he did not threaten anyone expressly with it.

He felt any step toward disclosing it now would be misinterpreted by the Soviets and would impair rather than assist him in his negotiations. He said that it was poor timing to take any step now. He referred to Michael's independent attitude and the impression which the bomb had evidently had on Bidault and de Gaulle. The French were as sweet as lambs and he spoke of the President's rather blunt reference to the bomb in his dealings with the French. He also referred to several instances in which the Soviets had acted in a most realistic, if not worse, manner. He spoke of their hastened entry into the war after the statements they had made as to the first date (August 15) they could move.

He spoke of Stalin's request to be asked to enter the war, and Byrnes' disposition of that request by his merely raising the question of Russia's obligations under the prior anti-Axis pronouncements of the Soviets. He spoke of the very rough way Stalin had handled the Japanese even though he had a treaty with them. He referred to the Virshinsky report of the Potsdam agreements in Bulgaria and Stalin's willingness, as expressed to Hopkins and others, to take a Japanese surrender, get the troops in and then do as we pleased in Japan.

He said that the experience at Potsdam had shown all who cared to see it how deep-seated the Russian's attitude of mind was and how quick to use all their power to gain a political end. He spoke of Soong's report of Stalin's advice to get and hold on to a big army quickly, et cetera.

I told him that I did not understand the Secretary of War had any particular views as to the necessity for immediate action nor did he urge disclosure, but the Secretary of State went on to talk as if the only alternative was substantial, if not complete disclosure, if any such scheme as the Secretary had in mind were adopted.

He recalled his discussions with the scientists and the industrialists, and said he felt pretty sure that we were well ahead of the field; that it was not so much a matter of secret process or methods as of the slowness of production. We had companies like Union Carbide, Eastman, duPont, etc. while they had nothing to compare with them. We had billions and the know-how, etc. It would take a long time before they were at the stage we were now, etc.

I gave him the Alexanderson alternator case, but he was not impressed, as he said it was primarily a matter of production. It was clear that Mr. Byrnes' mind had pretty well crystallized on the subject and he told me to convey his views to the Secretary of War, which I said I would. I did not feel it wise to argue the point further with him, as I conceived I had done my job of notifying the Secretary of State of Stimson's views and of his intention to talk with the President about it.

We then asked the Secretary of State for guidance as to the legislation. We told him that it was necessary to designate someone to carry the legislation forward and that it was our view that it was the Secretary of State's job. He rather agreed and it was decided that we should turn the responsibility over to the State Department but continue, of course, to assist as much as we could. The continuance of the interim committee was then discussed. Harrison told the Secretary of State of his view that with the framing of the Bill, the interim committee was about through its job, except for the report of the scientists in re future research.

After some discussion, it was agreed that the committee keep in existence until the passage of the legislation to accept the report of the scientists and consider any steps which it might be necessary to obtain guidance on in the meantime.

Mr. Byrnes told Harrison that he had the authority of the President to release pictures on the effects of the experiment in New Mexico, and it was left that the whole project was to go ahead until the legislation was passed.

He also felt that publicity should be given to the true effect of the bomb to offset the propaganda which the Japanese were giving out that the radioactivity was continually causing deaths, but suggested that such publicity should await the results of our first-hand examination of the situation in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Proposed Action for Control of
Atomic Bombs

The advent of the atomic bomb has stimulated great military and probably even greater political interest throughout the civilized world. In a world atmosphere already extremely sensitive to power, the introduction of this weapon has profoundly affected political considerations in all sections of the globe.

In many quarters it has been interpreted as a substantial offset to the growth of Russian influence on the continent. We can be certain that the Soviet government has sensed this tendency and the temptation will be strong for the Soviet political and military leaders to acquire this weapon in the shortest possible time. Britain in effect already has the status of a partner with us in the development of this weapon. Accordingly, unless the Soviets are voluntarily invited into the partnership upon a basis of cooperation and trust, we are going to maintain the Anglo-Saxon bloc over against the Soviet in the possession of this weapon. Such a condition will almost certainly stimulate feverish activity on the part of the Soviet toward the development of this bomb in what will in effect be a secret armament race of a rather desperate character. There is evidence to indicate that such activity may have already commenced.

If we feel, as I assume we must, that civilization demands that some day we shall arrive at a satisfactory international arrangement respecting the control of this new force, the question then is how long we can afford to enjoy our momentary superiority in the hope of achieving our immediate peace council objectives.

Whether Russia gets control of the necessary secrets of production in a minimum of say four years or a maximum of twenty years is not nearly as important to the world and civilization as to make sure that when they do get it they are willing and cooperative partners among the peace loving nations of the world. It is true that if we approach them now, as I would propose, we may be gambling on their good faith and risk their getting into production of bombs a little sooner than they would otherwise.

To put the matter concisely, I consider the problem of our satisfactory relations with Russia as not merely connected with but as virtually dominated by the problem of the atomic bomb. Except for the problem of the control of that bomb, those relations, while vitally important, might not be immediately pressing. The establishment of relations of mutual confidence between her and us could afford to await the slow progress of time. But with the discovery of the bomb, they become immediately emergent. Those relations may be perhaps irretrievably embittered by the way in which we approach the solution of the bomb with Russia. For if we fail to approach them now and merely continue to negotiate with them, having this weapon rather ostentatiously on our hip, their suspicions and their distrust of our purposes and motives will increase. It will inspire them to greater efforts in an all out effort to solve the problem. If the solution is achieved in that spirit, it is much less likely that we will ever get the kind of covenant we may desperately need in the future. This risk is, I believe, greater than the other, inasmuch as our objective must be to get the best kind of international bargain we can -- one that has some chance of being kept and saving civilization not for five or for twenty years, but forever.

The chief lesson I have learned in a long life is that the only way you can make a man trustworthy is to trust him; and the surest way to make him untrustworthy is to distrust him and show your distrust.

If the atomic bomb were merely another though more devastating military weapon to be assimilated into our pattern of international relations, it would be one thing. We could then follow the old custom of secrecy and nationalistic military superiority relying on international caution to prescribe the future use of the weapon as we did with gas. But I think the bomb instead constitutes merely a first step in a new control by man over the forces of nature too revolutionary and dangerous to fit into the old concepts. I think it really caps the climax of the race between man's growing technical power for destructiveness and his psychological power of self-control and group control -- his moral power. If so, our method of approach to the Russians is a question of the most vital importance in the evolution of human progress.

Since the crux of the problem is Russia, any contemplated action leading to the control of this weapon should be primarily directed to Russia. It is my judgment that the Soviet would be more apt to respond sincerely to a direct and

forthright approach made by the United States on this subject than would be the case if the approach were made as a part of a general international scheme, or if the approach were made after a succession of express or implied threats or near threats in our peace negotiations.

My idea of an approach to the Soviets would be a direct proposal after discussion with the British that we would be prepared in effect to enter an arrangement with the Russians, the general purpose of which would be to control and limit the use of the atomic bomb as an instrument of war and so far as possible to direct and encourage the development of war and so far as possible to direct and encourage the development of atomic power for peaceful and humanitarian purposes. Such an approach might more specifically lead to the proposal that we would stop work on the further improvement in, or manufacture of, the bomb as a military weapon, provided the Russians and the British would agree to do likewise. It might also provide that we would be willing to impound what bombs we now have in the United States provided the Russians and the British would agree with us that in no event will they or we use a bomb as an instrument of war unless all three Governments agree to that use. We might also consider including in the arrangement a covenant with the U. K. and the Soviets providing for the exchange of benefits of future developments whereby atomic energy may be applied on a mutually satisfactory basis for commercial or humanitarian purposes.

I would make such an approach just as soon as our immediate political considerations make it appropriate.

I emphasize perhaps beyond all other considerations the importance of taking this action with Russia as a proposal of the United States - backed by Great Britain - but peculiarly the proposal of the United States. Action of any international group of nations, including many small nations who have not demonstrated their potential power or responsibility in this war would not, in my opinion, be taken seriously by the Soviets. The loose debates which would surround such proposal, if put before a conference of nations, would provoke but scant favor from the Soviet. As I say, I think this is the most important point in the program.

After the nations which have won this war have agreed to it, there will be ample time to introduce France and China into the covenants and finally to incorporate the

agreement into the scheme of the United Nations. The use of this bomb has been accepted by the world as the result of the initiative and productive capacity of the United States, and I think this factor is a most potent lever toward having our proposals accepted by the Soviets, whereas I am most skeptical of obtaining any tangible results by way of any international debate. I urge this method as the most realistic means of accomplishing this vitally important step in the history of the world.

HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

Acting Secretary of War.

A.M.

- 8:55 Arrived.
9:10 Major General Alexander D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations) - conference.
10:00 George L. Harrison - conference.
10:25 Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) - dictograph.
11:00 General Hilldring - conference.
11:10 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - dictograph.
11:15 Dictograph - Lieutenant General John E. Hull (Operations) re ASW's concern for health of Major General Stephen G. Henry - thought he needed rest.
11:20 Mr. Lovett - conference.
11:55 Lieutenant Colonel William H. Gambrell (Judge Advocate General's office) - conference re his possible discharge from the Army.

P.M.

- 12:40 Brigadier General Frank Roberts (Operations), Colonel R. A. Cutter - conference re message to General MacArthur.
12:45 Secretary of War telephoned from Long Island.
1:10 Telephoned James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) re text of message to MacArthur.
1:30 Telephoned Dean Acheson (Under Secretary of State) re same.
1:45 On White House line.
2:00 Luncheon at desk.
2:35 Colonel George A. Brownell - conference.
4:00 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy at the Ausable Club.
4:45 Telephoned Ben Cohen - ASW is sending him a letter for consideration in London. Cohen asked for copy of Joint Chiefs of Staff directive on what can be done on Lend-Lease. Sent him copy of JCS 771/17 (#42).
4:50 Dictograph - General Hull re same.
4:55 General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff) - dictograph.
5:15 Jean Monnet telephoned re securing release of Altman to aid him.
6:15 Left for Mr. Forrestal's yacht for dinner and cruise down the Potomac.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4

A.M.

- 8:40 Arrived.
- 8:50 Captain Edward Walworth (MIS) - conference.
- 9:10 Mrs. Frederick R. Hazard telephoned re serious illness of Sergeant Ray W. Fobes' mother. They had been unable to obtain any information as to his whereabouts from the Red Cross and asked if ASW could assist, and if he were on his way home from Germany to send him home promptly upon landing in this country.
- 9:15 Dictograph - Harvey H. Bundy re conference.
- 9:20 Telephoned Colonel George A. Brownell (Office of Assistant Secretary of War for Air) re locating Sergeant Fobes.
- 9:25 Robert A. Lovett - dictograph.
- 9:30 Mr. Lovett - conference.
- 9:40 Telephoned Major M. F. Correa (Office of the Secretary of the Navy) re Mr. Forrestal's memo to the President which he said had been approved by the President granting Navy jurisdiction over the Marianas and Marshall Islands.
- 9:45 Mr. Merchant (State) telephoned to ask if the War Department could take care of transportation and pay expenses in this country of Mr. Jack Gridley, a coal expert, invited to come here from London for about a week's consultation. ASW thought it could be arranged.
- 10:00 George L. Harrison (Consultant to the Secretary of War), Mr. Bundy - conference to revise Secretary of War's memorandum to the President on the subject of the atomic bomb.
- 11:00 Brigadier General George A. Lincoln (Operations) - conference re message to General MacArthur.
- 11:25 Colonel William Chanler (Civil Affairs) - conference.
- 11:30 Colonel Brownell telephoned to say that Sergeant Fobes' outfit is scheduled for occupation duty in Germany - suggested ways ASW could get message through, and will prepare cable for ASW signature.

P.M.

- 12:00 In Secretary of War's office.
- 1:00 Luncheon with the Secretary.

- 1:50 Lieutenant Colonel William Gambrell (Judge Advocate General's office) - conference.
- 2:10 George L. Harrison telephoned to ask if the Secretary had gone over the memo to the President on the atomic bomb. ASW said that he had not been interested in it today, but advised that the Secretary spoke to the President on the telephone and told him he wished to submit his resignation, but hoped to talk to him about it.
- 2:25 Mr. A. L. H. Rubin and Colonel Alexander W. Chilton (Army Service Forces, Training) - conference re Staff Officers Course.
- 2:35 Telephoned Ben Cohen (State) - said that list of bases in which the United States was interested was not yet ready, and ASW thought it better to send combined Army-Navy list to him in London.
- 2:50 Major General Ray H. Porter (Universal Military Training) telephoned. ASW asked him to set up meeting in the near future to coordinate training courses.
- 3:05 Dictograph - General Hull re preparing list of bases. ASW thought we ought to concentrate on the few we really wanted, rather than to list a lot of names and later find ourselves committed to support or occupation of them, and perhaps not even be able to hold on to them.
- 3:10 Colonel Frederick Warburg telephoned - invited ASW to dinner on Thursday.
- 3:15 Major General John H. Hilldring - conference.
- 3:35 Secretary of War telephoned.
- 3:50 Harry White (Assistant Secretary of the Treasury) telephoned to say that Secretary Vinson wished to bring Colonel Bernstein back from Europe to report. ASW said he would arrange for his prompt return.
- 3:55 Dictograph - General George C. Marshall. Told him that the Secretary telephoned that he was tired following his meeting with the President and would not return to the office this afternoon to see the General.
- 4:00 Major General Stephen G. Henry, (G-1), Major General I. H. Edwards (G-3), Lieutenant Colonel Solomon Rudell (G-3), Major Austin J. Bonis (G-1), Colonels Gerhardt, Cutter - conference re redeployment program.
- 4:15 Brigadier General Lincoln - conference to clear message to General MacArthur
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5:30 Mr. Robert H. Jackson (Supreme Court Justice) telephoned that he returned from Europe yesterday and invited ASW and Colonel Cutter for lunch in his Chambers tomorrow.

5:35 "Briefing" for State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting tomorrow.

6:40 Brigadier General Frank N. Roberts (Operations) - conference.

6:55 Left for Colonel Chauncey Parker's home.

8:00 Dinner with General F. Trubee Davison.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

A.M.

8:15 Arrived.

8:40 Robert A. Lovett - dictograph.

8:45 Captain William Stewart (MIS) - conference.

8:50 George L. Harrison - conference.

9:05 Colonel William H. Kyle telephoned re agenda items for War Council.

9:10 Mr. Lovett - dictograph.

9:15 Colonel Alfred McCormack (MIS) telephoned protesting action of Judge Advocate General picking up lawyers as claim agents - Captain Stewart being one of them. Asked ASW to put strong pressure on against it.

9:20 Telephoned Colonel James Douglas (Air Transport Command) - personal.

9:25 Telephoned Colonel Chauncey Parker re ASW arranging to have a Marine representative in the Veterans Administration and on the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee.

9:40 Mrs. Ogden Reid (NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE) - conference re forthcoming Forum to be held in New York the latter part of October.

10:30 Mr. Harrison - conference.

10:35 Lewis W. Douglas telephoned from New York - personal.

10:40 Brigadier General Edward B. McKinley (Director of Supply Program for Italy) - conference.

10:45 Robert P. Patterson (Under Secretary of War) - dictograph.

11:00 In Secretary of War's office.

11:45 In Harvey H. Bundy's office.

P.M.

12:30 At the White House for President Truman's presentation of the Distinguished Service Medal to Harry Hopkins and Howard Bruce (Army Service Forces).

1:00 Luncheon with Mr. Justice Robert Jackson at the Supreme Court. Colonel R. A. Cutter also present.

1:55 General Omar N. Bradley (Administrator, Veterans Administration) - conference. Colonel H. A. Gerhardt also present.

2:30 State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting at the Department of State.

4:45 In Secretary of War's office.
5:20 Robert A. Lovett - conference.
5:40 Samuel Lubell - conference re material for magazine
article he is writing.
6:25 General McKinley - conference.
6:50 Telephoned William Phillips (State) re proposed
directive on coal.
7:00 Telephoned H. Freeman Matthews (State) re General
MacArthur message. Matthews had no word as yet.
7:25 Left the office.
7:30 Dinner of Business Advisory Council at Mayflower
Hotel.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

A.M.

- 8:15 Arrived.
8:20 George L. Harrison - conference.
8:50 In Secretary of War's office.
9:50 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy at Hastings-on-Hudson.
10:10 Telephoned Leo Shaw (National City Bank, New York) - wants to see ASW some day next week, and will call when he arrives in Washington, to discuss banking situation in the Far East.
10:15 H. Struve Hensel (Assistant Secretary of the Navy) telephoned re surplus property in foreign countries. Advised he had talked with William L. Clayton about the State Department taking it over and believes Thomas McCabe should go to State to handle it.
10:20 Telephoned Mrs. H. L. Stimson to advise that Mrs. McCloy sent her messages.
10:25 Mr. Harrison - conference.
10:35 Lieutenant General Alexander McC. Patch, Major General H. A. Craig (Operations), Brigadier General Gordon E. Textor - conference re reorganization of the War Department.
10:50 H. Freeman Matthews (State) telephoned to advise that he learned from Admiral Leahy that the President has finally approved SWNCC 150 and 181/1.
11:35 In Secretary of War's office.

P.M.

- 12:25 Robert A. Lovett - dictograph.
12:30 Robert P. Patterson - dictograph.
12:35 Colonel A. I. Henderson - conference.
1:00 Luncheon with Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior).
2:20 Lowell Mellett (EVENING STAR) telephoned re possibility of publishing the Secretary of War's diary or excerpts therefrom in syndicated form. ASW advised that he would talk to the Secretary, but did not believe even the smallest excerpts could be released for a year or two, and possibly never.
2:30 Truman Gibson - conference re negro troops.
2:40 H. C. Brunie (EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY) telephoned from New York to invite ASW to luncheon in New York next Thursday.
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- 2:55 Telephoned Mr. Ross (White House) to arrange time tomorrow for presentation of the Japanese surrender papers to the President. Suggested that Navy, Marine and State representatives be present, if the President so wishes.
- 3:00 Mr. Fortas telephoned re releasing to the press today the appointment of Paul V. McNutt as High Commissioner to the Philippines, and fact that the War Department has relinquished jurisdiction over those islands.
- 3:05 Dictograph - General Hildring re same.
- 3:07 Colonel MJP [etc] conference prior to his retirement - thought he might be helpful for court work in Germany or the Far East. ASW to check possibilities.
- 3:10 Telephoned Mr. Fortas.
- 3:15 Telephoned Colonel Kyle that White House appointment will be at 10:45 Friday.
- 3:25 Telephoned Major General Myron C. Cramer (The Judge Advocate General) re possible appointment of Colonel McCook.
- 3:40 Dean Acheson telephoned re Thailand.
- 3:45 In General George C. Marshall's office re same.
- 4:00 Telephoned Mr. Acheson.
- 4:05 Jay Reid (NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE) - conference.
- 4:10 Dictograph - Major General Clayton Bissell re possibility of Dean Acheson using the War Department line to talk with Ernest Bevin in London.
- 4:15 Major General Frank E. Stoner (Signal Corps) re same.
- 4:20 Telephoned Mr. Acheson - he will come to the War Department to telephone to London.
- 4:25 General Stoner - conference re same.
- 4:30 Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn - conference.
- 5:00 General Bissell - dictograph.
- 5:05 Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke (MIS) - conference.
- 5:10 General Cramer telephoned that they felt it inadvisable to appoint Colonel MJP to any further post; that he had passed period of his usefulness.
- 5:15 Paul Comly French (Religious Objectors Board) - conference.
- 5:25 William Marbury - conference before his departure from the War Department.
- 5:45 Colonel Alfred McCormack (MIS) telephoned suggesting Lieutenant Colonel Edwin O. Reischauer for Far Eastern position.

5:50 Goldthwaite H. Dorr (Consultant to the Secretary of War) - conference.

5:55 Major General Stephen G. Henry (G-1) telephoned re Brigadier General E. E. Hume - getting him back for position in Medical Library; also advised that the Judge Advocate General's office are expected to lose 1300 lawyers in next 10 months to be separated at rate of about 130 a month, and that there are about 20,000 lawyers in the enlisted rank.

6:30 On White House line.

6:40 Brigadier General Charles Spofford - conference.

6:55 Lieutenant General John E. Hull (Operations), Brigadier General George A. Lincoln (Operations), Colonel Dean Rusk - conference.

7:30 Telephoned Dean Acheson re signing of Thailand Agreements Numbers One and Two. ASW told him that we have no military objections to Number One, but our Commander in the field feels that Number Two is unnecessarily harsh from an economic angle.

7:55 Left for Colonel Frederick Warburg's home for dinner.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

A.M.

- 8:20 Arrived.
- 8:25 General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff) - dictograph.
- 8:30 Telephoned Mrs. F. Trubee Davison - asked her to stop by Pentagon with ASW briefcase.
- 9:00 Colonel Bernard Thielen - conference to present Japanese surrender document signed by General Douglas MacArthur and representatives of Great Britain, United States, China, France, Holland, Australia, Canada, Soviet Socialist Republics and New Zealand, also credentials presented by the Japanese representatives signed by Emperor Hirohito and the Emperor's proclamation to his people announcing the surrender of Japan.
- 9:20 Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs), George L. Harrison - conference.
- 9:25 Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Palmer (Army Service Forces, Materiel) - telephoned and will see ASW later.
- 9:40 George Acheson (State), who is going out to General McArthur's staff as deputy political adviser, Lieutenant Daniel C. Fahy (Civil Affairs), General Hilldring - conference.
- 10:05 Harvey H. Bundy - dictograph re Ralph Bard continuing as a member of the Interim Committee handling the atomic bomb.
- 10:20 In Secretary of War's office.
- 10:45 At the White House for presentation of the Japanese surrender documents to the President. Present also were: Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Acting Secretary of State (Dean Acheson), General George C. Marshall, General A. A. Vandergrift (Marines) Admiral of the Fleet (William D. Leahy), Admiral Ernest J. King, Colonel Thielen.
- 11:10 Dictograph - Mr. Bundy.
- 11:15 In Secretary of War's office.

P.M.

- 12:45 Luncheon with the Secretary of War.
- 2:05 Mr. Bundy - dictograph.

- 2:10 Colonel Maurice Rotival (Chief, French Military Mission to the United States Twelfth Army Group, now to the United States Forces in Europe) - conference.
- 2:35 Goldthwaite H. Dorr - conference.
- 2:50 Colonel Arthur Palmer - conference.
- 3:00 Brigadier General F. Trubee Davison (Army Air Forces) telephoned re necessary revision to the Secretary of War's letter to the President on Reorganization of National Defense.
- 3:15 Lieutenant Colonel Fahey - conference before leaving for the Pacific.
- 3:20 James Perkins (Foreign Economic Administration) - telephoned re appointment.
- 3:25 In Secretary of War's office.
- 3:45 Edward Mead Earle (Princeton University) - conference.
- 4:15 Lieutenant Colonel Griggs (Office, Chief of Counsel) conference.
- 5:10 Colonel Louis R. Wirak (MIS), Colonel H. P. van Ormer (New Developments) - conference re German scientists.
- 5:15 Robert A. Lovett - dictograph.
- 7:00 Jean Monnet (French Mission) - conference.
- 7:45 Dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Artemus L. Gates.

Statement by the Secretary of War at the
Cabinet meeting September 7, 1945 re
Universal Military Training.

Some of the gentlemen this afternoon have discussed this subject of military training from the point of view of what it will do or not do in regard to the defense of the country in wartime. I prefer to look at it from another angle. I do not want war to come. I want to prevent it from ever coming. And I want to look at this subject of training from that standpoint.

Just at present we have finished a great war victoriously and the courage of our men as citizens and soldiers is recognized by the outside world. But unfortunately that is not true during or after a long period of peace. The picture which is painted of the American youth in peacetime is a very different picture. It is a picture painted by our movies and our newspapers and it is not a flattering one. The people of other nations during those times have regularly got the impression of this nation as a frivolous, selfish, pleasure loving country which did not take the stern business of living in a rough international world seriously. Consequently they have habitually underestimated our patriotism and our ability to fight. Twice in my lifetime I have seen this happen.

During the three years of 1914-15-16 before we entered the Great War our attitude created that impression upon the outside world and particularly upon the Japanese. The Japanese openly expressed their scorn of the United States as a responsible power and they proceeded then to embark on their first attempt to conquer Asia. They presented the Twenty-one Demands to China for that purpose. But they had a sharp awakening when they saw us suddenly emerge from our isolationism, raise four million men, and send two million men over across the Atlantic Ocean to win the war. For ten years thereafter Japan lived a model life as a citizen of the world particularly towards us. She did everything we asked for and some of our demands were rough. I am not defending them. We insisted on her cancelling the gentlemen's agreement which governed her immigration into this country and in its place passed legislation on the subject which was considered a bitter insult to her by her people. We insisted on her cancelling her alliance with Great Britain.

Ten years later we had drifted into another wave of isolationism and again the same result occurred. The outside nations again began to believe that we were too engrossed in lives of pleasure and internal interest and too oblivious of what was going on in the outside world to be of any account in their calculations. They formed the Axis and, as we know now, Germany formed ultimate plans of attacking us. And finally in 1941 Japan recklessly attacked both us and Britain. The democracies were regarded as insignificant in warfare by the nations which believed in aggressive warfare.

One of the main reasons why I favor universal military training is that I am sure that it will combat this dangerous misconception which the outside nations habitually form of us in peacetime. They will not only regard us as unprepared, which will be true, but they will also regard us as too irresponsible ever to take the trouble to prepare or to defend ourselves. They will form the same impression of our young men that our movies and our other peacetime expressions regularly give them.

I believe that it will have a tremendous effect upon our surrounding neighbors, both friendly and unfriendly, in the outside world to know that America takes its duties of citizenship in the family of nations seriously enough to stand a year of training to perform the primary duty of citizens, namely to defend their country.

It is of enormous importance that the real character of America should be understood and that she should take in every way possible an active role in the life of the world. She is now the leader of that life. Its success depends upon how seriously she takes it and what she is willing to sacrifice to make it a success. The way in which we shall be regarded both in and out of the new organization of nations will depend more on the conduct of the United States than on any other factor. I believe that the willingness to impose upon ourselves the serious duty of training for that life will do more to ensure its success than any other thing we can do.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8

A.M.

8:45 Arrived.

8:45 George L. Harrison - conference.

9:00 In Dean Acheson's (Under Secretary of State) office.

10:00 Conference re current lend-lease situation as regards conversations which will take place shortly between Britain and the United States, and disposal of surplus property. Brigadier General W. J. Morrissey (G-4), Brigadier General Don Shingler (Army Service Forces, International Division), Brigadier General Glen C. Jamison (Army Air Forces).

10:05 Dr. T. V. Soong (Chinese Foreign Minister) - telephoned re appointment.

11:05 Dr. Soong - conference.

11:45 Colonel William C. Chanler - conference before his discharge from the Army.

11:55 Major General George F. Lull (Surgeon General's office) telephoned re sending Dr. Euchley over to advise Mr. Justice Jackson in connection with health of war criminals. ASW agreed that he should leave immediately.

P.M.

12:05 On White House line.

12:10 Arthur Krock telephoned - will arrange to spend an evening with ASW next week.

12:20 Left for National Airport enroute to Hastings-On-Hudson to see the family.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

At Hastings on Hudson for weekend.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

A.M.

10:40 Arrived at National Airport, Washington.
11:00 Arrived in office.
11:35 Dean Acheson (Acting Secretary of State) telephoned.
11:45 Lieutenant Colonel Griggs (Office, Chief of Counsel) conference.
11:50 Major General Charles D. Herron (Office, Chief of Staff) - conference.
11:50 Secretary of War - dictograph.
11:55 Lieutenant General John E. Hull (Operations) - dictograph.

P.M.

12:00 Telephoned Congressman Clifton Woodrum (Virginia) that Captain Sanford will be released from the Army about October first.
12:05 Major General Ray Porter - conference re the Secretary of War's talk with the President re Universal Military Training.
12:10 In Secretary of War's office.
12:45 George L. Harrison - conference.
12:50 In Secretary of War's office to greet General Jonathan Wainwright, Mrs. Wainwright and his staff.
1:30 Luncheon with the Secretary of War.
2:00 Telephoned Admiral William D. Leahy (White House) re cable to General Douglas MacArthur re Japanese war criminals.
2:25 General Hull - conference re redeployment, demobilization, etc.
4:00 Attended Press Conference held by General Wainwright.
5:00 Francisco Delgado (Philippine Supreme Court Justice) conference.
5:15 David Niles (White House) telephoned re adviser to General Eisenhower on Jewish affairs. Judge Proskauer and others have suggested Judge Rifkin; ASW to cable Eisenhower to verify whether he wishes an adviser and if so whether Judge Rifkin would be acceptable.
5:45 Major General Stephen G. Henry (G-1) - conference.

6:15 Colonel C. H. Bonesteel (Operations) - conference.

6:35 Telephoned Brigadier General Donald C. Swatland (Rockaway 552, Denville, New Jersey) - asked his opinion of Frank P. Shaw for position of Judge Advocate General - although an awful bore he thought he was pretty sound, thorough and careful - the best JAG among the regular army.

6:55 Left for Brigadier General F. Trubee Davison's for dinner and go to baseball game.

Today General Jonathan M. Wainwright came in after having been brought to the Pentagon Court very much the same way General Eisenhower had been.

The General looked thin as a result of his captivity and had a swollen jaw caused by an infected tooth. He bore himself, as always, with great dignity and seriousness. He showed the character that he has.

When I saw him I told him he had been my first commanding officer, and when he asked me where, I told him at Plattsburg. He said, "Oh".

The Secretary talked with him at some length about the experiences and fighting on Bataan and his captivity. I only got sketches of the conversation. The General has been deafened by some of the bombardment on Corregidor.

He is to be given the Medal of Honor this afternoon by the President. He richly deserves it - it is only unfortunate that it has been so belated.

The same impression of character that this man gave me as a youngster when I first entered the Army was present again today, after all these years.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11

A.M.

- 8:40 Arrived.
8:45 Nancy Walworth telephoned.
8:50 George L. Harrison - conference re atomic bomb memo to the President.
9:00 On White House line.
9:25 Lieutenant General LeRoy Lutes (Army Service Forces), Major General Glen E. Edgerton (ASF, Materiel), Brigadier General Don G. Shingler (ASF, Materiel) - conference re lend-lease.
9:50 Secretary of War - dictograph.
10:00 Francis Biddle telephoned re securing return of Captain Adrian Fisher to assist him in war criminal trials. ASW will try to see him late this afternoon or tomorrow afternoon.
10:05 Dean Acheson telephoned re Dr. T. V. Soong's conversations with the President re military and other aid to China.
10:10 Dr. Soong telephoned for an appointment this afternoon.
10:15 In Secretary of War's office.

P.M.

- 12:00 Harold L. Ickes (Secretary of the Interior) telephoned re Lieutenant Colonel Thomas M. Sessions who has been in the Pacific since before Pearl Harbor, but whose family have not had word from him for three months and no reply to cabled inquiry. ASW said he would try to obtain some information.
12:10 Captain Shepley (Office, Chief of Staff) - conference re President's message to Congress on subject of Universal Military Training.
12:40 Robert Brand (British Embassy) telephoned to invite ASW for dinner with Lord and Lady Keynes and the Dean Acheson on Wednesday.
1:20 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
2:10 Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) - conference.
2:15 Charles Garland (Baltimore) telephoned re luncheon one day next week.
2:35 Colonel Richard Wilmer (Civil Affairs) - conference.
2:50 Captain William Stewart (MIS) - conference.

2:55 Colonel Millard P. Goodfellow (Office of Strategic Services) - conference re Korean matters.

3:10 Brigadier General Charles Spofford - conference.

3:20 Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke (MIS) - conference.

3:30 Captain Shepley - conference to clear message re Universal Military Training.

3:55 Brigadier General Edward W. Smith (Executive for Reserve and ROTC Affairs), Brigadier General E. A. Evans (Special Plans Division) conference to discuss disposition of unappropriated funds accumulated from abandonment of officers' clubs.

4:15 James A. Perkins (Foreign Economic Administration) - conference.

4:50 On White House line.

5:00 Dr. T. V. Soong (Chinese Foreign Minister) - conference.

5:10 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2) - dictograph.

5:30 Leo Shaw (National City Bank, New York) - conference.

6:10 Brigadier General Frank N. Roberts and Brigadier General George A. Lincoln (Operations) - conference.

7:30 Dinner with the A. I. Hendersons at the Anchorage.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12

A.M.

- 8:40 Arrived.
- 8:45 Colonel Murray C. Bernays - conference.
- 9:10 Robert A. Lovett - dictograph.
- 9:15 Donald Stone (Assistant Director, Bureau of the Budget), Mr. Schwartzwaller - conference.
- 9:35 Mrs. McCloy telephoned from Hastings-on-the Hudson.
- 10:20 Dr. George Paul T. Sargent (Director of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York) - conference to ask ASW to give a short talk at the Church on Sunday, October 21st - the Sunday on which laymen will occupy the pulpit in churches all over the country.
- 10:25 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 10:30 in Secretary of War's office.
- 11:50 Lieutenant General John E. Hull and Brigadier General George A. Lincoln (Operations) - conference re China.

P.M.

- 12:15 "Briefing" for State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting this afternoon.
- 1:25 Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Diethelm (Army Air Corps) - stopped in to say "goodbye".
- 1:30 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 1:55 Goldthwaite H. Dorr - conference.
- 2:10 George L. Harrison - conference.
- 2:30 Hadley Cantril (Princeton University) - conference re Germany.
- 3:30 State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting.
- 5:30 Major General W. B. Persons (Legislative & Liaison Division) telephoned; General Handy agrees with his plans for Colonel Alfred McCormack and believes that ASW is the one to persuade him. He would be first assigned to General Persons' office and then given the ball to carry.
- 5:40 Major General Ray Porter, Colonel Robert Cutler, Colonel K. R. Bendetson, Captain Gordon F. Bell - conference re message prepared for President's use in addressing Congress on subject of Universal Military Training.

- 6:20 H. Freeman Matthews (State) telephoned; expressed a word of caution re telegram ASW saw at the State Department this afternoon.
- 6:45 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy at Hastings-on-Hudson.
- 7:30 Telephoned Robert A. Lovett; he and ASW will see the Secretary of War in the morning.
- 7:40 Left.
- 8:00 Dinner at the home of the Honorable Robert H. Brand. Lord and Lady Keynes (England), Mr. and Mrs. Dean Acheson also present.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13

A.M.

- 8:10 Arrived.
- 8:15 Major General John H. Hildring (Civil Affairs) - dictograph.
- 8:20 Colonel Alfred McCormack (MIS) - conference.
- 9:05 Telephoned Colonel George Brownell re using ASW house.
- 9:10 Arthur Page telephoned; made appointment for Monday, with Colonel Frederick Warburg.
- 9:15 On White House line.
- 9:20 Telephoned Colonel Chauncey Parker re dinner tomorrow.
- 9:25 Colonel McCormack - conference.
9:35 Harvey H. Bundy - dictograph.
- 9:40 In Mr. Bundy's office.
- 10:10 Telephoned Brigadier General F. Trubee Davison about rent and telephone charges.
- 10:15 George L. Harrison - conference.
10:15 Colonel William H. Kyle - conference.
- 10:25 In Secretary of War's office.
- 11:30 Attended showing of "Here is Germany".

P.M.

- 12:35 Telephoned William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) re James Perkins' (Foreign Economic Administration) desire to place their Enemy Branch personnel. Discussed surplus property disposal - Clayton is to talk to Leo Crowley, but has been too busy with the British conversations on lend-lease to make appointment.
- 12:40 Dear Acheson (Acting Secretary of State) telephoned on White House line.
- 12:45 Lord Halifax (British Ambassador) telephoned to extend invitation for preview of "True Glory"; ASW said he had already seen it and suggested that the Ambassador invite someone else.
- 12:50 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy at Hastings-on-Hudson.
- 1:10 Dr. T. V. Soong (Chinese Foreign Minister) telephoned re appointment this afternoon.
- 1:15 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) telephoned.
- 1:20 Lunch in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 1:55 Major General Alexander D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations) - conference.

- 2:20 Amos Peaslee - conference.
- 2:55 Lieutenant General J. L. deWitt - conference.
- 3:35 Miss Jerry Dick (American Magazine) - conference to get material for articles on the work of General Clay, and on reorganization of the intelligence service.
- 3:50 George L. Harrison telephoned re his conversation with Dr. James B. Conant.
- 3:55 Colonel McCormack - conference.
- 4:00 Mrs. Ogden Reid (NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE) - conference re Forum to be held the latter part of October.
- 4:15 Colonel McCormack - conference.
- 4:35 General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff) joined.
 - 4:40 Colonel Robert Cutler telephoned re arguments to be used in Universal Military Training to combat proposal to make West Point and Annapolis post graduate schools.
 - 5:00 Telephoned Congressman Willis Robertson to suggest William (Billy) Mitchell, former Attorney General, as counsel for Pearl Harbor inquiry. ASW will meet Robertson tomorrow for a fishing trip into Virginia.
- 5:15 Lieutenant Colonel Harmon Duncombe (MIS) - conference. Sent in by Colonel McCormack.
- 5:30 Telephoned Admiral Edwards re disposition of Italian fleet.
- 5:35 Dr. T. V. Soong - conference.
 - 5:45 Dictograph - General Handy.
- 6:15 Telephoned Major General W. B. Persons (Legislative and Liaison Division) re Colonel Duncombe.
- 6:20 Telephoned Dean Acheson (Acting Secretary of State) re lend-lease for maintenance supplies.
- 6:30 Left for Mr. Harrison's apartment at the Mayflower.
- 7:00 Dinner with Mrs. Oppenheim (Occupying ASW house for the summer) and her uncle.
- 9:00 At the Secretary of War's home.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14

A.M.

- 8:20 Arrived.
- 8:30 Major General S. G. Henry (Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1) - dictograph.
- 8:35 Colonel Edgar G. Crossman (Adjutant Generals Office) - in to say goodbye.
- 8:50 Huntington Cairns (National Gallery of Art) - conference.
- 9:10 George L. Harrison (Office of Secretary of War) - conference.
- 9:30 Goldthwaite H. Dorr (Office of Secretary of War) - conference.
- 9:45 Dictograph - Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air).
- 10:30 Congressman Willis Robertson (Virginia) - telephoned regarding plans for the weekend fishing trip.
- 10:40 Charles Dewey (Former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and former Congressman) - conference.
- 11:15 Sidney Shallett (NEW YORK TIMES) - conference.
- 11:30 Lieutenant Colonel Harmon Duncombe (MIS) - conference re Pearl Harbor counsel assignment.
- 11:35 Telephoned Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Clausen (Judge Advocate General's division) re Colonel Duncombe.
- 11:45 Lieutenant Colonel E. A. Gross (Civil Affairs) - conference.

P.M.

- 12:05 Walter Lippman telephoned re seeing ASW some time.
- 12:10 Dictograph - Harvey H. Bundy.
- 12:15 Dictograph - General Thomas T. Handy.
- 12:25 General Handy - conference.
- 12:30 Brigadier General Benedict Crowell.
- 12:45 On White House line.
- 1:05 Brigadier General Charles Spofford - conference re postponement of his trip abroad by State Department.
- 1:15 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy at Hastings-on-Hudson.
- 1:55 Telephoned Commander Dornin (Aide to Admiral Ernest J. King, Admiral of the Fleet) - requested an autographed photograph of the Admiral.

- 2:05 Telephoned Francis Biddle to advise that we would get Number One priority for Captain Adrian Fisher who is going with Biddle to try German war criminals. Biddle is also taking an international law expert, from the State Department - Quincy Wright recommended by Philip Jessup.
- 2:15 Robert Elson (Chief, TIME MAGAZINE) - conference.
- 2:20 Colonel Robert Leech, representing Harvard Law School, telephoned re Captain Adrian Fisher; asked if ASW could recommend him for a post at Harvard; gave him good recommendation.
- 2:50 Telephoned Senator Richard B. Russell re proposed speech by him against Japanese Emperor.
- 2:55 Rudolph A. Winnacker (G-2) - conference re material in ASW files as background and reference material for the history of the Secretary of War's office.
- 3:00 Brigadier General Kenner Hertford telephoned re Joint Chiefs of Staff approval of the Chapultepec Act.
- 3:15 Left to join Representative A. Willis Robertson for fishing trip in Virginia.

Dr. T. V. Soong came in after having heard of the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting and I gave him a general outline of the result. He had heard of it before, apparently, because he said he had been told the results were very unsatisfactory from his point of view and he mentioned that he was to see the President today. I imagine that at that time he will be given the paper which SWNCC approved.

He also said that he had been advised in China that Wedemeyer was in favor of arming the Chinese army to the point where it had the equivalent strength of thirty American divisions, and his information followed pretty closely the information which was cabled in General Wedemeyer's cable, Number CM-IN 9410, 12 September 1945.

I told him that there was some possibility that before very long Wedemeyer would be over here and that the matter of the number of divisions and the final composition of the mission could no doubt be worked out then. He asked me whether I thought it advisable for him to stay in the United States, and I told him that the time of Wedemeyer's return was so indefinite that I would hesitate to advise him to stay on that account. I gathered the impression that he would not await Wedemeyer's arrival.

I also told him that we could not tell as yet how much equipment we had available, inasmuch as we were still taking inventory of what we have on hand, as well as our own needs and other commitments.

Soong again pressed the wisdom of having a well equipped army of around a million men, and spoke of the absolute necessity of having a well integrated force at this particular time - not so much to stand off the Russians as to give cohesion to the new China.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15

Fishing.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16

A.M.

10:00 Arrived.

10:50 Lieutenant Colonel Harmon Duncombe (MIS) -
conference.

10:55 Major General John H. Hildring (Civil Affairs) -
conference.

11:45 Secretary of War telephoned - invited ASW
to luncheon conference at Woodley at 1:30.

P.M.

12:05 Brigadier General George A. Lincoln (Operations),
Colonel James McCormack, Jr. (Operations) -
conference.

1:00 Left for Secretary of War's home for luncheon and
conference.

4:00 Tennis at Chevy Chase.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17

A.M.

- 8:15 Arrived.
8:20 George L. Harrison - conference.
9:10 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy at Hastings-on-Hudson.
9:15 Robert A. Lovett - dictograph.
9:20 Telephoned Charles G. Ross (White House Secretary) re announcing resignations of ASW and Mr. Lovett at same time the Secretary of War's is announced.
9:35 Harvey H. Bundy, Mr. Harrison - conference.
9:50 Mr. Lovett joined.
10:05 Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt - conference re request to Secretary of War for whereabouts of Generals Emmons and DeWitt so that summons may be served on them by one of the persons excluded from the West Coast during the war.
11:10 Mr. Lovett - dictograph.
11:25 Telephoned Eugene Meyer (WASHINGTON POST) re conference.
11:30 Ralph Bard (former Under Secretary of the Navy) - conference.
11:50 General DeWitt - conference. Lieutenant Edwin L. McHaney (Judge Advocate General's office) joined.
11:55 Telephoned Major General Myron Cramer (Judge Advocate General) re turning summons papers to Colonel Archibald King to handle.

P.M.

- 12:10 Brigadier General Kenneth C. Royall (Under Secretary of War's office) re Mead Committee request for copy of General Mark Clark's negotiations with Admiral Darlan and Italian Armistice terms - said General Hull advised that matter be referred to SWNCC; ASW agreed that this was proper procedure.
12:15 In Secretary of War's office.
12:30 Secretary of War presented Distinguished Service Medal to Major General Alexander D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations).
1:00 Luncheon with the Secretary of War
2:00 Colonel Alfred McCormack (MIS) - conference.
2:30 Major General Stephen G. Henry (G-1) - conference.
2:55 Mr. Lovett - dictograph

- 3:00 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2) - dictograph.
- 3:05 Telephoned John Hickerson (State) re Italian situation. Discussed delay in departure of Brigadier General Charles Spofford for Council of Foreign Ministers in London. Believe Army man should be present since the Navy has Admiral Hewitt in London. Hickerson asked if ASW had gotten his message on Sunday about Japanese ship - ASW had not seen it.
- 3:30 Telephoned James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) re dinner at the Davisons tonight.
- 3:35 Telephoned General F. Trubee Davison re dinner.
- x 3:55 General Brehon B. Somervell (Army Service Forces) - dictograph.
- 4:00 Elmer Davis (former Director of Office of War Information) telephoned re operations of the Chicago Tribune in Japan. ASW told him that the Secretary was much concerned and had sent a cable to General MacArthur facts of situation.
- 4:15 General Bissell - dictograph.
- 4:30 Dictograph - Mr. Lovett.
- 4:35 In General Thomas T. Handy's (Deputy Chief of Staff) office.
- 5:00 Mr. Forrestal telephoned.
- 5:05 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 5:10 Telephoned Dean Acheson (Acting Secretary of State) re message to General MacArthur.
- 5:30 Herbert Feis - conference.
- 5:40 Left for conference with Arthur Page and Colonel Frederick Warburg.
- 7:30 Met Mrs. McCloy at Union Station.
- 8:00 Dinner at the Trubee Davisons. Ralph Bard also there.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18

A.M.

- 8:25 Arrived.
8:35 Colonel Karl Bendetsen (Legislative & Liaison) conference.
8:55 Telephoned Mrs. Anna McCloy at Bar Harbor, Maine.
9:10 Jean Monnet (French Mission) telephoned.
9:15 Willard Thorpe (State) telephoned re famous art coming to United States from Europe for safe keeping. ASW thought that a committee ought to meet and discuss this matter.
10:25 In Secretary of War's office.
11:10 Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt - conference.
11:45 Lieutenant Colonel Harmon Duncombe (MIS) - conference.
11:50 Colonel Frederick Wiener (Judge Advocate General's office) - conference.
11:55 John Hickerson (State) telephoned to advise that he received message from James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) from London asking that Brigadier General Charles Spofford start for London any time after Monday.
11:57 Telephoned General Spofford re same.

P.M.

- 12:10 Mr. Ingraham (TIME Magazine) - conference.
12:35 On White House line.
12:40 Mrs. McCloy telephoned.
1:00 Luncheon with Eugene Meyer at the Washington Post office.
2:50 President Truman telephoned.
2:55 Robert P. Patterson (Under Secretary of War) telephoned.
3:00 In
3:10 Jean Monnet - conference.
3:20 Telephoned Eugene Meyer re General Marshall appointment, for Dean Virginia Gildersleeve.
3:45 Colonel Chauncey G. Parker (Marines) - conference.
4:00 In Secretary of War's office for presentation of Distinguished Service Medal to ASW, Robert P. Patterson, Robert A. Lovett, Harvey H. Bundy. James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy), General George C. Marshall (Chief of Staff) and many other officers present, as well as members of families.

- 4:55 Colonel H. M. Pasco (Office, Chief of Staff),
Colonel Robert H. Thompson (Legislative & Liaison)
conference.
- 5:05 Mr. Lovett - dictograph.
- 5:10 Brigadier General Edward S. Greenbaum (Under Secre-
tary of War's office) - telephoned re ASW making
speech in Boston in Judge Patterson's place. ASW
told him he thought someone from the Under Secretary's
office should become familiar with ASW's office set-
up and its relations with other Departments and Agen-
cies.
- 5:20 Telephoned Samuel Rayburn (Speaker of the House of
Representatives) re appointment tomorrow to discuss
an award for General George C. Marshall.
- 5:35 Captain William Stewart (MIS) - conference to say
"good-bye" - he is leaving the Army.
- 5:45 Mr. Shaw (Whaley-Eaton Service) - conference.
- 6:25 Elton Fay (Associated Press) - conference.
- 6:50 Left for General Trubee Davison's to pick up Mrs.
McCloy and go to the Secretary of War's home for
dinner.

Today the President accepted the resignation of the Secretary, and at the same time announced the receipt of Bob's resignation and mine. He said that he was not accepting our resignations at present. He also announced the appointment of Bob Patterson as Secretary of War.

Just before these announcements the President called me on the phone and said that he wanted me to take charge of getting a joint resolution through Congress memorializing General Marshall's services and authorizing the striking of a medal to be presented to him. He told me not to let Marshall know of it. Nothing the President could have done could have given me greater pleasure or honor. I was warmed that he should ask me to do it. It was similar to the thought which caused him to have me present at the delivery of the Japanese surrender documents to the President.

Later in the day, in what was a most emotional affair for me, the Secretary, by order of the President and with a citation signed by the President, bestowed on Patterson, Lovett, Bundy and myself the Distinguished Service Medal. The Secretary made a most moving personal addition to the citation which I wish someone had recorded.

The presentation was done in the Secretary's office and I stood under the steady gaze of Elihu Root. I felt a direct current running from Root through Stimson to me for if they were the giants in the formulation of our national defense, I had benefitted by the work with the close association and help I have had through the years of this war with and from the General Staff.

Ellen was there, and Stucchio, and all the Generals from Marshall down - many good friends and fine men.

The citation was fulsome, but it was most warming. I am very fortunate to have been so honored.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CITATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

The Honorable John J. McCloy has served as Assistant Secretary of War since April 22, 1941. He has had jurisdiction over all general matters in the War Department other than those of procurement and Air. He assisted in forwarding the work of the general staff and in effecting the reorganization of the War Department. He was responsible for the development of lend-lease, including drafting the original legislation, has followed closely the operations of the various theaters, and directed relations with the State Department. He successfully instituted a new branch of the War Department for Civil Affairs matters and directed the planning for organized government in the countries occupied by our Armies. It was his energy and drive which brought to acceptance as national policy the program now in implementation for trying war criminals. His assignments have covered a multitude of activities embracing a tremendous field. The breadth of his concepts, the soundness of his decisions, and the wisdom of his far-sighted planning have been of inestimable value to the Secretary of War and to the War Department.

APPROVED:

/s/ HARRY S. TRUMAN

IMPRINT OF MEDAL

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETING:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF CONGRESS, JULY 9, 1918, HAS
AWARDED

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

TO

JOHN J. McCLOY

FOR EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS AND
DISTINGUISHED SERVICES IN THE PERFORMANCE
OF DUTIES OF GREAT RESPONSIBILITY

AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR FROM APRIL 1941 TO SEPTEMBER 1945

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON
THIS THIRTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1945

RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Edward F. Witsell
Major General
Acting The Adjutant General

Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19

A.M.

- 8:25 Arrived.
- 8:45 Captain Carroll Morgan (Navy) telephoned re tennis match Friday afternoon.
- 9:15 Dean Acheson (Acting Secretary of State) telephoned.
- 9:20 Mrs. McCloy telephoned re letter from Bill Meyer re treatment of our prisoners of war, in connection with their release from the Army, credit points, etc.
- 9:35 George L. Harrison - conference re Cabinet meeting yesterday and the President's talk re atomic bomb.
- 9:45 Brigadier General Edward S. Greenbaum telephoned re conferring with ASW on Boston speech tomorrow.
- 9:50 In Secretary of War's office.
- 10:05 Mrs. Ogden Reid (HERALD TRIBUNE) telephoned re Tribune Forum.
- 10:15 Robert P. Patterson - dictograph.
- 10:20 Telephoned Dean Acheson.
- 10:30 Attended the Secretary of War's press conference - Mr. Stinson's last before his retirement.
- 11:00 General Jonathan M. Wainwright - conference.
- 11:25 Lieutenant General Matthew B. Ridgway - conference.
- 11:30 In Secretary of War's office for presentation of Medal for Merit to John W. Martyn (Administrative Assistant, Office of the Secretary of War).
- 11:40 Telephoned Eugene Meyer (WASHINGTON POST) re luncheon arranged with General George C. Marshall and Dean Virginia Gildersleeve.
- 11:50 Lieutenant General G. N. Macready (British Army Staff) telephoned to invite ASW for dinner on Saturday; asked ASW support in Combined Board re food for the Netherlands East Indies.

P.M.

- 12:00 In Secretary of War's office for presentation of Medal for Merit to Truman K. Gibson, Jr. (Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War).
- 12:10 Colonel H. M. Pasco (Office, Chief of Staff), Colonel Robert Thompson (Legislative & Liaison) - conference re Joint Resolution (Congress) for medal for General Marshall.

- 12:15 Robert A. Lovett - dictograph.
- 12:17 Colonel George A. Brownell - conference.
- 12:30 In Secretary of War's office for presentation of the Distinguished Service Medal to Colonel Robert Cutler.
- 1:35 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 1:50 Goldthwaite H. Dorr, David Finley (National Gallery of Art), Mr. Huntington Cairns (National Gallery) - conference re shipment of perishable art objects from Europe to this country for preservation until proper places and facilities can be prepared for them in Europe, particularly Germany. Drafted cable to General Lucius D. Clay re same.
- 2:10 Harvey H. Bundy - dictograph.
- 2:15 James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) - telephoned.
- 2:35 Dr. James Baxter (Office of Scientific Research) - conference.
- 3:00 In Sam Rayburn's (Speaker of the House of Representatives) office re Joint Resolution of Congress to strike an appropriate medal for presentation to General George D. Marshall. Others who joined the conference later were: Senator Elbert D. Thomas, (Utah), Senator Alben W. Barkley (Kentucky), Representative Andrew J. May (Kentucky), Representative R. Ewing Thomason (Texas).
- 5:00 At Dumbarton Oaks for reception given by the War Department honoring the Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Mrs. Stimson.
- 8:00 Dinner at Brigadier General F. Trubee Davison's home.

Brigadier General and Mrs. Robert N. Young
Brigadier General E. L. Harrison
Brigadier General and Mrs. E. A. Regnier
Brigadier General and Mrs. N. H. McKay
Brigadier General and Mrs. R. W. Berry
Brigadier General and Mrs. Thomas North
Brigadier General and Mrs. G. A. Lincoln
Brigadier General and Mrs. John Weckerling
Brigadier General and Mrs. Carter Clarke
Colonel and Mrs. Luther M. Hill
Colonel and Mrs. William C. Chanler
Colonel and Mrs. Harrison A. Gerhardt
Colonel Robert Cutler
Colonel Westray Battle Boyce
Colonel George A. Brownell
Colonel and Mrs. Kenneth R. Kreps
Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Pasco
Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Kyle
Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Exton
Colonel and Mrs. J. W. Bowen
Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. B. W. Davenport
Honorable and Mrs. Robert P. Patterson
Honorable and Mrs. John J. McCloy
Honorable and Mrs. Robert A. Lovett
Dr. and Mrs. Edward L. Bowles
Mr. and Mrs. Harvey H. Bundy
Mr. and Mrs. Goldthwaite H. Dorr
Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Feis
Mr. and Mrs. George L. Harrison
Mr. John W. Martyn
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bruce
Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D'Olier
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Paige
Miss Elizabeth Neary
Miss Jean Wehner
Mrs. Edward Walworth
Mrs. Marie McNair
Miss Elizabeth Hines
Miss Evelyn Peyton Gordon
Miss Margaret Hart
Mrs. L. W. Bathon
Mr. M. P. Ward
Acting Secretary of State and Mrs. Dean Acheson
Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. William L. Clayton
Assistant Secretary of State Frank McCarthy
Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. William Benton
Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Donald S. Russell
Chairman of Board of Overseers Leverett Saltonstall
Dr. Vannever Bush
Dr. James B. Conant

JOINT RESOLUTION

Joint resolution of thanks to General of the Army, George C. Marshall, and the members of the Army of the United States, who have fought under his direction during the wars; and providing that the President of the United States shall cause a medal to be struck to be presented to General Marshall in the name of the People of the United States of America.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, THAT the thanks of the American People and the Congress be, and they hereby are, presented to General of the Army, George C. Marshall, for his statesmanship as a member of the Combined Chiefs of Staff in cementing the moral and physical forces of the United Nations in the common cause against aggression and his leadership in formulating and executing the global strategy of the wars; his initiative, wisdom and foresight as Chief of Staff of the Army in conducting the expansion, equipping, training and deployment of the great Army of the United States to the high degree which enabled it to go directly from its training camps and maneuver grounds to overcome the strongest forces which our determined enemies could amass; and his selfless integrity, inflexible patriotism and surpassing military genius which guided our Armies directly to the heart of the homelands of our enemies; and to the members of the Army of the United States under his direction for their heroic valor and unwavering loyalty and service throughout the wars.

Sec. 2. The President of the United States is requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable emblems, devices and inscriptions, to be presented to General Marshall. When the said medal shall have been struck, the President shall cause a copy of this joint resolution to be engrossed on parchment, and shall transmit the same, together with the said medal, to General Marshall to be presented to him in the name of the People of the United States of America.

Sec. 3. A sufficient sum of money to carry this resolution into effect is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Guests at Reception in Honor of
Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson
Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C.

General of the Army and Mrs. George C. Marshall
General of the Army and Mrs. Henry H. Arnold
General and Mrs. Omar N. Bradley
General and Mrs. Thomas T. Handy
General and Mrs. Jacob Devers
General and Mrs. Brehon B. Somervell
General and Mrs. Jonathan M. Wainwright
Lieutenant General and Mrs. Ben Lear
Lieutenant General and Mrs. Ira C. Eaker
Lieutenant General and Mrs. A. M. Patch
Lieutenant General and Mrs. Stanley D. Embick
Lieutenant General and Mrs. Hoyt S. Vandenberg
Lieutenant General and Mrs. John L. DeWitt
Lieutenant General and Mrs. J. Lawton Collins
Lieutenant General and Mrs. Levin H. Campbell, Jr.
Lieutenant General and Mrs. Edmund B. Gregory
Lieutenant General and Mrs. Harold L. George
Lieutenant General and Mrs. Wade Haislip
Lieutenant General and Mrs. Eugene Reybold
Lieutenant General and Mrs. Dan I. Sulten
Lieutenant General and Mrs. John E. Hull
Lieutenant General and Mrs. LeRoy Lutes
Major General and Mrs. Clayton L. Bissell
Major General and Mrs. C. C. Chauncey
Major General and Mrs. William Bryden
Major General and Mrs. F. L. Anderson
Major General Elwood Quessada
Major General and Mrs. Myron C. Cramer
Major General and Mrs. Lauris Norstad
Major General and Mrs. Stephen G. Henry
Major General and Mrs. John H. Hilldring
Major General and Mrs. Normen T. Kirk
Major General and Mrs. Fred L. Walker
Major General and Mrs. Kenneth T. Blood
Major General and Mrs. William J. Donovan
Major General and Mrs. Walter S. Grant
Major General and Mrs. David G. Barr
Major General and Mrs. Joseph A. Green
Major General and Mrs. Clarence Huebner
Major General and Mrs. Walter L. Reed
Major General and Mrs. Lunsford E. Oliver
Major General and Mrs. Charles H. White
Major General and Mrs. G. R. Cook
Major General and Mrs. Shelley U. Marietta

Major General and Mrs. A. W. Waldron
Major General and Mrs. Russell L. Maxwell
Major General and Mrs. George V. Strong
Major General and Mrs. Frederick H. Osborn
Major General and Mrs. C. D. Herron
Major General and Mrs. Virgil L. Peterson
Major General and Mrs. Joseph Byron
Major General and Mrs. Alexander D. Surlles
Major General and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser
Major General J. N. Dalton
Major General William R. Arnold
Major General and Mrs. Ray E. Porter
Major General Wilton B. Persons
Major General and Mrs. E. F. Witsell
Major General and Mrs. Idwal H. Edwards
Major General Donald H. Connolly
Major General and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, III
Major General and Mrs. Guy V. Henry
Major General and Mrs. Lewis B. Hershey
Major General and Mrs. J. G. Ord
Major General and Mrs. Harry C. Ingles
Major General and Mrs. George J. Richards
Major General and Mrs. J. E. Sloan
Major General and Mrs. P. B. Fleming
Major General and Mrs. John F. Williams
Major General and Mrs. Walter K. Wilson
Major General and Mrs. John Y. York
Major General and Mrs. William N. Porter
Major General and Mrs. C. P. Gross
Major General and Mrs. Leslie N. Groves
Major General and Mrs. A. H. Carter
Major General and Mrs. C. H. Bonesteel
Major General and Mrs. H. A. Craig
Major General and Mrs. Glen E. Edgerton
Major General and Mrs. W. H. Kasten
Major General and Mrs. Muir S. Fairchild
Major General and Mrs. D. N. W. Grant
Major General and Mrs. Daniel Noce
Brigadier General and Mrs. John McA. Palmer
Brigadier General and Mrs. L. D. Miller
Brigadier General and Mrs. Edward W. Smith
Brigadier General and Mrs. Andrew J. McFarland
Brigadier General and Mrs. William A. Borden
Brigadier General and Mrs. Donald Armstrong
Brigadier General and Mrs. Henry I. Hodes
Brigadier General and Mrs. W. B. Pyron
Brigadier General and Mrs. J. B. Crawford
Brigadier General and Mrs. E. S. Greenbaum
Brigadier General and Mrs. Kenneth C. Royall

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss
Mr. Howard Peterson
Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. James V. Forrestal
Under Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Artemus L. Gates
Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Struve Hensel
Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air and Mrs. John Sullivan
Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy
Fleet Admiral and Mrs. Ernest J. King
Admiral and Mrs. Frederick J. Horne
Admiral and Mrs. R. S. Edwards
Admiral and Mrs. Russell R. Waesche
Vice Admiral C. M. Cooke, Jr.
Vice Admiral and Mrs. Marc A. Mitscher
Lieutenant Commander John Thatcher
General and Mrs. A. A. Vandergrift
The Right Honorable the Early of Halifax and Countess Halifax
Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson and Lady Wilson
Honorable Charles A. Eaton, Member of Congress
M. and Mme. Henri Bonnet, Ambassador from France
Dr. and Mme. Wei Tao-ming, Ambassador from China
Senator Elbert D. Thomas
Senator Alben W. Barkley
Senator Tom Connally
Senator Kenneth McKellar
Congressman Andrew J. May
Congressman John Taber

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

A.M.

9:00 Took off from National Airport in Under Secretary of War's plane for Boston. Colonel R. A. Cutter also made the trip.

P.M.

- 12:30 At the Statler Hotel, Boston, to deliver speech at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon.
- 5:45 Arrived at office.
- 6:30 Brigadier General George A. Lincoln, Colonel Dean Rusk (Operations) conference.
- 7:10 Artemus L. Gates (Under Secretary of the Navy) telephoned re bases in the Pacific and governorship of Pacific islands. Gates feels that ASW should make trip to Japan and that he should accompany him to represent the Navy (ASW to withdraw his paper on the islands, for further discussion).
- 7:20 Brigadier General Charles Spofford - conference re getting a replacement to take over his work. Drafted cable to James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) in London advising him of such action, as General Spofford will be released from the Army about November 1st.
- 7:20 Dinner at desk.
- 7:30 Colonel George A. Brownell - conference.
- 9:05 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy at Hastings-on-Hudson.
- 10:30 Major General William Donovan (Office of Strategic Services) telephoned from New York re Executive Order signed today by the President setting up in State Department an interim intelligence service which transfers to it certain functions of OSS and transfers to the War Department other functions. Donovan feels the set-up is ridiculous and that it will deprive the Joint Chiefs of Staff of all functions placed under the State Department and that this matter will become a political issue. ASW to investigate tomorrow and talk to Donovan later in the day.
- 11:20 Left for home.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21

A.M.

- 8:25 Arrived.
- 8:35 Telephoned Colonel Alfred McCormack (MIS) re Office of Strategic Services' functions going to Department of State. Told him of General Donovan's call last night protesting.
- 8:50 Major D. B. Tenney (MIS) - conference.
- 9:00 Telephoned Donald Stone (Bureau of the Budget) re General Donovan's call. Donovan still urges separate agency, which was not done in Executive Order signed by the President yesterday, and believes that this action will bring about serious repercussions.
- 9:15 Telephoned Dean Acheson (Acting Secretary of State).
- 9:25 Telephoned Henry L. Stimson (Secretary of War) - wished him a happy birthday.
- 9:30 George L. Harrison, Goldthwaite H. Dorr - conference.
- 9:45 Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt - conference.
- 10:00 Robert A. Lovett - dictograph.
- 10:05 Robert P. Patterson - dictograph re Boston speech AEW made yesterday. Will hold conference later today to discuss Belgian Lend-Lease and reciprocal Lend-Lease.
- 10:15 In Secretary of War's office to make presentation to the Secretary of an engraved George III tray, from Messrs. Patterson, Lovett, McCloy, Bowles, Bundy, Dorr, Harrison, Martyn, Colonel Kyle.
- 10:40 In James C. Dunn's (Under Secretary of State) office for State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting.

P.M.

- 12:25 Miss Virginia Gildersleeve (Dean of Hunter College) Eugene Meyer (WASHINGTON POST) - conference.
- 12:30 In General George C. Marshall's office for luncheon with Miss Gildersleeve and Mr. Meyer.
- 1:45 At the White House for President Truman's presentation of the Distinguished Service Medal to the Secretary of War.
- 2:10 In General Thomas T. Handy's (Deputy Chief of Staff) office - conference.

- 2:30 Brigadier General C. W. Wickersham - conference.
- 3:00 Left for National Airport to bid goodbye to Secretary and Mrs. Stimson.
- 5:00 Tennis match at Chevy Chase Country Club with Captain Carroll Morgan (Navy).
- 8:00 Dinner with Colonel and Mrs. A. I. Henderson at the Anchorage.

This was the final day for the Secretary. In the morning we gave him our Old English Silver Plate, Bob Patterson making a very neat little speech of presentation.

Then at 1:45 the President gave him the Distinguished Service Medal, a ceremony which we all attended on the White House lawn. Then he attended Cabinet, at which the matter of handling the atomic bomb was discussed.

Finally, from the Cabinet meeting he came to the airport to take his last trip on his plane. There 150 or so generals were lined up to salute him as he boarded the plane, Marshall at the head of one line and I at the head of the other. He came along with Patterson and Mrs. Stimson. It was a very moving sight. The band played "Happy Birthday" and "Auld Lang Syne", and the guns shot off their salute. The thing quite broke me up and I felt, which I hadn't before, the sense of the end of a great experience. As his plane left the field I knew that whatever was ahead would be different.

As he said of Marshall, it could be said of him - "a great and good man".

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22

ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR

A.M.

- 8:35 Arrived.
- 8:55 Major General Clayton Bissell (Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2) - conference.
- 9:15 Colonel J. R. Lovell (G-2) - conference.
- 9:30 John Nicholas Brown (Arts and Monuments, European Theater of Operations), and Huntington Cairns (National Gallery of Art) - conference.
- 10:00 Awarded Bronze Star to Major William E. Gunther (State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee); Colonel Frank McCarthy, Major Virgil F. Field, Lieutenant Colonel Davidson Sommers, present.
- 10:20 William L. Clayton (State Department) telephoned, inquiring when the British and U.S. Armies were going to leave Italy; advised him that the British will retain 3 Divisions indefinitely, and the U.S. only one.
- 10:25 Telephoned Colonel Frederick Warburg (Army Service Forces, re promoting one of his men to the rank of major; he feels this particular promotion is warranted, in spite of unfavorable slant in 201 file; ASW will handle it.
- 10:30 Stanley King (President, Amherst College), telephoned D.D.; made an appointment to see him Tuesday evening.
- 10:35 Sam Reber (State Department) telephoned re General Spofford; Secretary of State cabled that he does not think Spofford should go to London, but would like suggestions as to a successor for him; ASW will investigate it.
- 11:00 Major General J. H. Hildring (Civil Affairs Division), Brigadier General Don G. Shingler (Army Service Forces), Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Foehl (Civil Affairs Division), Lieutenant Colonel Arthur E. Palmer (Army Service Forces, - meeting re civil affairs supplies for the Netherlands East Indies.
- 11:15 Major General J. H. Hildring - conference.

P.M.

- 12:00 Lieutenant Colonel Harmon H. Duncombe (G-2) - conference.
- 12:30 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy at Hastings-on-Hudson
- 1:00 Lunch in office with Charles Garland and Luke Hopkins.
- 2:05 Ruel Moore (United Press) - conference.
- 2:40 Ernest Lindley and Walter Fitzmaurice (Newsweek) - conference.
- 3:15 Colonel J. C. Davis (Civil Affairs Division) - conference re coal situation.

- 3:30 Sam Lubell - conference re his article in the Saturday Evening Post.
- 3:45 General Hillaring joined conference.
- 4:30 Walter Fitzmaurice (Newsweek) telephoned; requested clarification re the introductory paragraph of statement of policy toward Japan.
- 5:00 Major General W. B. Persons (Legislative & Liaison Division) - telephoned re Resolution for General Marshall; Thomas has introduced one which was copied from Ulysses Grant, not knowing another was being drafted; although not entirely satisfactory, it would do; we should wait until they go into conference on it.
- 5:15 Truman Gibson (Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War) - conference.
- 5:20 John Metcalf (New York Herald Tribune) telephoned re report ASW might take a trip to the Pacific; requested that he withhold the story in view of the present discussion re MacArthur's occupation policy; if he does go, it will be purely an inspection of occupation business, such as previous Germany trip; trip is still uncertain.
- 5:30 Jean Monnet (French Mission) - telephoned; ASW will advise him tomorrow if they can make a luncheon date; Monnet is leaving early part of next week.
- 6:05 Ruel Moore - conference.
- 6:15 Robert Elson (Time Magazine) telephoned re data on James Douglas for possible story; also asked whether or not the Army was not particularly anxious to let the atomic bomb secret go; ASW told him it was not a matter of keeping the secret but rather whether an approach to Russia and other countries should be made as to what is to be done with the atomic bomb.
- 6:25 Telephoned L. W. Douglas (Hastings-on-Hudson) - personal.
- 7:25 Left.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23

ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR

A.M.

- 8:55 Arrived.
- 9:35 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy (Hastings-on-Hudson) - personal.
- 9:45 Telephoned Henry C. Brunie (Stamford, Connecticut) - personal.
- 11:30 Telephoned Colonel Chauncey G. Parker, Jr. (Aldie, Virginia) - personal.

P.M.

- 12:15 R. A. Lovett - conference.
- 12:50 Telephoned Henry L. Stimson (Huntington, Long Island) re suggestions for filling the position of Under Secretary of War. Since the President would probably want a Democrat, the Secretary could not think of anyone to suggest at the moment.

I telephoned the Secretary this morning to see how he was getting along as a Country Squire. Apparently he had arrived from Washington in excellent weather to High-hold, after having another salute accorded him at Mitchell Field. He said that they practically blew Mrs. Stimson and himself out of the gate, causing the dog to cower and terror as the honors were paid. He was in a happy mood, relaxed and feeling, as he put it, like a soft shell crab.

- 1:15 Lunch - Secretary of War's Dining Room.
- 2:20 Drew Pearson telephoned re rumor that "soft peace men" like McCloy and Clay were going to hand back I. G. Farben Industries. ASW told him the plants were seized and disintegrated by these men; that Clay could not be called a "soft peace man", and that an administrator from the War Department was being sent to get the plants in operation. ASW thanked Pearson for his splendid article on Secretary Stimson.
- 4:45 Colonel James R. McCormack, Jr. - conference re SWNCC papers.
- 5:05 Major General William J. Donovan telephoned re proposed Intelligence Service - very critical of the setup.
- 5:55 Left for home.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

A.M.

8:25 Arrived.

9:00 Telephoned Matthew Connolly (White House) re appointment with the President.

9:20 Donald Stone (Bureau of the Budget) telephoned re discussions with Office of Strategic Services; advised ASW that General Bissell (G-2) had been calling him requesting conference. Stone stressed need for keeping OSS intact to place under War Department and continue program until it is reorganized. Believes following important: (1) someone to direct operations, (2) accounts, transfer of funds, (3) point of contact and supervision (War Department). ASW told Stone that since the Navy was putting limit on future personnel they would need, there was pressure on the Army to state its requirements.

9:30 Colonel Robert Proctor (Army Air Forces) - conference.

9:50 Colonel George A. Brownell (Army Air Forces) - conference re Pacific bases.

10:10 Telephoned Major General W. B. Parsons (Legislative & Liaison) re counsel for Pearl Harbor investigating committee; Parsons advised that he is pushing for appointment of Mitchell. Discussed progress of Resolution for General Marshall. Discussed General MacArthur's recent statements re army of occupation for Japan and the furor it raised in this country. ASW asked his and General Surles' advice on advisability of someone going out to consult with MacArthur.

10:35 In General Thomas T. Handy's (Deputy Chief of Staff) office.

10:45 Major General Alexander D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations) dictograph re Japanese trip.

10:50 Telephoned John Hickerson (State) re publication of directive to MacArthur re Japan - agreed to hold it up for a little while. Hickerson will consult with Mr. Acheson and with the Navy people.

10:55 Lieutenant General John E. Hull (Operations) - conference.

11:05 Colonel H. M. Pasco (Office, Chief of Staff) - conference.

11:15 Colonel Alfred McCormack (MIS) joined.

11:30 At the White House for conference with President Truman.

11:50 George L. Harrison - conference.

P.M.

12:00 Henry L. Stimson telephoned from Long Island to invite ASW to go fishing this week with him. Set Thursday, but will check with Mrs. McCloy.

12:05 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy in New York (Buckley School).

12:30 David Niles (White House) telephoned - he is sure Judge Rifkind will accept the post of Jewish Adviser to General Eisenhower.

12:35 General George C. Marshall - conference.

12:40 Telephoned Judge Simon H. Rifkind in New York. He will be in Washington tomorrow to discuss matter of his appointment.

1:00 Luncheon with Major General William J. Donovan (Director, Office of Strategic Services) at his home.

3:00 General Omar N. Bradley (Veterans Administration) - conference.

3:10 Brigadier General R. W. Berry (G-1) - joined.

3:15 Colonel H. M. Thompson (Legislative & Liaison) telephoned re Congressional committee being out on plant inspection trip, therefore Resolution re General Marshall will not be considered before Tuesday, October 2nd.

3:20 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2) - dictograph.

3:25 Captain Carroll Worgen (Navy) telephoned re ASW trip. ASW said he would be leaving end of this week and advised him to get another partner to finish tennis tournament.

3:30 Robert P. Patterson - dictograph.

3:40 In Judge Patterson's office.

5:20 Telephoned Mr. Stimson (Huntington, Long Island) and arranged to see him Thursday morning at Highhold.

6:10 Colonel Alfred McCormack - conference.

6:15 Brigadier General Charles Spofford - conference.

6:30 Telephoned Colonel Chauncey G. Parker, Jr. re trip abroad. Parker will go along, but must get release from the Secretary of the Navy.

6:35 Telephoned Major Matthias F. Correa (Office, Secretary of the Navy) re Lieutenant Colonel Duncombe coming over to see him re work on Pearl Harbor investigation.

6:40 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2) - conference re Office of Strategic Services' transfer to the War Department.

6:45 Mrs. McCloy telephoned from Hastings-on-Hudson.

7:10 Jack Tate (HERALD TRIBUNE) called re information on ASW trip to Japan - told him plans are very uncertain.

7:30 Left for home.

8:00 Dinner at the British Embassy with the Earl of Halifax and Lady Halifax and their guests, Sir Hastings Isnay (formerly military adviser to Winston Churchill in the War Cabinet) and Lady Isnay.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

A.M.

8:30 Arrived.

9:05 Colonel George A. Brownell - conference re Pacific bases.

9:25 Major General Clayton Bissell (G-2) dictograph re War Department take-over of Office of Strategic Services.

9:30 Telephoned Charles S. Cheston (OSS) re holding conference to discuss take-over of OSS.

9:35 C. D. Jackson (TIME, Inc.) telephoned from New York to urge promotion of Brigadier General Robert A. McClure.

9:40 General George C. Marshall - dictograph.

9:45 Telephoned Francis Downey (Office, Secretary of the Navy) re Commander Guilfus or Bancroft going with ASW to Japan. Downey advised that Guilfus was scheduled to take his place October 15th when he leaves for the Rio de Janeiro conference, but perhaps it would be better for Guilfus to make the Far East trip first and report to the Secretary's office later - he will discuss with Mr. Forrestal.

10:05 Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) - dictograph.

10:10 Donald Stone (Bureau of the Budget) telephoned re OSS set-up.

10:30 Lloyd Garrison (Vice Chairman, War Labor Board) telephoned re ASW's future plans. ASW will see him some time late in October.

10:45 Professor Geoffroy Atkinson (Amherst) re educational job the War Department had offered him overseas.

10:55 John Hickerson (State) telephoned re Aide Memoire received from the British advising that they intended to give up the Azores and would so notify Portugal if the United States had no objections. This country does object - hopes to get post-war rights and will need British cooperation. Discussed possible implications of this move - perhaps a bargaining position.

11:05 Dictograph - Lieutenant General John E. Hull (Operations) re same.

11:10 George L. Harrison - conference.

11:15 Colonel William H. Kyle - stopped in to say goodbye before leaving for New York to become Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company.

- 11:20 Colonel C. H. Bonesteel III (Operations),
Colonel R. A. Cutter - conference re Japanese
trip.
11:25 Dictograph - General Hull.
11:40 Mr. Cheston, Brigadier General John Magruder
(OSS) - conference.

P.M. ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR

- 12:10 Major General Alexander D. Surles (Bureau
of Public Relations) - dictograph.
12:20 On White House line.
12:40 Dictograph - Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secre-
tary of War for Air) re plans for trip.
12:50 Telephoned Lieutenant General Harold George (Air
Transport Command) re Admiral Ernest J. King's
answer in Joint Chiefs of Staff on consolidation
of Army and Navy.
12:55 Herbert Feis - conference.
1:00 Colonel Joseph M. Hartfield (White & Case) tele-
phoned from New York regarding appointment.
1:05 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
2:00 Colonel William Gambrell - conference.
2:05 Senator Carl Hayden (Arizona) telephoned
re his proposal to include in bill covering
voluntary enlistment in the armed services
a section permitting Philippine Scouts to
participate in the occupation of Japan.
2:20 Conference regarding take-over of OSS. Colonels
Mathis, Honeycutt, Cutter, Moore, General Bissell
present.
3:00 Colonel Chauncey G. Parker, Jr. (Marines)
telephoned re securing clearance from General
Vandergrift to make trip with ASW.
3:30 Lieutenant Colonel Jubin (Operations), Colonel
Cutter - conference.
3:45 Telephoned General A. A. Vandergrift (Commanding
General, United States Marine Corps) to secure his
consent to have Colonel Parker make Japanese trip.
Vandergrift will telephone James V. Forrestal
(Secretary of the Navy) extending his permission.
4:05 Judge Simon H. Rifkind (District Court, New York)
General Hilldring - conference re proposal to send
the Judge to Germany to act as adviser to General
Eisenhower on Jewish matters.

- 4:45 Lieutenant H. A. Fierst (Civil Affairs) joined.
- 4:50 Telephoned Judge Learned Hand (District Court) in New York re release of Judge Rifkind for a post on Eisenhower's staff in connection with Jewish affairs; he will be back in New York on Monday and will handle the matter then.
- 5:00 General Hilldring - conference.
- 5:10 General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff) dictograph.
- 5:15 Major General Ray L. Porter - conference re Dean Virginia Gildersleeve.
- 5:25 Telephoned Francis Randolph to ask if he could accept post as General MacArthur's financial adviser for a year. Randolph advised that his firm will not let him go for that length of time.
- 5:30 Frank McCarthy (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned re trying Jap war criminals.
- 5:45 Colonel Alfred McCormack (MIS) - conference. General Bissell will not release McCormack.
- 5:50 General Handy joined.
- 5:50 Paul Kronacker (Belgian Minister of Supply) telephoned. ASW will see him at luncheon tomorrow.
- 6:00 Abe Fortas (Under Secretary of the Interior) telephoned re administration of Pacific bases. Told him the Secretary of War wrote to the President about it after Mr. Forrestal had gone to the President, who responded that it should be considered on an interim basis and the Secretaries of State, War and Navy should make a recommendation on it jointly.
- 6:15 Telephoned Mr. Cheston re General Magruder for job ASW discussed with him; he feels it would be better not to have a former OSS man; Magruder going back to permanent rank.
- 7:00 Left for General Trubee Davison's for dinner.
- 9:00 At Justice Harlan F. Stone's (Supreme Court Chief Justice) home for meeting with Stanley King (President, Amherst College) and other Amherst officials.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

A.M.

- 8:30 Arrived.
- 8:45 Major General William J. Donovan telephoned re War Department taking over of the Office of Strategic Services; discussed ASW's trip and ASW promised to write letters for General Donovan to take to Europe. Donovan expects to meet ASW in London in a few days.
- 8:55 Telephoned Douglas Southall Freeman (Richmond) re going on trip to Europe and Japan.
- 9:00 General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff) dictograph re appointment for General Gillem.
- 9:05 Colonel Chauncey G. Parker, Jr. (Marine Corps) telephoned re clearance of his orders to accompany ASW on trip.
- 9:10 George L. Harrison - conference.
- 9:15 Conference with War, State and Budget Bureau officials regarding taking over of OSS organization.
- 10:35 Lieutenant General Alven C. Gillem, Jr. - conference.
- 11:10 Douglas Freeman telephoned that he would be able to go on trip with ASW; asked if he could get "shots" in Richmond today.
- 11:15 Arthur Krock telephoned - suggested that ASW go fishing in Florida when he takes a vacation after leaving the War Department. Krock will get a friend's house for him, and also knows of a boat he can get.
- 11:20 Brigadier General Edward S. Greenbaum (Under Secretary of War's office) - conference.

P.M.

- 12:10 George L. Harrison - conference.
- 12:15 Major General John H. Hilldring - dictograph.
- 12:20 On White House line.
- 12:25 Douglas Moffat telephoned from New York re job in Germany; ASW suggested that he wait until ASW visits Frankfurt and sees the situation and then cables Moffat.
- 12:40 Herbert Feis - conference re speech material for the Academy of Political Science talk on November 8th.
- 1:00 Luncheon at the Carlton Hotel given by Camille Gutt, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium. Paul Kronacker (Minister of Supply of Belgium) also present.

- ✓ 2:55 General Hilldring - dictograph. ASW also spoke to David Finley (National Gallery of Art) re bringing perishable art treasures to this country pending setting up of suitable repositories in Europe.
- ✓ 3:00 Conference re coal production in Europe - Colonel James C. Davis (Civil Affairs) and others.
- ✓ 4:00 Sheridan Downey (Senator from California) telephoned re lawyer friend of his, Thomas Carlson who lost a son in the Pacific war and now wants to help prosecute Japanese war criminals.
- 4:05 Telephoned Colonel Harrison A. Gerhardt (New York) re time and place to award him the Distinguished Service Medal. Arranged to have the little ceremony upon ASW's arrival at Mitchel Field about 11:30 tomorrow morning.
- 4:10 Dictograph - General Handy re article in French newspaper.
- 4:15 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - dictograph.
- 4:20 Dictograph - Major General Alexander D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations).
- 4:25 Samuel Lubell - conference.
- 4:30 Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer - conference upon his arrival from China.
- 5:15 Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Duncombe (MIS) - conference.
- 5:30 On White House line.
- 5:45 General Handy - conference.
- 6:10 Telephoned A. Willis Robertson (Congressman from Virginia) to thank him for his part in obtaining appointment of William D. Mitchell as counsel for the Pearl Harbor investigation.
- 6:25 Telephoned H. Freeman Matthews (State) - general discussion of Russian matters, French treatment of German prisoners, State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee matters; asked Matthews to cable James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) in London that ASW would like to see him in about a week.
- 6:40 Jean Monnet Telephoned - he will communicate with ASW in London and arrange meeting in Paris.
- 6:45 William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) telephoned - especially interested in coal situation; would also like to have business men permitted to go into Germany.

6:50 Brigadier General Charles Spofford - conference.
7:00 Telephoned George L. Harrison.
7:10 Telephoned Mrs. Halpin (Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, Long Island) - personal.
7:15 Telephoned Colonel Alfred McCormack (MIS); advised him ASW had seen Judge Patterson and Dean Acheson (Acting Secretary of State) and they were handling his transfer to the State Department, and had also taken care of his appointment with General Handy who is becoming reconciled to it.
7:20 Telephoned Mrs. Ogden Reid (HERALD TRIBUNE) - suggested that if ASW does not return from his trip in time for the Tribune Forum the latter part of October that she ask Major General John H. Hilldring to speak on the Forum in ASW's place. Also asked Mrs. Reid to say nothing of his trip - rebuked her for talking about it and told her that Herald Tribune reporters had been pestering him with calls.
7:35 Major General William J. Donovan (Office of Strategic Services) telephoned. ASW told him that if he got into any difficulties in closing out OSS he should get in touch with Colonel R. A. Cutter.
7:40 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy in New York.
8:00 Left for dinner with the F. Trubee Davisons.
9:40 Returned to the office.
10:55 Left for home.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

A.M.

8:55 Arrived.

9:30 In Secretary of War's office - Judge Robert P. Patterson took oath of office as the new Secretary of War.

9:40 Left for National Airport.

10:00 Took off for Mitchel Field, Long Island.

P.M.

12:00 Arrived at Mitchel Field.

12:10 Pinned Distinguished Service Medal on Colonel H. A. Gerhardt.

Bob Patterson was sworn in as Secretary of war. All the staff and division heads were there with members of the Cabinet, members of the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees, also Mrs. Patterson and Janie. Bob was dressed in a dark suit with black shoes and looked well turned out, a fact which Lovett commented on as worthy of record. He looked strong, purposeful and good. He will do well. Judge Learned Hand swore him in most impressively. I was glad that I could stay to see the ceremony.

I said good-bye to Dot. She packed me up last night while I finished up my desk. Cess helped her. Cess said it was the first time she had ever packed a man's bag - that will slay Ellen.

Spent the rest of the day with the Secretary at Highhold, in the afternoon of which we went to the South Side Club for some fishing. The fishing was what one would expect of the South Side - plenty of them and good size until we went up the stream some distance where it was shallow and clear, and then it was hard not to frighten the fish a long way off.

In the evening we came back to Highhold to meet Ellen and spend the night. It was grant to be with her.

The trip - and such a trip - before us with all the vista of a new life at the end. I left the office in Washington with a feeling different from that which I have had on any other trip. Bob had been sworn in downstairs in Stimson's old room, with Stimson's portrait in place of Elihu Root's, and a fine group of people - loyal, pleasant and efficient in my own office to whom to say good-bye. Going away now was a definite step toward ending my tour at the War Department.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

On the morning of the 28th we left Highhold for Peg's apartment with Ellen. She drove me downtown where I saw and had a short chat with Lew - about the future, and Clay's job in Germany. I dropped in to see Colonel Hartfield at White & Case. He spoke to me of a senior partnership, which confused my thinking a bit more. Then back to the apartment, where my boy and girl were. My, they looked and were wholesome and full of interest. John, full of things that I might bring him from China, particularly a horse or if not a horse, at least a pony. Ellen was less exacting. Peg and Ayi want screens and furs. The take-off was as usual, only the whole family was there to see us off - Nana, the children, Peg and Ellen. Johnny had to be taken over to see a fighter - a "47".

The next stop was Stephenville where we had the usual good meal and pleasant quarters. Colonel Edison was at the plane to meet me. He had been at Khartoum when I stopped there with Sir John on the way to Cairo. How long and far away that seemed. I think he liked Khartoum better than his present berth and I think his judgment may be sound.

The party is congenial and interesting. Douglas Freeman is always interesting and full of anecdotes well told. He read Marshall's report on the way across the Atlantic. The trip was easy, and good weather all the way.

In addition to Dr. Freeman, the party includes:

Mr. John H. Vincent, representative of the Secretary of the Navy.
Brigadier General George F. Schulgen, Deputy Director, Civil Affairs Division.
Colonel Charles H. Bonesteel, III, Operations Division.
Colonel Chauncey G. Parker, Jr., Marine Corps.
Lieutenant Colonel B. C. Bowker, Bureau of Public Relations.
John H. Stucchio.

Crew members:

Major George E. Rodieck - Pilot
Captain Ralph L. Calkins - Navigator
Captain Cletus Keating - Second Pilot
First Lieutenant Michael F. Corrigan - Co-Pilot
Master Sergeant Clyde W. Nowlin - Radio man
Master Sergeant Frank Sayko - Engineer
Technical Sergeant Charles H. Reynolds - Assistant Engineer
Corporal Leon Poliner - Steward

Note - Much of the
material for the
dates Sep 29 - Nov 3
was taken from reports
by Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman.
The original reports are
now in the National Archives

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29

England was lovely as we landed at Bovingdon - a very different place than it had been when the Air Forces were operating over Germany and France. Again the drive in to Claridge's, where the American delegation to the Council of Foreign Ministers is staying. I dropped in on Winant, who has not changed any. He has not sat in on the conferences, but he is kept fully aware of them. He told me of his impressions. One of the things which was interesting was the comment that he felt the Russians' nose was a little out of joint because of the failure to give them a little more acclaim on the Manchurian-Chinese arrangements, as well as their stepping down in the matter of the Japanese envoys. There may be something in this, at any rate they were in an irritated mood during the Conference.

I saw Jimmy Dunn at dinner and from him I received a fuller report. The Russians had come duly determined to obtain the recognition of the Balkan governments. They were in there, and to leave would lose them face and they were adamant. When Byrnes began again to press the need for a representative government before we could recognize, they countered with two things - one, the Italian demands and, the other, the Pacific representation. In the latter case, Molotov really did a job on our delegation. Jimmy Dunn said he had heard the British dress down before, but never us, in such a fashion. Molotov said the British were with him, and so were the French. Molotov said MacArthur was acting in a dictatorial manner, that we clearly intended to rule the roost. He rang all the changes, not only in the Far East, but elsewhere - we were hampering the return of Soviet nationals to their homeland, et. etc. This forced us to press the British to accept the Advisory Council proposal which, after great difficulty, they did. Bevin apparently acted very well throughout. His nose was out of joint, too, at the rather high-handed statement of our policy with all final determinations being made by MacArthur. Finally, after much persuasion, the British came around, and tonight the announcement of the British acceptance was given out.

It speaks of the Pacific Advisory Commission determining when, where and how the Council is to be set up, leaving it to them to determine whether a Council is ever to be set up. The Russians had the feeling that we were dependent on getting an Italian treaty, and they played it hard in their dealings with the Balkans. They still insist on their governments in the Balkans, and we have agreed to recognize Hungary.

I discussed the matter of bases with Byrnes and the need for taking these instead of the repayment of loans for consideration. He said that he had already pressed this on the British.

I forgot to add that after dining with Dunn I went in to see Byrnes. He was with Ben Cohen and Foster Dulles - looking very well and full of talk of the conferences. He spoke of the announcement. I told him of my visit and why I was making it. He asked me to ask MacArthur to pay more attention to the representation on the ground in Tokyo. He also said that Molotov had chided him for not working prisoners. He countered by saying that under the Potsdam declaration we had agreed to return them to Japan, but Molotov said the surrender was unconditional. The Russians were working them on the changeover in the railroad to Port Arthur.

Mr. Byrnes approved the stationing of our troops in the Chinese ports and holding them there until the Japanese were disarmed and deported, and until the Chinese had their forces down there. Apart from being insistent again on my taking the Far Eastern job, he had little more to add about the Far East. It was apparent that he had great regard for Bevin and he seemed to be not at all concerned about the way the conference had been going. It was clear, however, that the stand in the Balkans was "portentous", as Jimmy put it. Their position there, he felt, was unshaken and they intended to hang on until their governments were finally established there. The Czecho-slovakia situation was not much better, if at all.

Dunn talked of Iceland and its bases, and the English attitude toward our being there. Bevin wrote a letter to Byrnes about it. It is clear the British would not object to our being there, provided their line of communications across the Atlantic was intact even if we were neutral, but they worry about counter claims from Russia in the Scandinavian areas.

After much more chatter, the substance of which I think is given above, though I am sure I did not record it all, I went on to see Ed Stettinius, who seemed to be very pleased with the way things were going with his work. He thought he would have his constituent assembly in December, with the other steps taken in the following two months. He seems to be giving it the drive and imagination which none of the other countries have either the will or capacity to furnish. He is looking for a Secretary General. Who it will be will depend on where the Council is to be located. If in the United States, it ought not be an American; if in Europe, it might be. Winant wants it and, according to Ed, therefore is pulling for Europe. He is inclined to place it in the United States, at least

temporarily. The Chinese want it in San Francisco; the Russians want it in the United States; Britain and France, in Europe, I think. Seven out of fourteen seem to want it in the United States; some on the East Coast, some on the West. Ed's point is that we need a new outlook - fresher vistas than the ruins of Europe can give. There is a good bit to it, as the air about here even on this beautiful September day is depressed. The people are tired and unlively looking. It may be months before they get hold of things again, and always there will be fears and ruin about them. He also places great stress on the fact that but for the United States there is very little interest or drive to organize the thing, at least among the great powers.

Ed talked of his own future, how long he should stay on the job of organization, etc., and I talked somewhat of mine. We exchanged gossip and I arranged for him to see Bonesteel. I gave him my ideas of the part to be played by the United Nations Organization and its relations to our military strength. We talked of Marshall, Bedell Smith and Harriman. I learned that Britain and France both wanted Eisenhower as Secretary General of the United Nations - a fine tribute to a soldier.

I gained the impression that Ed had a real devotion to his task, used imagination in coping with it and deserved the greatest credit for carrying it on. He will increase in strength as time passes on. He spoke of the fact that some fate must have been guiding him in this last year - first, the success of San Francisco, his relationship with Roosevelt and Hopkins, the death of F. D. R. and the coming in of the new school. This job was one he could carry on with enthusiasm and he felt it required his talents at just this point - and I think it does.

He is a man with limitations, like all of us, but with spirit and very useful capacities for the welfare of his country. He looked better than I have seen him for some time. He said he had seen Anthony Eden in his country place, that he was happy shooting rabbits and growing fat, pleased to be out of it. He had lunched with Atlee, who had been very irritated over the Lend-Lease cancellation. We did do that poorly. It could have been much better handled, through a joint statement of the two governments.

Byrnes said that the instructions to MacArthur, which Dunn and I had drafted at the time of the surrender, had gotten him in hot water with the British. He didn't blame us, but he said they did not look well in print to the British - and, they do not, from the British point of view, I suppose, but I do not see how we could do otherwise, unless we had wanted to recreate a Berlin snarl from the outset for Japan.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30

I went off in the morning with Dr. Freeman to see a bit of London. We went down to Westminster, where they were having a service, and then past the House of Parliament and Westminster Hall, up Whitehall to the Strand and the Fleet, then up Ludgate to St. Paul's. Dr. Freeman gave us all a good lecture tour. He told me a number of things I had never known, such as, the legend that all Wren's churches, which were excellent on the outside, were mediocre on the inside, and vice versa. He seems to have felt he could expend only so much architectural energy on a church.

London looked about as it did the last time. There was still a lack of vigor and hope in the air though the day was fine. There were many sturdy looking people about, particularly some of the girls, but it still did not look as England did.

I saw Averill Harriman and he was full of thoughts and news. His attitude was questioning on the methods used in the Conference. He felt that we did not have the solution at hand while we were pressing the opposition. We pressed hard on the Balkans but did not come forward with exactly what we wanted. Russia definitely took the position that we were a group of capitalistic states attacking her or, at least, standing in the way of her natural interests. Byrnes had objected to the inclusion of Asia on the agenda rather bluntly, though it might have been better if he had indicated a willingness to discuss the matter of Russian participation in the Far East on a greater scale.

Averill said that he would talk to Stalin on his return and see what he could do to patch the matter up. If he took the line we were ready to consult, give a full hearing, agree if possible, and only in the last analysis reach our own conclusion, he thought Russia could be inclined to go along. At any rate, he felt that this was as far as he could go.

He was fearful of Manchuria, afraid that the Russians would not leave there as they had agreed. He spoke of the need of a strong army for China, and pressed hard for a full program of their training, as Stalin certainly would not relinquish the area unless he felt the Chinese could take over. He said we should press forward hard to achieve the Chinese occupation of Manchuria just as soon as possible. He also asked about the trusteeship for Korea, but I could give him little new information on this subject.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1

I had breakfast with Averill, who spoke again of his doubt of the wisdom of some of Byrnes' methods and, on the other hand, quite ready to admit that it may result in greater good to have the issues defined and met so that fresh approaches can be made. He feels that the thing now is to permit him to see Stalin promptly with the mission of clearing up the misunderstanding. He is certain that Molotov will not report accurately and that he is in a good position to explain the situation to Stalin. He said that he would not hesitate to tell Stalin that Molotov had behaved badly. Both Averill and Jimmy Dunn are certain that Molotov is determined to get his way in the Balkan countries, that that is his chief aim and that if he could only achieve this, all would be well. Dunn said that Molotov had told Byrnes as much, and I think Chip Bohlen feels that this is so.

The final effort to patch some communique together will come tonight. On all fundamental issues, however, there is no hiding the fact that no real progress has been made. Each side is sensitive to some degree of the charge of being the obdurate one, which is proved by the fact that Molotov only made a motion toward the door when Bevin accused him of Hitler tactics, and when Wang said they should all have one more try last night, no one dared say they wouldn't have another go at it though all abhorred the idea.

Had a good talk with Blaisdell about coal, and also with Colonel Jeffers. We then went to see the Fuel and Power man - Eton-Gregory, I think his name was. He seemed sensible and spoke of his proposals to his Minister (Shinwell), who was away, for a commission to be set up under Montgomery. He emphasized that it required more than mining engineers - it needed general supply and management men, men who could handle transportation, food, etc., as well as the Trades Unions. He urged that the United States supply men with some continuity in their tenure of office. I obtained some figures and will talk to the French about it when I get to Paris.

We took a short trip to the Abbey again. This time we saw at some greater opportunity the tombs of some of the great (for every one, there are almost ten that seem never to have impressed posterity).

He indicated that he had greatly helped Soong in his negotiations with the Russians, and said that he felt Soong realized this. Incidentally, it was apparent that Soong had talked to him much along the lines that he had talked to me. Averill spoke of a trip to China. The same thing that Averill talked about - opening up China, making a partnership with Soong, etc. - Stettinius told me that Soong had discussed with him. Soong is apparently talking to a good many people the same way, and it intrigues them all. My own concept of the relationship, as a result, has become a trifle more realistic.

Averill talked about the atomic bomb, and I told him the attitude the Secretary of War had taken. He showed me a letter he had written Bob on the subject. I also saw a letter that Byrnes had sent Molotov, I think dated September 29, which merely embodied the contents of the public statement which I have. He also talked about the successor to Eisenhower. He prefers Clark to McNarney, and I think I do. He has asked about a successor to himself, but he has not talked this over with Byrnes. His whole feeling is that the Russians are truly troubled. They are worried about the way the people of the border states are reacting to them, and the way the other powers are lining up against them. The play for the Dodecanese and Tripolitania, which we first took as a sort of bluff, they feel is taking on a little more substance.

Harriman urged, as did Byrnes, that we observe the amenities a little more with the Allied Commanding Officers in Tokyo. It is going to be hard to keep abreast of events while on the way out to MacArthur.

I also saw Foster Dulles. His view was that the Russians are troubled about their internal affairs. They had their large army to cope with, and a people starved - as on so many other occasions of history, when the domestic situation gets complicated and it becomes necessary to preserve their power, the leaders take to the idea of foreign attack, so now in Russia. The maintenance of the idea of struggle became a necessary basis for power, and it was this game that the Russians were now playing.

He seemed busy and preoccupied, as he had been in San Francisco - had to rush off to a meeting so he could not really develop his thoughts. I felt that he thought the Conference was not a failure and that it was necessary to draw away and start all over again. This was merely a deadlock which would be followed by another one if another conference followed.

The method of working out a peace did not seem to be by this approach. He did not say it, but I gathered that what he meant was an entirely new attempt to work out our full relations with Russia on the global scale rather than to deal with them through a council, as we were now doing, with one issue after another being considered and a deadlock at the end of each. What are our lines and what are the Russians' lines? See if we cannot work them out and then play within the lines. He agreed that the French and the British, indeed all the rest, presented no problem.

Tonight the feeling seems to be that the Conference would break up with no more accomplished. Apparently the Russians backed out of the plan for admitting the Chinese and the French to the Peace Consultations as they had agreed by the September 11th Resolution. They simply said they had changed their mind.

I saw Colmar and several members of the Colmar Economic Committee. They had travelled all over Europe and had been to Russia. They said the whole of Europe was pervaded with the fear of Russia and the sights they had seen of the Russian encroachments, the squalor of Europe, generally, had been most depressing to them. Persia, Greece, Yugoslavia, the Balkans, Italy, France — all, Colmar said, presented the same picture. He spoke of the need for sustaining Germany to become an area in which free thinking might live. He said there was industry there and some will for rehabilitation. They were thoroughly licked, he thought, and Europe needed German industry.

Cable report sent to:

The Secretary of War
The Assistant Secretary of War for Air
The Chief of Staff
The Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations

"Conversations with Byrnes, Dunn, Harriman, Winant, Stettinius, Dulles and Congressman Colmar up to P.M. of 1 October add up to following:

Molotov came to Council of Ministers determined to obtain agreement that Balkan States would have Communist governments on basis that USSR security demanded friendly government and that any others carried seeds of hostility which USSR could not countenance.

Upon meeting clearcut resistance to this from the United States and United Kingdom, Molotov declared he was painfully aware of change from previous attitudes taken toward Russia in the Moscow, Teheran and Yalta meetings. He accused Capitalist states of trying again to build cordon up against Russia. He then came forward with his demands on Mediterranean settlements and Pacific matters, accusing the U. S. in Pacific of being dictatorial, incidentally complaining of MacArthur's failure to consult with the Russian military representative. Bevin supported Molotov initially on Pacific questions.

Molotov during attacks on Mediterranean and Pacific matters kept harping back to Balkans, implying possibility of a deal, but when he met continued resistance he went into a procedural filibuster and nothing of consequence has happened since.

The U. K. finally accepted U. S. proposal for Far Eastern Advisory Commission but swallowed it somewhat reluctantly. Russia had previously accepted and to date there has been no reply to Byrnes' letter to Molotov advising him of British acceptance. Presumably, status is now one of agreement all around.

In brief:

1. Both sides have been firm.
2. Soviets have been deeply insistent in pressing for retention of their governments in Balkans and have gone so far they cannot very well back down.

3. USSR probably will not readily agree to proposed arrangements on Mediterranean and Pacific; at least until Balkans are settled to their satisfaction.

4. Molotov has been difficult on practically all points and on at least one occasion rather violent yet most anxious to avoid taking any steps which would make it appear he is solely responsible for failure of council meeting.

5. Far Eastern Advisory Commission seems accepted but USSR may renege before it is accomplished fact.

6. Present government of Hungary was accepted by the Big Five.

Stettinius feels he is making real progress on United Nations organization and is the only optimistic person in London. Results are largely due to his personal drive and he seems to be getting cooperation from the other nations. There have been no indications of the United Nations bogging down because of troubles in Council of Foreign Ministers. U. K. and USSR are pressing unofficially for conversations reference organization of Military Staff Committee.

Harriman fearful of Manchurian situation, believing USSR may not leave as per commitment or may vary understandings as to Dairen and Port Arthur. He and Russell Deane think that U. S. should aid China in training, equipping and moving good Chinese troops to occupy Manchuria so as to give no excuse for Russian troops to remain.

Dulles feels USSR troubled by internal stresses with large army to demobilize and population strained by exertions of war, hence sees those in power creating again the concept of external "struggles" to divert peoples' attentions from internal affairs.

Congressman Colmar and his Economic Mission have been in Russia and Europe. He is most impressed by widespread destruction and ruin and the all pervading fears of Russia that he everywhere experienced. He would aid German recovery to a greater extent than we are now planning.

It seems generally felt that Europe is still extremely sensitive to power with resultant indication for maintenance of U. S. forces fully adequate in Europe this winter to accomplish their administrative and occupational tasks though not as a reserve for general political purposes.

Apart from Venezia Giulia where all feel it is necessary to maintain the strength we now have there to hold the Yugos in check, and the equipment and early movement of Chinese divisions, I see no other short range military implications.

Toward end of conference Soviets endeavored to expunge the resolution of September 21, which had permitted the Chinese and French to take part as consultants but not as voters in discussion of general peace settlements which would include the Balkan States, but so far others have resisted Russia's attempt to renege on this point.

There are other minor points as to Finland, Persian troop withdrawal (now set for March 2) and the movement of the Reparation Commission to Berlin.

Bevin and Bidault have been cooperative and helpful and both have been impressive. There is some disposition to view more favorably the French requests for armament but to place Chinese needs in a more immediate priority.

The above is compendium of many personal views given me in strictest confidence. I pass it on as background only. Request most restricted dissemination."

Tennyson alongside Browning seemed a little incongruous, but even style and character join in death - Kipling, Dickens, Hardy, Spenser, Ben Johnson, that is the way it is spelled on the tomb of the memorial - "O rare Ben Johnson", and Spenser is spelled Spencer.

We then went down to the Tower. It was closed, but we used our rank a bit and got in. The Chief Warden took us about. He told his stories very well. We went to the room where the little Princes were murdered. I never forget the book I had as a child which showed them in their velvet suits and beautiful hair and how horrified the account of their death never failed to leave me. Of course, we visited Raleigh's cell and his walk.

We saw again St. John's, the beautiful Norman chapel which I do not believe is excelled anywhere. The light was really beautiful coming through the heavy white arches. The warden told the story of the Bath in simple and really moving terms.

We went from the White Tower to St. Peter's and had a good look at the repository of the great beheaded. Anne Boleyn's grave was there up under the altar and Catherine Howard and Lady Jane and Essex - three Essex's in fact, and so on. From there on to Tower green and the site of the scaffold around which the Countess of Salisbury was chased by the headsman.

We passed by the window of the room in which Hess was kept for a short time in this war.

All the gory romance and tragedy of the English kings still seeped from the place in spite of new bomb damage all about. We left the garden after as thrilling a trip to the Tower as ever I had, and went up the hill past the spot where Sir Harry Vane lost his head. An old Beefeater insisted on telling us all the spots which held interest for an American near the place - and I was amazed that there were so many. For the first time I learned where Benedict Arnold was buried - across Tower Bridge in a church called Bormancee. Sometime I must go there.

We came home, or rather back to Claridge's, where we picked up Mary Dunn and took her to a play - "The Hasty Heart", and dinner afterwards. The play was good, but the dinner lousy - and whoppingly expensive.

Tomorrow we are off for Paris. London has not recovered from the war. The English are not in a healthy state.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2

We took off from Bovington about eleven a. m. and flew across to Thionville, where we cut along the landing beaches to the West. We ran along the breakwaters made by the sunken ships and the mulberries till we came to Omaha and Utah. It was all quiet and abandoned appearing where once we enacted one of the greatest spectacles of the world.

I recalled the feeling that I had had when I first viewed the Trojan beaches where the Greek hordes and the "thousand ships" had put ashore and how I felt no such grand spectacle could have taken place on such an unassuming shoreline. It was hard even this soon after the event to realize that such a drama had taken place here.

After leaving Omaha and Utah beaches, where the 1st, 29th and 4th had struggled, we cut across the beach due south toward St. Lo, then to Avranches, passing first over Mt. St. Michel. We flew around it - and what a sight it was. All the Norman strength and latent instinct for beauty shone up at you as the plane went around the spot. We kept on, passed through the bocage country and then headed straight for Chartres and Paris.

We flew low, so saw the country well. We almost touched the cathedral as we went by. In Paris we landed at Orly, came on to the Raphael Hotel.

I saw Ambassador Jefferson Caffery and reported to him what I had heard of the London conference, and then walked about the city with General Smith. We went down through Les Halles. The prices were terrible, at least in terms of American exchange. I do not see how people live. They did not look starved out, however. The Rue de Rivoli shops had some things, but nothing that did not look as if it were putting up a show of looking smart.

Cable sent to: Civil Affairs Division, War Department,
Washington.

"Have talked with British coal people except Shinwell who was out of town. They are probably coming out shortly with proposition for a coal commission set up under Montgomery to which we will be urged to send not only coal and mining experts, but also food and transportation specialists. They have not much hope of boosting present production during winter. Problem will be to keep production up to present output due to freeze ups and lack of water and rail transportation (particularly coal wagons) in Ruhr.

"British complained of withdrawal by us of our expert personnel at critical periods of production planning, thus destroying continuity.

"Seems evident British are not going to follow drastic denazification policy in Ruhr because conditions they consider critical and all European rehabilitation so dependent on Ruhr for coal. They prefer to leave competent Nazi coal producers in charge relying on their control of them. Will send more information after seeing Clay."

10/2/45

Impressions of Dr. Freeman

Our journey from London to Bovington was without incident except for the fact that the rear car ran out of gas or encountered some trouble with its fuel pump and arrived about ten minutes late. We had to wait at Bovington for a half an hour because there was hope of a higher ceiling in the east. This hope being realized, we flew a course slightly east of south in order to get the beam of Eastbourne.

From Eastbourne, at a moment when the sun was lighting the coastline, we flew southwest to a point directly west of Le Havre. There we turned our course parallel to the shoreline of the Bay of the Seine. The mouth of the river was plainly visible, though neither Honfleur or Harfleur could be seen. Colonel Bonesteel knew the course very well and pointed out the interesting sights. We came very soon to the eastern end of the British landings, and saw where the left of the British armies had gone ashore. The canal of Caen was plainly visible, but the city itself, like those at the mouth of the Seine could not be seen. As far as we could observe from our elevation, all the litter of small arms, etc. had been removed, but numerous landing vessels, barges, and the like were stranded on the shore.

We soon saw on our right, close inshore, the first of the British artificial breakwaters, and then, as we continued our flight at low elevation, we came to the Eastern British "mulberry." Colonel Bonesteel remarked with a chuckle that the British mulberries were one thing about which our Navy did not care to talk, as they were distinctly a British creation.

A surprising thing was the continued good condition of this mulberry. We could see, even as we passed, that it was capable of breaking seas of considerable height, even in the face of a northwest wind. The channel was calm when we made our crossing, but plainly discernible on the weather side of the vessels was the breaking of the channel ripple. Inside the mulberry the water was perfectly calm. Two good entrances were apparent. Those who had seen the mulberries during the landing of the British forces remarked that it was hard to believe as much shipping and as intense activity could have been visible in June inside the breakwater, where, at the time of our flight, there was not a single vessel or apparently a human being. If ever there was an Armageddon deserted by the sea, it was inside that rim of rusting ships. The mulberries

had meant life for thousands who otherwise would have perished. As Colonel Bonesteel said, it was not the conception alone of the mulberry, but the brilliance of the execution in the face of great obstacles, that had to be written down as a strong credit entry for the British.

We continued at the same elevation westward past a point where the 1st Division had made its landings, and on to the position stormed by the 29th. In the rear of the British right, and to some extent to the British left, there had been large areas of inundation. I doubt if the effect of this was as serious in slowing down the advance inward as the nature of the ground in front of the 1st Division was a hindrance to the attack on our men. In general, I should say that the British infantry could get through the low water better than our men could climb the cliff and overcome the strong crossfire they had to encounter from well-placed batteries and pill boxes. The assault stood out magnificently against the whole panorama of the battle. Our beaches, like those of the British, were still littered, but there was something uncanny in the fact that for miles along the coast not a human being was to be seen. On that bloody coastline where thousands had assembled, had fought, and by the hundreds had died, not one soldier or one sailor remained.

After we passed the coastline where the 29th had fought so gallantly, we turned our plane up the Cotentin peninsula and examined the beaches in front of the 4th Division. Colonel Bonesteel pointed out that as the area of inundation there was very wide, the point of possible landing was so restricted that the Germans did not believe we would be "fools enough" to attempt a landing there. He explained quite graphically how the ridges ran and how, for a distance of several miles, our men had to sweep parallel to the coast and then turn inward with their transportation.

The battle of the 4th was not as difficult as had been anticipated. Good staff work greatly simplified the problems of landing there on what appeared difficult, if not impassable ground.

Having gone north up the peninsula for the front of the 4th Division, we turned south after we had passed the right of the 4th, and then we doubled back down the coast.

Our next swing was to the southwest. We crossed the peninsula slowly between St. Lo and Coutances and had a view of miles and miles of the bocages country. The country

has one similarity to the battlegrounds of Northern Virginia. General Warren said in 1864 that the whole front of Grant's advance included scarcely a field wider than could be covered by infantry fire. The difficulty was that on the other side of the field, there was always a wood where the Confederates might be expected. In Normandy, the Germans could rally behind every hedgerow and could present a succession of natural obstacles for a distance of no less than sixty miles. Of course, this restricted the field of maneuver for the Germans, but it presented a tremendous problem to us.

Our flight across the Cotentin peninsula brought us before long to the site of the Bay of San Malo, and within sight of Mt. St. Michel which all of us very much desired to see. Major Rodieck was himself at the controls and most skillfully carried us twice around the magnificent little island that has been glorified by a thousand pens and by ten thousands of prayers. It occurred to more than one of us as we had this unusual view of Mt. St. Michel, that we had wished an American with more of spirituality than Henry Adams possessed when he wrote of it, should have described the splendors of the island. They are emotionally almost overpowering, but they are far more than architectural. Adams's emphasis was on the evolution of the structure rather than of the ideal behind the structure. Several photographs were taken from the front of the plane. If they are good they probably are almost unique because the sun was exactly in the right position to show all the browns and creams and grays of the immense pile of buildings on the island.

Our course then was across the Avranches region. The long elevation of which has been variously described as a ridge or a height. It is an undulating position, but not of impregnable strength. A great deal of interest was created as we passed by the position of Mortain. To at least one of the party it had long been a question why the Germans did not deploy from Mortain, after they had reached that town, in order to counter-attack against the Avranches gap. The conclusion suggested from the plane was twofold. First, to the north and northeast of Mortain there is a height equally as high as Avranches, and perhaps a little higher. This was in American hands though probably not held in strength. If we had field artillery there, we could have discouraged considerably the German advance from Mortain to the northwest. No doubt it was the fury of our attack southwest of Mortain that repelled the Germans and kept open the gap. We could not keep from asking, as we looked at the ground, whether it had been economical for

our men to advance as far across the Avranches ridge as they did after they had secured the gap. One of our party remarked that he thought counter-attacks seldom justified themselves in casualties involved when they were carried beyond the point where the line of supply was out of range of such artillery that the enemy might have or probably might bring up. Of course, one answer to this was that in the ardor of combat and in a larger knowledge of what Patton's advance meant, we scarcely could expect the men at the Avranches gap to stop and calculate costs. Too great a prize lay to the eastward for them to be penurious even of American blood.

From Mortain and Avranches we proceeded almost on a straight line to Montagne and Chartres. This carried us to the south of the Falaise gap which we could not see. Although we were not quite sure, we thought we could see the Argentan end of the gap. There was more cover in the country than we had thought. In the main, the woods appeared not to have been used to any considerable extent by the enemy. It seemed fair to ask whether, even at that time, the Germans had not been so shaken that their power of resistance around Montagne was gone. One could think of conditions under which, by proper deployment of high fire-power in these woods, the Germans might have threatened Patton's extended left until he might have hesitated.

Of a very different sort were our reflections as we approached Chartres. The sun was by that time high in the heavens and flooded the whole of the city in such a fashion that only the taller buildings cast long shadows. Our first glimpse of the glorious cathedral itself was of the two towers on the horizon that looked as though they had been uplifted hands. One could think of them as the uplifted hands of those people of the Middle Ages who had erected that cathedral to dominate the plain just as they hoped the religion exemplified by it would dominate the life of France. As we flew on, the "hands" gradually took on the sharper outline of the glorious towers. Approaching as we were from the west, we were headed directly for the great rose window between the towers. We could not see its colors, of course, but all of us who had been to Chartres knew how it looked from within. It was a thrilling experience to see that rose window and those towers from that elevation. We passed to the south of the cathedral and saw its flying buttresses and all its adornment in perfect silhouette. One could not ask for a more beautiful view of Mt. St. Michel or of the cathedral - two of the greatest monuments of medieval France.

The remainder of the flight was without particular incident. Versailles could be glimpsed on our left, though at that distance the "Forest" seemed remarkably small to have aroused the plaudits it did in the days of Louis XVI. Almost before we had taken our eyes off Versailles, the blurred arc of Paris appeared to the northeast.

There was nothing about Paris to suggest the furious destruction that one observed as one came toward London from the south on other flights. The town seemed intact and as great and majestic from the sky as in the days of its gloire. Our landing was simple and easy at Orly. There the party was met by General Larkin and was whisked quickly to the Hotel Raphael in the Rue Kleber.

Probably every man in the party will remember that second day of October as one of the great days of his life both in military instruction and emotional experience.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3

I saw Jean Monnet who was full of coal. With him, I went to see La Coste, the Minister of Production, on the same matter.

In the evening I went down to see Sylvia and Jean in their house near Rambouillet. It was a lovely place - pigs, chickens, a truck garden of real size. The house was modern, though with a thatched roof - it had oil heating but no oil. There were fireplaces, but a scarcity of wood. It will be cold and there will be many things missing, but they will get along tolerably well as compared with their Washington living. The children were well; Anna having a rather hard time of it however. It was fun to be with them.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4

Frankfurt, Germany. We were met by Bedell Smith and I gave him the background of the London Conference as well as all the "dope" I could muster up of Washington, and the thinking on occupation.

I then had a very long talk with Eisenhower about the same things I had talked over with Bedell, and also about his successor. We cabled Washington on several matters and then had dinner at Ike's house with Harriman, his daughter, Eisenhower's secretary, and Eisenhower. He talked freely of personalities and occasions of the war, all interesting, but all as of a day that is gone.

I had talked with him so many times during the course of the war while things were intense that it seemed unreal to hear him talk of these things in the past. He is an enlightened man. His successor is a different type.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5

We went in to Berlin this afternoon, where I stayed with Clay. Sir William Root came in and I went over things I had in mind with Clay.

Clay was living in the same house he had been in on my previous visit. He was discouraged over the "freeze" which had set in since the Potsdam Conference, but did not think it would last long. I talked with him about Farben and I could not find any disposition on his part to do other than handle it on a liquidating basis, preserving only those elements of it which were essential for our occupation needs, and not much of them. I told Clay that I thought he ought to begin thinking about more constructive measures to reestablish normal living conditions, such as better communication and postal service.

I did not go into the center of Berlin again. I had seen more than enough of it. One interesting thing Clay said: "The Russians, he felt, were coming to the conclusion that Hitler was still alive."

Dr. Freeman's Impressions

We left Orly airfield, south of Paris, at 1004 a.m., October 4th. The ceiling was low, but the prospect was of better weather to the northeast. Our hope had been that we might swing from Paris to Reims and see something of the Stenay Gap and perhaps of the Bulge, or else, that we could swing more to the east and go down the lovely valley of the Moselle to the vicinity of Trier. Unfortunately, the weather did not permit. We consequently had to fly above the clouds in pleasant sunshine, but with only occasional glimpses of the ground beneath us.

Our course being the direct one from Orly to Frankfurt-am-Main we passed over famous battlegrounds of earlier wars. Not far out from Paris we crossed the Grand Morin and, had the clouds not forbidden, we could have seen Coulommiers, where the British 'Old Contemptible' rallied in September, 1914. This town of Coulommiers is blessed with a very distinguished press. Its printing is of the best in France - or, rather, it was in days gone by. Had weather conditions been more favorable, we could have seen northwest of Coulommiers, the town of Meaux which will live for a long time in English literature because the British troops in 1914 had a song which began:

'We got them on the go
At a place named Meaux.'

Immediately east of Meaux and northeast of Coulommiers is the town of La Ferte Jouarre which was another famous landmark of the Marne in the battlefields of 1914.

Our course carried us east of Coulommiers and not far from the town of Montmirail. Here again, if the weather had been more favorable, we could have seen the straight road that leads slightly west of north to the famous American battleground of Chateau-Thierry. The distance from our course was only a matter of about ten miles, but so far as visibility was concerned it might have been one thousand. Winging on above the clouds we passed close by the town of Epernay. This is another town of famous memories in the first World War. In the war of 1939-1945 Epernay figured much less. The enemy moved too fast for any rally on the Marne in May and June 1940. Returning the compliment, we swept forward too fast in 1944 for the enemy to rally there.

We were particularly concerned because we did not have an opportunity of looking at the famous city of Chalons-sur-Marne which is one of the most interesting cities militarily in Europe. To Chalons, through the ages, enemies have advanced from the east. There, more than once, they have been held. Chalons is an old Roman battleground with the 'Barbarians' and is linked in one way or another with nearly all the advances from the east of France over a period of fifteen hundred years. The reason is, of course, the terrain. Valleys and rivers and roads make Chalons strategically a place second only in importance in the campaign to nearby Reims. How much we would have loved to look at Reims! It was denied us, but there was at least the comfort of knowing that through the bounty of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the Reims Cathedral has been restored to nearly all its old glory.

We continued our course northeast of Chalons and crossed the Aisne. Perhaps some of our company would have been surprised to realize that this river, which is famous in a very different part of France, has its rising so far to the eastward, but this is the case. Although we think of the Aisne in terms of Soissons and the forest of Compiègne, it has its rise far to the eastward and in general parallels the course of the Marne.

Our crossing of the Aisne was in very historic country. In fact we flew almost directly over St. Menehould and even closer to Varennes. It seemed difficult to realize that the 'Flight to Varennes', which played so famous a part in French history, had been made, so far as we were concerned, in a matter of about half an hour. We saw nothing of the ghost of Louis XVI. Our crossing of the Aisne was at a point about ten miles north northwest of Verdun. Here again we could not see the ground below us but we passed directly over Malancourt and within three miles of the high and bloody ground of Montfaucon. The whole of the German line of approach to Verdun was ours to see - in better weather. All we saw in reality was a little of the sweep of the Ardennes with all the memories of the Meuse-Argonne offensive in 1918.

As the weather improved our speed increased. Soon we were past Spincourt and were north of Metz, which was about twenty-five miles south of our course. Another fifteen minutes carried us across the Moselle. Ten minutes more put us south of Trier. We were then over a most interesting country and one that had had great interest in the campaign of 1944. On our right, twenty to thirty miles away were towns that will always have bloody connotations in the American mind because there General Patton fought the stunning battles of the Saar.

We flew then over the forests that lie between the Moselle and the Rhine, the interesting region in which the Germans made their concentration for the battle of the Bulge, and we in turn made our concentration for the crossing of the Moselle and of the Rhine. In actual fact, the scenes of greatest activity were thirty miles to the north, but, it seemed to us the whole panorama had written over it the story of the valour of the American soldier and the wisdom of American leadership.

By that time we were approaching the Rhine and were over what the Germans had not ineptly called the 'Soon' forest. Presently, someone said 'there's the Rhine!' We looked out and there sure enough was Bingen. After all of us had repeated the stupid old phrase of the 'Soldier of the Legion' who 'lay dying in Algiers' we followed as closely as we could the interesting bend we were ascending from Bingen to Wiesbaden.

Freeman groaned in spirit when we went over Rudesheim and Johannisberg because he said there was no chance of getting any of the wine of either of these most famous regions. Mainz appeared as little more than a shadow of itself. The same was true, to a lesser degree, of Wiesbaden. What is to us in memory the fat, lazy town of Mainz was almost obliterated. Wiesbaden was badly damaged.

In a few minutes more we were descending easily on the airfield by Frankfurt. Nature spared us the sight of the wrecked city, as if to save us that grim privilege for our travel through the town after our landing, which was at 1136.

Frankfurt
5 October 1945

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6

This morning I attended the Council meeting, where all the current problems were discussed. This was interesting and instructive. In the main, the men were impressive and there was no doubt that progress was being made. General Stayer seemed particularly to have a knowledge and scope of mind that would prove him a most helpful aide to Clay.

Clay stresses continually the need for civilian take-over. He feels the Army will be subjected to too much criticism - "A soldier cannot get away with it no matter how good he is." Perhaps he is right, but I doubt whether any civilian can either. He is not happy over Eisenhower's proposed successor, but would prefer him to Clark.

Letter sent to: General Joseph T. McNarney.

"I had to spend a longer time in London and in Germany than I had originally contemplated, with the result that I am so short of time on the other end of my trip, I have to save a day by not dropping in on you in Italy. I am sorry as I would have liked to talk to you about Germany, which may be your next assignment, as you know.

"The subject is such a profound one there is little use in my trying to outline even what I begin to think about it. After long struggle and painful recruiting we formed a staff composed of sincere, good and efficient men to help Clay with his gargantuan task. They will have made considerable progress with a nearly impossible situation by the time you arrive.

"In the main the group is composed of civilians of experience and patriotism directed by a well selected list of regular army officers. They have the only chance for a good working contact with the Russians that we seem now to enjoy, and the importance of that contact I know you realize. Clay has only recently been able to get something of the freedom of action he needs in running his military government free of the need for persuasion down through the army commands. The need, in my judgment, is greater freedom rather than less, and a greater relegation of the army to a garrisoning force rather than a governing force in itself. That does not mean that there will not be a greater need for troops. There will, for reasons which will be apparent when you arrive. I feel that we should not strive to liquidate that force before our objectives are secured. And it may be a long time before they are secured. This is no Italy. This is the place which has caused us time to launch tremendous forces and energy from our shores to stamp out violence that threatened our existence.

It is stamped out now, but it has left a terrible problem in its wake. The mere job of keeping body and soul together is going to tax the finest abilities of Clay's group and he ought, indeed must have, the best tools and methods he can be given to do the task. What has been started in this direction, I hope you can continue.

You are going into a job which as much as any that ever faced an American Army officer - and that is putting it modestly - will affect the lives and future security of the entire people of the United States - and the world.

I shall be gone when you take over, no doubt, but I wish you the greatest success and good wishes."

Dr. Freeman's Impressions

Frankfurt, which lies at an elevation of three hundred feet, is the largest city in the province of Hessen-Nassau, which belongs to Prussia. The town had a population of about 550,000 in 1928 and included a Jewish colony of about 30,000. The Jews of course were completely wiped out under the cruel German policy of 1933-1939, but their place was taken, and far more than taken, by a large number of slave laborers brought in by the Nazis. It is probable that at the peak of the war the population of Frankfurt was upwards of 700,000.

The chief industries were those of the I. G. Farben which had its central office here and the greater part of its pharmaceutical laboratories. The chief importance of the city was in its railroads. It is the largest distribution centre of west-central Germany, and serves the Rhine valley, the country west of the Rhine, and the large area that stretches as far down as Nuremberg.

The railroad station is one of the biggest in Europe, the freight yards among the largest. The city was attacked three times from the air by the British at night and was given what appears to have been a saturation raid by a large American air force in daylight. The results have been amazing. Practically the whole of the industrial core of the city itself has been destroyed. Around the railroad stations and the principal bridges, there are very large bombed areas. In fact, all approaches to industrial and transportation centers have been swept clean. From the greater part of the streets the debris has been removed but much still remains. It will be years and years before Frankfurt can rid itself of the physical evidence of the folly of Hitler's party.

The most interesting single fact about the bombing has been the escape of virtually the whole of the I. G. Farben factories. The central building which is now used as Supreme Allied Headquarters, received scarcely a scratch from the air. After it was evacuated by the I. G. Farben, it was occupied by displaced persons, who at one time numbered 15,000. Most of these were Poles who seemed to have particular delight in destroying the property. It is said that every window in the building was smashed. Outside the building, according to the reports of the first party to arrive, a large number of typewriters were smashed on the ground. Apparently these had been

thrown from the windows by the furious displaced persons who made the building their quarters. All the plumbing was stopped up, the place was looted, and filth was everywhere. It was impossible to work around the grounds for days after the arrival of the first Americans. This does not alter the fact that the building was evidently not a target from the air. Had it been a target, it is so large it almost certainly would have been destroyed. One's guess, therefore, has to be that our flyers were under instructions to save the building because its contents might be of some value. (No affirmative instructions to save. It just was not on the priority list. Transportation, aircraft and oil were more important targets for the planes we had available, and it was not in the center of the city to come within the area bombing of the British. JJMcC). Lack of damage to the pharmaceutical buildings which lie in the suburb of Höchst doubtless was because their product was only incidentally valuable for war, and might be useful in relieving the distress of the civilian population.

On the afternoon of the 4th, Colonel Parker and Douglas Freeman went to Mannheim and there inspected for Mr. McCloy the Displaced Persons Camp, one of the centers of the 'displaced persons' who have presented one of the most acute problems of the region. This particular D.P. camp had in it about three thousand persons, of whom eight hundred were children. The greater part of the contingent was of Ukrainian-Polish stock, but there were many Poles and a very large element of Baltic peoples. There was not a Russian in the establishment. The superintendent stated indeed, that some time ago a Russian had come there to watch a baseball game, but had been identified and assailed by the Poles with so much fury that the superintendent had to intervene and hide the man from the Poles.

The quarters of the camp are those of a very large barrack, which from its architecture must have been built in the 1860's, perhaps a little earlier. It is a sprawling, ugly place with a depressing atmosphere and comparatively little light; but all things considered, it probably represents a very definite achievement by UNRRA, which administers it.

The superintendent is a Czech and apparently a man of some timidity, but he must possess a good deal of administrative capacity otherwise he could not keep those divergent elements together. He allows his inmates about 1700 to 2000 calories a day, and states that the ration has diminished somewhat since the exhaustion of German food resources. He now is getting all his food from AMG. Children, of whom, as stated, there are 300 under sixteen years of age, get about 2700 calories a day. They appear to be well nourished now, but bear the signs of previous under-nourishment. The color of the children is not high, nor are their spirits brisk.

The hospital is well run under a Roumanian doctor of evident distinction - a very handsome young man with a sympathetic face and polished manner. He is making the best of what he has and says that his problem of medical administration is not impossibly difficult.

The school appealed to us very much. It had been decorated murally by some artist who apparently has gone through all the D. P. camps of the region and has covered the walls with colorful pictures of children. Instruction is regular.

We had no report at Mannheim of any considerable return of D.P.'s. Men were leaving steadily as fast as transportation could be provided, and, in general, seemed to expect to place themselves. We did not hear much talk of grave danger that the displaced persons would become a continuing problem. It was admitted frankly that the greater part of them did not intend to return to their homes for political reasons. Most of them, of course, desired to go to America. To repeat, the problem did not appear to be one of the largest magnitude so far as the element of the return of the greater part of these people to their homes was concerned. Their food is not as good as we would like to see it, nor does it appear to be particularly well handled. There is central cooking and a dispensing of food to individuals or representatives of families. These carry food to the quarters where it is eaten. There was an unpleasant odor of bad meat about part of the place.

To sum up, Mannheim is not perfect and little more than habitable, but it is a temporary installation, and is not one that is apt to create either scandal or problem. More food and better bedding would be desirable. Of the two, of course, the inmates would prefer more food.

From the D. P. camp, Freeman and Parker went on through the town of Mannheim. They had been told it was lightly bombed and they consequently were surprised to see that a good part of it had been as heavily plastered as Frankfurt itself. The population contained a large number of men who were evidently released prisoners of war. None of them wore his full uniform and most of them had removed the insignia. We observed only one officer who had on a uniform jacket from which the insignia had not been removed. A large number of men wore their jackets, and possibly half the young men had on military caps that evidently had come from the army. A number of men had taken the precaution to dye their uniform and thereby comply

with the requirement that is effective December 31st. The attitude of the population might be described as 'cocky'. A most amusing episode was when the car was standing behind an MP information booth and a young woman of upper middle class passed by accompanied by two men. As soon as she caught the inflection of American speech she put both hands to her ears so that she would not hear the hateful sounds.

From Mannheim the party went to Heidelberg and wandered through its narrow streets until the road to the Schloss was found. Heidelberg is almost unscathed. Apparently one of the old university buildings was hit from the air, but other signs of war are missing. The people seem to be well nourished and in good general condition. They crowd the streets, but all of them seem to be going somewhere. There is none of the milling around that one observes too poignantly in Paris.

On the morning of the 5th, the party divided. Mr. McCloy had to go to Berlin to consult with General Clay, and took with him all of the party except Colonel Bowker, Mr. Vincent, Dr. Freeman and Sergeant Rall. Mr. Vincent and Colonel Bowker wished to explore some of the mysteries of human survival at Wiesbaden. Dr. Freeman had engagements with General Smith and General Eisenhower, and in addition had an assignment from Mr. McCloy to examine some additional D. P. camps and one prisoner-of-war camp. The party took off for Berlin at 1400 and arrived there according to schedule.

Freeman's interview with Eisenhower was first on his day's program. The General did not seem to be particularly busy though, as always, he was restless. Although Freeman had expected to stay only about five minutes he asked the General some questions which started Eisenhower talking. At frequent intervals the General would stop, go to his desk, snatch a cigarette, light it, and sit down on the couch on the north side of his desk. Then he would get up and pace the floor for a distance of about thirty feet. He seemed to be in excellent physical condition, but manifestly is smoking too much and, from his eyes, seems to be quite restive. The old battle light still shines when Eisenhower talks of his campaigns, but it is manifest that the light is one of nervousness as well as of command. He is undoubtedly sincere when he says he desires nothing so much as to retire now and to rest.

He talked of the high command, of previous association with his guest, of the particular problems of some of the campaigns, of his relations with Marshall, with Montgomery and with Churchill, and of his special problems of command at particular times. As the conversation was understood to be confidential, nothing can be set down here in detail. The impression Freeman got was that of a man who knew clearly what he wanted to do and had developed the organization and the equipment for the task.

Freeman intends to write a little memoir, in the event Eisenhower does not, of the new tactical conception Eisenhower has developed. Freeman asked Eisenhower if the General had written this down. With some difficulty Eisenhower fished out a paper which contained a few of his observations, but he had not apparently developed his major tactical theories. He seemed to have a special delight in talking of this.

From Eisenhower's office Freeman went to the office of the Chief of Staff, Bedell Smith. Smith has a nice office, a good secretary, and a most remarkable library that he has built up with much diligence. There probably never were such headquarters' records as he has preserved. They are adequate and inclusive, but at the same time, most remarkably compact. In a bookcase where the running shelves do not cover more than say fifteen feet, he has all the essential records of the Supreme Allied Headquarters, and has them magnificently classified, typed and arranged. He was kind enough to show these to Freeman and to say that he would be glad to have Freeman come back on Saturday and examine the papers as far as he wished to do so.

In particular Smith recommended a study by Freeman of the statements made by the German commanders after they had surrendered. He said he thought most of the questions that arose in connection with the campaigns were answered by the Germans themselves more adequately than they could be answered by the Americans.

Freeman and Smith, as old associates at the War College, had a long talk about Smith's future, but as that was essentially personal to Smith, it need not be made a record here, though Smith would have no objection to its presentation. The sum of it is that Smith is very anxious to leave the service and pursue the historical studies of the campaign. Needless to say, he will have all the assistance that can be given him.

Smith took Freeman to lunch with Averill Harriman who was preparing to fly back to Moscow. With the understanding that what they were saying was altogether confidential - an assurance given by Freeman and not exacted by the others - Harriman opened up fully on the situation that had developed in the London Conference, and on the problems of current and future relations with Russia. His views in the main are clear. His policy is one of balance and reason. Of particular importance are Harriman's memoirs of his conversations with Stalin concerning alliances and operations in 1939-1940. It is not probable that there exists a more comprehensive account than

Harriman has on Stalin's state of mind at the time the Germans on the one hand, the British and French on the other, were bidding for Russian support in 1939. Freeman asked Harriman in detail about Harriman's record of these conversations. Harriman said he thought it was complete, but that he would look it up and be sure. Freeman most earnestly urged him to do this because he said it probably covered one of the most important events of the entire war. An authentic record was a major historical document which would be associated always with Harriman's name.

It is much to be regretted that these remarkable conversations with Eisenhower, Smith and Harriman could not be set down stenographically at the time. Harriman was at his best and spoke as one who was about to leave the stage and had no further role to play as an actor, though he was frank to say he wanted to undertake the part of promoter in improving Anglo-American-Russian relations.

In the afternoon Freeman went alone, except for a guide and interpreter, to visit two of the D.P. camps and one P.W. camp near Frankfurt. The D.P. camp first visited was one in the suburb of Hanau. Perhaps 'suburb' is an unjust word to Hanau because the town is old and detached, but it lies in the perimeter of Frankfurt and suffered heavily from aerial attacks. The whole heart of the town is gone. The rubble has not been removed except from the middle of the streets to enable vehicles to pass single file. Nowhere, with the exception of Frankfurt, of the places thus far visited, are the evidences of conflict so near at hand as at Hanau. Our interpreter expressed the belief that a great many dead were still buried under the debris of the houses that had collapsed. The attack was delivered from the air and by artillery. Consequently, it was interesting to see the nature of the damage at Hanau and that at Mannheim which had been the object of rather heavy artillery fire.

The prisoners' camp at Hanau is exclusively Polish and is under a Polish national - a queer, silent and apparently a cynical man who was described by our second interpreter as a 'construction technician'. We assumed that to mean an engineer. As he spoke nothing but Polish, we had to use a second interpreter who could translate from Polish to German which the first interpreter then translated into English, but fortunately Freeman was able to get enough of what the Pole said in German to facilitate the translating. At best it was a cumbersome process.

This Polish camp occupies the barracks at Hanau. These are of more modern design than were those at Mannheim, and from the brickwork were constructed in the 1890's. They are, in general, cleaner and more readily kept clean than are those at Mannheim.

The sprawling establishment is in good order, but it presents two aspects of the D. P. problem that are worthy of comment. One is the manner in which displaced persons who have previously left the camp are returning from Poland and asking to be readmitted. In every instance they said that they are coming back because of persecution or fears of persecution or because of political dissent. The policy of UNRRA is to refuse the displaced person a second admission. The theory is that if they have gone back to their country, they are 'replaced' and therefore cannot be taken by the U. S. Government or by UNRRA a second time. This plain logic does not deter them from coming back in considerable number. The second interesting thing about the Polish camp at Hanau is the crime attached to it. The superintendent said that by far the greater part of the men were peaceful and gave no trouble whatever. Included in the camp were a few professional criminals. These men made no trouble in the camp, but as the place was wide open most of the time, they often slipped out and were guilty of crimes of violence and robbery in Hanau. Often these men were apprehended and identified as D. P. Poles. The result, said the superintendent, was that the whole camp came under the stigma of lawlessness.

The only conditions observed at Hanau D. P. camp of further interest was first, the shortage of 'small things' with considerable inconvenience on that account. In the hospital, for example, which is operated by a Polish nurse of considerable ability, there is a shortage of the smaller surgical supplies and a singular shortage of cooking utensils. The hospital has ninety-two beds and usually has about twenty-five patients in its wards, but it has not more cooking utensils than the average family would expect to use. Bedding also is very short.

Another item of interest is the manner in which the officers' club at Hanau has been made into a hospital. It is not in the regular barracks inclosure, but is adjacent and on a main street. Being so located, it is used by the displaced persons of all nationalities in Hanau, and not by the Poles alone. The front of this officers' club, which was done in hideous rococco style, has been entirely blown off. To look at the place one would think it was uninhabited and uninhabitable, but ingenuity has triumphed. Behind the first tier of rooms the hospital is operated exactly as if the partitioned walls were the outer walls of the structure. Heating pipes are being installed, but unfortunately no furnace construction can be completed by the workers available in Hanau. The pipelines can be run, but apparently the furnace cannot be connected. This means 'tough going' for the Poles this winter.

In addition, as already stated, the shortage of small things includes a complete lack of electric light bulbs in the building used for the school and recreation center. Night meetings, therefore, and night assemblies are almost impossible. The school and assembly building seem to have been more or less a restaurant and dance hall before the war - a typical shoddy German establishment of its kind.

From Hanau, Freeman went back through Frankfurt and went out to the I. G. Farben town of Höchst. This town had not been badly hit in comparison with Hanau and Frankfurt. Most of the damage was around the railroad station. Having served as a Farben town for a long time, Höchst had the usual marks of a 'one industry' center. Everything seemed to be a part of a wheel revolving around the hub of the factories, which, as has been stated, produced a great part of the I. G. Farben pharmaceutical supplies. Our objective here was the Jewish displaced persons camp.

This camp occupied a site that had been laid out in small buildings for I. G. workers. Apparently when I. G. Farben was moved to Bavaria the buildings were left unfinished, but they were in condition to serve in an emergency. The camp had been open only six weeks and had a certain air of newness. One pathetic approach was afforded by some poles that had been made into the form of an arch for an expected visit by General Eisenhower. The words on the arch said, 'Welcome to the Liberator of Europe and North Africa - General Eisenhower'. This was on the left side of the top of the arch; on the right side was the same message in Yiddish. Unfortunately, General Eisenhower did not come, but to judge from small photos shown us, General Bull, who made the visit, received the enormous ovation and barely escaped being mobbed by the exuberant Jews. They number 1300 and are going and coming continuously. In general, they are well fed, or at least say they have been well fed. They certainly look better than did the Poles at Hanau and the mixed population at Mannheim. This may be due in part to the fact that most of these Jews had had a little money with which they had been able to supplement their rations. Like their Polish fellow sufferers at Hanau, they complained of a decrease in their ration since AMG took over. Their special complaint is that they get no butter.

This camp has the special, added advantage of three big I. G. Farben dormitories that had been completed not long before the end of the war. In these dormitories, by sexes, many of the Jewish refugees are housed. A number of them are in the smaller establishments on the main grounds, distant only about one hundred yards from the big dormitories. In a few instances it has been possible to give a family a room of its

own. We went into one of these, doubtless a show place, where a thin, silent Jewish woman of about fifty was sewing by the window. The room contained five beds - her own, her husband's and those of her three daughters, but there was a touch of home there. From some place she had procured a few flowers which adorned the improvised table in the middle of the room.

The superintendent of the camp, a Jew from New York, said that he hoped soon to put all the families in similar quarters. The camp is well run and in the hands of two capable Americans, the superintendent already mentioned, and a welfare worker of the same faith, who comes from Chicago. Their problem is one of ultimate disposition of their people. The superintendent says that about half of these people intend to go to Palestine if permitted to do so and the other half want to go to America, South America, or to France. Practically none of his people are willing to return to Poland.

The superintendent tells a good many rather vague stories of the manner in which repatriated Jews are coming back to the camp and are telling tales of persecution at the hands of the Poles. He brought forward one man who had just reached the camp with his wife and three children. They were in general bad condition physically. The man had a long, confused story of mistreatment, but was manifestly of intelligence so low that nothing he said of the plight of himself and his children could be taken very seriously. The feeling of the superintendent is definitely that of concern over the place the Jews are going to have hereafter in Poland. On the basis of evidence that doubtless is inadequate, he advances the theory that Poland is going to be anti-Semitic.

From this D.P. camp Freeman went to the nearby Prisoner of War camp. It includes about 1500 men of all arms of the German service who are working in and around Frankfurt. These men leave the camp in the morning and return at 5:30 pm in trucks driven by Americans. The men are packed tightly into the trucks and stand on their feet, just as when they first were corralled as P.W's. They undoubtedly are a healthy outfit, and not particularly dissatisfied. Their cooking is in the hands of their own people except for bread which is supplied from the German-American bakeries, and is of the same quality as the bread given the American officers and men in the Frankfurt area. We examined particularly the meal being prepared for the P.W's on the evening of our inspection. It was a good meal and was being cooked palatably and carefully. One of the American soldiers ventured the statement that the P.W's food was so good that he and some of his buddies came over and ate of it when they had a particularly bad meal at their own mess. This, of course, was something to be taken with more than a grain of salt.

The camp was about what it should have been in every respect - well policed, reasonably secure, but conducted on the theory that the prisoners had to hew to the line and, if self-governed, had to be well governed. It was interesting to observe that the atmosphere of the camp seemed friendly and vigorous. The soldiers who were there had been beaten in the field, but they had not been cowed in spirit. Given arms, they could, under good officers, put up a decent fight now.

To conclude this overlong account of the camps of displaced persons it had to be said that the most cheerful camp of all was that of the Jews. Being a socially minded people, they never seemed to weary of talking one to another. Their camp was full of chatter and laughter and of a look toward the future in spite of all the tragedies of the past. Next in spirit was the P. W. camp at Hochst. Definitely lower than either of these and about on a parity one with the other, were the two D.P. camps. The sooner these can be closed, the better for American prestige and for the well-being of the inmates. At the same time, a great deal has been done with very limited resources under adverse conditions. Things could be better, but there is no reason to be ashamed of them as they are.

Frankfurt
6 October 1945

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7

Vienna

We came in on a short landing strip for a C-54 and were met by Ralph Tate. The flight down had been spotty - we could not see Munich or the Prien Valley. Vienna was desolate looking. There were a few of the vistas and squares which gave off some of the flavor of the pre-World War I Wien but not many. The people were dispirited, dead pan, leaden looking. Clothes were shabby. The destruction was heavy, particularly along the river. Across the river it was worse.

Just another ghastly problem. I talked with McCreery, the Englishman, and with Konev, the Russian. McCreery said that the situation was desperate. In the eastern portion of Austria, the fighting had taken place, the refugees had drifted across it, and so had the armies. Little harvesting had been done - and that area is the bread basket of Austria. South of the Danube, the area is non-productive. The Russians have the oil fields, the bread basket, and industry. Russia could do more, but they do not really care. To them the heating of the country is just of no interest. They say that the Russian people have frozen for several winters - let the Austrians freeze for one. There will in all probability be an influenza epidemic this winter and it will probably rage through the area. There will be no heat, save that afforded by the wood program, which the Russians have not pushed.

Clark has led the administration thus far. He has instituted a real wood cutting program and has been firm and definite. He has the respect of the Russians and of the British. But he has little to play with. There is something to preserve in this area. The theater is still active here. There is an air and a flourish even in this squalid setting that is worth preserving. For the general good, probably more than is worth preserving in Berlin. We cannot do the job that has to be done on inadequate personnel and half-hearted efforts. The quadripartite method is a terribly discouraging way of proceeding.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8

Budapest

This battered city still displays its beauty though it is terribly injured. The fighting took place here right in the city so that most of the damage is by shellfire rather than bombing. The old palace area on the Buda side of the river is all battered apart and all over the city are the marks of fierce fighting.

We had a tremendous luncheon given us by Marshal Voroshilov who at first-hand had said we could not come in. He later, either on instructions from Moscow or on his own, relented and then did himself proud. He was a vigorous, crop-headed, pig-eyed, sort of man, with pink cheeks. He gave the impression of force and determination. Keyes, our general, does not seem to get very far with him. He can make little progress on day-to-day affairs and feels that we are not holding up our end. He says the Russians have little concern for the people, and are not interested in any plans for their welfare. The elections which have been held (the day before) turned out in favor of the Small Holders' Party, they being the present conservatives. They significantly held their demonstration in celebration of victory in front of our headquarters.

There is more activity and things to buy in Budapest than any city we had seen theretofore, but it probably will not last long. The whole air of the place is better by far than Vienna. If the Russians could be induced to leave, there would be less of a problem here than in most of the areas in Europe.

Harriman and his daughter and Lieutenant Summersby left us here. It was too bad we had to part; he is always interesting to talk with - frank, calm and objective.

There is no coal available for the present. The Russians have commenced a program of economic infiltration which may lead to trouble.

"As for the Jewish D.P's. I have asked members of my party to inspect and report on the camps. None of them had seen the early camps and consequently was not comparing them with the prior condition of the camps or impressed by the progress which has taken place in the treatment of the enormous problem of the D.P's. generally. Their reports add up about as follows:

(These men are not connected with the Army - they were Dr. Freeman, John Vincent and Colonel Parker, USMC)

'The camps vary from good to indifferent, none scandalous or anywhere near so. Definite improvements can be made in several fields, but in many cases only with great energy and direction due to the heavy difficulty of disciplining the inmates to the constant necessities which go with clean and pleasant camp conditions. There is no problem with the educated Jew, but the bulk of the population of the camps are of a peasant or low living standard type. Observers uniformly report an unexpectedly sound morale, Adequately nourished appearance and low sick rate in spite of cold and lack of fuel with Trojan efforts being made to achieve cleanliness.'

"It is fantastic for anyone to say that their condition is the same as it was under Hitler, except for the extermination policy, and the Jews who seemed friendly resent this statement as much as anyone. We must fix a definite policy toward these people. We must determine how far the preference is to go, for the mere movement of them into a former German's or Austrian's house does not solve the problem. Are they to receive permanently higher rations than the non-Nazis about them or preferment in business? It may well provoke a more acute anti-semitism if an attempt is made to make permanent any preferment. This is something which Rifkind should consider both as it affects Germany and Austria. Clark would be glad to have him look over and study the Austrian situation.

"Third: There is a determined economic infiltration policy now being pushed by the Russians in Hungary. The recent elections in Budapest which were won by the small holders party rather than the Communists may encourage the government to resist this policy more, but it is apparently a definite attempt to take over control of Hungarian industry as distinguished from the broad trade agreements being put forward in Austria. Incidentally, the small holders party celebrated their election success in front of the American Mission's headquarters.

"This movement emphasizes again the supreme importance of the economic element in the whole picture. The political is

• Cable Report sent to:

The Secretary of War
The Assistant Secretary of War for Air
The Chief of Staff
The Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations
Director, Civil Affairs Division
Assistant Secretary of State (William L. Clayton)

"Have concluded a visit to Berlin, Frankfurt, Vienna and Budapest and it is about the same welter of problems wherever you go: food, transportation, communication, displaced persons, the oppressions of occupation, particularly the weight of Russian forces and their requisitions, scarcities with no continuing means of restoring the needs, no industry, with all metropolitan areas on a virtual relief basis, everywhere the fear of hunger, disease, and Russians. The Army is heavily handicapped by the redeployment and demobilization programs, key men are leaving or are being called back just when the social and economic problems of the occupation are becoming most acute.

"Clay's problems are set forth in his September report, which you should shortly get, and in his last letter to me. Incidentally it is important to see that he continues to receive our letters while I am away.

"The German situation requires the best soldier we can find if Eisenhower is to leave and he should be selected regardless of Army considerations but ability, imagination and force. Clay and his staff seemed to be making slow but definite progress.

"Clark's headquarters are impressive. They are hard working and alert. Greunther's departure at this juncture will be a great loss however.

"Key at Budapest reports the same slow, exasperating efforts to make progress with the Russians. His position there is largely by-passed though he keeps determinedly at it and is on a friendly personal relation with the Russians.

"The following are my general conclusions and recommendations:

First: Our policy to date has been one of cleaning up the immediate debris of active warfare. Our emphasis was

been on demobilization, denazification, decentralization. All of middle Europe needs the restoration of some industry unless we are to establish permanent soup kitchen feeding. For all practical purposes there is no industry in Germany or Austria and unless there is it is a constantly losing game. The time has come to place more emphasis on the re-establishment of telephone and postal services. It is unthinkable that such a large area should continue to be without even rudimentary means of communication which is now the case. There should be a relaxation of our travel controls so that there can be full access within and among the zones. If the Russians do not come along, we should be certain the French and British conform.

"We cannot afford to continue the almost medieval isolation of existing life.

"There should now be greater consultation with the native leaders on matters relating to their social economic and political restoration. Above all, we should not hesitate to encourage the reestablishment of more industry and commerce. I repeat without it there will be collapse and progressive physical and social deterioration of the people in an area whose influence is such that it will set the level of European living so low that we also will be demoralized by it. Moreover, unless we do there will be little hope for the reestablishment of anything like political wisdom in the area.

"I recommend that our directives be now reexamined with the idea of moving them into a more constructive form having the above considerations in mind.

"Second: We must have a better centralization of our policy on displaced persons. This is a problem that cuts across all our areas of occupation and influence. By displaced persons I include the refugee population from Austria and Czechoslovakia as well as our perennial D.P's. There are, according to O.S.S. reports which seem to be reliable, horrible situations developing in eastern Germany due to the expulsions from Poland. Behind Churchill's black curtain the reports are that we are having repeated some of the horrors that used to appall us in Asia Minor at the time of the Armenian expulsions. The expulsion of the Austrian Germans is a great relief to Austria and General Clark, but the order terribly complicates Eisenhower's problem and only increases the U. S. taxpayers' European feeding costs for there will not be enough food to take care of them without direct U. S. or UNRRA aid. Probably it should be done, but it must be worked out in conjunction with the return of the Sudetens and the Polish Germans and it must be done with the help of the Germans. It can only be done as a real project under the humane conditions prescribed by the Potsdam arrangements. It is dangerous to set time limits. If we do not proceed on a thoroughly planned basis, we will soon have on our hands scenes and episodes which will revolt us.

even less important for without the former, there is nothing on which to build politically. Our economic planning must be at the highest level and it must be strengthened. If we are to pull out our troops, it becomes even more necessary.

"Fourth: As to how long we should keep our troops in Austria and Hungary, I have not as yet been able to arrive at a firm judgment. The greatest oppression in spite of many stories of loot and rape is the mere presence of large numbers of Russian soldiers in the area. The heavy requisitions alone are sufficient to demoralize the people, apart from the looting which does not count. The greatest boon and first relief project would be to get all the troops out except small agrri-son forces, but for the present I would keep the divisions we have in Austria until the Russians greatly diminished their forces and I would urge that any credits or UNRRA benefits be held up pending their withdrawal for it is incongruous to send in American financed food when the country is being reduced to poverty by the requisitions of unnecessarily large forces.

"Italy and Czechoslovakia present different considerations but I would go slow there as well. Any decisions as to Czechoslovakia should be considered in relation to the whole problem.

"At present the presence of our troops is not burdensome because we mainly feed ourselves and we give the population hope against the Russian fear. There is no doubt that the presence of troops during this period is a substantial aid to our policy in these areas of Middle Europe. They need not be large, but they should be more than ceremonial detachments.

"There is no doubt that local political opposition to Russian pressures gains encouragement in this control period by our mere presence. The presence of well disciplined, well behaved and well disposed troops affords a continuously favorable impression of both the people and indirectly on the Russians. The dislike of the Russian is creating a political condition unfavorable to him and the local Communist elements which can only have tangible results as long as we are on the ground or until all troops are removed.

"Fifth: The French eat out of Clark's hand in Austria and of course can only remain here because of our help. My feeling is that the difficulties they are causing in Germany when any efforts to centralize controls arise ought to be dealt with on a governmental level at which France's entire position in Europe is taken into account. They would then be more apt to conform.

I do not know what the appropriate time to face up to the Ruhr Rhineland problem is, but I suggest that the Army must know soon what steps it should take in the event the quadripartite administration breaks down. Though there is no reason to believe that it will be any worse than it is now, and it may be a great deal better as we go along, for at least until recently Clay was reporting good progress. In spite of the deep inexperience and distrust of the Russians, there is still much cause for optimism, but the fact remains it may break and situations may arise beginning with this winter so acute that time and events just will not wait on the continued slow processes of such administration. Therefore, we ought to have alternative plans for coping with Western Germany and the keystone of such planning is the Ruhr Rhineland question.

"Sixth: Coal and transportation. Every problem seems to resolve itself in terms of coal and coal also means transportation. The industry of France suffers from a lack of it as Monnet contends, but France is only a part of it. This entire occupation area will never be anything but a relief area until coal can be supplied. To supply it more transport facilities must be built. A goodly portion of the Ruhr coal must be turned back to fabricate the means to produce more of it. Locomotives and railway wagons must be produced in large quantities in Germany to make any real impression on the industrial situation and continuously rigorous steps will have to be taken to induce and transport Silesian coal production. The matter of urgent transportation is of the greatest importance to provide means for people to go to work and food to be distributed. This requires coal. Closely connected with it is the feeling of the river traffic of Europe. The whole Danube basin is stagnant now because of obstructions political and physical, and the Rhine is only at the barest beginning of being freed. Coal involves much more than furnishing coal men, as I pointed out in my earlier cable. It is the first tangible thing to achieve in order to build a floor to support our immediate as well as long range political and economic objectives.

"Seventh: The next most important thing, I should say, was a big stockpile of medicines. Every indication is that there is great danger of an influenza epidemic of major proportions in Europe induced by the cold, the cross movement and general malnutrition of the people. Sulfa drugs and the other medicinal necessities to check such outbreaks must be on hand in every area for it does no good, I am told, unless the outbreak can be checked immediately in the area in which it commences. UNRRA must supply medicines everywhere and irrespective of prior belligerency."

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9

We left Vienna at about nine o'clock in the morning following Harriman down the runway. Heading south we soon passed Zagreb with the Alps on our right. We flew down the Adriatic along the Dalmatian Coast, with Italy to the west.

Most of the party were surprised at the snow capped Appennines. They received some impressions of the difficulties of the Italian campaigns. Further on we had a real treat. We passed over Ithaca and almost heard the "surge and thunder of the Odyssey." Then, into the Corinthian Gulf, over Corinth and its Canal, then to Salamis, the Piraeus and Athens itself. We circled the Acropolis, took some pictures, passed over the Theseum, then went down the coast to Sunium, where we took another shot at the temple of Poseidon.

The day was beautiful, with the sea blue and the mountains brown and white. We passed by Actium and Delphi and we could see Mt. Parnassus. I thought of many things, including my incident with the Midwest preacher on the Areopagus and Venizelos and the egg and dart on the Erechtheum - and again of my everlasting gratitude to my Mother, who set me off on the study of Greece, its language and its history.

Cable sent to:

Civil Affairs Division, War Department, Washington.

"The following regarding personnel is result of visit to Vienna:

USFA are very short on military government personnel. None of the 38 or 39 civilian personnel requested have yet arrived. They are rigging up a deal to borrow 100 officers from General Eisenhower and also will attempt to make arrangements whereby you can set the air priority travel of personnel recruited by you in the United States in accordance with your screening on qualifications set by USFA. Anything that you can do to expedite the early arrival of personnel would be greatly appreciated."

10/9/45

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10

CAIRO

We spent much time with General Ben Giles, a forthright man and the spitting image of Barney. He seems most popular. He complains of the obstructiveness of the British, as do the correspondents. We landed at Payne Field, where I had landed at the time of the Conference and slept at the camp.

Today we went into town where I had my talk with Giles; the Army-Navy Liquidation Committee man, Dowd; Hudson, the economic man of the State Department, and others. We lunched at Mena, passing my old villa on the way. This time I saw the Egyptian Museum and the King Tutankhamen displays. They were perfectly amazing in their variety, vivid coloring, and general beauty. What an experience for the men who opened the tomb to find this treasure! I am glad to have seen both the tomb and the objects from it. Carter and his men did a marvelous job of preservation, for everything seems right and firm. I also saw the mosque of Mohammed Ali at the Citadel. It is a brilliantly domed affair, too large and spectacular to attempt to describe. Nearby is the former palace wherein Ali slew the Mamelukes at dinner. The Citadel was to a large extent constructed from the outer coverings of the Gizeh pyramids.

In the evening I attended a function of the Chinese Legation and had a good long chat with Senator Pepper who had just come up from Saudi Arabia and a stay with Ibn Saud. Pepper said he was a most remarkable chap - bigorous, intelligent, and strong. He talked of concessions, Palestine, financial needs. Ibn lives in tents with heavy rugged floors. To this day he slays with his own hands leaders of the raiding parties which from time to time attack his flocks.

After dinner we went to an Egyptian night club - with a show. Not very exciting.

Cable sent to:

Director, Civil Affairs Division, War Department.

"Assume Clark's cable on postal matters covers your request. Clark now in United States.

"I would permit introduction Red Cross packages into Germany as well."

Cable to Colonel R. Ammi Cutter, War Department, Washington:

"Have no objection to publishing 1067 with qualifications you suggest.

"Contact with OSS representatives throughout area made before I left to take over by War Department. Situation will require sympathetic handling to preserve assets of undoubted value in reconstruction."

10/10/45

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11

At 5 a.m. we took off for Karachi, stopping at Abadan on the way. The flight took us over Bethlehem, with Jerusalem just to the left of us, Jericho, a little further on. We jogged over to Baghdad, Ctesiphon, Babylon, through the heart of Mesopotamia. We saw ruins and outlines of forgotten cities, some of which no doubt are only identifiable from the air. To the left was Kut el Mara with its memories of Townsend and his troubles, Basra, Abadan.

This last was a hot place at the head of the Persian Gulf, now showing the signs of liquidation. I did not go into their problems except most superficially, as I did not feel I could possibly get enough reliable information in the short time we had to deal with them. I found two fishermen among the officers who greeted us. They talked of Idaho and Washington trout streams in the midst of the sand and heat of a Persian desert.

After lunch we immediately resumed the trip down the Persian Gulf, across Oman, and along the shore to Karachi. We saw some terribly rough country. It may have much oil below, but little promise of anything on top worthwhile.

Dr. Freeman's Account

We said goodbye to the pleasant Victory Guest House on the morning of Sunday, October 7 and about 10:30 we left the airfield at Frankfurt for the flight to Vienna by way of Munich. 'McCloy Weather' was ours, as usual, in the sense that we could start approximately on time and for the original objective; but Mr. McCloy must have nodded a bit while in flight. The weather did not exactly fail us, but it obscured the greater part of the country across which we were passing.

Although we flew at no great distance from Wurzburg and Nurnberg, we had not a glimpse of either. We were denied, too, a look at the interesting walled town of Rothenburg which remains substantially as it was during the Thirty Years' War. It was damaged slightly in the advance of April-May 1945, but was not hurt beyond recovery. At Augsburg, which gave its name to a renowned 'Confession of Faith' we were not permitted a single look. Fate and chance and - shall we say? - eternal justice lifted the clouds for us when we were about twenty miles east of Augsburg. One of the pilots spoke a single grim word and pointed to the ground almost directly under the left wing of our plane. There we could see the perimeter of a vast, inclosed area, the barracks of which had no elbow room. It was the hideous concentration camp of Dachau, a name forever infamous. We pondered the singular fact that in all that crowded country of great cities long renowned, the only one completely visible to us Americans was Dachau.

The spreading cloud that cut off all except a glimpse of Munich mercifully relented as we approached Vienna. From the air that distinguished capital of a dead empire showed all its scars and, so to say, all its medals. Something of the damage was visible - we could not see then how deep the wounds were.

Our landing at Tulln Field, outside Vienna, was at 12:47 p.m. Scarcely had we been greeted by General Tate, an old friend of Mr. McCloy's, than we realized we were in a country of new and difficult associations. 'This road,' said one of the officers, 'was opened to us just today. Always heretofore, because the Russians had blocked this route, we had to go a long way around!' We listened.....Russians..... blocking a road.....slow to open it! That was to our hosts a familiar story. To most of us it was new.

The motorcycle M.P.'s. got us quickly enough to Vienna and to the Austrian National Bank, which was being used as General Clark's headquarters. There the General welcomed us. It is to be noted for the benefit of those who have not seen him, that

General Clark is a much handsomer person than his photographs make him out to be. He is physically magnificent and altogether alert. Soon after he received us, Ambassador Harriman arrived with his daughter Kathleen and her traveling companion, Lt. Kay Summersby, of General Eisenhower's headquarters. General Clark then entertained as many of us as could be served in his headquarters dining room, and later sent us on a brief tour of the city.

A heart-breaking tour it was! For hundreds of years Vienna had been the capital of a Hapsburg dynasty which had a passion for monumental buildings - a less violent passion than that of the Wittelsbach but, in general, a refined impulse to build. After the destruction of the old city walls and the creation of the 'Ring', business and government vied in the construction of magnificent buildings. No city of Europe had more numerous great edifices. By far the larger part of these have been marred by street fighting or shell fire or aerial bombardment or all three. It may be said that Vienna, like London, still retains its personality and character, but the wreckage is enormous. Some districts have been obliterated - no less a verb describes them.

In the old days, St. Stephen's Cathedral was both geographically and spiritually the center of the city. Now it is a mouldering, disfigured corpse. About it still is the smell of fire and the damp of the water thrown on it. The roof is gone; the interior is piled high with debris; the famous old organ is destroyed. St. Stephen's will rise again, but none of those who see it now will ever think of it except in pain and tears.

Our tour over, General Clark entertained us at cocktails in the Bristol Hotel and invited the British and Russian commanders. With the British, relations were on an 'of-course' basis, but there was interest and novelty in meeting the Russians. Their shining figure was Marshal Konev, a brilliant soldier who has the stocky bearing one associated more often with the Lats than with the great Russians. He is personable and reasonably suave, but quite sure he is Marshal Konev and a great soldier. One of our party told him that American students of war had watched his advance from Silesia with great interest because it appeared to be an operation in which he had kept in line with the armies on his right but, at the same time, had retained the elements of strategical surprise. The Marshal bowed and had his interpreter say that he was glad Americans appreciated the 'fine points of what he had undertaken'. He was at ease; most of the other Russians manifestly were bored and scarcely were consoled by cocktails or whiskey and soda that were passed with diligent, not to say embarrassing frequency.

That evening General Clark gave a dinner to our party and to several members of his staff. The affair was of the finest, but calls for no special comment beyond an expression of the party's great indebtedness to the General for his rich hospitality.

After a night at the Bristol Hotel, which has been taken over by the American forces, we went to Buda-Pest by a smaller plane at 9:30 on the morning of the 8th. General Key met us and placed at our disposal the facilities of a small but capable and gracious staff. The program called for a ride around the town, a luncheon, a bit more of sightseeing and a quick run back to the airfield. A most interesting experience we had!

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Few of/had been to the Hungarian capital before the war and, though we had heard it endlessly praised, we had to swallow hard when we saw how much needless damage the Germans had forced the city to endure in a futile attempt to delay materially the Russian advance on Vienna. Three weeks of street fighting had been waged, with the result that most of the lovely buildings along both sides of the Danube were wrecked beyond repair. The currency has been depreciated beyond any possible rally; prices are staggering; food and fuel are scarce; most of the people manifestly hate the Russian occupation. In spite of all this, the citizens were the most cheerful we have seen in Europe. Some of our officers said that they believed this due in large part to Hungarians' faith in America. To this, of course, our answer was a question: 'What can America do?' There are tremendous political involvements in Hungary. Some of them are plainly visible in Buda-Pest; but as this narrative is not designed to cover politics, the subject must be left to time and to other writers. A solution will not be easy, nor will one be reached soon.

An opportunity was offered us at Buda-Pest of seeing at close range the Russian Marshal Vorishilov, who is every whit as renowned as Konev. At the most generous luncheon tendered Mr. McCloy by General Key, all of us met the Marshal and some of us talked with him at some length. He is a bit more graceful than Konev, though still on the stout side, and he is quicker of movement. The main difference between him and his colleague in Vienna is that Vorishilov's eye twinkles with humor — a humor that sometime perhaps might be cruel but, on the whole, probably is genial. His staff officers were interesting. So were his his other attendants. When the time came for speech-making, the work of the two interpreters was most amusing. We thought a young American major had 'the edge' on the Russian.

A third interpreter, with no other immediate duty than that of listening and studying the other men's work, expressed the belief that both interpreters missed a good deal of what was said. As the Russians warmed up under the combined influence of some talk and more champagne, we visitors began to fear we were in for a long afternoon of toasts; but we were spared the danger of being put under the table with champagne. General Key adjourned in time for us to remain on our feet.

A swift flight back to Vienna in our army 'truck horse' plane brought us to the Bristol Hotel in time for a special opera. Damage to the great Vienna Opera House has been such that performances have to be given in a salon of one of the palaces, but the setting was satisfactory. The cold was not. A chilly breeze blew across from the stage - in reverse of what actors and singers usually have to say about their receptions. Adsit omen! Vienna and all the rest of Europe are to have a cold, cold winter.

We left Tulln airfield outside Vienna at 9:17 a.m. for Cairo on what was one of the most exciting parts of our travel to date. Our course was, first of all, from Vienna to the Adriatic Sea at Zara - a flight that carried us slightly west of south and close to the frontier between Austria and Hungary. In doing this we crossed the geologically interesting area where the eastern end of the Alps twists to the northeast and forms the Slovakian mountains that are fused into the long Carpathian range. The crossing was very beautiful. Although the mountains did not have the towering majesty of the Swiss Alps, they had similar valleys and the familiar but always lovely snow crowns.

After we passed the Drava River, we flew over Slovenia and the western part of Croatia-Slavokia. We heard nothing from Marshal Tito and received no challenge. Perhaps he and his followers were busy with new discussions of the problems raised to the west of us at the head of the Adriatic. Our route was about eighty-five miles east of troubled Trieste and about one hundred and twenty-five miles east of Venice. Much of the historic country over which we passed quickly has had an interesting role in many wars and has been under many masters. Turks trod on the heels of Byzantine Latins who were making their last stand. Memories of Vespasian mingled, near Fiume, with those of Gabriel D'Annunzio. It was a stretch more interesting historically than visually, because we saw little except rough mountains, and those at intervals only.

When we had covered about 320 miles and had passed Zara, which we did not see, our pilots turned the nose of the plane southeastward down the Adriatic. Imperceptibly the water began to change from gray to blue. The raw brown mountains of the Albanian coast were visible monotonously on our left. To the right - now near, now far - were the shores of Italy. It was opposite Ancona that we came into the Adriatic. Thence we paralleled the coast of the lovely peninsula all the way to Brindisi and Otranto, past many a field from which our British Allies and the Eighth Army had driven the Italians and Germans.

By the time we reached Corfu, the water was of the unforgettable blue that one sees on a clear day offshore at Amalfi. Unfortunately, we saw so little of Corfu that we could not identify any of the villas where conspiracy was hatched and war was made. Besides, our minds were not on Corfu but on waters and cities that lay ahead. Soon we were passing the 'Plains of Phillipi' where Brutus fought his last battle. We chanced to have aboard in one of the brief cases a copy of Shakespeare in which we quickly found the last act of Julius Caesar and wrote in the margin, 'Actium, October 9, 1945'. Ithaca of equal fame was on our right at the northern tip of Cephalonia - an ugly island that carried not one suggestion of the ancient glory of the Hellenes.

Our next turn was directly eastward toward Patras and then up the Gulf of Corinth. We passed Corinth and saw the canal, but we gave scarcely a glance at Salamis. The reason was not lack of regard for that famous battleground, but excited interest in what spread before us - a long carpet of blue sea, a vague white throne beyond that and, still farther, the mountains that were the back of the throne. In a word, we were approaching Athens and were looking breathlessly for the Acropolis and the outline of the Parthenon. For a moment we were deceived and fixed our gaze too far to the southeast, but presently one of the pilots said, 'That's Athens' and pointed ahead. It was! We swept past Piraeus and soon gripped our hands at the splendor which took form.

The scene was different in one particular only from what all of us doubtless had expected. Every line of the Parthenon had the grace we anticipated, but in the afternoon sun the glorious columns took on a golden cast. From the elevation at which we were flying, light was visible through the Parthenon as if the gods had come again to Athens and had suffused the temple with their splendor. It was difficult to be composed after seeing that matchless ruin on that incomparable site; it was impossible to be coherent in expressing what one thought.

We were as negligent in searching for the site of Marathon as we had been in locating Salamis, but Mr. McCloy

saw to it that we did not overlook the ruins of the Temple of Poseidon. After Athens there had to be something of an anticlimax. We scarcely were regretful that the clouds concealed the islands of the Cyclades and gave us not a glimpse of Crete. We had seen the superlative -- nothing else mattered that afternoon.

The sun was still shining when we struck the African coast just east of Alexandria in the Nile delta. To get a good view of Alexandria, we came down to about 2000 feet and cruised as slowly as we could along the coast. It was a handsome city and a famous harbor we saw, but beyond was the intriguing panorama of the desert. Some of us had never seen the desert, though we had read of it since the days we first followed Herodotus or looked in geographies at pictures of camels. There is more of a red than of yellow in the sand and with the red, as we flew on, the gathering gray of twilight.

By the time we reached the pyramids of Giza, the darkness was so nearly complete that we could not be sure which of the vague piles of stone was the Sphinx. A minute or two later, with our backs to Giza we crossed brightly lighted Cairo and at 5:10 Vienna time (7:10 Cairo time) we slipped smoothly onto the runway of Payne Field outside the Egyptian capital.

Mr. McCloy's previous experience in that region led him to believe that we would find more of comfort in the guest house at the field than in the hotels of the noisy town. His choice was vindicated by two pleasant nights and a most comfortable day. Nothing could have been more considerate than the entertainment, which was moderate in price.

On the morning of the 10th, Mr. McCloy and two of his technical advisers had a long conference with the Commanding General of the theatre, but this ended in time for the entire party to go to the Cairo Museum during the three hours it is open - 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. We were lucky, in fact, in being in Cairo on a day when the museum is open at all, because its service continues to be limited.

Most of us decided we simply would walk through the remainder of the museum and would devote all our close study to the treasures from the tomb of King Tutankhamen. The result probably was one that will live in the memory of every one of us. The vast array of ornaments and votive figures, the amulets and the bracelets, the chests, the chairs, the beds, the chariots, the four tabernacles in which the coffins of the kind had been placed -- all these prepared us for the indescribable

magnificence of the first and second gold caskets. These, in turn, were not quite so poignant in their appeal as the gold mask that had covered the head of the mummy, which wisely was left in situ when the other relics were brought to Cairo. The mask is perhaps two feet in height and represents the full head and shoulders of the young king. It must be a portrait and, whether idealized or not, it has a youthfulness, a certain sweetness of expression and a calm power that awe. What a curious fate that boy King's was - to be listed among the least of the Pharaohs and then, four thousand years later, through the discovery of his untouched coffins, to become more familiar to the world than even Rameses II.

One other reflection we allowed ourselves - the Parthenon, which seemed to us to be the full expression of antiquity, was not built for more than one thousand years after Tut was buried. The Parthenon is further from the young king than we are from the Norman conquest.

The rest of our stay in Cairo was interesting but of course it could not equal the visit to the Museum. All of us had lunch and some had dinner with General Giles; all of us visited the pyramids and the citadel and chief mosque of Cairo; all of us had the privilege, there at Payne Field, of studying the mysterious desert darkness - in itself an experience.

Thursday morning, October 11, before that darkness was relieved, we left Cairo. It was 5:18 Cairo time, when the pilot lifted the plane and began the longest day's flight we expect to make. Nothing of interest could be observed, of course, till daylight. Then, soon after sunrise, one of the pilots said, 'We shall have Bethlehem on our right in a few minutes and then Jerusalem will be almost straight ahead or a little to our left. The Dead Sea is already visible'. We looked eagerly out - there, with its huddled houses, was the birthplace of Jesus. So compact is the village, seen from 7000 feet, that the adjective of the familiar carol seems the most appropriate: it is the 'little town of Bethlehem'. In contrast, Jerusalem sprawls. You scarcely know from the air where the old town ends and the new begins; but you can see clearly the great enclosure of the 'Dome of the Rock', the mosque on the site of the Temple of Solomon. Mr. McCloy said we were fortunate, rather than otherwise, in not having a closer view. The setting of the city, he explained, is superb, but the shrines are disappointing and to some seem tawdry.

As interesting, certainly, as Jerusalem itself is the Wilderness of Judea that leads down to the Jordan. One may say, in fact, that the Wilderness interprets itself better than the city does, because when one flies over those toothless mountains that open toward the river, one has no difficulty in clearing instantly from mind the old illusion that the wilderness of Judea is not like any of the tangled forest that we

Americans call wilderness. In our wilderness, a man's words are muffled by the forest. In the land over which we flew on the 11th, the 'voice of one crying in the wilderness' was echoed and re-echoed and hurled down again and again from those vibrant crags and vocal valleys. "There could be no louder voice in Israel than that of a prophet, 'crying in the wilderness.'"

The River Jordan must disappoint those who come expectantly down from Jerusalem to lave in its waters. From the air, the river winds on so tortuous a course that it takes on a new meaning, more ethnic than religious; it is an uncertain dividing line between desert and Holy Land - as uncertain as the future relationship of the faiths and races that now contend for the Holy Land. As for the Dead Sea, it appears to differ not at all from any other lake, of course, except for the fact that it has no outlet.

Eastward across Jordan, after the fringe of the river vegetation is past, there is nothing to hold the eye except the pipeline and road that link the Mediterranean with the great oil wells of Iraq and Iran. Even the oil-line may seem to some eyes to be ominous of future contest. This appears the more probable when the Tigris and Euphrates are reached. Even now their meandering banks and flat bottoms explain how their life-giving fertility made the cities of the river a fabled domain of limitless richness; but now the contention appears to be for the oilfields, not for the valleys covered with date-palms. Approaching Abadan, we passed over a large British camp. Whatever the future of Iran and of Iraq, Britain wishes to be on the frontier, armed to defend her own.

We came down on the field of Abadan at 10:11 a.m. (Cairo time), 10:41 Abadan time. To our inquiries whether the burning day accounted hot or cool, our friends at the field replied that the day was uncommonly cool - the thermometer had not then reached 100. At the officers' mess at Abadan, we had the unusual pleasure of a second breakfast almost precisely similar to the one we had eaten at Cairo at 4:30 a.m. The dining room was most interesting. With old burlap, the posts supporting the roof had been rounded into the form of palm trees. Imitation palm branches had been placed at appropriate height. We ate in this 'palm grove' and gazed at homemade but recognizable portraits of President Truman and Chiang Kai-shek. Our waitresses were Polish girls who had been captured by the Russians in 1939 and had been released in Siberia, whence they had come to the head of the Persian Gulf. It must have seemed strange and ironic to them to be serving food at the great Abadan base to men who were helping their enemy Russia, which now was their friend.

Our flight from Abadan to Karachi on the afternoon of October 11, was not sensational, but was over land and water renowned in early history. Long before Alexander the Great, when Northern Europe still was a wilderness and America a continent of which not even philosophers had dreamed, the Persian Gulf bordered a land of high civilization. It may be that the 'cradle of the human race', the birthplace of the Indo-European peoples, was in that part of the world. Little enough there was of life or of beauty there as we flew over. The water was less blue than the Mediterranean, but there still was something of azure in a slowly-increasing green, and none of the familiar stern gray of the Atlantic.

One interesting effect of sun and distance was the remarkable whiteness of long, long stretches of the coast. One member of the party said afterward that he had aroused himself with a start from some work he was doing and had gazed groundward. As he looked, he thought for a moment that the plane had climbed above the snow line and that he was surveying vast wintry stretches. Actually, in all likelihood, the temperature was about 110 on those sun-baked white heights of glittering stone.

Landfall was close to Karachi over a green gray coast that gave no indication it was part of 'mysterious India'. Fields and scrubby terrain were not unlike those we had seen almost 1,000 miles to the westward. Before we could observe in what respects India differed from Palestine or from Trans-Jordania, twilight enveloped the vast landscape. Soon we were descending to the airport at Karachi. It was 'ours' in the sense that the signs were in American vernacular and the waiting officers and cars of our land. In other respects, we quickly learned that John Bull exercises a continuing if somewhat confused dominion over the vast peninsula.

First of all, the plane was fumigated by an Indian quarantine officer to rid it of insects. Then we were instructed to enter an office where we had to show our immunization records. Those who had not received yellow-fever vaccine were required to sign a separate register which evidently was designed to identify the culprits in the event 'yellow jack' appeared in that part of India, or in any country from which any of us had come during the period of the incubation of that disease. The civilians had, in addition, to show their passports for the first time since we had landed at Paris. Finally we subscribed to a customs declaration which admitted that we arrived in our trousers but with little besides.

Three of the officers at Karachi were having a party that evening and they most generously invited us to attend. At the quarters of the three gentlemen - an attractive house that seemed well designed for entertaining - we met several men whom we knew through other acquaintances. Included were two officers of a United States merchantman then loading easily in the thirty-one feet of water at the Karachi docks. The conversation began - as it usually did on our mission - with the question by our hosts, 'When do we go home?' There followed an interesting discussion of what has been done to get transports for the men who are being flown or carried by rail entirely across India and then are being sent westward through Suez and the Mediterranean.

We shared a most pleasant buffet, which included some very acceptable hot shrimp, fried we did not know precisely how. The meal done and some further conversation enjoyed, we were driven to one of the most unusual guest houses we had visited anywhere. It was a residence of few but large rooms and was managed by a tall, somewhat frail-looking English woman. We did not sign in, but were quickly shown to two rooms in each of which there were half-a-dozen beds, more or less. The only occupant of either room at the time of our arrival was a Britisher who must have weighed 250 pounds. He was blissfully (or spiritously) asleep and did not change for an instant his steady, contented breathing. We spread ourselves among the beds and pridefully record, for the skeptical reading of those at home, that not one snore was heard from nine voracious men.

The only alarm of the night was the persistent ringing of the telephone. Even that was not heard by some of us. It developed in the morning that some 'ill disposed person', as old English law would have phrased it, rang that telephone at intervals of fifteen minutes - sometimes for a single night, sometimes for several nights in a row and always at intervals of a few evenings. The landlady confided that this was 'rather a nuisance, you know', but she did not know whether the offender was a disgruntled servant, a jealous rival or some enemy who wished to disturb the sleep of allied officers. A diverting but not important incident of departure was that we signed the register after we paid our bills and then we had to sign again, in a different book, to the effect that we solemnly affirmed we were not going away without paying our bills!

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12

New Delhi, India

We flew in from Karachi to arrive here at about 11:30 a.m. The intervening country was largely barren appearing, but we flew so high that it was not possible to make out the detail of the ground.

General Terry, who used to be in command at New York, was at the plane to greet us as was a representative of the British Government and a representative of the British Commander-in-Chief, General Auchinleck.

After lunch in General Terry's quarters we had a brief exposition of the situation in this theater by, first, General Terry; then General Evans, his Chief of Staff, and finally G-4, G-3 and G-1. The problem is to get the men home and the vast amount of property disposed of. The job has to be done under the most discouraging conditions as the men who know something about it are all older and thus entitled to return for discharge. The work is just as heavy as during the war but the assistance is unskilled and somewhat demoralized. It is a vast empire to cover with property and installations of almost infinite character scattered all over it and in some of the wildest places on earth.

The problem of getting the men out and at the same time protecting the vast property interests will mean that men will have to stay in this theater for some time to come. Perhaps, as many as 10,000 will have to remain till July and, perhaps, beyond.

One of the most interesting features which was brought out is the situation developing in Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies. In the former, at present there is a British force and a small force of released French prisoners, together with a Japanese force on the left surrounded by a vastly greater number of Annamites. There has been some vigorous fighting in which the Japanese actually intervened to assist the British and French, and there are substantial numbers of Japanese there still armed. They have disposed of considerable munitions to the Annamites and the latter are vigorous fighters, with a determination not to permit the French to return without a fight. The French are sending the 9th Colonial Division out and they are insisting on a complete restoration of the "status quo ante" with no modification. What does Britain do? If she fights and kills Annamites to preserve the French domination, it will not be too profitable, it has no right if they gain their independence, how about China? At present, Britain's policy

is to help the French restore themselves and they are actively moving to this end. They have Hong Kong in mind, as well, of course.

The situation in Java is, if anything, worse. The British are in there with a Brigade and the Indoneses are just as determined to have their freedom. Apparently something did happen to these people during the Japanese occupation and Asia for the Asiatics took some hold. Where do we stand in all this? What a world! Van Mook is just as stubborn as De Gaulle. They want their empires back intact and get very irritated if we do not help them do it. President Roosevelt told Wilhelmina that she, having been a good girl in respect of colonies, could have hers back. De Gaulle was a different matter, as he felt France had been only a second rate exploiter. The subjects of neither are happy. We give the Philippines independence, and at the same time Mountbatten raises the British, Dutch and American flags in Java.

I wonder whether this may not be something for the United Nations to start thinking about while we ourselves try to make up our mind what is best for the peace and prosperity of the East.

After leaving Delhi we jogged down to see the Taj Mahal. It showed up on the plain in all its pearly splendor flanked by two red mosques to set off its beauty. It was in the glare of a midday sun and therefore had no overtones of color so it did not more than impress one with its symmetry. Just up the river is the great fort with its red wall and this is also an impressive monument. I took pictures from the cockpit of the plane at a great rate. I hope they are at least moderately successful.

The country from Delhi in is more cultivated and in this area well watered. It is in general plain country with rather heavily scattered trees.

Cable sent to:

Assistant Secretary of War for Air, Washington.

"Ben Giles complains of unrelenting undercover obstruction from the British to our establishment of air rights in Egypt and air and oil rights in Saudi Arabia. Situation in Arabia more recently complicated by our statement on Palestine, but while Washington negotiations are in progress over the English credits and transfers of surplus suggest you urge again on Clayton and Acheson that they gain for us active cooperation in our efforts to obtain rights in British controlled or influenced territories. Our entry into this field of operations can only stimulate Britain and in long run is best means for her to retain her overall strength. Have an idea that top people may grasp this, but word does not get down to the case hardened traditionalists of civil service and army operating in Middle East who, unless kicked violently from above - or below - will always follow a sure British blue instinct to smother any effort on our part to move a foot in this area."

Cable sent to:

The Secretary of War, and
Mr. Thomas McCabe, State Department

"Found optimistic attitude in Delhi toward surplus disposal prospects. Schleiter, the man in charge there, states he is only awaiting State Department approval of Indian Government Agreement, which was cabled home some time ago, to commence very active sales. He and General Terry also indicate there will be a lively market in Burma, but there it requires War Department release for sale of two and a half ton trucks as there is little other means for carting away equipment. Would it not be feasible pending general appraisal of worldwide needs for trucks, to permit immediate disposal here of, say, ten per cent, of total?"

10/12/45

Dr. Freeman's Impressions

It was 8:20 a.m. (local time) October 12, when we left Karachi on our flight to Calcutta via New Delhi. The distance prescribed for the day was 1480 miles -- all the way across the peninsula from the northwestern tip to the great city of an estimated 3,000,000 souls on one of the affluents of the Ganges. Much of the country was dull and uninteresting. Long stretches of infertile land alternated with barren rock. As we progressed farther eastward, flooded areas appeared at intervals. On the next stretch there might be wide, sandy river beds in which there was absolutely no water. Several of these stream beds, which are aflood in the rainy season, were ripped already with sand at this early stage of this dry season and were not unlike the desert west of the Nile. The wide panorama was brightened at intervals by areas of intensive cultivation and manifest fertility; but the broad scene was that of a sub-continent in which there has been for centuries a struggle of the bitterest sort on the part of multiplying millions who sought to wrest a living from unfriendly soil.

New Delhi and the older city beyond it came into view about 11:35 a.m. The thoughtful chief pilot circled the two cities in order that we might have a general view of districts we could not visit in the brief time available to us. What we saw from the sky and glimpsed later from the ground was fascinating New Delhi, which shares with the Australian capital, Canberra, the distinction of being the most carefully planned new capital of this centre. What Colonel L'Enfant undertook for Washington and could not complete, the designers of New Delhi appear to have achieved. We were told that the great mall that leads to the government centre is four miles in length.

As we had only an hour or a little more at New Delhi, the officers who met us at the airfield carried us quickly to the quarters of the General, who is a former chief of the Second Service Command, Major General William Terry. The General gave us a most generous lunch and then took us to a large conference room, on the walls of which the maps of the entire area were spread. We then were told of what had been done by the Services of Supply and of what was to be done hereafter in the removal of government property. As these are matters of record, we need not review them here. All that need be said is repetition of the great fact observable everywhere from Stephenville, Newfoundland, eastward--Our men have done their required job in a manner so thorough and enlightened that the United States have responsibilities too vast to be disdained.

It is not enough to say, "Let's junk this stuff, the war is over." The gains of the war must be secured. Those gains are intangible and spiritual as surely as they are material. Surplus war goods, running to millions of tons and estimated to be worth \$400 million in this area, are a definite international trust, no less.

From New Delhi to Calcutta, on the afternoon of October 12, our flight might have been merely another of routing interest but for the assurance of our chief pilot, Major Rodieck, that he would carry us directly past Agra. For an hour and more, members of the party read or chatted. Then word was passed, "We are close to Agra." Looking ahead, we saw on the right the sprawling brick walls of some old military establishment. Directly in front of us, like the first blurred view of the Parthenon, we saw a white dot on the bank of the dull river that ran its sinuous course across the horizon. It could be nothing less than the Taj Mahal, that miracle in white stone and ivory created by the love of an Indian ruler for his wife. "Miracle" and not "marvel" is the word, because there seems to be nothing in the fine history of the Indian architecture of the period to explain the perfect balance, the majestic proportions, of that structure. Love outdid art. That was all that any of us could reflect, because in every other particular the memorial makes an extrovert of any man. You cannot look and think; you simply look and marvel.

Across the river from the "white" Taj Mahal, the ruler intended to erect a black memorial of his own. Something of the preparation of the ground still may be seen from the air, though it probably is not discernible from the ground. In that fact we had a hint of the familiar swift change of fortune and the short duration of life in India. That reflection was heightened for us by a singular circumstance: As we circled the Taj Mahal, we could see in the distance a rising column of smoke--from a "burning ghat" where the poor incinerate their dead with rites beyond the comprehension of the Occidental. Taj Mahal against the pillar of smoke from a burning ghat--the contrast was sombre.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13

Calcutta

I thought this a rather unpleasant city. It was the most crowded of any we had seen. It was dirty, rather hot (though we did have a good rain), and the people were sort of enervated looking. It was an active city, cars were running, and the people swarming. Our hotel was comfortable, and I was called a 'Sahib'. Somehow it was not as satisfying as once I thought it would be.

It was some sort of festival day, or rather week. Families would gather and then start out with the most ungodly racket to march through the streets to one of the pavilions where further ceremonies and entertainment were held. I was told that it was a sort of Christmas season. The processions started out so early in the morning that you were lucky if you got any sleep after 3 a.m.

We saw the 'burning ghats', which was not a nice affair. We had another presentation and discussion with the officers under General Neyland, bought a few things, and then went on. I have no desire to return.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14

Myitkyina

Having heard so much of this place and Stillwell's trials and tribulations over it, I decided to stop off there to see the post and visit the people marooned there. It was very much as I had imagined it. From the air it looked almost like an Adirondack Mountain scene. The hills were to the north but here at the river-side was a relatively flat area in which there were several large airfields. The Commanding Officer was a Colonel Harding, and a devoted officer. He was anxious to stay as long as there was a job to be done, but desperately hopeful of getting home. The cancellation of the 50,000 ton gas shipment was a great relief to him and his men. We lunched with him and had a very good lunch in the mess hut on the river bank.

If the place had been situated somewhere along one of our American rivers, not too long an automobile ride from a center of some sort, it would pass as a very nice camping spot. But there was malaria about, and king cobras. Up the road a soldier had run into a tiger the day before and in the English Officers' mess about five miles up among the K'chins they had killed a nine foot Hamadryad. They had Krait here as well as almost every other form of snake or animal in the jungle itself. The place is one of those advanced English army posts which at one time had its inevitable polo field, even though it was about a thousand miles from anywhere.

The K'chins are a sturdy, friendly-to-Americans, group of short people. They work hard, are very primitive in their habits, and rather warlike and ferocious in their dealings with their neighbors who come from the plains. An English colonel had mess with us, and he had been out there dealing with these people for about thirty years. He was a very nice chap, intelligent, and satisfied with his life. We would have a hard time finding an American officer who would be prepared to spend as much time away from his home and family.

The town and remnants of the post were already being crowded in by the jungle. Most, if not all, of the homes had been burned. The fighting had largely been small arms fire so there was not much sign left of the fighting on the ground.

The problem there was to get rid of the equipment, and then move out. The abandonment of the 'Hump' transfer of the 50,000 tons should greatly simplify the liquidation of this post. I did not notice any sign of disaffection among the troops, but it was obvious enough that getting home was their chief concern.

The trip over the 'Hump' was interesting, but not exciting. We now go over the lower end, and at no time were we above 17,000 feet or thereabouts. The country was vast and mountainous, and to the north the weather was really bad. If we had had to fly at 22,000 with bad weather, even here it would not have been so simple. The control of the traffic over the Hump in the last months of the war, particularly, was an amazing job. How they regulated it with the weather and limited facilities I still do not understand. The main control was at Kunming and I think the actual job was run by a Major Zubko who explained the scheme and operation to us.

It is always hard to appreciate how far removed one is from the accustomed things of life in these out of the way places. In five minutes time from the airport by plane you are over a jungle in which no white man can live on his own, or indeed move. Besides the animals and insects which pack the jungle, there are headhunters and tribes only vaguely known about. To the north and east are Himalayan ranges which many pilots swear contain peaks higher than Everest. It is all unsurveyed and a very bad place for planes to lose themselves.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15

We left Kunming and General Aurand, going up to get over mountains. The weather closed in soon after leaving Kunming and some doubt arose as to whether we could get into Chungking. After letting down easily through the overcast we could see Chungking lying along the river below. It was muggy and far from clear but it looked as one imagined it.

It is situated between the Chialing and Yangtze Rivers. In the main, it looks like a bunch of mud huts crammed together along two muddy rivers. We had to fly about thirty miles beyond the town for a landing and then drive back over a hairpin road which led through a terraced rice field, mountainous country. The cultivation led right up to the rather high hilltops. There were villages every thousand yards, or so it seemed. The road led through a number of towns which were strung out for various distances along the road. Such swarms of people I have never seen. They looked cheerful and seemed friendly. Everywhere people were walking and carrying loads. They have a stick which they lay across one shoulder and to it are hung balancing loads. Some of the weights they carry must be extremely heavy for they stagger along as if they hardly could make it, but they always do.

We are staying at Wedemeyer's home, which is high above the Chialing River - below is Hurley's home. We are comfortable enough, but I can understand why people do not relish staying in this place. Today it is raining hard and it is foggy. They say it is a usual Chungking day.

Tonight we attended a dinner given by General Caraway, the Deputy Chief of Staff, at which General Cheng, the War Minister, attended, but left early. His Vice-Minister stayed as did several others of the Generalissimo's staff. We had a pleasant time - several of them had been educated in the United States, the one next to me at Harvard. The Vice-Minister was highly intelligent and asked many pointed and intelligent questions about the organization of the War Department and how we intended to reorganize after the war.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16

Chungking

A long talk with the Generalissimo about the size of the army we were to equip, the missions, and the occupation of Japan.

As to the army, he agreed that he wanted a compact, hard-hitting, mobile army and air force. The size, he would talk over with Wedemeyer when he arrived back from the United States.

The mission, he wants at the earliest moment. He has in mind three thousand men and officers for the ground army alone. The officers must be on the active list and not retired. He said that he could not hope to cope with the Russian industrialized armies in their full strength, but he could make them hesitate to attack if they knew he had not only a large uncoordinated manpower, but also a hard hitting force which could greatly increase the cost of any aggression. He said he must get at the creation of such a force quickly, therefore it was important to get the mission here quickly, and the men must be good. The stability of the East was still not assured, but if we acted quickly enough, he thought, it could be attained.

He said that one of his biggest problems was the expulsion of the Jap soldiers and civilians. First, it was necessary to disarm them and then to deport them. The civilians had to be gathered up. This was all a big job as they totaled four million. There was a great lack of inland transportation. To get them collected and to the ports was going to take time - a long time. He thought it would be January before he had them disarmed and it might be longer before they were at the ports.

He said that it was not his intention to remove all the technicians from Manchuria. To do so would create great unemployment and might play into the hands of the Russians - better to taper it off - finally returning all Japs to their homeland, but "not all at once". I urged him to err on the side of getting them out, as otherwise, we might find them still well seated in Manchuria and the coast after another ten years. I do not know how much of an impression I made.

The Generalissimo's chief concern was over Japanese communism. He said that he would follow our policy in Japan, whatever it was. We had defeated Japan, and he knew

it, so that we had the right to determine policy and to his support of it. But by all means, he urged, warn MacArthur of the fear of communism in Japan. Distress conditions would induce communism, and we should not be fooled by their use of the word democracy. The Japanese were wont to go to extremes. They would not stop at true democracy unless controlled, but would swing all the way over to communism. That would mean a threat of alliance with Russia and the dissident elements in Asia. It was clear that this was his big fear. "I'll take care of unifying China," he said, "if communism is not stimulated and generated in Japan."

He went out of his way to refer to the fact that, as he put it, the State Department had sent "communists" to Japan as political advisers to MacArthur. He said that this was not a good beginning. I asked whether he referred to George Acheson. His interpreter without passing this inquiry on to him said that he was sure the Generalissimo had this appointment in mind.

He was a very gracious host, diffident appearing, though conceivably the Generalissimo. Madame was at dinner and very attractive looking and acting. She had real charm, spoke with beautiful diction, and had a wide vocabulary. Her English was really perfect. It made even Dr. Freeman's sound unrefined, and mine, worse. There was a brief period of haughtiness when we first met. I know she recalled our rather icy interview in the White House. But I laid it on as thick as she and before long it looked on the surface, at least, that she was willing to let bygones be bygones.

I cannot describe the place we are living in except from the inside, as it was dark when we arrived. The rooms are bare floored and rather simple. They look as if they were built to be as cool as possible. There is nothing superfluous about anything I saw tonight. The dinner was good - western food, no chopsticks, with Madame at the head of the table. I hope to be able to take a picture of the outside tomorrow morning before taking off for Shanghai.

The house is designed with a central hall and is not unlike many American homes of business or professional men. It is handsome, but nothing about it is extravagant. The central hall has been made into a foyer, from which the stairs and the private apartments are separated by a partition. On the right, as one enters, is a long drawing-room. Beyond this, on the front axis of the building, is a study with French doors. This is the General's private study, where his most important private conferences are held.

The drawing room is about thirty-five feet long and perhaps eighteen feet wide. Its interior design is such that the rear third of the room could be cut off easily by separate doors. In a word, this is the familiar 'living-room-den' arrangement of many American homes. The color scheme is a subdued red, but this dominant is given by the draperies of the windows and by a single small red figure in an old-fashioned Chinese ornament on the mantle. Other decorations are of quiet, blended tones.

In the front part of the drawing room, there is one photograph only - an autographed picture of President Roosevelt about 12 by 14 inches and, most of us thought, not one of his best likenesses. On one of the walls of the rear part of the drawing room, not generally visible from the main part of the drawing-room, are some paper scrolls, perhaps ten feet long by three feet wide, on which one of the most noted calligraphers of China has reproduced with a brush some of the most renowned proverbs of Chinese literature. All the furniture is Chinese made and modern in its curves, but not offensively modernistic. The 'feel' of the room is that of dignity, friendliness and good taste. Except for a few Chinese rugs, the floor is bare.

Opposite the drawing room, but not quite so long, is the dining room. It, too, is simply furnished and is adorned with one picture only - a portrait of some sage ancestor of the General or of Mme. Chiang. This picture and the mantle were graced with flowers, as was the table; but of other ornaments, there were few. The whole place was charming but in no sense ostentatious.

The General entered a short time after we arrived at 7 p.m. He is about 5 feet 10 inches tall and is thin. He walks like a tired man, who is aging somewhat rapidly. His uniform was entirely plain, of the gray-green of China, and was without any decorations. On his straight collar were the three 'pips' of a full general - the whole insignia on a metal plate about 3 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. His pockets were flat and empty.

Dr. Freeman's Impressions

We were speechless after leaving Agra and gave little thought to the ground beneath us. Some of the officers wisely went to sleep. The time consequently passed swiftly and without incident until, about 7:30, we approached the immense city of Calcutta, 'the second largest in the British empire' as everyone reminded us. How large it actually was, nobody seemed to know. Some of our informants said that its population of approximately 2,000,000 had virtually been doubled since the beginning of the war. The inflow of refugees from Burma and the frontier opposite Burma was said to have been very large. We later had evidence of the incredible overcrowding of the city.

Calcutta! If any young writers who have visited the Far East are anxious to test their descriptive powers, let them go to Calcutta and try their hand! Older writers, conscious of the limitations of their language and of their own capacity, scarcely will attempt to do more than to say that Calcutta in succession excites, amazes, confuses, depresses and bewilders. There probably is no city like it; pray God there never be another.

At first, when you leave the airfield and start for Calcutta, you are surprised by the number of persons you meet by the roadside. They are an endless procession, but they do not seem to be going anywhere. Some are in the fez of the Mohammedan; a majority wear the long robe of the Hindu; others have on little more than a turban and a loin cloth; a fragment affect western dress. You ride for a few miles, observing the people and the mud houses, and then you become conscious that the passing parade has a third characteristic besides vast numbers and strange garb - it is almost entirely a masculine parade. You see at least two hundred males for every woman. Unless they are of 'the oldest profession in the world', the few women you see on the roadside have a furtive, an elusive look as if they felt they should not be there.

As the airport is a considerable distance from the city, you travel several miles before you have your unpleasant contact with the fourth characteristic of the city - its smell. That is unmistakable. From the moment you reach built-up streets until you emerge again into the open country, that smell pervades everything. If you go into a hotel, that smell pursues you, and if you awaken in the night, it reminds you instantly where you are. You lose it in the private rooms of a British or American home, but you must face it the moment you go out of doors again. It is an odor curiously pungent, as if it came from some food that was cooked in every hut; but when you smell it regardless

of where you are, or every time you sniff, you must associate it with the crowded, unhappy way of life - with dirt and uncleanliness and the filth of the very water itself.

All this - odor, exclusively masculine crowd, fantastic dress - would be intolerable if you did not encounter immediately a fifth characteristic of the town - its amazing rhythm. In part, this is the clanging of strange cymbals and the beating of hoarse drums, a sound not wholly unendurable. Any American who has had to listen to boogie-woogie can endure the clang and the boom that come from the bazaars of Calcutta. The musical rhythm is not the one which interests and excites what catches and entrances your gaze is the rhythm of the moving bodies of the men in the street. They hold their heads back, without any of the pouter-pigeon stiffness of the British soldier; they do not seem to throw forward either chest or abdomen - apparently they put their heel to the ground the instant the ball of the foot touches the road; but they do all this with a flawless rhythm and a swing of the arms that seem to make walking a pleasure. You can forgive many things where you always have that beautiful, rhythmic walk before your eyes. It sets the tempo of Calcutta at the same time that it gives rhythm to the life of the incredible city.

After some miles of horn honking, you draw up in front of one or another of the large hotels. Ours was the Great Eastern, a vast place on one of the principal business streets of the city. You are out of your car the next moment and are engulfed. There is a boy for every piece of baggage. If you would permit, one would take your raincoat, another your hat and, doubtless half a dozen, your watch. You decline the tendered services of considerably more than half those who wish to wait on you and, at the end of a long single file, you pass through the endless corridors of the hotel. When you reach your room, another man - or two or three appear. One of these, in a turban and a long, red belted robe, is the attendant of your room. He, like yourself, immediately is swamped by the 'boys' who have brought your luggage. A long dispute is apt to follow concerning the identity of those who did and did not bring a bag, a coat or a briefcase. A number of imposters and interlopers will be exposed and will be elbowed to the rear where they will wait in the hope that the 'rich man' will relent and will make a present anyway. There is, happily, a short way of settling this - all you have to do, by sign language or otherwise, is to identify beyond argument the man who is to tend your room. Then, forthwith, you make him your financial agent. He must pay the 'boys' and must see that none is compensated who has not toiled. Better still, do not even advance him the money with which to pay the 'boys'; let him pay them a specified amount and no more - you will repay him later. The plan works well. Silently the 'boys'

vanish. You are left with your own attendant and, of course, the half-dozen others who are waiting on other hotel guests and are on hand to give you a close inspection. Perhaps they stare, unblinking, because they have curiosity; perhaps they are appraising you to ascertain what tip their companion may expect when you leave.

You go to your room, where the attendant already has turned on the ceiling fan and has opened the windows that come down to the floor. Perhaps you go to the window and out on the foot-deep balcony in front of it. If you do, you gasp. You are gazing down on a side street that runs at right angles to the one on which the hotel stands. Glancing toward the front of the hotel, you see the throng swinging along the lighted thoroughfare. You turn toward the rear of the building, and you look back five hundred years into an Indian village - it is just that, a village within the city. Some of the homeless already have spread their mats, have covered their heads with their robes and have gone to sleep for the night. A little farther up the side street the women have come out of an apartment house and are sitting, half veiled, in the corner of the doorway. Beyond that are little stores, tiny stalls, holes in the wall where an entire family exists, a water plug at which men are washing their clothes regardless of hour and weather. Over all is the babel of sharp voices with little laughter and a staccato of undistinguishable sound. That, you say, is Calcutta! A third of its population on the street, endless talking, ceaseless toil, that strange rhythm, that pervasive, half-sickening, half-intriguing odor.

Most of us talked for a time in separate groups and then retired - only to be awakened early by the sound of drums and cymbals. The feast of one of the goddesses had begun - all god-fearing families were making their processions to the river and were bringing home the holy water with which to do homage and to protect their homes from evil spirits.

Our round of the city was industrious on the 13th. Under the guidance of a Brigadier General who had been one of the most famous of football coaches, we examined the vast George V docks where supplies from our bases were being reloaded for the United States. We later waded our cars through the streets to a large 'burning ghat', where we found smouldering logs, but no bodies. A 'holy man' with a collection of skulls was horror enough - unless it was a lengthy harangue to which the official 'authority' on the ghat subjected Mr. McCloy. Our chief stood politely through the whole of it and did not once cry, 'unhand me, gray beard loon'. If Mr. McCloy had, this ancient river of the Ganges valley doubtless would have

After a bit more of sightseeing, we went to our host's fine quarters and had, for perhaps twenty minutes, the immense delight of sitting in air cooled rooms where beer 'from home' was served us. Then we had at headquarters a fine explanation of what our service of supply in the China-Burma-India theatre is doing. Lunch was given us most pleasantly in part of the headquarters, which had been a jute factory. Warren Hastings, we subsequently learned, at one time had owned the property. The afternoon was our own for sightseeing and shopping. Some went back to headquarters that evening for a party and a dance given by the officers.

The next morning we were Burma-bound. At 9:32 a.m. Sunday, October 14th, we left Calcutta, flew over the mountains and, without incident, reached at 12:42 p.m. the airfield and former advanced base of Myitkyina, a place which we were relieved to hear all our hosts pronounce simply as 'Mitsnat'. It has - or at least had - four great airfields, but it is in other particulars a primitive place. Most of our officers live in British tents, which they have improved in various ways. All the buildings are exceedingly simple, but the ingenuity of the officers and men has been displayed in some remarkable achievements. There is an electric lighting plant, which was "brought in", as the soldiers say. The other great utility was made on the ground. Out of scrap aluminum from cracked-up planes, one of the engineers made a small but excellent ice-plant. His only technical assistants were two of the enlisted men who had been engaged in what he vaguely termed "refrigeration work" in the United States. We felt very proud of this construction and very grateful for the cool beer served us at lunch, but we probably would not have drunk it had we known that the personnel were allotted only 24 cans per month. Fortunately for our feelings, Mr. McCloy inquired about other refreshment and characteristically left something behind at Myitkyina to comfort our hosts in the "night watches."

Our ride around the town was one of continuing expectancy, because we kept looking for a "town", in the sense of a closely-built area. We saw only scattered buildings, amid fields or on the edge of the jungle. Nearly all these structures bore the marks of bombing and of small-arms fire. Although it long will be renowned for its place in the history of the campaign undertaken for the reconquest of China and in the titanic, thrilling struggle to supply China by air with the essentials of defense, the town could not be termed 'beautiful'. What it lacked in that respect, its river possesses. On the stretch close to the town, the mighty Irrawaddy is a noble stream - clear, about 1,200 feet wide and with a racing current of fourteen miles per hour.

From Myitkyiana we left at 2:55 for Kunming. This part of the flight our men styled, 'going over the Hump', and it involved the passage of the Eastern Himalayas - they have a long local name - at an elevation of slightly over 16,000 feet. The mountains themselves probably did not rise above 11,000, but our pilots of course gave the ridges ample headroom. It cannot be said that the passage was as thrilling as the imagination might have made it. The mountains were everywhere, but we had nothing by which to gauge their height. Our chief occupation was that of using the oxygen masks as frequently and as obediently as our chief pilot directed. The rule was, 'five minutes every quarter of an hour' while we were above 13,000 feet.

Our wheels began to roll at 4:42 p.m. over the air-strip at Kunming without danger or difficulty. As our quarters were some miles from the airfield, we had the pleasure of riding over some picturesque Chinese roads and into a city of about 250,000 population. It was our first glimpse of China, and naturally was of greatest interest for the contrast it presented to India.

In a word, China smiled. That compassed the basic difference. The multitudes were as vast; the stream of humanity along the road was as remorseless in its flow as along the Ganges; poverty was as profound, though it could not be greater; the pathetic little shops were as numerous and were as poorly stocked; the currency was far more depreciated than in India - but all the while the people smiled. They have a greeting that corresponds to Mr. Churchill's familiar 'V' gesture of war-time - whenever the children see you they cry 'Ting Hao', which is pronounced 'Ding How'. It means almost anything that's 'tops' or 'fine' or 'okay'. History can say nothing more creditable to China at the end of almost eight years of war and invasion than that the nation still could cry 'Ting hao'.

Our stay at Kunming from the afternoon of Sunday, October 14, to 1:16 p.m. on the 15th was a time of much activity and of large instruction in the problems of evacuating China. The commander, Major General H. L. Aurand, a man of great character, is a specialist in this work of supply, and he has a most capable staff. The General entertained us at dinner on the evening of the 14th and showed us a colored movie of America - the first one that most of us had seen since we had left home. The next day, October 15th, the General escorted us to the historic hill, formerly a Chinese cemetery, where are located the valves of the great pipeline over the Hump. Never in history had oil for freedom been piped so far over such forbidding heights.

Another exceptional interest at Kunming was an American girl to ride around with us. On our first evening at Kunming one of the officers had remarked that a girl from Richmond, Virginia, was visiting at headquarters. Dr. Freeman quickly identified her as a young lady who had worked in the office of the newspapers with which he is associated. This young lady joined us the next morning and remained with us until we left. The charming and unaffected Kay Robertson delighted all of us, even if she did make us a bit homesick.

We learned much from the officers and men at Kunming and we already felt somewhat at home in China when we left at 1:16 on the afternoon of October 15 for Chungking. It looked for a time as if bad weather might force us back, but at 3:35 we landed without difficulty at the 'inland capital'. On the ground we were met by American and Chinese Army officers, and the American Economic Minister of China, now acting charge, Walter S. Robertson. This charming gentleman was a friend of Colonel Parker's and a neighbor and associate of Dr. Freeman's. Characteristically he did all he could to make us enjoy our experiences in one of the most interesting cities we ever have seen - at present one of the most interesting cities, probably, in the whole world.

Chungking was made the temporary capital of Nationalist China because it was remote from the enemy's line of advance and, in addition, was protected against river attack by the long gorge of the Yangtze. Through the greater part of the war, which began for China in 1937, the city was immensely overcrowded. It was bombed so often that it had virtually to be rebuilt. From it, by the time of our visit in November 1945, a considerable percentage of the refugee population had departed. 'The tumult and the shouting' had died; but the Generalissimo was still there, and the offices of government had not been removed to Nanking which, we were told, again will be the permanent capital.

The setting is worthy of a city of so much patience, persistence and faith. For a plane as large as a C-54, the only adequate field around Chungking is distant about twenty miles across a mountain with views of surpassing loveliness. Besides having this attraction, Chungking lies at the point where the River Chialing (pronounced Jarling) joins the mighty Yangtze. A more picturesque site for a city scarcely could be chosen, though the landscape sometimes is marred by the uncertain rise of the Chialing, which this year was 110 feet above its normal height. The other condition that detracts from the constant splendor of the setting is haze that overhangs the rivers most of the winter.

Because of limited accommodations, our party was divided into two groups. Some of us were placed in the house of our absent commander, General Wedemeyer, and others went to the house assigned another of our top-ranking Generals. In the absence of both his seniors, General Caraway, son of the 'Senators Caraway', gave us a dinner at General Wedemeyer's and afforded us the pleasure of the company of a number of the ranking Chinese. Among them was the Minister of War. There were movies in the dining-room, after the fine dinner ended, and then there was for all a long night of peaceful sleep. The end of October¹⁵ was one of quiet and, again, of no snores!

The forenoon of October 16 at Chungking was devoted to a detailed and most interesting presentation of the military, economic and political problems of China and of America. Mr. Robertson gave us a lunch at his temporary quarters, which are perched on a hillside, and then he thoughtfully said that the remainder of the afternoon would be left for rest or for shopping.

Our re-assembly was about 5:30 and was socially exciting. We were told to pack our kits and to prepare to spend the night in different quarters, because Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek would receive us in the late afternoon, would entertain us at dinner, and would lodge us at his guest houses. This arrangement was made, we were told, because it would save us a long journey back to Chungking at night and would halve the distance of our ride the next morning to the airfield.

The schedule was followed. Over the long road, in gathering twilight, past suburbs and villages, we drove to the extensive compound of the Generalissimo, passed his own residence, and went on to the guest houses where we were perfectly received by servants whose diligence and training made us sigh for their like in America. As soon as we were settled and washed, we went back a few hundred yards to the General's house where he had offered to receive us. During the brief delay before the entry of the Generalissimo, we had opportunity of admiring the General's quarters.

Please note: The appended sketches of Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek and of their home was based on a social visit, where the Chiangs were our host and hostess. Although there is nothing uncomplimentary in what follows, the paragraphs between this point and a second not in the text are not to be used in any form. None of these articles is to be published, of course.

In his left breast pocket, the tip of his fountain pen could be seen. He had on black socks and black, well polished but well worn low shoes with a single military buckle on them. According to Mme. Chiang, he is sensitive over his increasing baldness and keeps his gray hair cut closely to conceal it. His moustache is of the same color as his hair and is similarly clipped. He has a countenance naturally composed, though not severe, and he swiftly breaks into a friendly smile that lifts his upper lip but does not greatly widen his mouth. His greeting is an outstretched hand, a friendly 'how' (hao - good), after you are identified. He gives a kindly but not a vigorous handshake. When he sits in conversation, he folds his hands and crosses his right leg over the left. He will not move his folded hands as he talks but he curiously and nervously twists his right foot around and around.

Our conversation with him was conducted by Mr. McCloy, through a skillful interpreter. The subjects were those of contemporary political interest and were discussed by the Generalissimo with no dodging. About twenty-five minutes later we left the house, in order that the Generalissimo might hold a private conference with General Randall on some questions of aviation supply.

When we returned a few minutes after eight, the Chinese guests had arrived. We had met nearly all these officers the previous evening and entered readily into conversation with those who spoke English or had an interpreter on hand. This was for a moment only, because the instant we went from the foyer into the drawing room - we saw Mme. Chiang. She is about 5 feet 5 inches tall, has recovered the weight she lost during her long illness and shows not one gray strand in her beautiful, perfectly-dressed black hair. Some of our ladies might question whether she uses too much face powder, but they would not accuse her of rouging too high. Nor would they say her lipstick was too dark or too fiery. It was 'just right'. Her finger nails were polished to match her lips - the fingers, which are graceful, were adorned with two rings only. One of these was jade, band and all, the other had a jade setting. Her dress, as she laughingly explained later to some of the guests, was a 'dinner jacket' which she wore to 'look like a man' when she had to entertain exclusively masculine guests. The jacket was close fitted of black velvet and was finely cut. On it were two or three small, tasteful jade-and-metal ornaments. Her skirt of the same material was very narrow and almost of floor length. On the left, the skirt was split for about eighteen inches to allow Mme. Chiang to walk without difficulty. Her suede pumps were, by her proud admission, 4 1/2, and had rhinestones set in the sole around the toe. She

Dinner was announced promptly and was served efficiently in the American style. All the dishes were Western - the result, Madame said, of a conference between herself and the Generalissimo. They had concluded that Chinese viands might not sit well on American stomachs. No drinks were served before dinner. The only one offered during the meal consisted of rice wine, which was poured into very small glasses from a long-nosed little copper tea-kettle. The Generalissimo and a few of his subordinates proposed toasts, but there was no wassail.

Mme. Chiang talked freely of her husband and of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, whom she proclaimed the true George Washington of China. She said the Generalissimo knew one English word only, 'darling', which he applied to her. Usually he reduced it to 'dar'. When she wore that particular dinner jacket, she said, her husband always called her 'little brother'.

Please note: The confidential matter concerning the Chiangs ends here.

Mr. McCloy conferred with Chiang after dinner. Three of the party played bridge with Mme. Chiang. The others of us emulated our Chinese comrades in a prompt retreat to bed, with the single stipulation that 'retreat' had no martial implications.

On the morning of October 17, the road to the airfield was heavy and treacherous with the mud of rain during the night. Our slow progress was not unpleasant, for the reason that it gave us opportunity of seeing what was a novelty to most of us - Chinese farmers in two-foot hats, with mats over their shoulders, were plowing their rice-paddies with water buffaloes. Often the plowman was up to his middle in the chilly water; the buffalo would be half submerged; the man pushed the wooden plow; the buffalo patiently pulled; somehow they got on. At intervals along the road, while Mr. Farmer followed the plow, Madame Farmer, squatting on the edge of the low dyke, would be doing the week's washing.

Our departure from delightful Chungking was at 10:40 a.m., October 17, 1945. Four hours later, almost to the minute, we grounded at Shanghai where, to Mr. McCloy's embarrassment and contrary to his repeated wishes, a Chinese band and a two-nation guard of honor awaited him. The band played what we were

told by our hosts was the national anthem of New China. In a few minutes, headed by divers Generals, we got under way for Shanghai. We found the clocks two hours ahead of Chungking, and we reasoned vaguely that we had now 'stolen' so much time that on the calendar we must be a day ahead of those to whom, from fascinating Shanghai, we send this part of our journal.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17

Shanghai

It was quite apparent from the air before we began to come down that this city was no Chungking. The buildings were large and modern looking, and the whole air of the city had a western appearance. We were met by the famous Cappy Wells, and we had a guard of honor composed of Chinese and American soldiers. Our hotel was the Cathay Mansion and it was most comfortable.

Here again was a swarming population, but this time by no means exclusively Chinese. Rickshaws everywhere, people all hurrying about and plenty of things to buy. The harbor was full and all the other indicia of a thriving city met your eye. It is a good part on the surface no doubt, because the exchange and monetary situation is fantastic. Also there is a lack of coal, but this I think is only temporary. Except for the swarms in the streets and the rickshaws, much of the city could pass as a modern one.

Soong, when I saw him, said that he felt there would be trouble before long because all the things would be bought up and there would be no replacements. Food did not seem to be a problem, though I saw later in the day, two people lying on the pavement either dead, sick, or dying. No one paid any attention whatever to them, yet one case was about as harrowing a scene as you could imagine. An old woman was lying in agony on the pavement and if she was not dying, she was at least paralyzed and in extreme pain. There was a small child, probably about ten, apparently her grandchild, clutching pathetically to the clothes of the woman, and showing its infant bewilderment at what was taking place. He sped by in a car but I got this glimpse and as long as I could keep the sight in view, which was very short, I did not see one person as much as glance in the direction of the fallen woman. The scene plagued me all day.

Cappy Wells took us out in the evening and we had a very good dinner at the Park Hotel - steak and Rhine wine. He had some girls along - one his secretary, the other a Russian reporter working on one of the local newspapers, and a couple of others. From there we went to what he called 'Ellie's' place. Ellie's turned out to be a bar having a small dance floor and some seats around the side, and nothing else - except some more girls, mostly Russian, all of whom spoke some English. We had a good time but got home too late for an old man.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18
to SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21

I attended Stratemeyer's staff meeting, worked on some cables, and then called on the Mayor and Admiral Kincaid. I had some good talks with George Olmstead and other officers who were best informed on the matter of Chinese problems and Manchuria. No one seems particularly concerned as to the food situation except in Canton and that is a matter of shipping and distribution. It has always been a deficiency area.

One of the chief problems is the disarmament and deportation of the Japanese. They are all about. We saw them exercising their horses and going along in columns. We were told many were deserting and going back into hiding or just mixing with the local population. The occupation of Japan is directly related to the solution here, for there is no doubt that the Japanese are still in a position to exert a great influence on the mainland.

The islands and the mainland are definitely related. The great question is whether China can organize their coastal area, industrially and economically without Japanese assistance. The Japanese think that they can remain an influence here, and I suppose it is not a wild thought. The industry needs technicians and it is going to be hard to find them among the Chinese.

The other great question is the political one. Can Chiang unify them and control this area and the area to the north? I think this will be largely determined by the economic progress which is made. At least as much depends on this as on the size of his army. There are again the usual stories of Russian depredations in the north, but Soong did not seem to pay much attention to them. I saw a report from some of the OSS men which certainly indicates that the Russian armies are acting the part of ancient conquerors.

If there is to be stability in the East, China must be stabilized. There does seem to be a great economic opportunity here with the vastness of the country, its tremendous needs and the resources of the surrounding area to help fulfill them. If China is not organized, there will be strife and intrigue operating all over the Far East. Chiang is in the best position that anyone has been in for centuries to do the job, but he will need continued and substantial help from the United States. It will require more than the reorganization of the treaty ports or a port economy. The thing has to reach into the hinterland.

In the evening we went out to Soong's home where we had a Chinese dinner, and believe it or not, this one I enjoyed. General Stratemeyer, Admiral Kincaid, General Ho, and the famous, or infamous, Dai Li, were there, as were Chauncey Parker, Vincent, Bonesteel and some others. T. V. had invited about eight Chinese girls or ladies of varying ages, no one of them over thirty or so, and some looked eighteen. All of them were pretty and all dressed in very colorful brocades. T. V. supplied a very good orchestra and we danced till after midnight - you danced whether you like to or not. It was hard work and I sweated like a bull but I kept at it as long as any of them. The girls were excellent dancers. I ducked the waltzes, but otherwise kept on dancing, and "gahn baying", which means "bottoms up" in Chinese. One of these flower-like looking women would look over her glass at you from across the table and say "gahn Bay", and no matter what the content of your glass, you had to go the limit - they did too.

Most of these women were Mrs. so and so. But where they had parked their husbands I don't know. Soong called them his nieces, some were relatives and some were daughters of officials, et cetera. They were all exquisitely dressed and beautifully made up. I had a damned good time and stayed till nearly one, being the first to leave - most stayed after I had left.

Chauncey Parker said that he knew of no one in Washington who could have produced as many beautiful women or such good dancers from among his relatives or friends, and I think he was right! All you could get together in Washington was a group of lantern jawed wives of your contemporaries, classmates, or distinguished foreigners, none of whom you wanted to see after ten o'clock.

In the afternoon I did a bit of shopping, getting some things for the kids, and something which Ellen might like. Cappy Wells went with us and he brought along one of the girls who had been with us the night before. She went under the name of Helen Ray, but she was a German, and attractive looking. She was a star at shopping. From toys to screens, silks and dolls, she knew just where to go and just how much to pay. It would have taken two days to do what she did in an hour and a half. Her story was that she had run off from Germany with a Jew in 1937 or so, then married him in Shanghai, was deprived of her citizenship, and later divorced her husband. She said she had run a cosmetic shop but did not seem to be doing it at the moment. I tried to buy her something, but she

wouldn't let me. Finally she saw me writing with my P51 pencil, admired it, and I gave it to her. Apparently there was nothing she wanted more or as much from the way she acted.

On the whole though, the things in Shanghai were pretty well bought out and not too cheap. I saw a screen with carved ivory decorations in pastel shades, but very heavy and very high. It would have taken a very large room to hold it. He wanted \$1000 for it, but I could probably have gotten it for \$250. I thought it was too heavy and too large for what Ellen wanted, but it was a beautiful thing. I saw no furs that I thought were any good, and Soong said you could not get any good jade now. The Japs had taken it all and it would be some time before there would be a reliable market in it again.

We left Shanghai and spent three days in Peiping, a portion of one day of which we visited Tientsin.

Peking

The long flight from Chungking began to come to an end in the late afternoon as we saw a great square on the ground to the northwest. It was Peking and soon we were flying over it. Those who had been there before pointed out the Temple of Heaven, the Forbidden City, the Winter Palace, the Summer Palace, but we did not land immediately. Instead we went on up to and beyond the Great Wall and finally came back above the Western Hills. When finally we did land it was getting late but still we drove off to see the Temple of Heaven and I am glad we did. We caught it just as the sun was setting and the beauty of the thing in that glow was translucent. I cannot describe it. I can only refer to its beauty in that light and to the tint of the Western Hills as the sun went down behind them. It was lighter than Berkshire's purple hue.

We stayed at the famous Wagon-Lits. I attended a review of some Marines and I saw some Chinese generals. I talked with the Office of Strategic Service people who lived in one of those extraordinary houses which Paul Cravath used to describe. We talked of the Communists, the Russians, of what was going on in Mukden, Harbin and beyond the Great Wall. And then we did more sightseeing,-- the Summer Palace and part of the Forbidden City. We could not do anything but rush through things that one should long meditate over but the richness and the appeal of it was still overpowering.

We also did some shopping. It was a paradise for shoppers after the absence of "things" which plagued most of the rest of the world. Here were things in shops, jewelry, furs, ivory, curios. Wonderful things, at prices that sounded appalling but which when translated into American money at the rates we had gotten in Chungking were very modest. Screens I had been told to get, and screens I got. It was a terrific task and I began to appreciate the trouble to which Mother must have gone to get us the beautiful one we have in our living room in Washington. Finally we located two old ones in the place of an old Chinese dealer, who in the early part of the Century had graduated from Yale. He was bearded and ancient and looked more like the Ming Dynasty than New Haven and 1900. His wife, a charming woman, was an Oberlin graduate. He was modest about pressing his wares but I was convinced after seeing more modern ones that he had the best I could find in Peking without long

search and further waiting, which I could not afford. I thought them beautiful. I bought two, one for Ellen and one for Peg. I asked about the one that Mother bought, but the old man said they were most difficult to get in that size or having that type of work. That was brown or tan colored and these are black with pastel colored stone figures inlaid. The other major acquisition was furs. I swallowed hard and plumped for a tremendous lap robe, sort of accumulation of sables which I was told were excellent. They looked rich and I cannot believe I made much of a mistake. I also picked up some loose sables. In getting these things, I got about the city a good bit. The streets in the center of town, south of the Forbidden City are hard to resist - The Flower Street, The Jade Street, etc. People, of course, swarm over the place. There are thousands of Rickshaws, Chinese soldiers, Japanese soldiers, Marines, French, British, and just Chinese. You could go on and on talking about this place. It is all that I ever expected it to be and I feel that it will always remain in my mind as a source of reflection to draw on when things get humdrum.

Tientsin

We took a short flight down to Tientsin to see Rockey of the Marine Corps. He had fought at Iwo Jima and elsewhere in the Pacific and he was now in another "hot spot" in this North China post. The Communists took pot shots at him from time to time but I did not gather that it was anything very serious. He was a pleasant, forceful and contained officer. I would place store by his judgment and good sense.

Tientsin is a modern city in large part, active and practically undamaged. Brick buildings and the sign of trade are everywhere. The club we went to was something. I have rarely seen such appurtenants in any club. The expenses were met by the race track profits. The track was only one of the many features of the club. Speaking of clubs, the one in Peking was nothing to sneer at. We had some remarkable food there and excellent beer.

What the Chinese will do to these things if they take over full control, I do not know. They will make a mistake, in my judgment, if they throw out all the foreigners from positions of importance as the Chinese alone cannot organize that territory or keep it industrialized. However, I do not think they will be extreme in their policy. China is too much to digest in a diary.

Dr. Freeman's Impressions

Shanghai brought new experiences. First of all, we landed at an immense airfield which had been enlarged and virtually had been rebuilt by the Japanese. We had touched bloody ground at Myitkyana, where the Allies had fought with the enemy in the jungle, but the marks of Japanese occupation had been few in the Burma town. In Shanghai it was amazing to observe how much had been done in two months to efface the 'mark of the beast', but the marks still were there - the wreckage of Japanese planes, the litter of unrepaired damage from occasional air-attack. Japanese prisoners who rode about town on work-trucks, new signs that evidently had replaced Japanese posters and placards, some hulks on the waterfront. We had, in short, 'established contact with the enemy'.

A second new experience at Shanghai was that of seeing the Chinese against an 'international background'. At Kunning and Chungking, there were occidental buildings, but the setting was overwhelmingly Chinese. Shanghai, as all men know, was a double city. In the days of waning Chinese authority, parts of Shanghai had been leased to one after another of the great powers, which had established 'concessions' where the so-called 'treaty nations' enjoyed extraterritoriality. They had their own guards and courts and commercial practices, and they maintained joint facilities for water, light and power.

The 'international settlement' was a combined bit of Paris, London, Berlin and New York, salted heavily with the sea, and preserved insistently, sometimes aggressively, in the midst of one of the largest of Chinese cities. Its outlet was the 'Bund', the waterfront. On the other three sides, it was surrounded by the Chinese town with its own extremes of good-living and of bad, of arrogant opulence and of utter want.

Little by little, the international settlement and the native city had fused in one particular before the coming of the Japanese in 1937. As life had become more insecure, wealthy Chinese had contrived in one way or another to establish themselves in the international settlement. It was being orientalized slowly in population while its occidental case was hardened in architecture and in the style of living. Sometimes the Chinese who came to live in the international settlement tried to be more western than the Americans and Europeans. That was the condition in 1937. After the Japanese seized the city that year, still more Chinese sought the relative security of the international settlement. Then in 1941 came the debacle. All Americans and all Europeans - Germans and some Vichy French

excepted - were seized by the Japanese and were interned. Old flags went down - the 'rising sun' floated over all. The Allies did their utmost to save face and to prepare for the future by agreeing to abandon extraterritoriality and to recognize Chinese sovereignty over the international settlement.

Now that the Japanese have been swept out, the buildings and the general appearance of the international settlement remain much as they were. The Sikh police still direct traffic. Foreigners who have returned to Shanghai have managed in some fashion to get quarters in the settlement. In other respects that part of the city has become definitely Chinese. A large and once swanky apartment house now appears to contain more native than foreign families. Its foyer is stacked full of bicycles; the chatter of Chinese is audible throughout the building. Evidence of the disorder of life persists in the general lack of repair and in the announcement that the elevator in the eleven-story structure would not operate before 12:30 p.m. and then at half-hour intervals only. In a hundred other particulars, we could see the 'New China' against the old, the native against the international background, the strange blending of civilizations which perhaps even now do not have the first essential of common understanding.

We touched deep water again at Shanghai. Along the Bund and in the mighty Yangtze, some of our gleaming service ships were to be seen. In other days the sight of them would have kindled every eye, because it would have been only in our naval vessels that we would have seen our country overseas. This time there was no diminution of pride in the Navy, but there was a feeling that those clean, battle-gray ships off Shanghai were only a part, though a puissant part of the strange new might and mission of America.

Some of us had early contact with that great Navy. We went to the Cathay Mansions for our billets and found ourselves puzzled by the amplitude of our quarters. Nearly all the 'rooms' were suites. In the case of the Hon. John Stucchio, Esq., the quarters were so extensive that some of us volunteered to draw him a floor plan by which he could save himself from getting lost. It was somewhat of a relief to discover that these quarters had not been assigned us through error or extravagance, but because the Cathay Mansions were an apartment hotel and were the only billets then available. One reminder we had, amid our comfort, that the 'despot's heel' had been along those long corridors. There was not a radiator in the vast hotel! Carefully,

with native labor, the Japanese had removed all of them from the Cathay Mansions and from the other hotels, in order to 'melt down' the metal for munitions. After having gone to this vast and damaging labor, the Japanese had left the radiators on the docks of Shanghai. Our navy and our flyers had crippled Japanese shipping so greatly that vessels had not been available to carry the Shanghai radiators to the hungry furnaces of the metropolitan islands.

The sweep of the air force we had seen hourly from the time we left Washington on the 28th of September. Our first close-up of the Navy came on the morning of the 18th of October when Admiral Kincaid received the party on his command ship, the ROCKY MOUNT. A most impressive reception it was at the hands of a distinguished leader.

The Office of Strategic Service did its most generous best, also, to acquaint us with the problems of China proper, and of Manchuria and of Korea. A dinner by the OSS on the evening of October 17th was followed by an invitation to attend the next evening a previously arranged buffet and dance. Most of the party went to both these affairs. Some had friends and kinsmen in Shanghai and spent both evenings with them.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the affairs in Shanghai was described admirably by Colonel Parker, who was one of the four members of the party to attend. Here is the Colonel's account of the party:

"T. V. Soong's dinner for Mr. McCloy and his party took place at 2000 on 18 October at his residence, 1514 Avenue Joffre. The house was a large, European type affair, rather tastelessly furnished, as if nobody had taken much interest in it. We were greeted by a major-domo who ushered us to Dr. Soong who received us with a Mrs. Wang standing on the porch. Cocktails (chicken tail whiskeys!) were served, and European type hors d'oeuvres, a selection of iced sweet wine, martinis with cherries in them, and tomato juice. Admiral Kincaid had already arrived, as well as General Ho (Commander in Chief of the Chinese Armies) and General Di Lee (Chief of the Secret Service). Accompanying Mr. McCloy were General Schulgen, Colonel Parker, Colonel Bonesteel and Mr. Vincent. Late arrivals included Lieutenant General Stratemeyer, Major General McClure, the Mayor of Shanghai and others.

"Soong announced he had invited ladies and pretty soon a whole bevy of Chinese ladies arrived, some in European dress, others in Chinese, but all unusually pretty and charming.

"There were two circular tables seating twelve. In the center of each was a large 'lazy Susan'. Immediately on being seated a flock of servants appeared bearing a variety of dishes - shrimp, chicken, peanuts and other delicacies. The ivory chop sticks resting on a tiny silver sawbuck to the right of the plate caused some trouble, but we were instructed by the ladies who also graciously helped us from the main dishes. Port wine and whiskey-soda were served, and General Di Lee started challenging everyone to 'gahn bay' (bottoms up). He found some takers and soon became a lovely pink, characteristic of orientals who have alcohol in them. We found that a lady challenged to 'gahn bay' and accepting, has the right to demand five bottoms up to one, so the boys went easy on that.

"Mrs. Lieu was on my right. She was letter perfect in Mayfair English, had spent a good deal of time in England and had a brother who had attended Eton. On my left was Miss Vivian Woo, very pretty. She promptly slayed Colonel Bonesteel who was on her left. The ladies made a tremendous effort to be agreeable, and amply succeeded.

"The meal progressed with a bewildering variety of dishes. Fish, duck, and toward the middle, a rather soggy sweet rice croquette, followed by a delicious clear soup. Fruit was finally served and demi-tasse. Curiously enough we had not tea, though sharks' fins were available, but the guests mostly passed them by - perfectly good manners at a Chinese dinner.

"We were seated about an hour, and filled to the brim on food and wine. Music was heard and dancing started. To our surprise the ladies all danced beautifully and loved it. The orchestra was pretty dreary, but the enthusiasm made up for it. At about midnight, General McClure insisted that General Di Lee cause the immediate execution of his dinner partner's husband on a variety of charges. This delighted the lady and several others, all of whose husbands were sternly left at home. Mrs. Lieu said hers was probably painting the town red. He certainly was entitled to it as his wife, and the others too, had the time of their lives and were extremely frank in saying so. The gallant generals escorted their ladies home, but Mr. McCloy, Admiral Kincaid and I had to ride back in austere solitude.

"We had rather dreaded this party, but it turned out one of the most interesting and pleasant occasions of the trip!"

With many pleasant memories we left the great Shanghai airfield at 10:45 on the morning of Friday, October 19 and

started for Peking. Our course was set first to Tientsin. This meant that we passed over the Yangtze near its widest point and followed the east coast of China until we reached the Yellow Sea. Across the shoreward part of this we flew, southwest of Tsintao. Then we passed over another long stretch of land and over the southwest part of the Gulf of Chilhi. From Tientsin, of which we had a glimpse, we flew up the historic road that links Tientsin with Peking, the 'northern capital'. It was our privilege to cross the low mountains enroute and to see from the most advantageous possible position, miles on miles of the winding great wall. Colonel Bowker said that we readily could have followed the wall for the normal cruising distance of our plane, 2400 miles! Beyond the great wall, we came to the impressive and eternally-fruitful plain that long has fed Peking. Already our respect for the Chinese farmer was high. What we saw from the plane and on our various trips across the Peking plain confirmed that good opinion. Within the limitations set by his narrow fields and his crude implements, the Chinese farmer need admit inferiority to no agriculturist in the entire world.

The motor journey from the west field to the centre of Peking was not unlike that from Shanghai airport to the Cathay Mansions, but we noticed several differences. The roads were much wider and infinitely better; nearly all the rickshaws were pulled by a man on a bicycle, in contrast to the human runner farther south. We saw far more Japanese prisoners and we passed hundreds of Chinese soldiers who were being brought to Peking by air from Shanghai in a troop movement that created little or no talk, though it would have been a world sensation even five years ago. We liked the looks of these troops. For that matter, we liked all the Peking people. They do not smile as readily as do their southern kinsmen, and they have more of the look of the Mongol, but they are industrious, friendly and, on the whole, we thought, they are somewhat better dressed and distinctly less ill-nourished than most of the southerners. There certainly were fewer coolies of utter and hopeless pauperism. Beggars were as numerous and as persistent.

After we received billets at the once famous Wagons-Lits hotel, we found all the evidence of new occupation. The 'F.R.B.' puppet money was the principal medium of exchange in Peking, and was quoted at \$550 for \$1 of 'C.N.' or Chinese Nationalist Money. This, in turn, cost us \$1 American money for every \$1200 Chinese. 'F.R.B.' therefore, had a value so nearly nil that we found ourselves paying twenty-two cents each for a T-Bone steak luncheon and very excellent and abundant beer at the Peking Club.

Naturally, the city was almost a bargain-hunter's preserve. We had thought the leather goods factory at Offenbach, Germany, an ideal place for Christmas shopping, but Peking quite outdid it. Alone, in groups, with guides of many dialects and not always perhaps of unselfish interest, we bought goods which, like the mysterious character in an old fashioned novel, must 'remain nameless' till they are shown two months hence.

An advance unit only of the Marines was at Peking. The main body was at Tientsin. Colonel Parker accordingly flew down to Tientsin on the 20th and brought back word that Major General Rockey would be glad to have Mr. McCloy and some of the party visit him on the 21st. The size of the party was limited solely by the fact that the airfield at Tientsin would not suffice for the large C-54. This invitation was accepted. Mr. McCloy and five of the party went down to Tientsin on Sunday morning, October 21, and conferred with General Rockey. He and General Wharton most generously entertained us at ever-memorable luncheons. One of the few disputes that occurred in the party developed over the excellence of the lunch at the quarters of the two generals. The guests at either place insisted that the meal at the other house could not possibly be as good as the one they had eaten.

Tientsin was aptly described by Colonel Parker as the 'Baltimore of China'. It is the port of entry for Peking, an industrial and banking centre and, all in all, is strongly suggestive of the 'monumental city' of Maryland - even to the solid front of the banking houses. The architecture is definitely American and British and is, in the main, of the type of the Greek revival.

One diversion on the streets of Tientsin was the activity of the Marines. They were having their first liberty since arriving in the city, and they were making the most of it. The fun most enjoyed by the Marines was that of riding in the rickshaws, almost all of which were of the Japanese type, with the bicycle in front of the rider. After our men tired of being pulled, some of them shifted places and pedaled the puzzled but grinning rickshaw man. 'Bound for our boys to get a humorous twist by some new invention', said one of the Marine Officers.

The Marines run the Tientsin-Peking area. We had seen a few Marines, of course, on our travels, but these in China were the first large body, and the first governing body that had come under our observation. They pleased us greatly. Their officers naturally vary, as they do in every 'arm', but they and their men are alert, vigorous, informal in matters

that do not count and sharply exacting on the essentials. Those we saw in China deserve the reputation the Corps enjoys.

Back in Peking on the afternoon of the 21st, those who had not seen the Summer Palace the previous day made a brief inspection of it. They perhaps were too hurried to inspect the contents of the various lesser palaces, which we Americans would call pavilions. In some of these closed buildings, which have been dusty for a decade, amazing works of art in ivory, in jade, and in lacquer are preserved. The collection at present is so neglected and so poorly arranged that many thrilling objects of art may be passed unnoticed. Much the same condition exists at the Winter Palace, though it appears to have been occupied more recently and, in general, to have been less neglected. From neither of these palaces, so far as we could see, had the Japanese removed anything of value. Apparently, the palaces were closed during the Japanese occupation and were left to a handful of caretakers, who simply kept the doors locked.

There was difference of opinion among the members of the party concerning the relative splendors of the two palaces. A majority appeared to prefer the Summer to the Winter Palace, but most of us agreed that for sweep and imaginative appeal, the Temple of Heaven excels either of the palaces. All of us were pleased that arrangements for Mr. McCloy's conferences allowed us time in which to see at least something of what must have been, in normal times, one of the most charming of cities.

With the discussions at Tientsin, the work of the Assistant Secretary was completed, so far as China was involved. Consequently an early start from Peking for Tokyo was made Monday morning, October 22. At 8:15 we were off, and in about two hours were flying over Southern Korea. The panorama was beautiful with unusual shades of brown mountains and Nile blue water, but the country did not look inviting. Little time was spent in looking out of windows. Most of us read or worked or sought credit entries with the kindly god of sleep on whose indulgence some had drawn as freely as they had spent money in the strange stores in Peking.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22
to
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24

Tokyo

It is hard to write of this fantastic place and our visit here. The town is burned out - miles and miles of it with nothing but rusty and burnt tin carpeting the area. Some buildings stand which are gutted in the familiar European style, but for the most part it is just a broad, flat-looking place, and you have to convince yourself that there was recently a city here.

The people go about obsequious, apparently unresentful, unattractive looking so far as the men are concerned, rather dirty looking. Everything seems to be on a small, rather unsubstantial scale. The more you see of this place and the people, the more you are amazed that they should have attempted to challenge the world the way they did. There is no laziness apparent. There are no people standing about as they do in Italy, everyone is rapidly going somewhere, but there is little industry of any size or substance left. The women wear great baggy trousers, with only now and then a Kimono-draped one appearing on the streets. They are fairly attractive looking in the main, much better than the men.

We took a quick run about the city, saw a shrine or two, the home of the Diet and the Imperial Palace grounds from a distance. We went out to the main shrine, which was reached through a long walk in a well-kept woods. We saw the people clap their hands to bring forth the spirits, and then bow three times while they communed with them. There was much reverence about it all but little sign of moral or spiritual body to it.

Tokyo was all thrown into the background however by the spectacle of MacArthur. This was the first time I had ever met or seen him. My first talk with him started at the airport where he had come to meet me. He had travelled over a terrible road and it took the better part of two hours to reach the field from Tokyo. There he was, however, with most of his staff and very gracious.

We had not gone far when MacArthur spoke of a cable he had received from Byrnes which had greatly troubled him. He said that he had answered it before my arrival but that there was a clear indication in it that I was to express my views. We talked of his cam signs in the Pacific, the present organization of the War Department and its future,

unified services, universal military training, et cetera. We talked about his concept of the occupation. He spoke of his limited help, his sense of uncertain support from home, and was particularly concerned about the recent reflection on his action by the War Department and Acheson. Eichelberger was riding with us and so I told him of the effect which the combination of Hodges', Eichelberger's and his own statements had had on what we were trying to accomplish at home. I told him that coming as they did, they were most unfortunate. Both he and Eichelberger said their remarks had been misconstrued, etc., but I said that under the circumstances I was not surprised that the State Department had been irritated. Both he and Eichelberger were a bit disturbed at this, but MacArthur said we had to be more conscious at home of the "vagaries of reporting". He saw me to the hotel and I had a nice rest in spite of a little earthquake.

The next day I had another long talk with him in the morning. I had seen the cable in question and saw that it was Byrnes' attempt to work out a solution of his whole problem with the Russians. Marshall, MacArthur's acting chief of staff, had come to me the night before with MacArthur's request that I state my concurrence. I told him I could not. I told Marshall that there was much more in it than the one point of view which I felt MacArthur's answer expressed; that there was an issue involved greater than the Pacific theatre, important though that was. I repeated this and more to MacArthur himself in the morning, and he became very agitated. He paced the floor, talked of Washington's and my attempts to destroy, etc. He talked of the great opportunity we had in the East; of the God-given authority we now had here to direct the thing, and what a 'mess' things were in Europe; of the threat of the Bear and his early experiences in the Gobi and the Kyiber Pass.

I fought to get my words in, and by sheer might and main succeeded. But before succeeding it became a sort of shouting contest. I told him that the Russian relation was one which had to be looked at from the world point of view. We had great interests in middle Europe - two wars had started there which made us send our men to fight across the Atlantic, and we could not take a unilateral position in the Pacific and still press for a satisfactory solution elsewhere in the world.

He accused me and the Government of taking a position where we were sacrificing our tremendous interests in the Pacific with its 'dominant position' to an inconsequential advantage in Bulgaria and Russia. We had it hot and heavy, I telling him that the Atlantic was not to be written off just

yet; that if we gave way in the Balkans, it would only mean further loss of position; that we were already involved in much more than the Balkans for we were face to face with the Russians right in Germany. We would find that we would make a terrible mistake if we did not solve all our problems on a world-wide basis from here on, rather than on a 19th Century localized approach.

I told him that we had gotten the impression that he had treated the Russians out here in a rather cavalier way; that he should consult with them more, etc. He stoutly denied it, but I insisted the approach was not the way we wanted it at home. He talked prestige, 'face', and so on, and I talked the reality of our problems with the Russians.

He said he did not want to sit with any consulting group and he did not want a 'Council' at all. I emphasized the fact that he would still be the final authority and that there was a definite advantage in our consulting and sharing the occupation responsibilities and obligations with the other Powers. It was clear that he wanted to run it as a commander with no committee. We harangued and argued, finally getting the real points of issue determined, and I finally got him to state what he would do and what he did not want to do.

I left MacArthur for other conferences and came back later in the day to see Marshall. Marshall told me that the General had been terribly agitated over the interview, and much distressed that I had pressed him so far and had failed to support his point of view. He said the General had talked seriously of abandoning the job and going home, etc.

We went at it again later in the day with MacArthur. He talked about the unpopularity which would be provoked if he were forced to take any position which resulted in the relinquishment of our authority in Japan. I told him that whereas it would, in my judgment, be an unpopular thing if we relinquished final control or authority, on the other hand, it would not sit well with the American people if we refused to consult with our Allies on this matter of occupation. It was not a battle we were fighting, but a country we were governing. The President of the United States lost no face in sitting with his Cabinet, and MacArthur would not lose his either. Besides, it was established policy, agreed to at Yalta and Teheran, and popular or not, we were committed to the doctrine of Allied consultation in occupational problems. It is almost impossible to record all our exchanges, for each of our talks went on for hours.

It is enough to say we rang the changes, and I left him that day with the conviction that I had been talking with a remarkable man. He seemed in good health, color in his cheeks, lithe, eloquent, shrewd, impassioned, vital, romantic, emotional, with a brain that missed nothing and a memory which was phenomenal. His picturization of the problems and character of the East, of Manchuria, China, Japan was vivid and imaginative and most impressive. He looks beyond the first range of hills in his thinking and his experience is great. He had a most unfavorable impression of the Russian Bear. He feels that Russia will attempt to dominate all of the mainland and will want to do the same thing to Japan. Outer Mongolia, he thinks, is on its way toward being absorbed in the Russian state. One day, some years in the future, that Republic will apply for inclusion in the USSR and Russia will, with an appearance of helplessness, take her in.

As for Allied occupation forces, he is reluctantly prepared to accept them but he wants them introduced on what he called a substantial token basis rather than on the basis of an equal division of force. At all times he wants at least as many Americans as the total of all others.

MacArthur is firm with the Japanese, but definitely wants to hold their respect rather than incur their lasting bitterness. He has ideas, and no amount of persuasion or direction can make him a mere automaton of policy. He does not look to anyone out here for political guidance really, and he feels that his directives should be broad so that he can work out his own policy - and he is a policy maker.

If we put Frank McCoy out here, he would be disposed to consider him qualified to assist him in guiding policy, and MacArthur probably knows as much about the East as McCoy. His aloofness and his resplendence rather fit this scene. He impresses the Japanese and the entire East. His sensitivity to criticism, his emotionalism and his obsession with the concept of authority may all cause trouble. But the fact remains that he has the authority, he has ideas, and the opportunity to work out a definite program for administration in Japan that we do not have in respect to Germany. I have the same indefinite feeling of unhealthfulness in respect of his staff that others have reported.

MacArthur is kept aloof from the bulk of those who work for him. There is the air of intrigue about. How Sutherland operates is a constant topic of conversation among the lesser but important lights. Those who were with me had a better opportunity to sense this than I. But even I felt it and could

not avoid a sense of uneasiness about the situation. Krueger and Eichelberger have an entirely different air about their headquarters. The staffs are a body; cheerful and capable, more like the situations that one has now become used to. It was like Bradley's staff or Hodge's or Simpson's, but MacArthur's was more like a court than a staff.

It would be a good thing if MacArthur came home, I think, to talk with those who were thinking about Japan and the East. He has the feeling he is being abused, and merely to meet those who are at least as well intentioned as he and who have the responsibility for a knowledge of world problems, might tend to alter his psychosis. He says he cannot delegate at just this point. He says that things are too involved now and too critical for him to leave. Maybe he is right. He has a high sense of responsibility, and in the midst of his talk of quitting, when I told him he was a soldier and that one who had received such a high position from his country simply could not indulge in such luxury, he quickly sobered up and said no more along that line.

Atcheson, his political adviser, is unhappy, as I think almost anyone in that position would be. He says he is doing nothing but picayune work, not being consulted on any matters of high importance, has rare access to the General, and Sutherland is his "bete noir". I can readily see how unhappy he might be. He wants to get to Siam where he would be more the master of his own destiny. His temperament is such that I do not believe that he will barge in to MacArthur and assert himself. He will be persistent and insistent, I am sure, and I think he is a good man, but he is too retiring and unassertive ever to expect to be treated as Murphy is treated in Europe by Eisenhower and his staff. I would not take the job of advisor to MacArthur for the treasures of India. I would feel as if I were advising a comet. I would say, leave him there with a knowledge of what you are doing, or take him out and put in a more conventional soldier, such as Eichelberger, and allow the State Department representative to run policy. Personally, I feel it is too soon to do the latter.

On the second night we had a teletype conversation with Acheson in Washington at his request, in which we spelled out the differences, if any, between us, and I think, helped to clarify the situation. MacArthur had indicated that he did not want to sit with whatever group was set up here. I felt that this was a questionable position and told him so the next day after thinking over the night's conversation with Washington. I said it looked as if he was stiff-necked. He did not resent this, and agreed. I sent off another cable summarizing the situation and in two days after we had been down

to see Krueger and Eichelberger and some of their troops, the word came in as to what Byrnes and the President had determined upon as the basis for negotiations. They took all the concessions we had made and put them together. They were also indistinct on the point of making clear just what we were prepared to do and how we interpreted the purpose and character of the group which was to function in Tokyo. Accordingly, I sent off a cable pointing out the opportunities we had by reason of our final authority and the need for full clarity of purpose and interpretation if the arrangement was to operate successfully on the ground. I also pointed out that the proposal of Byrnes went to the limit of compromise and I did not think we should bargain from it with that as a starting point. I had drafted the cable for MacArthur but he said he did not think it appropriate for him to send it. He said that he wished I would, and I was quite prepared to do it. I cleared with Acheson who completely agreed.

Acheson feels that MacArthur, even though he does not use him, and even though he dislikes the way the staff operates, is doing a good job and one which is directly related to the objectives he has received from Washington in his directives.

I was also concerned about Colonel Raymond C. Kramer, who is head of the Economic Unit of his staff. He had a plan for the dissolution of the Zaibatsu which was to be followed by a great capital levy. I did not think he was a solid thinker. He was certainly a terrific griper and on cross-examination he gave me a sense of unreliability. He seems to have a substantial record of civil achievement, but his work ought to be checked. I could readily tell that he had strongly influenced MacArthur, for many of the points and expressions Kramer used in talking with me, I found MacArthur using. They came up in such a way that it was easy to determine who was the originator.

In short, Japan seems to be well on its way toward demilitarization; the people appear docile; the Emperor has great influence over all his subjects, and they are really licked. They could have taken many lives from us had we landed in either Kyushu or the Tokyo plain, but in the end there was nothing but complete destruction ahead. I am glad we did not have to land because they knew where we were coming and the place was prepared to a degree that we had not encountered elsewhere. They are an imaginative, weird people, and it is a fascinating experiment we are undertaking in attempting to guide their destiny.

Hodge came over from Korea to see and talk with me. I liked him immensely. He had his Military Government staff organized along practical lines, knew what his problems were, and gave me a great sense of confidence. He wants all the Koreans he can get and he would like to be directly in contact with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, rather than be compelled to go through MacArthur. His main idea is to set up, as quickly as possible, a Korean local government and then control it from the side. This is certainly desirable. His political elements are unstable, but he had some good views while he was with me about Dr. Rhee and his efforts to form a coalition government.

He was full of the lack of cooperation of the Russians and the vital need of wiping out the 38° line if anything was to be done toward setting up a stable Korean state.

The weather was risky and I might have been held up for days on end before I could get back, so I decided against making a trip to Korea. I am sorry I had no opportunity to get there.

The above narrative covers October 22, 23, 24, 25 and the 27th.

On the 25th we visited General Eichelberger and the 8th Army at Yokohama.

We left Tokyo for Iwo Jima and Guam on the 28th.

This has been written up on the plane from Guam to Kwajalein.

Conference by Teletype:

Washington Conferees:

Honorable Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State
Colonel R. L. Vittrup
Colonel Alfred McCormack
Charles Bohlen, State Department

Tokyo Conferees:

Honorable John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War
Mr. George Acheson, Adviser to General MacArthur
Major General R. J. Marshall
Major General S. J. Chamberlin
Brigadier General George F. Schulgen
Colonel Charles H. Bonesteel, III

Subject: Allied Participation in Occupation of Japan -
REF. CA 53682 GW 77672

Acheson:

I want to give you the background of the War Department's cable of October 21, NG WAR 77672, to General MacArthur, so that you may discuss the matter further with him and with Mr. McCloy. Last night the Secretary sent through the War Department a message reading as follows:

"Secretary of State Byrnes after study of your CA-53682 has requested the following be sent in further amplification of W-77672."

The Secretary of State has seen CA-53682. He believes that there has been some misunderstanding of his proposal for an Allied Military Council arising in part from lack of clarity in the language used and in part because the proposal was not spelled out in more detail. He does not find himself in disagreement with any of the basic principles enunciated by SCAP. The Secretary wishes to explain his proposal further.

First, the sentence 'SCAP would be the chairman and in cases of disagreement his decision would resolve the matter' was unfortunately expressed and has produced misunderstandings. The Secretary meant that if any or all members of the Council should have views which differed from those of SCAP the directions of SCAP would control in all respects and the advice of the Council would be disregarded. (SCAP has thus complete authority and opinions of other members of the Council would be no more than advisory).

Second, the sentence 'This Military Council would be an Executive Council of ranking Allied Commanders whose forces are called upon to implement the Allied decisions' should be stricken out. The word 'Executive' was unfortunate. It was used to exclude the very conception of policy consideration which has caused concern to SCAP. It is more accurate to say that the arrangement would in effect establish a small advisory Council of representatives of the major powers without calling it such and without calling it a Control Council, which would create difficulties in the opposite direction. Similarly it is not necessary that the council should have on it the ranking officers who might be commanding contingents of Allied troops, since the Secretary can see that such a council might raise problems confusing the chain of command. It would be entirely satisfactory for each participant to designate a general officer not in command of occupation troops but whose sole function would be to sit upon the Military Council.

Third, the Secretary wishes to emphasize that the purpose of this proposal was not an effort to attract troops of Allied nations to the occupation forces, but to resolve a serious issue which has arisen between the U. S. and the U.S.S.R. Its purpose is to enable the U.S.S.R. to withdraw from a difficult position in which it now finds itself and participate in the Far Eastern Advisory Commission by offering an opportunity to sit on a council with the Supreme Commander which would have no more than advisory powers, but which would appear to give the U.S.S.R. and the other major powers a position in connection with the occupation more in conformity to their real position, than merely membership on an eleven power advisory commission. The Secretary attaches the greatest importance to this and believes that it may be determinative of future cooperation from the Soviet Government.

Fourth, this leaves the question raised by SCAP as to whether the other representatives in the proposed commission might raise questions of an economic, financial or political nature as the mouthpieces of their governments with which SCAP would not be able to cope under his powers. It was the Secretary's idea that all such questions should be raised in the Far Eastern Advisory Commission or by direct diplomatic negotiations and that they should be discussed upon a Governmental level. Resulting agreements between the Governments should be communicated to SCAP through the regular channels of the U. S. Military Command. The Secretary agrees with the point raised by SCAP and understands that it would have to be clarified and settled along the lines indicated. In other words, it would have to be made clear that the sole function of the proposed Military Council was to consider with SCAP and subject to his final direction the implementation of policies which had been determined upon

at the Governmental level. It could not be employed by the participating Governments to short circuit such consideration. Effort being made now to arrange teletype conference between Under Secretary of State Acheson and your Political Advisor Acheson and McCloy 1000 hours 23 October, Washington time to further amplify.

In August the Secretary made a proposal for a Far Eastern Advisory Commission to sit in Washington. China and the Soviet Union accepted by September 7. The British delayed acceptance. By the time the British accepted our proposal, the Soviet Union on October 2 stated to the Secretary that the functioning of the Advisory Commission should be preceded by the establishment of a Control Commission in Tokyo. This discussion is still going on and the Soviet Union has not agreed to meet with the Far Eastern Advisory Commission on October 30. Molotov has now receded from his original position and appears to be willing to compromise by the establishment of a commission of the four major powers in Tokyo which would have what amounts to a purely advisory function leaving SCAP with full authority. The Secretary and the Department are most anxious to resolve this controversy with the Soviet Union by giving that Government a face-saving solution. The Secretary believes that time is of the essence and that our relations with the U.S.S.R. may well depend upon some adjustment within the coming week. The plan which he has devised and has more fully explained to SCAP in the foregoing cable is for this purpose. He believes that there is nothing in it which in any way impinges upon SCAP's powers. If there is, it can and should be removed. The plan merely formalizes the present liaison arrangements in such a manner that the U.S.S.R. can withdraw from its present position without loss of prestige.

The Secretary hopes that you and McCloy can discuss this fully with General MacArthur explaining to him the problem, our pressing need for a solution and our desire not in any way to interfere with the substance of his authority.

Harriman is seeing Stalin tomorrow and while he is not authorized to put this proposition up to Stalin he is indicating that we are seeking a solution and it will be most helpful to be able to work this matter out with the greatest expedition.

Is this clear? Have you any questions?

McCloy:

I now have had a chance to talk with MacArthur and Acheson about an arrangement that would be satisfactory to General MacArthur.

MacArthur objects to setting up any form of council in Tokyo which would have any executive authority independent of or co-extensive with his. On the other hand, he is willing to have introduced Allied political advisers limited to major powers, if that is what you wish (or for that matter, military advisers as well) who would have full access to him and who could communicate freely with their own Governments but who would have no authority to deal with the Japanese Government and no authority except in an advisory capacity.

He would be prepared to have them meet as a body if they wished to do so, and he could refer matters to them for their advice or they could originate it, if they wished. How frequently they would meet would depend on needs and convenience, but anyone could obtain access to General MacArthur individually if at any time he so desired. MacArthur would want our political adviser to meet with them. Does not this conform to Secretary's wishes and, with the Advisory Commission, would it not serve the full purpose you have in mind?

You should realize that already General MacArthur has afforded the existing liaison officers full access to information and full freedom of movement through Japan to see and talk with anyone they desire to. He is permitting their scientific observers to move freely throughout the country and any other observers to do the same.

Acheson:

We believe our proposal as outlined by Mr. McCloy has advantages over the suggested Military Council. It could take care of the British and Chinese desires to have political representatives in Tokyo as well as constitute a concrete gesture toward the Soviets. It would, we believe, strengthen the American Government's position with the American press as furnishing indication of our willingness to have Allied participation on the ground here as suitable counterpart, under the Potsdam Declaration, to our wishes for Allied participation on a broad basis in current European questions.

Acheson:

In matters of substance General MacArthur's proposal may go further than necessary. In matters of form it presents some difficulty. In substance we do not desire the proposed council to raise matters which, as SCAP pointed out, should be dealt with through Far Eastern Advisory Commission or Governmental level and which might result in confusion in discussion. This can probably be cared for. However, Soviet attach importance to a "Council" even though as in Rumania which they cite as example it is merely meeting place of advisors. How could your proposal take care of this feature?

McCloy:

Suppose you call it Council of Political Advisors. Would this cover your point? I have not checked name with MacArthur, but this may be satisfactory if you feel that it does cover what you have in mind.

Acheson:

The Far Eastern Advisory Commission is in effect a Council of Political Advisors.

Bohlen stresses that important part of Soviet position is the prestige they attach to membership on a council on which General MacArthur sits although they do not question in any way his complete and final authority.

McCloy:

I think that as Bohlen puts it, it carries with it just the implication that MacArthur wishes to avoid. The substance of what they want is contained in MacArthur's proposal. Is it not sufficient to try out the idea of political advisors without constituting them formally as a council? MacArthur could not appropriately be a member if the group was merely advisory to him. MacArthur is willing to inform them and permit expression of views. As I see it, the difficulty revolves around the use of the word "council" more than anything else.

Acheson:

Our problem in dealing with Soviet request arises from difficulty of denying them the meager position which they have accorded us in the Balkans. This amounts merely to the right

to be informed and to express views. Soviet has in practice in Balkans established practice of acting first and informing Council later where they found this desirable.

We hope solution can be found along line of precedent with which Soviet is familiar rather than in a new concept which although in substance carrying perhaps greater participation will cause suspicion.

In further reference to your last sentence, Soviet commanders in Balkans sit on Councils which are no more advisory to them.

McCloy:

The Balkan situation is not an analogy for here we have a SCAP set up by agreement by all participating nations.

Acheson:

Another problem which I think you overlook is that of providing a rationale which will permit the inclusion of the four major powers and the exclusion of the remainder who are on the Far Eastern Advisory Commission. The conception of a group of political advisers would make this more difficult. The idea of the major military powers was to make it easier.

McCloy:

Could we call the group "The Allied Councilors to the SCAP", their status to be as defined in our proposal?

Acheson:

The Australian problem which is real will have to be met separately perhaps by having them provide the commonwealth representative or even be added.

The principal point has perhaps now been discussed enough for the present until we each study the matter further. Some such name as Allied Council of SCAP might do. I am not sure just what the issues are between us. Is it whether General MacArthur would preside over Council and/or whether members should be soldiers or civilians?

McCloy:

I see great difficulty in excluding from any group operating here the Australians who are on the verge of contributing a substantial force for the occupation of the country and who have made a definite contribution to the successful prosecution of the war in the Pacific.

Acheson:

We have checked the Rumanian arrangements and find that on paper that Commission functions as "Allied (Soviet) High Command Acting in the Name of the Allied Powers". We cite this merely to point out the difficulties of debating new concepts and models and the desirability where possible of modifying existing ones to assure preservation of SCAP's full powers and functions.

Vittrup:

This is Vittrup. During period of technical difficulties, Mr. Acheson and Bohlen had to leave. Please send whatever else you desire and let us know how long Mr. McCloy will be in Japan. Following that, conference closed unless you have other points you want me to pass on to Mr. Acheson.

McCormack asks Bonesteel to inform himself while at Headquarters, AFPAC of the thinking there on matters of interest to Max Johnson, such as strategic bases.

McCloy:

There is no issue as to whether the members be civilian or military. They could be either. I think MacArthur would prefer not to sit with them, leaving it to them to meet, or perhaps have his Deputy or Chief of Staff present, but I do not know whether it is a real issue without consulting MacArthur further. The only issue I see is the implication contained in the formal constitution and naming of this group as a quadripartite council even though it actually has no power except to advise. Precisely because unlike any other theater SCAP has been set up by allied authority, a new nomenclature and procedure seems necessary and advisable in order to avoid any suggestion of a modification of his authority. We will talk with MacArthur further and continue to study the problem. In the meantime, assume you have enough for Harriman to start on. It is 3 a.m. here and we are quitting for the night. McCloy will spend at least two more days here and possibly three.

Bonesteel:

To McCormack. Can do. Nothing further this end.

Cable sent to:
The Secretary of State
The Secretary of War

General MacArthur has shown me W77821.

I believe it is workable but in my judgment it represents the very limit to which I feel we can go in modification of our existing position. We have now in our hands an extraordinary opportunity to make steady progress in the Far East toward the accomplishment of the objectives for which we fought.

From my observation of other theaters of occupation throughout the world, our objectives are hampered and in some cases compromised by quadripartite rule and the sharp conflict of ideologies which we therein inevitably encounter. Here by reason of the almost exclusively American character of the victory in the Pacific we have been able to achieve the supreme command. Our prestige is by far the highest any nation has ever enjoyed in this area. By one constructive step after another I feel that General MacArthur is now in a position to cause the Japanese to adopt a program of administration which will conform to the objectives our Government desires to accomplish and for which our armies fought.

There is a definite limit to what we can do on the mainland of Asia in the direction of Policy there, but in Japan we now have the machinery and the opportunity to direct the course of these extremely important islands and the areas they influence. Today, because of divided authority and because there is confusion of counsel, unrest and fear pervade the East from Timor almost to the Arctic Circle. Only in Japan which we might well expect to be the most turbulent area of them all is there relative repose.

I urge that no steps be taken which will compromise this well won opportunity to fulfill our victory. If I would offer any suggestion I would repeat that though workable as it stands, (provided the explanations contained in Secretary Byrnes' cable are made crystal clear to the other parties so there can be no cause for misunderstanding in its operation) the suggestion goes to the very limit of compromise and I question the

wisdom of making the full concessions which it entails as the basis of our initial approach to the other Allied Powers.

I assume that no action is to be taken by General MacArthur in this regard until after the conclusion of negotiations he receives his specific instructions in regular course through the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

I have discussed this cable with George Atcheson and he has authorized me to say he is in full agreement.

Leaving here for Guam today.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26

Kyoto

We took off from Tokyo to go down to see General Krueger of the 6th Army. The weather was a bit muggy but as we came by Fujiyama we saw it in great style. This time it had a snow cover. The mountains on the right all the way down were beautiful, clouds spotted with plenty of nice looking rivers. The foliage I cannot describe better than by saying it looks like the foliage of the Japanese prints.

We were met at the field by Krueger and driven in to the hotel where we had lunch with him. We got into his campaign as well as his occupational problems, the latter of which did not seem to loom large.

(As I write this Fuji is coming up again just ahead. It is even more beautiful this time. I wish I had had more color in the camera. The snow is still on it and the clouds are hanging about it to make it a really glorious sight.)

After lunch with the General and a fine talk with him, we went out, at his suggestion, to see the city. We first took a short cut to a shrine known as the Temple of the Goddess of Mercy. It was up some heavy stairs where we climbed, escorted by the priests of the shrine. The grottoes, use of water and landscape gardening were magnificent. The shrines and incidental cupolas are tucked away on the sides or tops of hills among beautiful trees, again for all the world looking like those unbelievable Japanese prints and paintings. It had a much different appeal than the temples of Peking, but there is no denying the beauty of it.

From here we went to Yamanaka's and met the old man himself. I often thought of my days at Bar Harbor where I used to eat with the Yamanaka man while tutoring the sons of the rich. The old man was gracious and showed us the things which he had. They were not much. He was sold out and only carries on a relatively small business now. I bought two prints which I thought were good and I am sure are. They looked as if they might wear well.

From there we went to see the old Imperial Palace. The grounds are enormous and beautifully cultivated. The trees and grass are cropped and the walks raked. We were always escorted by a group of officials and policemen and to all of them I said that they were indebted to Henry L. Stimson for the preservation of their city and their shrines.

It was one of the many fine things Mr. Stimson has done in his life and I was sorry he was not with me to see the beauty and charm of the spot he had preserved. I think that his action will have an increasingly important effect. The palace is a scene of great halls, all wood with paper windows. The interiors are restful but barren. The roofs are all the familiar sloping affairs with about sixteen inch thickness of wood of a type no one could inform us. The grounds were studded with little ponds and streams, bridged by the little stanchions one has seen depicted so frequently.

The other palace, that of the Shoguns, in which they used to keep the Emperor, was perhaps even more interesting. It was surrounded by a large, well-filled moat or series of moats - I think three in all. The passageways from one moat to another were all made of massive stone blocks supremely difficult to force without the benefit of modern weapons. We had a glorious view over one of the moats from a high point in the old defenses. It was just after sunset and the twilight made it a beautiful scene.

We also visited the tomb of Meiji - the Emperor of the Restoration. It is a great mound covered over by bits of granite stone. It is placed on the side of a hill amongst the trees, and the people, according to their rank, approach it from a long flight of steps to do their obeisance. We were escorted to the furthestmost spot denoting the highest authority. It also is a great beautifully kept park. The city is full of shrines of varying sizes - some of them brightly colored, but mainly constructed of dark greenish, or brown wood. One could have easily spent a week there going about the woods and shrines and fooling around the shops.

The most outstanding impression I have of Kyoto, however, is General Krueger. I had not known him except at maneuvers and again at Shelby where I saw him when I visited Haislip. He was courteous and solid enough appearing then, but on this occasion I was able to talk with him at length while driving about, at dinner, etc. He is clearly a military craftsman, knows his dispositions and the reason for them, and had a solid reasonable approach on all the problems we discussed. He is an ardent admirer of MacArthur, spoke always of MacArthur's capacity to look over the hill in all things. Krueger is modest, loyal to his subordinates, and has a most sensible, unopinionated outlook. I was very much impressed by him.

Before leaving we went out to look at some troops to see how they were bedded down. They were in a former

Japanese army barracks. It was somewhat similar to the set-up Chase had, but not so elaborate. Colonel Cavanel commanded the regiment we inspected. He said the place had been in a filthy condition when they took over but it certainly looked clean when we went through. The idea I had had, that the Japanese were a very clean people, has to be corrected. They seem to go in for baths in a limited extent, but in other respects they are far from being clean and tidy.

The mountains around Kyoto and the setting of the city gives it great charm. The houses are frame for the greater part and look just like the Tokyo houses which had not burned down. There was one large, modern building looking much like an office building which our guide pointed out as the Geisha-girl training school. It was one of the largest buildings in Kyoto and it was the center of the Geisha house industry of the city. A very large section of the city was devoted to this business and it was not 'off limits' to the troops. I am told that the GI's think it is all too tame and they pass up the Geishas for the 'goro' houses which are much further down the scale. The soldiers may teach the Geishas something. We could have gone to one of the Geisha places in the evening, but we passed it up for further talks with Krueger.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27

Toyko

Incorporated in diary dated October 22 - 25.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28

Iwo Jima

About a 750 mile flight from Tokyo, which was a bit rough in spots, brought us to Iwo. We had passed several small, rocky isles on the way, and then we began to circle the island over which so much blood had been spilt. It was as all its pictures showed it with Surabachi at the tip end - a sort of swale between it and the three hundred feet cliffs that rise up on the northern end. The east beach, where the landings had taken place, were dull gray or black, and ran between the enfilading positions on the heights at both extremities.

We landed at an enormous strip fit to take anything in the way of a plane, indeed, several of them at the same time. Brigadier General Hopkins was in command and he immediately gave us a good lunch at his quarters. He is well fixed up in a combination quonset hut looking out over the sea.

Immediately after lunch we took a tour of the island. On the northern end of it is an eroded clay soil with some vegetation about and in the sidewalls and little gullies there is one cave or dugout after another. Hundreds of them are sealed up with the Japs still in them. Many supplies are still there as well, but no one will disturb either the bodies of the supplies for a long time, perhaps forever. Old General Kuribayashi's cave is there - also partially sealed up. His body was never found and in all probability it is lying in some recess of the cave. He fought well and hard.

The mark of tragedy hangs over the place in spite of the baseball games and volley ball that now goes on. There are two American cemeteries - one for the 5th Marines and one for the 4th and 3d. From the east beach, where the force landed under the cliffs to the north, the desperate character of the position is very plain, even today. Their advance (the 4th Marines) was marked almost by inches and the pillboxes in the cliffs and further up the beach, show the reason why.

We climbed Mt. Surabachi and there saw a new flag pedestal erected on the site where the little group from the 28th Regiment imbedded their flag and were immortalized by the now famous picture. There below us was the whole scene where about 35,000 men had died. The fight which here took place struck terror to the people of Japan and it did much to sober the people of the United States.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29
to
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3

Guam

General Giles was at the airport to meet us. We had seen him in Shanghai and his brother in Cairo. We had dinner at his quarters which were very pleasant. It was a bungalow type of hutment with a little courtyard in the center. The veranda was screened and looked out over Tumon Bay. We had some Wacs and officers in for dinner and we ate too much.

In the morning we were given a briefing on the part played by the B-29s. The presentation was excellently done and for the first time I gained a concept of what had been attempted and what had been accomplished. There was also some formation flying of B-29s. I have a resume of the work done by the big planes and it is appended to this diary.

There was the usual cry here of lack of trained personnel, all the good technical men gone, and only green men to tend the planes and do the job. However, Giles seemed to be on his toes. He is training the men hard - bombing, firing, and flying - and with his Special Service equipment program, I imagine, he is doing the best he can to keep the morale of the men up. I did not see any evidence of the Information and Education program, and I thought their Special Service activities could be improved.

I never saw so many B-29s before, and the power of them is really tremendous. The damage they can do and have done is hard to grasp - one town after another has been taken out, and each with relatively few planes.

We toured the island which is several hundred miles square and I have nowhere seen such equipment or so many 'installations'. I wonder that the island keeps afloat, there is so much on it. It was Nimitz' headquarters from February until recently. It has soldiers, sailors and marines on it. The harbor is being greatly enlarged and modernized. There are at least four great airfields and scattered about are so many depots, camps and dumps, that if we started to destroy it all now, we could not complete the destruction for years. I have nowhere seen so much material. Don't tell me the Pacific war was fought on a shoestring again!

We went over to see the Navy, had a look at the harbor and its many warships, and then got in some tennis with Wayne Sabin and a Lieutenant named Aiyo or some such name. He was good. There was a Colonel named Mulheiser who was also pretty good. I played with Sabin and we won, but it was not a pushover and I felt much better for the exercise.

The rains are intermittent and heavy. This evening it poured, but the soil absorbs the water quickly. The air is muggy and moldy smelling. I would not want to stay here too long nor do the GI's.

The people in my party all reported much griping among the enlisted men. This may be a hot spot in morale. I am not sure it is being as well taken care of as it might be.

On October 30th we stopped off at Kwajalein and Johnston Island.

We visited Hawaii on October 31, stayed in San Francisco on November 1st and 2nd, and arrived in New York on November, 3rd.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH AIR FORCE
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
for Operations
APO 234, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief of Staff

SUBJECT: Brief Summary of Strategic Air Operations
Against Japan.

At the time of the President's proclamation, B-29 aircraft were landing at Marianas bases after carrying out a maximum effort attack against Japan. For a period of twenty-four hours prior to cessation of hostilities, a force of 984 aircraft of the U. S. Army Strategic Air Forces, composed of 833 B-29's and 175 Iwo-based fighters, struck with precision their assigned military targets located throughout Honshu. Over 5500 tons of bombs were delivered by this force, yet no bomb was dropped subsequent to the proclamation. All B-29 aircraft have landed safely at their home bases. This attack, involving approximately 9174 airborne combat crew members, marked the close of an air operation unparalleled in military history. The success of the B-29 effort against Japan stands as a tribute to the combat efficiency of this weapon and to the courage, determination, and stamina of the men who have operated and maintained it. Following is a brief summary of the highlights of the B-29 combat effort.

In their operations against the enemy, B-29 units have flown over 100,000,000 miles and dropped one hundred seventy thousand tons of bombs. Although conducted in the form of organized attacks, these operations represent an aggregate of 32,612 flights by individual aircraft against objectives which were ordinarily 1500 miles or more from the point of take-off.

At the time of the enemy's surrender, strength of B-29 units in the Marianas had reached approximately 1016 aircraft and 83,000 persons, which was approximately full strength of the strategic air forces planned for this area. This strength was not reached, however, until August of this year. On only the last few attacks did the Commander of the Marianas based B-29's have available the full force that had been planned for him. This important fact largely explains why the decisively successful incendiary attacks against Japan were not begun until March, 1945. It was not until March that sufficient force was available in the Marianas to achieve the objective of the incendiary attacks. Even in March, the five incendiary

attacks were conducted by a force approximately half the size of that which attacked Japan on the last day of hostilities. The success of those March incendiary attacks, utilizing so small a force, was largely attributable to the decision to attack at low altitude with aircraft designed for high altitude operation. This decision also embodied a policy requiring unremitting application against the enemy of every ounce of force represented by B-29's in the Marianas.

In carrying out sustained maximum effort against Japan our air and ground personnel have labored to an extent previously considered beyond attainment. Combat crews have flown regularly more than 100 hours monthly and ground personnel have labored day and night to maintain the force at peak effectiveness. In the knowledge of their accomplishments and contribution to the war effort, they have carried on without complaint and their morale has emerged unimpaired.

Military cost of these operations was phenomenally low. Losses incident to combat operations were approximately 437 B-29 aircraft and 297 combat crews. As a percentage of aircraft airborne on combat missions, the loss rate for aircraft averaged only 1.3% and, for crews, only .9%. This low loss rate is attributable largely to superlative aircraft construction and maintenance, thorough training of combat crews, an excellent weather forecasting system, the capture and development of an intermediate air base at Iwo Jima, combat escort by very long range fighter aircraft, and splendid cooperation by the U. S. Navy in providing air-sea rescue service which picked up six-hundred B-29 combat crewmen downed at sea.

Capture of Iwo Jima was a vital factor in increasing the effectiveness of Marianas-based strategic air units. It provided a base from which long-range fighters could escort and protect B-29's over Japan. It facilitated solution of a difficult problem in navigation over the 1500 mile stretch of water between Japan and the Marianas. It provided an intermediate landing point for aircraft in distress. Since its capture there have been over 2400 B-29 landings at Iwo Jima. It contributed immeasurably to the morale and confidence of our combat crews.

The low cost of these operations can only be fully appreciated when viewed in the light of results achieved. Final and accurate evaluation of the results of the B-29 operations must necessarily await completion of photographic reconnaissance and ground survey study. However, available intelligence indicates that our B-29 operations have succeeded as follows: The industrial productive capacity of 59 Japanese cities has been destroyed. Of six additional cities, the industrial productive capacity has been partially destroyed. Damage to two urban industrial areas

has not been assessed. A total of 178 square miles (113,920 acres) of Japanese urban industrial area have been destroyed. A total of 581 important factories engaged in production of war materials have been either totally destroyed or severely damaged. Included in this number are 23 major factories of Japan's aircraft industry which destruction has resulted in an estimated 60% reduction in her combat aircraft productive capacity. Also included are six of Japan's major arsenals. Also included are two plants producing tetra-ethyl lead.

In addition to the above damage, two major steel plants were damaged to an extent resulting in a 15% reduction in Japan's capacity to produce steel. In addition, a total of eight principal oil storage and refinery installations were destroyed or severely damaged resulting in the destruction of Japan's major oil refining capacity. On the basis of Japanese trade directories, it is known that the number of small feeder-type factories, employing only a small number of people, destroyed by incendiary attacks runs into the thousands. Included in the above figures are the two urban industrial areas of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which were destroyed or severely damaged by one atomic bomb dropped by a B-29 on each of these targets.

From 28 March through 15 August '45, B-29's of the Twentieth Air Force have carried on the most intensive mining campaign in the history of warfare. During that campaign, 1435 B-29 flights delivered more than 12,049 mines to water controlled by the enemy. Every major port area and shipping lane in Japan and Korea was mined. To achieve this result, extremely long combat missions were flown to reach the most distant ports of Honshu and Korea. The total effects of the mining campaign on Japan's ability to make war are incalculable. The home islands of the enemy were virtually completely severed from her sources of vital foods and raw materials on the Asiatic continent.

After three months of the mining program, the Japanese announced that their already inadequate staple food ration would have to be reduced by ten per cent. One million tons of ocean-going vessels were sunk or damaged by mines, and at the end of the campaign such ships as were able to move were reduced to the status of blockade runners. The close of the war finds great quantities of coal and raw materials intended for the war industries of Japan piled up at the ports of Korea because Japan's few remaining ships had been put out of service or were immobilized by mines.

During a little over eight months of operations over the Japanese Empire, B-29's destroyed or damaged nearly 1955 enemy aircraft in the air and over 350 on the ground. From

17 April to 11 May 1945, B-29's concentrated their efforts against airfields and airbase installations on Kyushu in support of the Okinawa campaign. A total of 7850 tons of bombs were dropped on Kyushu airfields. So successfully was the job done that the enemy was denied almost completely his repair, maintenance and servicing facilities except in north Kyushu and Honshu. Whereas 500 and 600 plane attacks were flown against Okinawa and vicinity prior to the B-29 attacks against Kyushu airbase, thereafter the enemy was never able to rally more than 50 to 60 for a single attack.

Counting heavily in destruction of the Japanese Air Force were the operations of long range fighter aircraft based on Iwo Jima. These aircraft flew 8012 individual aircraft missions and a total of over 58,000 hours. Although primarily charged with providing protective escort to B-29 attacks, they executed many attacks against enemy airfields and assisted in defending Iwo Jima against attack. As a result of Iwo-based fighter operations, 1047 enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged at the expense of 106 of our fighter aircraft lost.

The great decline in effectiveness of the Japanese air forces became apparent during the latter months of the war. In late 1944 and early 1945, B-29 crews encountered formations of interceptors totaling 500 to 600 enemy planes on a single mission. But since June 1945 the bombers have met virtually no enemy airborne opposition.

Incalculable psychological effects of the steadily increasing forces of B-29's against the Jap homeland, plus the mental and physical impact of the atomic bomb, must be considered. This cumulative destruction, against which no appreciable defense was ever achieved, undeniably impressed upon the Jap mind the fact that the force of Allied might was irresistible, which fact contributed immeasurably to the surrender decision.

J. E. MONTGOMERY
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations

26 August 1945

Kwajalein

This was a little corner crossroads in a watery world. It was largely Navy. Nothing but a hunk of land with planes coming in and going out night and day. Operations such as this always thrill me. It was much like the dramatic atmosphere of Natal in the days when Walsh was there.

I stayed for dinner with the Navy people and crossed Harry Luce on the way in. After a most pleasant dinner I inadvertently dropped in to see a Red Cross show next door. I could hardly see the stage - there were so many sailors there - when suddenly one of the performers said I was in the audience. You never heard so many howls and yells - "We want to go home! When do we go home?" It was about as tough an audience as anyone could wish for. I did my best and we parted with smiles.

Johnston Island

Another tiny spot in a wide ocean even smaller than any of the others we touch at. It is just a refuel run but a very pleasant place in spite of its small size. It is only a bit of coral.

Honolulu

This was a different place than I had seen before. The harbor cleared, new installations everywhere, business flourishing. I called on Stainback, the Governor, and got a lei from a Hawaiian lady, whom I dutifully kissed.

I saw Walter Dillingham again, that tycoon of the Pacific, and lunched with Nimitz and his staff. Most of the latter were opposed to their chief's views on unification.

It was delightful to stay here with no responsibility or problems to cope with. I thoroughly enjoyed the day and a half loaf.

San Francisco

Very pleasant. I played tennis at Burlingham. I always like this city and its environment. I could live here and like it. We went through Chinatown, but how tame and tawdry it seemed after the real thing.

Dr. Freeman's Impressions

Some of us were nodding and some were reading on the airway to Tokyo that afternoon of October 22d when the slowing of the motors and the increased pressure on our ears notified us that we were diving under the blanket of cloud that had covered the later hundred miles or so of the flight from Peking. We looked out with some curiosity and then gasped. There was no need of information by our courteous pilots or by our always thoughtful steward. Such desolation as we saw beneath us could be in one of two places only. As we knew that our course did not approach Nagasaki, we must be over the other city on which an atomic bomb had been dropped.

'City' had to be coupled with a verb in the past tense. If ever there is a Japanese Vergil, he must begin his narrative as Aeneas opened for Dido the story of Troy's lost battlements. Hiroshima fuit. Once it was a busy seaport and a manufacturing centre. Three wide estuaries join rivers that flow from the north. Between two of these streams was the centre of the city - its stores, its factories, its better homes. Almost every one of these had vanished. A few concrete structures remained, not as sentinels but as tombstones. The rest was levelled, literally levelled. From the plane we could see no shadows of walls, no black maws of half-ruined buildings. As far as could be observed, while we slowly circled the city at low elevation, the buildings of Hiroshima, from hotel to hut, had been pulverized! Only on the waterfront was there the semblance of organized life. The large middle area of the town made one think of a block east of Sixth Avenue, around fiftieth Street, when residences and business property had been demolished and the site had been cleared of all debris before the construction of Rockefeller Centre had been begun. Instead of one such square or two, there were, we later found, 5.7 square miles of Hiroshima so flattened that nothing was left except red dust which lay feet deep. The color recalled Pompeii; the completeness of the ruin brought to mind the ancient prophecy that not one stone should be left standing on another. We were appalled and physically were sickened. The itinerary suggested for us had included

a flight from Tokyo for a full examination of Nagasaki and of Hiroshima. "We have seen enough bombed cities" said Mr. McCoy when he came to review the schedule after that flight over Hiroshima. He spoke the thought of all. Hiroshima is not a bombed city: it is a foretaste of hell.

There was compensation! About an hour after we completed the circuit of Hiroshima, we were flying above rain clouds when on our left bow and then straight ahead we saw the darker outline of mountains. Those to the north were like an old beggar's lower teeth, but above the peaks, one stood out like a pyramid. "Is it Fujiyama?" someone asked. The first answer was a shake of the head: Japan's sacred mountain was almost a hundred miles away; what we saw scarcely could be it; the distance was too great for a mountain of 12,000 feet to stand above the horizon when we were flying at something lower than 7,000. Fujiyama fooled them! Moment by moment the outline was sharper. When we still were perhaps 75 miles away, there was no mistaking the giant. One thing only was lacking: the old king of the ranges did not have on his white crown! Although the day was wet and somewhat raw, there had been no snow on the peak. We flew onward, with Fujiyama in front of our left, until we were close enough to observe the brown lava angles that are so nearly equilateral. We could see only the upper reaches of the mountain. The inclines that mould themselves into the valleys were hidden by the clouds. This was good fortune, rather than bad, because, when we had passed the mountain, our chief pilot most considerately carried us under the ceiling. We then had a view of the lower shoulders of 'oldFuji' while the head was concealed like that of any other old emperor of the East. To have seen the peak above the clouds and then to range with the eye 6000 feet of Fuji below the clouds was an experience for which we were grateful!

Another contrast awaited us. Beyond the fields of greenish-yellow soil, the small forests and the strips of growing vegetation, we glimpsed in a short time the blurred outline of distant cities. About 3:30 we were grounding at Atsugi, - the large Japanese airrome where the first of the American forces of occupation landed on the 28th of August.

The nearness of that date in the history of a 'never-invaded empire' was lost on us at the moment

because we saw on the ground two tall figures in a large military group. General Douglas MacArthur and Lt. Gen. Robert L.ichelberger had come in person to welcome Mr. McCloy. Several of his staff had the privilege of a 'close-up' view and of a hurried introduction to the leaders. In no time net, as it seemed, the two Generals had Mr. McCloy in a large sedan and had started for Tokyo. The other cars followed, followed slowly and painfully, over what proved to be a road so deep in mud and so slippery that passage tested the engines and the skill of the experienced drivers. All the cars got through somehow, but the truck that carried our baggage was stuck. Fortunately for our state of mind, we did not know this at the time. We rode or slipped or skidded until, at last, a hard-surfaced road was reached. This carried us through numerous villages and past garden plots and tiny farms where the owners were working with the familiar bent back of the oriental field laborer.

The posting of guards and of tractors along the road had given the natives a hint that a celebrity was expected. Consequently, at the mouth of every crossroad and at every other point where an MP was stationed, scores of Japanese were waiting. Predominantly the crowds consisted of women and of children, but there was sprinkling of young men who wore Japanese army caps or jackets or both. The children waved hands and yelled cheerily; some of the women - not many - smiled in the direction of the passing vehicles. Men did not smile or salute but they did not scowl. They simply stood and stared and rarely changed expression when their eyes met those of members of the party. Those natives who showed anger or resentment of manner were few. It was startling to realize that we were in 'the enemy's country' and outwardly were being treated merely as strangers, not as foes in the world's worst war.

Our entry into Yokohama was observable by a dramatic change of scene. Almost yard by yard the signs of devastation increased. Where there had been one burned house every hundred yards or so, in half-open country, the line became almost continuous. Soon we were on streets where not a single building remained. There was this sharp difference between the wreckage of Yokohama and that of the European cities we had visited: in Europe, where buildings had been bombed or burned, they had been left as they were when the

last 'all Clear' sounded. The only work of restoration that had been undertaken in Germany had been the overthrow of toppling walls and the clearing of most of the streets. In Yokohama, thousands of pathetic, temporary shelters had been erected with strips of rusty sheet iron from the ruins. We thought immediately of a crude American analogy. Where the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad cross the 'Jersey meadows' between Newark and the entrance to the Hudson River tunnel, a few hermits, squatters and dump-pickers have built themselves little shelters. Take that same scene, sear the meadows of all growth, multiply the shacks by 20,000, and you have Yokohama. That once-superb port, with harbor facilities scarcely excelled anywhere, has become the world's 'No 1 Shanty Town'.

"All the destruction", one of our hosts told us, "is the result of one incendiary raid; Yokohama was marked off the map as a target, except for the docks, after that single attack." We gasped and looked about us with a new and awesome impression of what our airmen had been able to accomplish even before the advent of the atomic bomb. The larger buildings had seldom been damaged seriously. Those that were strictly modern - that is to say, those erected after the earthquake and fire of 1923 - were fireproof, or at least, fire resisting. Many of them were of concrete. All had justified their design. Although some were scorched, none was ruined, so far as we could see. The industrialists who had supported the war lords had suffered, of course, and will suffer still more; but they have at least a part of their physical property in Yokohama. The struggling small merchant in a little shop of wood and paper, and his none owning neighbor have lost their all. This was in part a reversal of the usual economic consequence of a lost war. Generally the dominant property class is wiped out and the 'little man' may find to his bewilderment that, after earning high wages in war, he has something left when the conflict ends. In another sense, Yokohama was an example of the manner in which, during 'total war', the intricate poor suffer along with the rich victims.

The scene continued to stir these sombre reflections as we passed from Yokohama to Tokyo; but as darkness was falling, we could see one aspect only of life in the ruined capital. That was the extent to which, in comparison with the cities of China, the streets of Tokyo appeared to be well-nigh deserted.

Once more we thought of the lamentation ...'How doth the city sit desolate...'.

General MacArthur and General Eichelberger accompanied Mr. McCloy all the way to the bizarre, Wrightesque, Imperial Hotel, where we were to be quartered. At the narrow entrance to this curious hostelry, a jeep stood complacently in the way of the car that carried the General's stars. For a few minutes, the Supreme Commander of the Pacific, the chief of the Eighth Army, and the Assistant Secretary of War waited behind the jeep while its temporary master transacted some business in the lobby. At length General Eichelberger strode through the mud and the darkness and spoke a few words to the Jeep's driver. 'He's giving that boy hell, ' someone said, but doubtless the speaker subsequently erased his remarks in a better knowledge of Eichelberger and the kindly Eichelberger method of dealing with men. The result was as the General desired: the jeep moved off, but in its own manner and in its own good time. Such is the essential nature of jeeps.

Our hosts and the Secretary strode into the lobby where the photographers set off their flash-bulbs in excited salute. The best of their pictures showed General MacArthur and Mr. McCloy shaking hands as if they were two 'pugs' preparing for a fight. In the background of the picture some of the party appeared dimly. One member veritably reincarnated Banquo's ghost. Subsequently, when the photograph was given Mr. McCloy, the Secretary remarked that the 'ghost' looked as if he were going to referee the bout. The 'ghost' rejoined, that in the picture he looked as if he were exceedingly doubtful of the outcome of the contest between the two top-fighters.

In the dining room of the Imperial we had our first glimpse, in situ, of Japanese waitresses who wore the national costume. There was no denying their loveliness, or, perhaps, their quaintness. Humble as they were in station, they held their heads up and moved with grace. Their attire was charming. Incidentally, the food they brought us was not provided by the hotel management. It consisted of army rations which the chefs combined as ingeniously as they could in order to give variety to the menu. "We tried the device of letting the hotel do its own buying," Col. F. H. Britton explained, "but after three days we got so steady and so

had a diet of fish that we had to serve Army rations". They were entirely acceptable. All of us felt better in spirit for knowing that we were not feasting unduly in a land of hunger and misery.

On the morning of Tuesday, October 23d, we went to Army headquarters in Tokyo. The building, which faced one of the main streets of Tokyo, four squares from the Imperial Hotel, had been prior to American occupation the 'home office' of Dai Ichi, one of the principal insurance companies of Japan. It was a structure generally reminiscent of the I. G. Farben establishment in Frankfurt, where General Eisenhower had his headquarters, but the Tokyo building, though ample, is by no means so large as the edifice on the Main. In one of the extensive rooms facing the court, we had another 'briefing' of the sort to which we first had been introduced at New Delhi. The fullest discussion of conditions in Japan was given us by Colonel Raymond C. Kramer who, in normal times, is consulting economist for some of the largest retail stores in the United States. Much that Colonel Kramer told us concerning the economic outlook of Japan was the subject of discussion for the entire remainder of the journey.

After the briefing, we were escorted to a small office where all of us were presented to General MacArthur. The ceremony was perfunctory, but it was followed in a short time by a luncheon at the General's residence, which had been the American embassy, a dignified building in a somewhat constricted but adequate compound on an eminence not far from the Diet building. From the motorcars we were escorted into a central foyer. On the right, as we entered, was a small conference room; on the left was a handsome stairway. Directly in front was a reception room, which had been made into a family dining room. To the right of this, immediately behind the small conference room, was the state dining hall. This was a long, handsome room, adorned with a superb silk panel over the mantel.

Mr. McCloy had gone ahead of us, with the General, and was strolling through the downstairs rooms with Mrs. MacArthur when the rest of us arrived. Our hostess immediately took us in hand. Doubtless with an eye to having an instant subject of conversation with strangers, she had placed on a table in the foyer several Moro and Filipino weapons that has history, and she proceeded to tell us about them.

We found her more interesting than the weapons. She is a woman of middle height and of slight figure. Her weight

is probably around 120. She is a brunette, with abundant black hair and dark, intelligent, sympathetic eyes. The oval of her face is long; her teeth, though not regular, are white and are lighted often by her ready smile. She talks easily and in a pleasant voice of the middle register. The moment the General starts to speak, she becomes silent, but if he pauses, she takes up promptly. When there were exchanges of conversation between her and the General, there was a fine courtliness in his manner and a perfect understanding in her replies. "He is always that way", she confided later in the afternoon to one of her guests. When that particular guest told her that she had kept the General in excellent health, she was pleased. "I hope", she said modestly, "that I have helped him by trying to make this a home to which he can come and can forget for a little while the responsibilities he has to carry."

Even though this excursus keeps luncheon waiting, it may be added that Mrs. MacArthur is distinctly the heroine of the General's staff and entourage. One may get two opinions of the General, even from some of those relatively close to him; but there is unanimity on all that concerns Mrs. MacArthur. Said the General's motion-picture operator, who occasionally acts as chauffeur, "Mrs. MacArthur is the grandest and most considerate lady in the world!" One of the General's closest officers, speaking of a dramatic incident during the struggle to save Manila in 1941-42, remarked that Mrs. MacArthur had expressed her feelings about a man who had shown some confusion during a bombing raid. "When she speaks out," the officer said, "you may know it's bad, because she is one of the fairest, most considerate women that ever walked - God bless her!" This is set down for the reason that Mrs. MacArthur deliberately avoids all publicity and devotes herself to her husband, their son and her household. Because of her self-abnegation, it must not be thought that she would not shine were she willing to let the light fall on her. In manner and in spirit, in poise and in judgment, she is an outstanding woman.

While the guests were admiring Mrs. MacArthur, the General came down the stairs. A moment later - she does not keep him waiting - luncheon was announced. The General sat at one end of the table, Mrs. MacArthur at the other. On the hostess' right was Mr. McCloy; on the right of the General was Mr. Vincent. As there were only eight at the table, most of the conversation was shared by all.

The meal itself was proof of the simplicity that prevails inside the General's family. A fruit cocktail was

followed by a clear soup. Then came some plain G-I hot, boiled ham with two simple vegetables. The dessert service was with finger-bowls and plates, but the dessert itself consisted of small cookies and bits of homemade fudge - doubtless Mrs. MacArthur's own. All of us were grateful that we were allowed to share just such a meal as the General himself no doubt would have eaten had he been without guests that day.

It was interesting to observe the General as he sat there. His hours and methods of work keep him fresh at that time of day. He rises late and seldom starts for his office before 10 or 10:30. Rarely is he attended on this ride by anyone except his chauffeur. At the office, he reviews during the late forenoon such matters of importance as have developed overnight. Then, if all is well, he goes home to lunch at 1:30 or 2:00. This habit is so well known that hundreds usually gather to see him walk briskly from the office door to his car. He remains at home until about 4 p.m.

On his second stretch of work at his office, he holds his longer conferences, which normally continue until 7 p.m. and sometimes until 8 or even later. Then he drives back to dinner. Afterward he sees movies or talks with his wife and son. This regimen, to repeat, makes him quite fresh at lunch-time and, indeed, all day. That 23d of October, he was entirely relaxed in appearance. His officer's field jacket was of a heavy, handsome material, carefully cut, but not greatly different from that worn by many a man of less exalted rank. No decorations were on the jacket - nothing except the inconspicuous buttons and the small cluster of five stars on his shoulders. These insignia were not more than one and one-half inches in diameter.

The full face of the General shows little effect of time and hard fighting. His mouth is as swift as ever in its changes of expression; his eyes light, as always they did, the instant a guest mentioned an interesting subject. When MacArthur's face is turned, one notices that there is a certain tightness of the skin of the jaws, a tightening that makes the General look thinner. His dark hair is deserting him, but what is left on the ridge of his fine head is carefully combed over. The General remarked at a later interview that this way of combing his hair was one ground of hostility to him in certain quarters. "They don't like my cap," he said, "they don't like my pipe; they quarrel with the way I use my brush!"

Pictures of the General seldom suggest one interesting aspect of his physique. Like General Robert E. Lee, the greater part of his bulk is above his hips. He has unusually thin, flat, 'cavalryman's legs'. His ankles might be those of an undeveloped boy of fourteen. He has the habit of reaching

down at intervals to pull up his socks and when he sits with crossed legs, he often twists one foot in precisely the same manner that Chiang Kai-shek does. These little oddities do not detract from the splendor of his presence. That he is majestic, scarcely any one denies; that he is imperial in precisely the way that appeals to the Far East, many of his admirers insistently affirm.

His style of conversation is well known. At the outset, he may not appear to be disposed to talk at length. His answers will be brief, though always courteous. If, after a few moments, a visitor happens to mention a subject that appeals to him, the General is off! He may treat the subject lightly, or he may illustrate it with a bit of humor. The more he explores a subject, the more apt is he to become enthusiastic. Once his enthusiasm is stirred, he is the orator. His language becomes more regal; his voice acquires a dramatic resonance; he rounds his periods and gesticulates with vigor. It is impressive and, for those of irreverent mind, it may be humorous in one particular. The General usually is smoking a pipe - preferably his long corn-cob with the reed stem - or he is about to smoke. This means that he must have a box of matches immediately before him. In his office, he keeps three such boxes in front of his favorite seat. As his eloquence is fired, he crooks the forefinger of his right hand and grabs a match box with his left. In a moment he is throwing his right hand in one direction or another - and is shaking the matchbox furiously with his left! Sometimes, the resulting sound is so much like that of a child's rattle that a visitor of humorous nature almost forgets the oration because his ear gets tuned to the rhythm of the 'rattle'.

This must not be regarded as deprecatory. MacArthur's conversation flashes. There is no disputing that. One member of our party probably was correct in saying that if MacArthur had not been a great strategist, he could have been a great orator. He talked of many things at that delightful luncheon of the 23d. His range was from an amusing retelling of a tale from Mark Twain's, 'A Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court', all the way to some interesting observations on the future of Japan. The General was reminiscent; he was realistic; through it all, he was himself, his unique and fascinating self.

In the course of an hour and a half, MacArthur talked of perhaps twenty subjects. As his remarks on some of these were quite casual, there scarcely is any point in reviewing them. Three subjects of importance he treated in sufficient detail to justify report -

WITH THE REMINDER that nothing of what General MacArthur said concerning the future of Japan is to be repeated. The FURTHER REMINDER may be in order that none of this narrative is to be printed, in direct quotation or otherwise.

Someone remarked to the General that the advance southward from Linguyan Gulf during the Luzon campaign had been watched with the greatest interest in America and with some anxiety because there had been fear that in pushing southward, the left flank of Kruger's Sixth Army might be 'in the air'. The General replied that this had given him much concern but that he had taken chances because he had been informed that the food supply of American prisoners in one of the largest of the internment camps was close to exhaustion. He went on to explain that he had been surprised that General Yamashita had not attacked Kruger's left. The reason, he thought, was that the Japanese commander believed the Sixth Army was moving southward with the intention of turning to the east and of attacking from the south the positions of Yamashita in northeastern Luzon. In pursuance of this subject, someone remarked that he had not believed the American army could get to Manila until seven to nine days after it did. "You were not so far wrong in that," the General replied, and reiterated that the advance would have been slower but for the necessity of rescuing the prisoners in the camps. These views of General MacArthur did not accord with those later expressed by General Walter Kruger at Kyoto in a detailed review of the Luzon operation.

General MacArthur turned, in a few minutes, to a discussion of the Japanese. When they get into the routine of doing anything, he said, they continue to do it regardless of whether the occasion for it continues. MacArthur explained that in a late phase of the operations in Northern Luzon, he went ashore west of Buagio and advanced through positions from which the Japanese had recently been driven. Fifteen miles from the coast, he came to the emplacement of a 12-inch mortar. For this weapon, said the General, there were no less than 1200 rounds of ammunition. "Twenty years ago, perhaps," said the General, "the Japanese ordered ammunition for mortars of that calibre and because nobody ever made any check of the supply on hand, they continued

to pile up these hundreds of rounds for a weapon that was almost obsolete." In contrast, the General went on, not long before the outbreak of the war, the Japanese decided to change the calibre of their service rifle from .26 to .30. This was being done when the war was begun. One result was that the Japanese did not have sufficient small arms ammunition for the new rifle. In New Guinea, the General confided, he had noticed that the Japanese seemed to be reserving their small arms fire and he had directed that information be sought concerning the reason. He was told by G-2 that the Japanese did not have available more than 250 rounds of ammunition per man. It was not probable, MacArthur said, that the Japanese ever had sufficient .30 calibre rifles for their men.

"General", said one of the party, "am I completely a fool in going home and telling the American people that they may have to continue the occupation of Japan for twenty years?"

This question had a most interesting effect on MacArthur. The raconteur, dwelling on pleasant reminiscence, instantly became the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the Far East. He sat up more erectly; his fine brow was contracted into careful thought. This was his answer: specific time limits were in the realm of speculation. Into that realm, he said, he was not accustomed to go. He confined himself to the events more immediately ahead. An effort was being made, he said, to introduce a new democratic system of government into Japan. If this 'caught on', he believed the occupation might be ended safely in three years; if it did not 'catch on' then, at the end of three years, the people of the United States would have to review the whole subject and decide what they were going to do about further occupation. At present, he believed progress was being made. He was not asked to estimate the probable size of the requisite force of occupation and he did not volunteer any figures.

Another question shifted the subject to a different phase of the occupation. The General was asked what he thought the future policy of Japan should be. His answer was brief and instant - "peaceful industry." As he elaborated, he showed familiarity with the figures given us earlier

in the day by Colonel Kramer and he went on to describe the need of reorganization of Japanese industry. The Japanese, he said, had been woefully lacking in the proper utilization of their resources. He then made this remarkable statement: "if we assume the American war effort to have been 100 per cent efficient, then that of Japan was not more than 30 per cent efficient". A much better fight could have been made and a far longer war might have been waged, he said, if the Japanese had known how to use what they possessed.

At several later conferences with one or another member of the group, General MacArthur went into considerable detail on various subjects of present policy and of past experience. It so happened - and most fortunately - that Mr. McCloy reached Tokyo at a time when issues of large importance were assuming new form. He went into these fully with General MacArthur, but, needless to say, he did not discuss them with the party. Another of us talked at great length with MacArthur on military subjects and on MacArthur's ideas concerning the historical presentation of his campaigns. Here again, unfortunately most of what was said by the General was in its nature so personal and confidential that it can not be reported. Some of the General's remarks were amusing - as, for example, his account of how he came to get his famous cap. Much that he said was exciting - as when he described the circumstances under which the Philippines rather than Formosa were made the objective of the two-pronged offensive.

After the luncheon with General MacArthur on the 23d, some of us made a brief tour of nearby sections of Tokyo. It was an experience we are not apt to duplicate anywhere else in the world. As stated already, the streets of Tokyo, by comparison with those of Shanghai or Peking are empty; but they still carry tens of thousands daily. Most of these are men who have been in the armed services, in government civil service or in munition work. Probably two-thirds, at least, of the males under forty-five still wear some part of their military uniform. Most frequently

this is the cap, often it is the jacket. Usually the conspicuous insignia of rank have been removed, but private soldiers have not been so careful. They wear the old badges, on cap or jacket, and they carry themselves, in many instances, as soldiers. In a word, we were among an overwhelming host who ten weeks previously would have shot us on sight. In spite of this, a hostile glance was rare; no indignant gesture was observed; not one single understandable word of reproach or reviling was spoken. Colonel Parker and Mr. Vincent walked for three-quarters of an hour along streets somewhat remote from the beaten path of American soldiery, and they did not encounter anything that suggested the hate of war.

Everyone comments on this. Nearly all those Americans who have been in Tokyo for any length of time apply to it and to the whole situation the same adjective - fantastic. It is accurately used. The formal 'occupation' was made by less than one hundred and fifty troops. From that great day, August 28th, to the time of our departure from Tokyo almost two months later, not one American soldier had been injured by the Japanese. Only one fatality had occurred, and that was of an insane Japanese.

The manner of the women is much the same as that of the men. Prior to the entry of our troops into Japan, the government of the empire evidently expected us to institute general loot and rape. Instruction was given the women in considerable detail of the things they must do and must avoid doing if they were to save themselves from criminal assault. One recommendation was that the women remain indoors. This course was heeded. Except for prostitutes not a woman was to be seen on the streets when our first contingent arrived. In a few days the little children began to appear and, of course, quickly received from our men smiles and kind words and candy and chewing gum. Wherever the GI goes, that has been true. Around one MP on the road to Atsugi airfield, for example, we observed fully one hundred entranced children. He was as much delighted with them as they were with him.

In Tokyo, after the children became the friends of the Americans, the women gradually came out - first the beldames, then the women of middle age and, finally, their

daughters. Most of the girls wore garb of sombre hue, and if they carried umbrellas, used those of brown or gray. All these younger women wore the so-called mom-pei, an old-time peasant dress of the general type of children's 'Teddy bear suits' in America. This costume had been enjoined on women during the war as a means of saving cloth and of simplifying life. After the surrender, mom-pei was continued. Our soldiers did not know the name but they understood the reason for the unlovely dress and promptly styled it the 'anti-rape suit'. Within a month after the girls returned to the normal use of city streets, colored umbrellas began to appear. Mom-pei declined. Kimonos were worn by some; western dress by others. In every instance, girls walked the thoroughfares of Tokyo, undisturbed and apparently unafraid. One member of our party who had occasion to walk several times after dark from General Headquarters to the Imperial Hotel, saw only four girls that had been 'picked up' by men in uniform. These girls, who were dressed as if they were prostitutes, walked calmly by the side of the soldiers; and if either the girls or the soldiers received any indignity from the natives, the member of our party did not observe it.

This, said our hosts, was a part of the 'fantastic' picture of Tokyo. As they dwelt on it, they often asked us how the destruction of Tokyo compared with that of the other cities we had seen. Our own opinions differed somewhat on this. If there was any approach to a consensus, it was that Tokyo's damage, like that of London, was so widely scattered that it was hard to appraise, but that, all in all, Tokyo seemed to us to represent destruction midway between the partial ruin of London and the virtual demolition of the German cities. This applied to Tokyo itself. Damage in Yokohama, to repeat, is close to the worst of German cities except that the larger buildings, which were bombed in Germany, escaped the fire raid on Yokohama. A distinction is to be drawn, always, between cities wrecked by fire and those shattered by bombs. Little difficulty is encountered in saying which is which. It is not always so easy to distinguish the destruction wrought by aerial bombing from that due to artillery bombardment. Usually, the buildings ruined by artillery fire show, on their remaining parts, the scars of shell fragments. Those scars do not appear where heavy demolition bombs have been employed.

To these notes on Tokyo, much might be added concerning the blackest and bitterest aspect of all - the steady approach of hunger and of cold. If those grim words are the worst that have to be applied, many Americans in the urban districts of Japan will breathe more freely and will thank God. It is entirely within the probabilities - not to say possibilities - that 'cold' may be 'freezing' and that for 'hunger' we must use the dreadful word 'starvation'. A hideous ordeal for the nation lies ahead. It may come in January; it can not be deferred beyond March. Unhappily millions of Japanese manifestly think that America can supply their wants. Nothing said by our spokesmen or by the Japanese leaders has convinced the people that they must rely on their own resources.

How conditions differ among Japanese cities, we had some opportunity of observing on the 26th of October. Leaving Tokyo that morning on a small plane, we flew to Osaka and motored from that city to the old capital of Japan, the 'sacred city' of Kyoto. It was a fascinating experience. That true statesman of America, Secretary Henry L. Stimson, flatly forbade the bombing of Kyoto until it became, as he said, 'the last target in Japan'. This position was taken by the Secretary because Kyoto is a city of shrines and contained few industries, if any, that could be used for war. We consequently had a glimpse of an 'untouched' Japanese city. The psychological difference between Tokyo and Kyoto reflected the difference in their fate. Kyoto seemed to be little troubled by war. The people appeared to be somewhat better nourished and they certainly were leading a more normal life. Perhaps the chief evidence of the war was in the dress of the women. They had lived, so to speak, in a 'tourist city' - a Rothenberg, a Middleburg or an Altmark, so to speak - and they 'dressed the part'. For years, now, the 'tourist trade' has been cut off. Pilgrims did not come to the shrines (with the exception of that of the 'goddess of mercy'). As business declined, shortages of clothing developed. One result is that the women now dress in the most contradicting styles and lack of styles - foreign garb, national dress, left-overs.

We greatly enjoyed Kyoto. It has the flavor of shintoism and it contains temples and palaces that have

been renowned for centuries. We found the tomb of the Emperor Meiji impressive, but we did not think the Imperial Palace particularly interesting. The shoguns' palace was more pleasing. Perhaps our greatest delight was in the temple of the 'goddess of mercy'. Its buildings have been destroyed often by fire. Much of the construction dates from the eighteenth century; some is as recent even as the nineteenth. The foundation itself goes back to the thirteenth. About it is a calm heathenism that commands a certain respect. The old chief abbot of this temple had a face that made us wonder whether he might not have been, in a different civilization, a college president or a bishop.

In Kyoto, in Yokohama and outside those cities and Tokyo, we met the men who are charged with the occupation of Japan. At Yokohama, the command is that of the Eighth Army, Lieutenant General Henry Eichelberger. In his army is the First Cavalry, which we had the pleasure of visiting at its post outside Tokyo. The division is well commanded and well sheltered. Its Red Cross building probably was the most fashionable of Japanese golf clubs prior to the war. Many of the troops are housed in the barracks of the Imperial Guard, which of course had received preferential treatment for a generation. General Eichelberger himself gave us a dinner at his Yokohama headquarters on the 25th of October. At this most pleasant affair a typical incident occurred. When someone remarked the unusual quality and diversity of the hors d'oeuvres, one of the General's staff officers explained that the delicacies were the work of an exceptional cook who soon was to leave the General's service and return to the United States. Presently the artist himself appeared. One of our party began chatting with him and discovered that in spite of Scandinavian accent and background, the cook had a resounding Irish name. He was going home, the cook said, and was going to open a New York restaurant somewhere directly off Fifth Avenue not far from the Park. What was the restaurant to be named? The cook stuck out his chest, extended even more temptingly a great platter of hors d'oeuvres and said proudly, "Sergeant Moran's Place, sir". We promised him then and there a dozen customers.

We greatly enjoyed the company of General Eichelberger and, no less, the company of General Walter Kruger, commander

of the Sixth Army, whose headquarters were at Kyoto. Both these Generals, MacArthur's senior lieutenants, are surrounded by young men who give every evidence of ability, keenness and vigor. They and their chiefs were most distinctly 'on their toes'. General Kruger received us at his quarters in the leading hotel of Kyoto, the Miyako, and he ate with us at every meal we enjoyed in his city. His remarks were full of wisdom and of soldierly observation. Precisely the same things are to be said of General Eichelberger's remarks. There was no swank about either of these men and, on the part of both, a genuine interest in their soldiers. All of us observed how carefully General Eichelberger assisted our friend Mr. McDougall into his jacket. When General Kruger conducted us on an inspection of the quarters of the 136th Combat Command, he was diligent in seeing what was what. Incidentally he nearly scared two somewhat obtuse private soldiers to death by asking them why they looked so unhappy. They did not know what to answer; perhaps they were not conscious that they looked as though their pay had been docked.

Another memory of the Tokyo area that will stick in our mind was our visit - a very rarely extended privilege - to the prisoners where the most notorious war criminals and alleged traitors are confined. The first of these prisons was Omori, where many of our military men were confined during the war. On the roofs of two of the prisoners' barracks are new strips of metal, which were put there recently to make good the damage done when our rescue squads dropped food into the prison after the surrender of the Japanese. On the gables of another of these barracks, in white letters about four feet high, there remains a pathetic sign, which was painted by the prisoners as a message to the flyers who were sending down food where it might kill some of our boys. One gable read "Gone - Gone". The other was "Drop outside - thank you". It may be that some of the eyes which read and understood those signs were not altogether dry.

The barracks themselves are of Japanese design. Each is about eighteen feet wide and probably one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five feet long. On either side of a central walkway of dirt, are platforms raised about two feet off the ground. These platforms were the 'beds' of our captured boys - beds that had, at best, no mattress except a

thin Japanese mat. Blankets were few. Food was poor. Toilet facilities mocked the name. When we went to Omori on the 25th, the last of our men had gone. Those who had been well enough to fly home had reached their families. If any remained too feeble, they were in our hospitals or aboard our hospital ships. The prison did not lack occupants. It simply had changed the nationality of its prisoners. In it were General Tojo, most of the members of his War Cabinet, General Homma - he who ordered the death march of Bataan - and Admiral Shimada, almost as notorious and cruel. These war criminals were using exactly the same mats and the same blankets that had been assigned to our men. The Japanese prisoners were eating from the prison food reserve, the same ration doled out to American boys. Fiat Justitia.

Yokohama prison, which we visited the same day, was a stouter keep. It was built for the type of criminal most apt to attempt escape. Each prisoner had a small cell, where he or she was 'in solitary'. The door from the cell to the corridor was solid, but it contained a peep-slit and a somewhat larger window for the passing of food. Inside each cell were a bed, a wash stand-toilet and a high heavily barred window. It is, in short, a prison of about the usual American standard, though Japanese built and Japanese ill-kept until our clean-up. In this prison were a number of suspected traitors, a few German criminals who may not have been identified fully as yet, and two women. One of these was a human tigress of Swiss birth; the other was the notorious 'Tokyo Rose'. There was enough Japanese in her face to justify the 'Tokyo', but how she came to be styled 'Rose' it was difficult to explain on any other ground than that of cruel jest. Few women ever created for themselves so hard and bitter a face. Incidentally, we heard some curious stories about the broadcasts of this woman. "Aw", said one junior officer, "she did more good than harm; her program was the most popular one the men heard; she had swell records; and what she said in trying to break them down had no effect, otherwise than to make them laugh". Another officer shared the opinion that she did little harm, but he did not attribute this to any lack of design. He said that for indecent suggestion and open obscenity, some of the broadcasts of 'Tokyo Rose' went to depths that never had been approached by any other station. Someone else maintained that there were three 'Tokyo Roses', not merely one. The occupant of Yokohama admittedly was the 'original' and the worst.

Mixed as are these memories of Japan, those of us who were on the right hand side of the plane en route to Kyoto have for the rest of our lives one gorgeous picture, one perfect memory that can not be sullied. We were flying down toward the old capital during the forenoon when cloud and color and slant of sun combined to bless us with a dazzling, awesome view of the mountains beyond Fujiyama. It is futile to attempt to describe what we saw. Never had any of us realized how raw, brown mountains could be softened by white cloud and by genial sun until they turned gray and then, in the farther background, took on a blue that had in it not one touch of any other color, brown or green or opal. That view, with 'old Fuji' crowding the left foreground, was worth going around the world to see. After that view, when men talk of landscape, some of us will say, Nunc dimittis.

For reasons that some day will be part of the history of this tremendous year, we knew that it was fortunate that Mr. McCloy remained in Tokyo longer than he had anticipated; but we were glad to have him notify us on Saturday the 27th to prepare to leave the next day for Guam. Tokyo continued to intrigue: we had seen enough to realize that we would not understand the place, the people or the problem were we to spend the winter there. We bade good-bye on the evening of the 27th to most of our friends, old and new, and on the 28th said au revoir to the others. Fortunately, the road to Atsugi, which had so nearly balked us on the 22d had dried during a week of sunshine. Only one genuinely bad stretch had to be passed. We were glad, also, to hear that a missing bag of Colonel Bowker's had been found and that his gifts for his children, his camera, and his papers, were intact.

At 10:07 Sunday October 28th, the C-54 rose from Atsugi and headed southward like a tropical bird in front of autumn's warning. Perhaps there was a touch of excitement in this takeoff because we felt that our principal work was done and that we now were heading home. Somewhat shame-facedly, a few of us exchanged notes concerning the date at which we began to think wistfully of home. One said that he felt he rounded the curve when he reached Calcutta; another confessed that he had been jolted from his absorbed interest in the tour when he met a girl he had known in his home-town.

Whatever the emotions with which the flight began, far deeper thoughts were stirred by the decision of our leader to halt for a few hours at Iwo Jima, instead of flying straight to Guam. We were met at the airfield by the Commanding Officer, Brigadier General Frederick M. Hopkins. This fine soldier seemed to sense immediately what we wished to study. He took us to his charming quarters - made of four quonset huts - and after a most acceptable lunch, served by a deft Negro sergeant, he carried us on to the top of the hill called Mt. Suribachi. On that wind-swept crest, the American Flag was full spread to the breeze. A monument stands now at the point where our men had raised the nation's standard while one of the great photographs of modern times was being taken. With bared heads - and dimmed eyes - we read the inscription and gasped to realize that the frightful battle for Iwo Jima was only eight months behind us. Not until the nineteenth of February, this year, did our men close for one of the bloodiest struggles of all our wars. It was so recent that we almost could breathe the acrid stench of conflict.

The landscape gives itself perfectly to historical review from Mt. Suribachi. One can see the landing beaches of each Marine division, the pill-boxes they had to overcome, the fox holes and the trenches they dug. The tremendous difficulties set before the Fourth Division by adverse terrain can be observed more clearly than any writer will be able to explain it on paper. Two white patches of ground tell of the price that was paid. In one of these cemeteries, new but flawlessly kept, rest the dead of the Fifth Division. The other is the last bivouac of the Third and the Fourth. Five thousand of American sons are interred there. Each has his cross, his round head marker or, in the case of the Jewish marines, the Star of Israel. The names and the rank are given. On the other side of the marker is the identification tag, if one was found. Not a few of the graves carry the most pathetic and at the same time that most inspiring of epitaphs, 'unknown'. On one side of the cemetery have been placed the crude, first memorial stones that some of our men chiselled from the coral in honor of their fallen comrades or their faithful dogs.

We left Iwo Jima at 4:55 p.m. local time in a better understanding of the battle than ever we had possessed. We

knew, too, that for every life lost on Iwo, half a score subsequently were saved. Possession of that island sped up the attacks on Japan. It gave the flyers from Guam a way station if anything went wrong with their B-29s. At the same time, the conquest of Iwo lowered the morale of Japan as much as it raised our own.

At 8:25 p.m. without incident of any sort, we saw ahead the lights of Guam. They were so numerous they made us think of home. Said one, 'it looks almost like Manhattan when you come over the hill in Central Park and see the hotels and apartment houses south of the Park'. The simile was not stretched, but is forgotten in the cordiality of our welcome. Lt. Gen. Barney Giles was waiting for us and welcomed us with the cordiality that is a synonym for his high name. We were bunked in varying comfort and discomfort and were entertained most sumptuously at a buffet supper in the General's house. He had as his guests a number of Wac officers, one of them a major from a Wall Street business house. These were the first service girls some of us had seen, in any uniform, since we had left Kunming, though the Wac major remembered that she had been in Shanghai while we were there.

On the morning of the 29th, we were briefed, most thoroughly on the work of the famous 20th Bomber Command, which was based in part on Guam. Then we had a thrilling view of the take-off, maneuver and return of a squadron of these eagles of victory. There followed a most interesting buffet luncheon at the quarters of Col. Storey, where we met the still-youthful but superbly experienced senior officers of the various squadrons.

Our next experience was bewildering. In the company of a marine colonel who knew the entire waterfront, we made a motor tour of what are modestly termed the 'naval installations'. Their like we never have seen in a place that was until recently an outpost America hesitated to defend. We withheld details that are in some sense even now a military secret, and we say only that the Navy intends, while large funds still are available, to make Guam a naval base in comparison with which Gibraltar will be obsolete, Singapore small, and only Pearl Harbor itself greater. Overwhelmed by what we saw, we were not too early to enjoy the hospitality of General Giles at dinner, and to 'be in his audience' at the showing of a movie. The language is circumspect. For

enjoyment of the picture some of us were too full of food, or too weary of a busy day, or too much absorbed of Guam and all it represents.

On the morning of October 30th - our 'first 30th of October' - we left Guam at 8:30 and flew to Kwajalein where we landed at 4:20 Guam time. Friendly officers met us - those unwearied hosts of crowded Pacific stations - and entertained us at a most pleasant dinner. We then were given a glimpse of a USO 'Hallowe'en party'. The word startled us, because it was a reminder of the days that had elapsed since we left Washington; but the 'party' itself was a scream. Exactly what it was all about and who the performers were, it was impossible to ascertain in the packed temporary 'theatre' where the temperature must have been close to 100. Whatever it was or was not, it was funny. Mr. McCloy was introduced and was forced to make acknowledgment. Before he could speak his friendly and graceful words, he was showered with bantering shouts, 'We want to go home - send us home'. A man with a smile less genial and a manner less composed might have had an unhappy three minutes.

About two hours after our landing, with our watches set up two hours, we left Kwajalein for a night flight to Johnston Island. It was the first time we had been in the air all night since the 28th of September when we crossed from Stephenville to Hovingsdon over the silent Atlantic. Few of us were awake when we crossed the international date line between Kwajalein and Johnston and began our 'second 30th of October'. We landed at Johnston Island just at dawn, ate a delightful breakfast while the sun was rising, and soon were winging toward Pearl Harbor. Both Johnston and Kwajalein were a delight to the eye. Johnston is three-fourths 'made ground' and is utilized for almost its entire length. The coral reef that extends for about 180 degrees of the arc is exceedingly beautiful. On the other arc are 'coral heads' scarcely visible from the island. Kwajalein is a jewel. We shall remember its graceful outline, its spanking breeze, its dazzling blue.

It was 12:05 p.m. on our 'second Tuesday' of the week that we grounded at Honolulu. One glance showed the strong, fine face of Admiral Chester Nimitz in the company that was awaiting Mr. McCloy. After the usual introductions, the company divided - some to go to General Richardson's fine residence at Fort Shafter and some to billets with Admiral Nimitz and other naval officers. There was no formal affair until the afternoon of October 31,

when Admiral Nimitz entertained for Mr. McCloy at luncheon. As it happened, Lt. Gen. A.C. Wedemeyer was in Honolulu that day, on his way back to his China station, and he was seated on the Admiral's left. Opposite the Admiral sat Admiral Spruance and Lt. Gen. Roy Geiger of the United States Marine Corps. Several other distinguished Generals and Admirals rounded out the total of twenty-eight - perhaps the largest company of officers of high rank with whom we had been privileged to sit during the whole of our flight. For our own part, we were happy that there was no speech-making, though, of course, we would have been most happy to hear from Spruance and Wedemeyer and the Fleet Admiral.

Later in the day, some of us rounded the island which others had circled during the forenoon. This motor-tour of approximately one hour and a half must be among the loveliest on the globe. It delighted and thrilled us. That evening, we were separately entertained. Five were the guests of Maj. Gen. Ruffner, departmental chief of Staff. Lt. Gen. Richardson, the commander, was absent in the United States. This dinner was notable for a full and spirited discussion with General Wedemeyer of some of the problems of China, where the General has served conspicuously.

From General Ruffner's table and from other pleasant billets in Fort Shafter, we motored to the airfield and at 11:05 p.m. took off for San Francisco. Twelve hours later (2:35 p.m. local time) we had passed the half-concealed Golden Gate, had flown over part of the beautiful city of San Francisco, and had landed at the municipal airport, Mills Field. Friendly officers escorted us to the Fairmont Hotel, where we were comfortably housed.

Wives of members of the party would have been amused and perhaps pleased at the promptness with which we separated at the Fairmont. The reason was that all wanted to be alone in order to 'telephone home' across the continent. After that, there was more of content on masculine faces and a sharpening of interest in the last 'leg' of our flight. On the morning of the 2d of November, some of us had breakfast together and then scattered again for calls and interviews and business affairs. We came together at Mills Field again at 5:30 and a few minutes later were en route to New York. A stranger might have known that we were flying home. Every member of the party had a smile. The crew had on their uniforms and their service bars. There was more of laughter on the plane than

on any day of the whole flight - and not a regret that we had the long vigil of the passage of the Rockies, of the Prairies, of the middle west and of the Eastern Seaboard before we separated in New York for the last time.

The October skies had been kindly. We had been delayed briefly in landing at Mitchel Field, because the ceiling had been low on September 28th, the day of our start from Washington. After that, weather did not delay us a minute on any of the three continents. It looked, during the early evening of November 2-3 as if this good fortune was to continue. Over the Rockies and east to the Mississippi, the heavens were star-sprinkled. About dawn, while we were flying over the Cleveland area, clouds beset us. Visibility was almost nil. "At Mitchel Field", said Major Rodieck, "they say the ceiling is about what it was when we came in from Washington, but we'll make it; we'll land about nine o'clock". However, as we neared New York, 'McCloy Weather' made its appearance, and close to the ETA - the 'expected time of arrival', good old C-54, No. 9039, touched down on the runway of the Long Island field. Our chief left us and thereby tragically 'lightened the plane' and less our geniality. With him landed in New York Mr. Stuccio, Mr. McDougal, Sergeant Kell and the two fine members of the Twentieth Bomber Force whom we had taken aboard at Guam. At 10:10 a.m., the survivors 'took the air' for the last time and, at 11:20 reached Washington where we bade each other au revoir with a pledge to redeem our words in a reunion a year hence. We had traveled approximately 27,000 miles in thirty-six days. Our greatest elevation was 17,000 feet when we crossed the Rockies; our top speed was 245 m.p.h. between Athens and Cairo. Never was so long a flight made with an abler or more vigilant crew. The names of those who made up the party are listed below, we add gratefully the roster of the crew and we conclude with deepest thanks to the great American, our Chief, John Jay McCloy.

* * *

- Mr. John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War
- Mr. Douglas S. Freeman, Author and Historian
- Mr. John H. Vincent, Representative of Secretary of Navy
- Mr. John H. Stuccio, Administrative Officer, Asst Sec of War
- Brig. Gen. George F. Schulgen, Deputy Director, Civil Affairs Division
- Colonel Charles H. Bonesteel, III, Operations Division

Colonel Chauncey G. Parker, Jr., Marine Corps
Lt. Col. B. C. Bowker, Bureau of Public Relations
S/Sgt Arthur F. Hall, Secretary, Assistant Secretary of War

Crew Members

Major George E. Rodieck, Pilot
Captain Ralph L. Calkins, Navigator
Captain Cletus Keating, Second Pilot
1st Lieutenant Michael F. Corrigan, Co-Pilot
M/Sgt Clyde W. Nowlin, Radioman
M/Sgt Frank Sayko, Engineer
T/Sgt Charles H. Reynolds, Assistant Engineer
Cpl Leon Poliner, Steward

ITINERARY

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>GCT</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>GCT</u> <u>Time</u> <u>Takeoff</u>	<u>GCT</u> <u>Time</u> <u>Landed</u>	<u>Flight</u> <u>Time</u>	<u>Stat-</u> <u>ute</u> <u>Miles</u>
Washington, DC National Airport Local Time: GCT -5	New York,	<u>Sep</u> 28	14:15	16:05	1:50	225
New York, Mitchell Fld GCT -5	Stephenville Harmon Fld	28	19:05	23:10	4:05	960
Stephenville, Newfoundland GCT -3	London Bovingdon Fld.	29	01:00	12:40	11:40	2620
London, England GCT +1	Paris (indirect) Orly Fld	<u>Oct</u> 2	09:30	12:20	2:50	550
Paris, France GCT +2	Frankfurt Eschborn Fld	4	09:00	10:40	1:40	300
Frankfurt, Germany GCT +2	Berlin Tempelhof Fld	5	13:25	15:05	1:40	280
Berlin, Germany GCT +3	Frankfurt Eschborn Fld	6	13:00	14:35	1:35	280
Frankfurt, Germany GCT +2	Vienna Tullin Fld	7	09:20	11:50	2:30	430
Vienna, Austria GCT +3	Budapest, Hungary Matyasfold Fld	8	09:15	10:25	1:10	140
Budapest, Hungary	Vienna, Austria Tullin Fld		17:20	18:35	1:15	140
Vienna, Austria GCT +3	Cairo, Egypt Rayne Fld	9	08:10	16:10	8:00	1610
Cairo, Egypt GCT +3	Abadan	11	02:05	07:10	5:05	1100
Abadan, Iran GCT +4	Karachi	11	08:15	14:35	6:20	1305

From	To	GCT Date	GCT Time Takeoff	GCT Time Landed	Flight Time	Stat- ute Miles
Karachi, India GCT #6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Delhi Willington Fld	12	01:40	05:15	3:35	690
Delhi, India GCT #6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Calcutta Barrackpore Fld	12	08:05	12:05	4:00	853
Calcutta, India GCT #6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Myitkyina South Fld	14	02:50	06:15	3:25	673
Myitkyina, Burma GCT #7	Kunming	14	08:20	10:15	1:55	380
Kunming, China GCT #8	Chungking Peishiyi Fld	15	06:00	08:30	2:30	390
Chungking, China GCT #8	Shanghai Kiangwan Fld	17	03:20	07:40	4:20	915
Shanghai, China GCT #8	Peiping Lantienchang Fld	19	01:50	05:40	3:30	650
Peiping, China (West Fld)	Tientsin, China	21	09:15	10:10	:55	60
Tientsin, China	Peiping, China	21	15:30	16:20	:50	60
Peiping, China GCT #8	Tokyo Atsugi Fld	22	00:10	07:15	7:05	1400
Tokyo, Japan	Kyoto,	25	09:00	11:30	2:30	200
Kyoto, Japan	Tokyo	26	10:00	12:30	2:30	200
Tokyo, Japan GCT #9	Iwo Jima Central Fld	28	00:50	04:45	3:55	740
Iwo Jima, Volcano Is. GCT #10	Guam Harmon Fld	28	06:50	10:35	3:45	810
Guam, Marianas Is. GCT #10	Kwajalein	30	22:10	06:15	7:55	1600
Kwajalein, Marshals GCT #12	Johnston Is. (International date line crossed)	30	08:30	17:00	8:30	1640

From	To	GCT Date	GCT Time Takeoff	GCT Time Landed	Flight Time	Stat- ute Miles
Johnston Island GCT #11	Honolulu Hickam Fld	30	18:15	22:30	4:15	820
		<u>Nov</u>				
Honolulu, Hawaii GCT #10½	San Francisco Mills Fld	1	09:30	21:35	12:35	2420
San Francisco California GCT #8	New York Mitchell Fld	3	01:35	14:00	12:25	2650
New York, N. Y. GCT #5	Washington, D.C. National Airport	5	15:00	16:30	1:30	225

NOTE: Distances given above are direct airline distances between the points above. For a close approximation of the actual distance flown, add 5% to the total which will account for distances flown in traffic procedures around airports, off course flying due to wind shifts and for sightseeing purposes.

All flight times are from time aircraft left ramp to return to ramp at destinations.

* * *

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4

At Hastings-on-Hudson

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5

A.M.

- 11:30 Arrived. Dictograph - Robert A. Lovett
(Assistant Secretary of War for Air)
- 11:40 Conference - Brigadier General John M. Weir
(Judge Advocate General's office), Joseph B.
Keenan and others re appointment of Keenan
by General MacArthur to prosecute war criminals
in the Far East.

P.M.

- 12:20 Robert A. Lovett - conference.
- 12:25 Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay (Group
Control Council for Germany) telephoned
and will see ASW later this afternoon.
- 1:00 Luncheon with James V. Forrestal (Secretary of
the Navy) and Artemus L. Gates (Under Secretary
of the Navy).
- 2:35 Lieutenant Kay Summersby (Secretary to General
Dwight D. Eisenhower) telephoned.
- 4:00 "Briefing" for State-War-Navy Coordinating Com-
mittee meeting tomorrow.
- 5:25 Brigadier General George A. Brownell (Office of
The Assistant Secretary of War for Air) - con-
ference.
- 5:55 Sidney Shallett (NEW YORK TIMES) telephoned.
- 6:20 General Clay - conference.
- 7:40 Dinner at Mr. Gates' home.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6

A.M.

- 9:15 Arrived. Conference - Douglas Moffat (New York) re possibility of a job with the Control Council in Germany.
- 9:20 Colonel Frederick Warburg - telephoned. ASW will see him next week for dinner.
- 9:30 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 9:35 James Byrnes (Secretary of State) telephoned to invite ASW to join meeting this morning of the State, War and Navy Secretaries.
- 10:15 Lieutenant Kay Summersby stopped in to say "hello".
- 10:20 In Secretary of War's office.
- 10:30 Committee of Three meeting at Secretary of State's office.

P.M.

- 1:00 Luncheon in office with Brigadier General George F. Schulgen (Civil Affairs), Colonel Charles H. Bonesteel, III (Operations), Lieutenant Colonel B. C. Bowker (Bureau of Public Relations), Colonel Charles W. McCarthy (OASW). Conference re ASW's trip around the world and visits to all theatres of war.
- 2:05 Robert A. Lovett - dictograph.
- 2:20 Harold L. Ickes (Secretary of the Interior) telephoned to invite ASW to lunch tomorrow.
- 2:25 Franz Schneider (State) telephoned re talking to ASW about civilian responsibility when military relinquishes control in Germany and other occupied countries. ASW may see him in New York on Thursday afternoon after he gives his speech at the Academy of Political Science.
- 2:30 Telephoned Dean Acheson re Mr. Lovett's dinner tonight.
- 2:35 A. Willis Robertson (Representative from Virginia) telephoned - would like to take ASW hunting some time.
- 2:40 Mr. Lovett - conference.
- 3:10 Dictograph - Major General John H. Hilldring re joining group at Mr. Lovett's home for dinner tonight.
- 3:30 At State Department for State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee meeting.
- 7:05 Secretary of War - conference.
- 7:30 Left with General John Hull (Operations) for Mr. Lovett's home for dinner. Joined by General Hilldring, and later by Dean Acheson.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7

A.M.

- 8:50 Arrived.
- 9:05 Major General John H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) - conference.
- 9:35 Secretary of War - dictograph.
- 10:10 Telephoned Matthew Connelly (White House) re appointment to see the President.
- 10:15 Colonel Charles H. Bonesteel, III, Colonel Charles W. McCarthy - conference.
- 10:30 In James C. Dunn's (Assistant Secretary of State) office with General Hilldring - conference re Far East.
- 11:15 In Secretary of War's office - War Council meeting.

P.M.

- 12:45 Luncheon with Harold L. Ickes (Secretary of the Interior).
- 2:05 In Judge Samuel I. Rosenman's (White House) office.
- 2:10 James Byrnes (Secretary of State) telephoned.
- 2:15 General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff) telephoned.
- 2:50 Artemus L. Gates (Under Secretary of the Navy) telephoned. He is leaving tonight for the Pacific and wondered if ASW had any information he should know before going.
- 3:00 General H. H. Arnold (Air Forces) - dictograph.
- 3:05 Colonel Charles Poletti - conference.
- 3:15 John Foster Dulles telephoned from New York and would like to see ASW the next time he is in New York.
- 3:25 Dictograph - General Handy.
- 3:30 David Niles (White House) telephoned - wants ASW for lunch next Tuesday.
- 4:40 Secretary Ickes telephoned - ASW told him that General Marshall had left for the afternoon - he hesitated to have anyone issue the order, but will talk with the General in the morning and advise Ickes.
- 5:05 Justice Felix Frankfurter (Supreme Court) telephoned - arranged dinner Friday night, also Wednesday evening birthday party at which time Mrs. McCloy will be here.
- 5:20 Lewis W. Douglas telephoned from New York - ASW agreed to make off the cuff talk at dinner tomorrow night - audience of about 1700.
- 5:25 On White House line.
- 5:30 In Secretary of War's office for presentation of Distinguished Service Medal to Brigadier General Kenneth C. Royall (Under Secretary of War).
- 5:50 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy (New York City).
- 6:30 Dinner at desk.
- 7:05 Justice Frankfurter telephoned - changed party to Thursday.

Worked on speech.

A.M.

- 1:05 Left.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8

A.M.

9:10 Arrived. George L. Harrison - conference.
9:50 H. Freeman Matthews (State) telephoned re Far
Eastern Advisory Commission. Advised that the
British want to move AFHQ from Caserta to Rome.
State believes it unwise move; that Italians
should take over themselves.
9:52 General Thomas T. Handy - dictograph.
10:10 Left for National Airport to take plane for New York.

P.M.

Visited Mother.

2:15 At Hotel Astor for meeting of the Academy of Political
Science. Delivered speech on our policies in Germany.
6:30 Reception at Hotel Astor given by the Academy.
7:00 Dinner by same.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9

A.M.

- 10:45 Arrived.
- 10:05 Brigadier General John Magruder (Strategic Services Unit) - conference. Colonels Cutter and McCarthy also present.
- 10:10 General Thomas T. Handy - dictograph.
- 10:12 Telephoned Harold L. Ickes (Secretary of the Interior) re General Dwight D. Eisenhower arriving in Boston today, and therefore General Bedell Smith may not be able to come to the United States right now, however General Marshall is sending cable to the theatre.

P.M.

- 12:00 Conference with the President.
- 12:50 Lieutenant General Twining - conference re Strategic Services Unit work.
- 12:55 On White House line.
- 1:00 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 2:00 Howard Petersen - conference.
- 2:40 Conference re Universal Military Training testimony to be given before Congress. Generals Persons, Surles, Paul, Edwards, Porter, Colonels Bendetsen, and others present.
- 3:50 Major General John H. Hilldring - dictograph re proposed cable to European Theatre re coal.
- 3:55 Colonel Cresap - conference re cable from General MacArthur.
- 4:05 Colonel Leach (Legislative & Liaison Division) - conference re ASW testifying before Senate Military Affairs Committee re unification of the services.
- 4:15 On White House line.
- 4:30 In Secretary of War's office for swearing into office of Kenneth C. Royall as the Under Secretary of War.
- 4:40 Dictograph - Secretary of War re effective date of ASW's resignation.
- 4:45 Telephoned Matthew Connelly (White House) to advise that November 24th is approved date of ASW's resignation, and announcement may be made the middle of next week.
- 5:30 Joseph B. Keenen - conference re trial of Japanese war criminals
- 5:30 Major General A. D. Surles - dictograph.
- 7:25 Left for dinner at the home of Justice Felix Frankfurter.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10

A.M.

8:25 Left National Airport for New York

P.M.

Army-Notre Dame football game at Yankee Stadium, New York. Score: Army 48, Notre Dame 0.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11

At Hastings-on-Hudson, New York

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12

A.M.

In New York City.

P.M.

- 2:55 Arrived at office.
- 3:05 Colonel Leach, Lieutenant Colonel Livingston Hall - conference re ASW testifying before Congress re Unification of the Armed Forces.
- 5:00 In Secretary of War's office.
- 7:25 Left for dinner at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Chauncey G. Parker, Jr. Mrs. McCloy there also.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13

A.M.

9:30 Arrived.

9:50 Telephoned General Omar N. Bradley (Veterans Administration) re his seeing Alfred F. Cohn and Mr. Dublin (of New York) with Justice Felix Frankfurter re Veterans affairs. Arranged conference for November 16th or 27th whichever date suits the New York men.

10:15 Franz Schneider (State) - conference re civilian agency responsibility in occupied countries.

11:10 General H. H. Arnold (Air Corps) - conference.

11:50 H. Freeman Matthews (State) telephoned re his trip to Europe.

P.M.

12:10 Colonel Kapl Hendetsen telephoned re vote of House Military Affairs Committee (14 to 12) to continue hearings on Universal Military Training.

12:20 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air) conference.

12:25 Allen Dulles telephoned re appointment.

12:30 Colonel Charles H. Bonesteel, III - conference.

1:05 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.

2:20 John Zinsser telephoned from Philadelphia - personal.

2:30 Leo Valiani (Italian Embassy) - conference.

2:50 Charles Garland (Baltimore) telephoned.

3:00 Brigadier General George F. Schulgen (Civil Affairs) - conference.

3:10 Franz Schneider (State) telephoned.

3:30 Colonel Frederick Warburg - conference re work of Special Services group.

3:35 Herbert E. Swane telephoned - ASW will give him ride to town in car and chat then.

4:00 In Dean Acheson's (Under Secretary of State) office.

6:05 Mark Watson (BALTIMORE SUN) - conference.

6:55 Elton Fay (ASSOCIATED PRESS) - conference.

9:10 Lloyd Garrison (War Labor Board) telephoned - personal.

9:50 Major John W. Hall telephoned from Boston - personal.

10:40 Left for home.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14

A.M.

- 9:05 Arrived in Major General A. D. Surles' (Bureau of Public Relations) office for conference.
- 9:15 Allen Dulles - conference re intelligence activities abroad.
- 9:20 Telephoned John L. Sullivan (Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air) re Captain Shee's charges of immorality in Japan. ASW advised that cable had gone to the theater to ascertain situation.
- 9:30 Dictograph - Robert A. Lovett.
- 9:45 General George C. Marshall (Chief of Staff) - conference.
- 10:20 Telephoned Douglas Southall Freeman in Richmond - personal.
- 10:45 Movie "Germany Awake".
- 11:45 Major Paul Queneau - conference upon his return to the United States.
- 11:50 Allen Dulles - conference.

P.M.

- 12:00 Mrs. McCloy telephoned.
- 12:05 General Thomas T. Handy (Deputy Chief of Staff) dictograph.
- 12:10 Mr. Farrington (Representative from Hawaii), Major (highest ranking Japanese-American officer to serve in this war), Lieutenant Colonel Davidson Sommers - conference.
- 1:15 Colonel William P. Scobey - conference.
- 1:25 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 1:55 Dillon Myer (War Relocation Authority) telephoned re detail of Lieutenant Colonel Wallace Moore for an additional thirty days.
- 2:30 Mr. A. L. H. Rubin (Army Service Forces) - conference re Latin American Staff Officers Course.
- 3:00 Telephoned H. Freeman Matthews (State) - advised that cable had been sent rejecting proposed move of Army Headquarters in Italy from Caserta to Rome. Matthews feels that General Morgan should be ordered by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to make no move until the matter has been fully considered (in view of Morgan's proposal to move on December 5th if he has received no instructions by November 20th).
- 3:40 Colonel Chauncey G. Parker, Jr. (Marine Corps) telephoned.
- 3:45 Truman Gibson (Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War) conference prior to his retirement from the War Department.
- 4:00 Messrs. Shepard, Larson, Ramsey (Bureau of the Budget), Colonels James C. Davis, Ernest Gross (Civil Affairs) - re enemy control (occupied countries).

5:15 Eugene Meyer (WASHINGTON POST) telephoned that he had lined up Bishop Shiele of Chicago (head of the Catholic Youth) in favor of Universal Military Training and thought he ought to see General Marshall. ASW will arrange for Friday.

5:25 Jack Steele (HERALD TRIBUNE) telephoned to ask ASW what his future plans might be, and who his successor would be. ASW advised that he did not know the answer to either.

5:30 Colonel Bonesteel - conference.

5:50 Colonel Bendetsen telephoned - ASW will be scheduled to appear before the Military Affairs Committee at 10 a.m. Wednesday, November 21st.

7:45 Dinner at Metropolitan Club with Mrs. McCloy and the Chauncey Parkers.

9:45 Returned to office.

11:15 Left for home.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15

A.M.

9:00 In Secretary of State's office.
9:25 Arrived.
9:30 Colonel Robert Proctor (Army Air Forces) - telephoned re names of Navy officers ASW saw in the Pacific.
9:40 Colonel Alfred McCormack (State) - conference re intelligence services.
10:20 In Secretary of War's office.
11:40 Mrs. McCloy telephoned - personal.
11:50 Henry C. Brunie telephoned from New York - personal.

P.M.

12:05 Mr. McCormick (National Broadcasting Company), Colonel Charles W. McCarthy - conference re ASW broadcast tomorrow night.
12:10 Congressman Christian Herter - telephoned.
12:30 Presented Legion of Merit and Oak Leaf Cluster to Lieutenant Colonel Davidson Sommers, and Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit to Colonels Charles W. McCarthy and R. Ammi Cutter.
12:55 Major General J. H. Hilldring (Civil Affairs) - conference.
1:00 Telephoned Eugene Meyer (WASHINGTON POST). Meyer advised that the Gallup Poll now shows the country 75% in favor of Universal Military Training.
1:10 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room with General Hilldring.
1:55 Harvey H. Bundy - conference.
2:05 General Joseph McNerney - conference.
2:45 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy.
2:55 Telephoned James C. Dunn (Assistant Secretary of State) re Allied Council for Japan and Japanese Directives.
4:00 Major General F. E. Harding (Historical Section), Colonel McCarthy - conference.
4:25 Herbert Feis telephoned - would like to see ASW tomorrow.
4:45 Brigadier General Carter Clarke (Intelligence) - conference.
5:10 Brigadier General William A. Borden (New Developments) telephoned - sorry to see ASW leave.
5:45 Howard C. Petersen - conference.
6:15 Left.
7:45 Party at Justice Felix Frankfurter's home.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived.
- 9:05 In General George C. Marshall's office.
- 9:40 Sidney Shallett (New York Times) - conference.
- 9:50 In Chief of Staff's office for conference re Universal Military Training with Eugene Meyer (WASHINGTON POST) Bishop Bernard Sheil (Chicago).
- 11:10 Michael Wright (British Embassy) conference re Anglo-American relations in Middle East.
- 11:20 Daniel Bell (Under Secretary of the Treasury) telephoned re presenting to General Eisenhower books of paper currency issued during this war.
- 11:25 Dictograph - Robert A. Lovett.

P.M.

- 12:15 Secretary of War - dictograph; he wants to make a speech in the near future refuting criticism of our work in Germany.
- 12:30 Major General John H. Hilldring - conference.
- 1:30 Luncheon at desk.
- 2:00 Major General Brighton - conference.
- 2:15 In James C. Dunn's office re Japanese directives.
- 4:15 Colonel Leach, Lieutenant Colonel Livingston Hall - conference re ASW's testimony before Congressional Committee re unification of the Services.
- 4:20 General Hilldring - dicto.
- 4:50 On White House line.
- 4:55 Telephoned Lieutenant General Lawton Collins (Army Ground Forces) re Unification testimony.
- 5:25 Telephoned Mr. Dunn - told him that in connection with cable, we should have the limitation on the right to change the Japanese regime as well as the right to change the constitutional set-up included in the Commission proposal.
- 6:25 Left for the Chesuncey G. Parkers.
- 10:45 Broadcast over National Broadcasting network favoring Universal Military Training.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17

A.M.

- 9:15 Arrived. Conference with Lieutenant General Lawton Collins (Army Ground Forces), Colonel Leach, Lieutenant Colonel Livingston Hall re ASW's testimony before Senate Military Affairs Committee next week re Unification of the Army and Navy.
- 10:20 In Judge Samuel Rosenman's office (White House) for conference.
- 11:20 Major General Alexander D. Surlles (Bureau of Public Relations) - conference.
- 11:25 Major General John H. Hilldring joined.

P.M.

- 1:00 Brigadier General George A. Brownell (Army Air Forces) conference. Personal.
- 1:40 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.
- 2:35 Mr. Fowler (formerly of Foreign Economic Administration) conference to discuss ASW's recent visit in Germany.
- 3:15 Telephoned Mrs. H. L. Stimson (Long Island) - personal.
- 3:30 Telephoned Michael Vright - re "Queen Elizabeth" - it is going to be all right and ASW will telephoned him again on Monday.
- 3:35 John Foster Dulles (New York) - conference.
- 4:35 John Crider (NEW YORK TIMES) telephoned re article by him dealing with proposed change-over of military government in Germany from officers to civilians. ASW authorized him to be quoted as follows: "to break it up now without something to take its place would be tragic; must recognize the importance of the follow-through."
- 4:45 Brigadier General George A. Lincoln (Operations) - conference.
- 5:20 Left for the Chauncey Parkers.
- 7:45 Dinner with the Richard B. Wigglesworths (Congressman from Massachusetts).

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18

A.M.

10:15 Arrived.

10:25 Telephoned John T. Cahill (New York City) -
Cahill would like ASW to become member of his
firm. He will phone Monday for firm date on
Tuesday.

11:50 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for
Air) - conference.

P.M.

12:20 Left.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19

A.M.

- 9:05 Arrived.
- 9:10 In Secretary of War's office.
- 9:25 Telephoned James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy) re dinner tonight.
- 9:50 Henry C. Brunie telephoned from New York - personal.
- 10:10 Major General John H. Hildring (Civil Affairs) - conference.
- 10:20 William M. Colmer (Congressman from Mississippi) telephoned re Camp Shelby being retained as permanent Army training base.
- 11:15 To State Department with the Secretary of War.

P.M.

- 12:35 Major General Alexander D. Surles (Bureau of Public Relations) telephoned from Chicago and said that Mr. Brown has swung many American Legion Convention delegates on his side against the Army's proposed plan for Universal Military Training. Surles asked ASW to help in getting a statement from the President to the Convention asking them to support the President's request for UMT.
- 12:40 Awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to Brigadier General Magruder (Strategic Services Unit).
- 12:45 On White House line.
- 1:00 Luncheon with Harold L. Ickes (Secretary of the Interior).
- 2:20 Colonel Richard Wilmer (Civil Affairs) - conference.
- 2:50 Lieutenant General John Hull (Operations), Brigadier General George A. Lincoln - conference.
- 3:10 Alberto Tarchiani (Ambassador from Italy), Brigadier General F. M. Bryan (Provost Marshal General), Colonel Brown, Major H. B. Kline (G-3) - conference re Italian prisoners of war in this country - complaint that they were receiving insufficient food, and urging early repatriation to Italy.
- 3:45 At the dispensary - dentist.
- 4:10 General Joseph T. McNerney - conference.
- 4:25 Telephoned Colonel Birch (G-1) re promotion of Colonels Lyke and Kramer on General MacArthur's staff to Brigadier Generals. Birch advised that Lyke had been approved and Kramer's name had been submitted separately later.

- 4:35 Dictograph - General Lutes.
4:40 General Lincoln - conference.
4:50 Colonel Charles H. Bonesteel III (Operations) -
joined.
5:10 Secretary Ickes telephoned - would like to
see Lewis Douglas when he comes to Washington.
5:30 Mrs. Robert Low Bacon telephoned - wanted ASF to speak
at United Nations Forum on December 3rd on the subject
of Germany.
5:45 Telephoned Michael Wright (British Embassy) - advised
him the Canadians would make cars available to meet the
Queen Mary.
6:45 Colonel Frederick Warburg telephoned.
7:00 Left for home.
7:45 Dinner at the home of James V. Forestal, given in honor
of Mr. and Mrs. Latham (Mayor of San Francisco).

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20

A.M.

- 9:00 Arrived.
9:20 John T. Cahill (New York) - conference.
10:30 In Secretary of State's office for Committee of Three meeting.
11:55 Mr. Shepley (TIME, Magazine) - conference.

P.M.

- 12:10 Mrs. Alfred McCormack telephoned re awarding of Distinguished Service Medal to Colonel McCormack.
12:30 Telephoned Senator Scott Lucas re American Legion and Universal Military Training.
12:40 Telephoned William L. Clayton (Assistant Secretary of State) re seeing him before ASW leaves.
12:45 Luncheon with General George C. Marshall and General McCoy.
2:20 Benjamin Shute - conference.
2:35 Major General Russell L. Maxwell (G-4) - conference.
3:00 Major General Miles - conference re Pearl Harbor investigation.
3:05 Mrs. McCloy telephoned.
3:45 Telephoned Douglas S. Freeman (Richmond) re seeing General Harding (Historical Section) re German records.
3:55 Telephoned Brigadier General C. H. Fickersham (New York) to advise that his Distinguished Service Medal would be awarded shortly.
4:10 Truman Gibson, Marcus Ray (Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War) - conference re negro troop problems.
5:00 Colonel Robert Proctor (Air Forces) - conference re ASW's forthcoming testimony before Congress re Unification of the Services.
6:00 H. B. Martin - conference.
7:05 left for home. Dinner with the Chansey G. Parkers.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21

A.M.

- 8:25 Arrived.
- 10:00 Telephoned Dr. Edward L. Bowles (Secretary of War's office) re educational program. Advised Bowles that the Secretary of State was too tied up for a conference now. ASW will see Bowles later today or Friday.
- 10:15 Major Frank McCarthy (New York) telephoned.
- 10:20 Colonel Leach - conference re ASW's testimony before Senate Military Affairs Committee.
- 10:25 Telephoned Major Mason (Assistant Chief of Air Staff's office) re B-15 flying jacket - would like to purchase one for ASW's nephew.
- 10:30 Presented Meritorious Civilian Citation to John H. Stuchic.
- 10:35 Telephoned Walter Mallory (Council on Foreign Relations, New York) re making speech December 4th at the Council's dinner.
- 11:00 Dentist.

P.M.

- 12:00 Mr. Joseph B. Keenan - conference re trial of Japanese war criminals.
- 12:30 Charles Garland, Luke Hopkins (Baltimore - Johns Hopkins University), Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air), Howard Petersen (Secretary of War's office) - conference, and luncheon in ASW's office.
- 12:35 Douglas Moffat telephoned from New York to say that because of complications in his firm, he would be unable to take overseas job at this time, but would offer his services again in January.
- 12:45 George Furness (New York) telephoned.
- 2:10 Lieutenant General Lawton Collins, Colonel Leach - conference.
- 2:55 On White House line.
- 3:10 Hicograph - Major General John H. Hilldring re Douglas Moffat's call.
- 3:25 Telephoned Miss Elizabeth Keary (Huntington, I.I.) to ask if she knew where there was a letter from the late Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox to Mr. Stimson in which he favored unification of the services. She suggested he try Mr. Winnacker.
- 3:30 Telephoned Mr. Winnacker re same. He will check his files and advise ASW.

4:15 In Under Secretary of War's (Kenneth C. Royall) office for conference.
5:30 At British Embassy for award of CCB to General George C. Marshall and Admiral Ernest J. King.
6:30 Brigadier General George A. Brownell - conference.
7:00 Dinner at desk.
Worked on unification testimony for hearing before Senate Military Affairs Committee on Friday.
8:00 Telephoned Mrs. McCloy at Hastings-on-Hudson.
9:15 Karl Brandt (Stanford University, California) - conference re Germany.

A.M.

12:15 Left for home.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22

Thanksgiving Day.

A.M.

8:30 Arrived.

Worked on unification testimony.

P.M.

1:15 Luncheon in Secretary of War's dining room.

Worked on unification testimony.

5:50 Left for home.

7:00 Dinner with Congressman Walter G. Andrews.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23

A.M.

- 9:10 Arrived.
9:15 Secretary of War - dictograph.
9:15 Dictograph - Major General John H. Hilldring.
10:00 Caucus Room, Senate Office Building for testimony before Senate Military Affairs Committee favoring unification of the armed services.

P.M.

- 12:15 Brigadier General George A. Lincoln (Operations), Colonel Charles W. McCarthy - conference re China.
1:00 Luncheon in the Secretary of War's dining room - farewell party attended by:

Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War
Kenneth C. Royall, Under Secretary of War
Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air
General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General, Army
Ground Forces
General Carl Spaatz, Army Air Forces
Lieutenant General Ira Eaker, Deputy Commander and
Chief of Air Staff, Army Air Forces
Lieutenant General John E. Hull, Assistant Chief of
Staff, Operations Division
Lieutenant General LeRoy Lutes, Chief of Staff, Army
Service Forces
Lieutenant General William H. Simpson,
Major General Alexander D. Surlles, Director of In-
formation
Major General John H. Hilldring, Director, Civil
Affairs Division
Major General Howard A. Craig, Operations Division
Major General George J. Richards, Budget Division
Major General Ray E. Porter, Special Planning Division
Major General Idval H. Edwards, Assistant Chief of
Staff, G-3
Major General Willard S. Paul, Assistant Chief of
Staff, G-1
Major General Wilton B. Persons, Legislative & Liaison
Division
Major General Thomas H. Green, The Judge Advocate General
Major General Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General

Brigadier General George A. Lincoln, Operations
Brigadier General George A. Brownell, Office of
the Assistant Secretary of War for Air
Brigadier General Blackshear M. Bryan, Jr., Provost
Marshal General
Brigadier General Otto Nelson
Brigadier General William A. Borden, New Developments
Division
Brigadier General Kenner F. Hertford, Operations
Division
Brigadier General John Weckerling, Deputy Chief of
Staff, G-2
John W. Martyn, Administrative Assistant to the Secre-
tary of War

- 2:10 Major General John H. Hilldring - conference.
2:15 Major General G. M. Barnes (Ordnance) telephoned
and would like to see AS. this afternoon. Set
4 o'clock.
2:15 Major General Alexander D. Surles joined conference.
2:40 Press Conference attended by Washington representa-
tives of various newspapers having Washington of-
fices.
Paul Miller, Associated Press
William K. Hutchinson, International News Service
E. M. McKelway, Washington Star
Alexander F. Jones, Washington Post
Arthur Krock, New York Times
Jack Steele, New York Herald-Tribune
Edward K. Nellor, New York Sun
Arthur Sears Henning, Chicago Tribune
Paul McGee, Chicago Sun
Ralph W. Page, Philadelphia Bulletin
Nelson Hyde, Philadelphia Bulletin
Frank Kent, Jr., Baltimore Sun
Warren B. Francis, Los Angeles Times
Paul Wooten, New Orleans Times-Picayune
Joseph Hanlon, St. Louis Post-Despatch
J. Roscoe Drummond, Christian Science Monitor
Richard L. Wilson, Des Moines Register & Tribune
Owen Scott, United States News Association
Peter Edson, Newspaper Enterprise Association
David Lawrence, United States News
Ernest Lindley, Newsweek
Robert Elson, Time
Elton Foy, Associated Press
Ruell Moore, United Press
Nelson Shepherd, Washington Star
George Connery, Washington Post

John McCullough, Philadelphia Inquirer
George Cail, Army & Navy Register
Chester Farnham, Army & Navy Journal
William McAndrew, News Chief, National Broad-
casting Company
Robert Wood, News Chief, Columbia Broadcasting
Company
Bill Henry, News Chief, Columbia Broadcasting
Company
Earl Godwin, News Chief, American Broadcasting
Company
Rex Goad, Transradio Press
Paul Leach, Knight Newspapers
Ray Richards Hearst Newspapers
Joseph Bors, International News Service
Walter Lippmann, New York Herald Syndicate
James Richardson, Office of War Information
(State Department)
Merwin Brown, Buffalo Evening News
Albert Warner, Radio Station WOL - Mutual Broad-
casting System
Fulton Lewis, Mutual Broadcasting System
Robert McCormick, National Broadcasting Company

- 3:45 Lieutenant General G. N. Macready (British Army Staff) -
conference.
- 4:15 Major General G. M. Barnes (Ordnance) - conference.
- 4:20 William Lancaster (National City Bank, New York)
telephoned re assistance in getting General Eisen-
hower to attend Russian Relief meeting, Madison Square
Garden, December 18th or make broadcast. Advised him
to write to General Eisenhower direct, or take it up
with the Secretary of War next week.
- 4:25 Robert A. Lovett (Assistant Secretary of War for Air)-
conference.
- 4:30 H. Struve Hensal (Assistant Secretary of the Navy)
telephoned re unification of the services.
- 7:30 Dinner at desk.
- 9:40 Left for the Chauncey G. Parkers.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24

At the close of business today I am no longer
The Assistant Secretary of War. ~~What~~ a tangle of emotions
and thoughts it all produces.

I go at the close of a great adventure, but
there is so much work ahead that you cannot fail to have
misgivings at leaving. The last few days have been crowded -
crowded with emotional experiences, work, speeches, hearings,
problems - personal and official.

Farewell visits to my office - Kap Arnold's - as
well as the stream of the others. Bob Patterson's warmth.
All packed in with considerations of whether I should go to
Russia, practice law, go into education, or what - take the
Marines out of China - or back Hodge's idea in Korea of set-
ting up a local government immediately. How is it going to
be when I settle down?

Yesterday the soldiers gave me a farewell lunch.
The top people were all there except Arnold and Handy, who
had to attend a Joint Chiefs of Staff meeting. It was very
hard shedding. There was that fine group of men, devoted
and effective public servants. And when John Hull got up to
speak for the General Staff and made his neat and warm speech,
things began to swim. John Killdring was the toastmaster.
There was but one other speaker - the Judge - and then I tried
to say, or rather skid around saying what was in my heart.

On Wednesday General Marshall was called into the
Secretary's office at the close of the War Council meeting -
all the Generals were there and, though to my eternal regret
I was not there having not been notified of it by mistake,
I am told by those who were present it was one of the most
poignant scenes imaginable. For the first time, I should
guess, in his life General Marshall broke down. With tears
on his cheeks he had to stop speaking and as they all trooped
past him for the last handshake it was in everybody's heart
that a great figure and a great era was passing. I suppose
it was as close a thing to Washington's Farewell to his offi-
cers as has occurred since then.

I have referred to the question of Russia. After
the President's talk with me I feared I might hear of another

Government job, and it came in the form of an offer of the Ambassadorship to Russia from Jimmy Byrne. It was most flattering and disturbing, for no one can deny the challenge that lies in such a job with things as they are today.

This is written on the plane going up for the last trip. It is the Secretary of State's plane for some reason. Nancy, bless her heart, came down to the plane to see me off. John Hilldring had already been down but missed the time. McCarthy, Sommers - two grand people - Sergeant Lucier, were there, and Stucchio came up with me. I simply cannot grasp the thought that this is my last Army plane ride - the places I have been in and the experiences which have been opened up by the flights I shall spend the rest of my life trying to absorb. Now an Army plane is taking me out of the Army and home.