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Log of the  
**PRESIDENT'S TRIP**  
to the  
**BERLIN CONFERENCE**

(July 6, 1945 to August 7, 1945)

Written and compiled by  
Lieutenant William M. Rigdon, U.S.N.

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## FOREWORD

by

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

The Berlin Conference was the last war-time meeting of the leaders of the great Allied Powers. At the first meeting, at sea in August 1941, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had proclaimed the principles uniting Great Britain and the United States in their opposition to Nazi aggression. The later conferences of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Stalin had charted the course to an overwhelming victory in Europe, and had brought the Allies to the threshold of victory in the Pacific. As President Truman, the Prime Minister, and Marshal Stalin assembled in Berlin on 16 July, the final aerial and naval assault which was to knock Japan out of the war had begun.

Unlike the previous conferences, the meeting at Berlin was concerned more with plans for peace than with plans for war. The United States Chiefs of Staff met with British and Soviet Staffs to discuss military operations against Japan, but the Staffs finished their work easily and early and all attention was focused on the political and diplomatic problems which had brought the Big Three together. Since the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin Conference at Yalta in February, the world picture had changed completely and the New Big Three now had the job of controlling Germany and establishing the political foundations for liberated Europe.

President Truman had begun planning for a conference as the war in Europe was drawing to a close. At the end of April Prime Minister Churchill invited the President to visit London in June as President Roosevelt had hoped to do. The sudden collapse of Germany in the first week in May gave rise to a host of problems relating to Central Europe and it became imperative that any meeting of the President and the Prime Minister should include Marshal Stalin as well. The end of the war gave the President hope that Stalin would consent to leave the Soviet Union, but it was a foregone conclusion that he would not travel as far as England. To learn where and when a meeting could be held, the President sent Joseph E. Davies to London to see Churchill and Harry L. Hopkins to Moscow to talk with Stalin on plans for a Three Power Conference. Mr. Davies and Mr. Hopkins returned early in June with the news that the British and Soviet leaders would like to meet the President in Berlin about 15 July.

Preparations for the meeting were thorough and extensive. The President studied the minutes of the Crimean Conference and talked at length with the principal American participants in the discussions at Yalta, Secretary of State Stettinius, Mr. Hopkins, Justice Byrnes, and Admiral Leahy. The State Department and the Joint Chiefs of Staff prepared extensively documented agenda for the President and the White House files were combed for "background information" on all subjects which the President expected to discuss in Berlin. He held several meetings with his advisers, and in a final session before leaving the United States, the President spent the Fourth of July secluded with them on the U. S. S. POTOMAC.

President Truman took a large staff with him from Washington to cover the broad range of topics on the Conference agenda. There were several last minute changes in his group. Mr. Hopkins felt that his health would not permit a second long trip so soon after his flight to Moscow and he asked to be left behind; Secretary of State Stettinius resigned and was replaced by the new Secretary, Justice Byrnes; and the Director of War Reconversion and Mobilization, Fred Vinson, dropped out of the party on the eve of the President's departure to become the Secretary of the Treasury.

A striking innovation in the membership of the Presidential Party was the inclusion of newspaper men. With the end of the war in Europe, there was no longer so great a need for security as there had been during earlier conferences. The President had no reluctance in telling reporters in June that he expected to go abroad the following month and news of the conference site was released in London at the end of June. The President decided to take several reporters with him so that his journey could be fully reported to the American people and, although the President slipped out of Washington without any announcement on the evening of 6 July, there was no doubt in the public mind about his destination. Everywhere there was hope for his success in solving the great problem which the President himself had defined only a few days before:

"The all-important thing which confronts us is that the unity, mutual confidence, and respect which resulted in the military victory should be continued to make secure a just and durable peace."

## THE PRESIDENT'S ITINERARY

<u>Arrived</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Departed</u>
-----	Washington, D.C.	6 July 1945
7 July 1945	Newport News, Va.	7 July 1945
15 July 1945	Antwerp, Belgium	15 July 1945
15 July 1945	Brussels, Belgium	15 July 1945
15 July 1945	Berlin, Germany (Babelsberg)	26 July 1945
26 July 1945	Frankfurt, Germany	26 July 1945
26 July 1945	Berlin, Germany	2 August 1945
2 August 1945	Plymouth, England	2 August 1945
7 August 1945	Newport News, Va.	7 August 1945
7 August 1945	Washington, D.C.	-----

LIST OF PRESIDENT'S PARTY  
(For entire trip except as noted)

THE PRESIDENT.

Honorable James F. Byrnes, The Secretary of State.  
Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, U.S.N., Chief of Staff to the President.  
Honorable Charles G. Ross, The President's Press and Radio Secretary.  
Honorable Samuel I. Rosenman, Special Assistant to the President.  
Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, A.U.S., Military Aide.  
Captain Alphonse McMahon, Medical Corps, U. S. N. R., Personal Physician.  
Captain James K. Vardaman, Jr., U.S.N.R., Naval Aide.  
Commander John A. Tyree, Jr., U.S.N., Assistant Naval Aide. { Washington  
to Plymouth. Returned via air.)  
Mr. H. Freeman Matthews, State Department.  
Mr. Donald Russell, State Department. (Berlin to Washington).  
Mr. Walter Brown, State Department. (Berlin to Washington).  
Mr. Charles E. Bohlen, State Department. (Washington to Berlin. Returned via air. )  
Mr. Benjamin V. Cohen, State Department.  
Major Nicholas A. Mitchell, A.C., A.U.S. (Berlin to Washington). Assistant to Military Aide.  
Lieutenant George M. Elsey, U.S.N.R., Map Room Watch Officer.  
Lieutenant Julius C. Edelstein, U.S.N.R., Aide to Admiral Leahy.  
Captain Frank H. Graham, AGD, A.U.S., Map Room Watch Officer.  
Lieutenant William M. Rigdon, U.S.N., Personal Secretary to the President and Secretary for  
Presidential Party.  
Ensign Cecil M. Fleener, U.S.N.R., Assistant to Lieutenant Rigdon.  
Ship's Clerk Edwin L. Hoying, U.S.N.R., Map Room Officer.  
Mr. James J. Maloney, U.S. Secret Service.  
Mr. George C. Drescher, U.S. Secret Service.  
Mr. Walter A. Haman, U.S. Secret Service.  
Mr. Elmer R. Hipsley, U.S. Secret Service.  
Mr. Daniel J. O'Driscoll, U.S. Secret Service.  
Mr. Albert R. Weir, U.S. Secret Service.  
Mr. Fred E. Canfil, U.S. Secret Service.  
William Belknap, Jr., CPhoM, U.S.N., Navy Photographer.  
Arthur S. Prettyman, CSt, U.S.N., President's Valet.  
Sotero Abiba, CSt, U.S.N., President's Mess.  
Cayetano Bautista, CSt, U.S.N., President's Mess.  
Federico Calinao, CSt, U.S.N., President's Mess.  
Amando Custodio, CSt, U. S. N., President's Mess.  
Pio Estrada, CSt, U.S.N., President's Mess.  
Mariano Floresca, CCK, U.S.N., President's Mess.  
Benjamin Licodo, Stdlc, U.S.N., President's Mess.  
Candido Olivares, CSt, U.S.N., President's Mess.  
Celedonio Ordon, CCK, U. S. N., President's Mess.

Alfredo Orig, CCK, U.S.N., Head Boy, President's Mess.

Jose Palomaria, CCK, U.S.N., President's Mess.

Mr. Jack Romagna, Secretary to Mr. Ross. (Washington to Plymouth. Mr. Romagna remained in England for a visit.)

PRESS, RADIO AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' POOL:

Newspapermen:

Mr. Robert Nixon, representing International News Service.

Mr. Merriman Smith, representing United Press.

Mr. Ernest Vacarro, representing Associated Press.

Mr. Morgan Beatty, representing all radio networks.

Photographers\*

Mr. Carl Hugo Johnson and

Mr. Albert Oeth, representing all newsreel companies.

Mr. Francis I. Thompson, representing all still photographic services.

(Traveled in U.S.S. PHILADELPHIA)

Major Arthur L. Gaskill, Signal Corps, A.U.S. (Photographer)

Captain Henry N. Karlin, Signal Corps, A.U.S. (Photographer)

First Lieut. Breder J. Petersen, Signal Corps, A.U.S. (Photographer)

Second Lieut. Robert A. Wands, Signal Corps, A.U.S. (Photographer)

M/Sgt. Kenneth W. Lang, U.S.A. (Photographer) (Berlin to Washington).

\*By special arrangement between Secretary Ross, the White House Correspondents Association and the Press, Radio and Photographic Services, it was agreed that the news and photographic party accompanying the President would be limited to those listed herein; further, it was agreed that Mr. Beatty's material would be made available for all radio broadcasting companies; that Mr. Johnson's and Mr. Oeth's material would be pooled for all newsreel services; and that Mr. Thompson's pictures would be available to all photographic services. It was necessary to so limit the party because of space limitations in the AUGUSTA.

## LOG OF THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO THE "BERLIN CONFERENCE"

### Friday, July 6th:

The President, accompanied by Mr. John Snyder, Secretary Charles G. Ross, Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Captain James K. Vardaman, Jr., and Mr. Fred Canfil, left the White House at 2140 by motor car for the Union Station. The party arrived at the station (Team Track No.2) at 2150 and boarded the special train at once. Mr. Snyder did not accompany us beyond this point. He saw the President aboard and then left the train. Secretary Byrnes came aboard at 2215. Fleet Admiral Leahy and other members of the Presidential party had boarded the train earlier in the evening.

At 2300 the special train departed Washington, via the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad lines, for Newport News, Va. At Newport News the heavy cruiser AUGUSTA (CA31) was waiting to receive the President and his party.

### Saturday, July 7th:

We made a brief operating stop at Richmond at 0200. Here our train was taken over by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway for the remainder of the run to Newport News.

Our train arrived in Newport News at 0550 and was parked inside pier No.6, at the U. S. Army Port of Embarkation. This is the same transfer point used by President Roosevelt on his trip to the Crimea and the Middle East earlier this year.

The President left the train shortly after arrival in Newport News and was met at trainside by Rear Admiral Allan R. McCann, U.S.N. (Commander Task Force 68, Atlantic Fleet), Brigadier General John R. Killpatrick, U.S.A. (Commanding General, Army Port of Embarkation), and Captain H. Foskett, U.S.N. (Commanding Officer of the AUGUSTA).

(Distance traveled, Washington to Newport News - 192 miles.)

The AUGUSTA was moored (port side to) to the south side of pier No.6, just a few feet distant from the track where the special train was parked. This close proximity and the use of the cargo handling facilities on the pier made the transfer of our baggage and equipment an easy matter and it was accomplished expeditiously.

The President, accompanied by members of his party, went aboard the AUGUSTA at 0601. By his request, no honors, other than sideboys, guard of the day and piping the side were rendered the President as he arrived on board. The party was met at the ship's quarterdeck by Captain Foskett, Commander C. L. Freeman, U. S. N. (Executive Officer), and the various Heads of Department of the AUGUSTA, and shown to their respective quarters.

While embarked in the AUGUSTA the Presidential party occupied the "flag country ". The President lived in the admiral's cabin; Secretary Byrnes in the captain's cabin; Admiral Leahy in the



chief of staff's cabin; Mr. Ross in the executive officer's cabin; General Vaughan in stateroom "G", Captain McMahon in stateroom "B"; and Captain Vardaman in stateroom "H". All these quarters are located on the "01" deck - the first deck above the main deck. Secretary Byrnes, Admiral Leahy, Mr. Ross, General Vaughan, Captain McMahon and Captain Vardaman messed with the President in the President's cabin. The other members of the party lived in the "wardroom country" and were subsisted in the officers' mess.

The preparations by the ship had been most thorough and everyone was soon comfortably settled down in his respective quarters.

A map room and communications center for the President was set up in the ship's First Lieutenant's office. It was staffed by Lieutenant George M. Elsey, U.S.N.R., Captain Frank H. Graham, A.U.S., and Ship's Clerk Edwin L. Hoying, U.S.N.R., with Commander John A. Tyree, Jr., U.S.N., in general supervision. Lieutenant William M. Rigdon, U.S.N., acted as personal secretary to the President during the trip and, assisted by Ensign Cecil M. Fleener, U.S.N.R., also served as secretary for the party.

After breakfast, the President, accompanied by members of his party, ascended to the flag bridge and from there, at 0655, he gave word for the AUGUSTA to get underway when ready. At exactly 0700 the cruiser departed from Newport News for Antwerp, Belgium.

While clearing the harbor the AUGUSTA operated at various speeds and on various courses while passing through the buoyed channel. At 0717 the AUGUSTA was stopped momentarily for the Navy pilot (Captain McCoy) to leave the ship for a waiting pilot boat.

At 0747 the AUGUSTA passed Fort Wool Light abeam to starboard; at 0752 Old Point Comfort Light was passed abeam to port.

At 0815 the AUGUSTA joined up with the light cruiser U.S.S. PHILADELPHIA, also headed out to sea. The AUGUSTA took station in column one thousand yards astern of the PHILADELPHIA. The two cruisers operated as "Task Force 68" - a special task force constituted for the purpose of transporting and escorting the President and his party from the United States to Europe and return. Task Force 68 was under the tactical command of Rear Admiral McCann. No destroyer escort or air escort was used for our voyage to Europe or for the return trip.

Our task force passed into International waters at 0843. At 0844 we entered the swept channel leading through the minefield at the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay.

At 0900 the AUGUSTA exercised at Abandon Ship Drill. The President proceeded to his station (No. 2 motor whaleboat - on the port side of the well deck) and took part in the drill. The drill was a muster of personnel at proper abandon ship stations and instructions as to how to adjust lifejackets and use "abandon ship" equipment. Personnel were not disembarked, nor was the course or speed of the ship altered. Our task force passed buoy X-S (buoy marking the outer entrance to the swept channel through the minefield) at 1145, and set course 90 and speed 23 knots.

1200 position and data:

Latitude	37-56-18 N	Sea – smooth.
Latitude	74-33-00 W	Average temperature – 79.
Weather -	clear	Distance made good since departure – 95 miles.

1800: Captain Foskett was a dinner guest of the President and members of the mess this evening.

The task force changed speed to 18 knots at 1805.

2000: The President, Secretary Byrnes, General Vaughan, Mr. Ross, Captain McMahon, and Captain Vardaman attended movies in the Secretary's cabin. The feature shown was "The Princess and the Pirate". Movies for the ship's officers were held in the Wardroom nightly at the same hour; movies for the crew were held on the top-side (well deck). Special programs taken along by us were made available to the AUGUSTA.

The ships of our task force were not darkened at night and, except for extra-vigilant lookout watches, the cruise to Europe was made under normal peace-time cruising conditions.

The AUGUSTA, the vessel in which we were embarked, is one of our first 10,000-ton heavy cruisers and is a veteran of more than fourteen years naval service. Her various assignments have sent her to many parts of the world - ranging from the Mediterranean to the China Sea and the Indian Ocean. A comprehensive history of her very interesting career, prepared by one of her ship's officers (Lieutenant S. E. Johnson, U.S.N.R.) is included herein as Appendix "A".

### Sunday, July 8th

The President arose this morning at his customary early hour. He exercised on deck for a brief period and had breakfast in his cabin at 0800 with the members of his mess.

After breakfast the President visited the ship's combat intelligence center. While on this visit to the "CIC" he was shown the radar "picture" of a large merchant vessel that had just been "sighted". This vessel was ten miles away at the time, but its every move was being recorded.

At 0930, the President met with Secretary Byrnes, Admiral Leahy and State Department advisers Cohen, Matthews and Bohlen in the Secretary's cabin in the first of a series of daily pre-conference business conversations.

At 1000, the President and members of his party attended Protestant church services with the crew held below decks (#1 crew's mess hall) because of inclement weather. The services were conducted by the ship's chaplain, Lieutenant Commander K. D. Perkins.

After church services - at 1045 - the pre-conference conversations in the Secretary's cabin were resumed and continued until 1200.

1200 position and data:

Latitude 36-53-00 N

Longitude 64-49.5 "

A blustery rain persisted throughout most of the day.

Sea - smooth

Average temperature for day - 76

Distance made good since 1200, 5-7-45: 561 miles

Distance made good since departure: 656 miles

1426: Task Force 68 changed speed to 23 knots.

1800: Commander Freeman was a dinner guest of the President and members of his mess this evening. Dinner music was furnished by the ship's orchestra under the direction of Chief Musician Fultz. Bandmaster Fultz and his orchestra did such an excellent job that they were personally complimented by the President and were asked to play again. They were, of course, delighted with the invitation and responded by playing during the dinner hour each evening he was aboard the AUGUSTA.

2000: The President and members of his mess attended movies in the Secretary's cabin and had Captain Foskett as their guest. The feature shown was "The Corn is Green". A newsreel with scenes of the closing hours of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco and the President's homecoming at Independence was also shown and was particularly enjoyed by all.

### Monday, July 9th

0100: Clocks in the task force were set ahead one hour to conform to Zone Plus 3 time.

Breakfast in the President's cabin was at 0700 this morning. The President had announced to the members of his mess that this would be the customary breakfast hour with him but also explained that anyone who did not care to eat at that early hour was, of course, excused from attendance.

At 0851, the AUGUSTA left formation and for the following three hours maneuvered independently while exercising at radar rangefinder practice. These exercises were completed at 1140 when the AUGUSTA proceeded to rejoin the task force formation.

1000: The President proceeded to the well deck where he received all ship's officers. The officers were assembled there in a wide semi-circle. Introductions were made by Commander Freeman as the President passed down the line of officers. After receiving the officers, the President was taken on an informal inspection tour of the ship under the guidance of Commander Freeman. He visited the crew spaces; the engineering spaces; galley and commissary spaces; the boat deck; the sick bay and some of the mast spaces. On later informal inspections the President completed his coverage of the entire ship.

1200 position and data:

Latitude 36-43-00 N

Longitude 52-11.5 W

Weather - clear and bright

Sea - smooth

Average temperature - 74

Distance made good since 1200, 5-8-45: 509 miles

Distance made good since departure: 1165 miles

By 1300 the AUGUSTA had resumed her station in the task force formation.

The President took a nap after lunch and later in the afternoon met with Secretary Byrnes and Admiral Leahy for formal discussions.

The President and Secretary Byrnes dined in the wardroom this evening as guests of the ship's officers.

2000: The President and members of his mess attended movies in the Secretary's cabin. Captain Foskett again was their guest. The feature was "A Song to Remember". There was also shown a newsreel covering a number of the President's recent activities. The President was called out early and did not return to see the entire feature.

#### Tuesday, July 10th

0100: Clocks in the task force were set ahead one hour to conform to Zone Plus 2 time.

The AUGUSTA left formation at 0655 to take position for a gunnery exercise - a demonstration firing of the ship's battery for the President. At 0750, the crew was called to action stations. By 0830, the ship was on station and #3 turret of the main battery (8-inch) opened fire to starboard, at a range of 11,000 yards. The PHILADELPHIA was used as target ship. This was an offset practice, i.e., the deflection sight scales in the directors controlling the fire, as well as on the guns concerned, were offset so that the fall of shot was 4 degrees to the right of the line of the target. Thus, while the fire was actually directed at the target ship, the shots landed some 500 yards or more astern of the PHILADELPHIA. The President and members of his party witnessed the practice from the navigating bridge through binoculars that had also been offset to the same degree as had the fire control instruments, causing actual misses to appear as hits on the target ship. After the 8-inch battery had fired three three-gun salvos, the AUGUSTA maneuvered to close the range to 5000 yards and the starboard 5-inch battery (4 guns) opened up and fired a total of 18 rounds at the target. A third firing run was made to afford the 40mm machine gun anti-aircraft battery an opportunity to fire at a target balloon that was released for that purpose from the PHILADELPHIA. The practice was completed at 0930.

During the course of the gunnery practice this morning our task force passed a merchant tanker on opposite course and also sighted a four-motored transport plane passing overhead on a northeasterly course.

During the remainder of the forenoon the President spent most of the time lounging on deck and chatting with members of his party. During this period he met and talked with Lawrence Truman (Firecontrolman second class, U.S.N), an AUGUSTA crew member and a distant relative of his. Lawrence's great-grandfather and the President's grandfather were brothers.

The first news stories by correspondents accompanying the President were released for publication this forenoon and transmitted to Washington by high speed circuit. It had been hoped to withhold all information concerning the President's trip to Europe until he was safely ashore at Antwerp. However, a news leak in Washington had occurred Sunday night breaking the story and it was no longer considered necessary to hold up release of the stories submitted by the White House correspondents accompanying us.

The AUGUSTA regained her position in the task force formation at 1032.

1200: The President and Secretary Byrnes had lunch with the Warrant Officers in the Warrant Officer's quarters.

Position and data:

Latitude 36-54 N  
Longitude 41-22 W  
Weather - clear and bright  
Sea - moderate swell  
Average temperature - 72  
Distance made good since 1200, 5-9-45: 519 miles  
Distance made good since departure: 1684 miles

1446: Task Force 68 changed base course to 051.

The President rested in his cabin for a few hours this afternoon and then met with the Secretary of State and Admiral Leahy for conference discussions that lasted until dinner time.

1800: Admiral Leahy and Mr. Ross were dinner guests of the ship's wardroom officers.

2000: Moving pictures were shown in the Secretary's cabin. The President witnessed the newsreel and the Navy short subject, "The Fleet That Came to Stay" but did not remain for the feature picture, "Eadie was a Lady".

Wednesday, July 11th

0345: Task Force 68 changed course to 055.

The task force broke formation at 0900 and for the next two hours the AUGUSTA and the PHILADELPHIA maneuvered on parallel courses, but out of visual range of each other, while

conducting radar tracking exercises. The exercises were completed and the task force regrouped in open column order at 1124.

1200 position and data:

Latitude 41-46 N

Longitude 31-50 W

Weather - cool and clear

Average temperature - 63

Distance made good since 1200, 7-10-45: 531 miles

Distance made good since departure: 2115 miles

The President and Secretary Byrnes lunched with the chief petty officers in the CPO quarters today.

1459: Task Force 68 changed course to 057.

The President, Secretary Byrnes, and Admiral Leahy conferred during the forenoon, and again during the afternoon.

The President managed to get in brief periods of rest and recreation during the forenoon and the afternoon. Now that the weather was somewhat cooler, he and Secretary Byrnes spent much of their time while on deck in brisk walks up and down the cruiser's long forecastle deck.

The President and the Secretary took time out from their conferences today to go to the forecastle and pose for still and motion pictures. They also posed for pictures in the President's cabin.

1800: General Vaughan, Captain McMahon and Captain Vardaman were dinner guests of the ship's wardroom officers.

2000: Movies were held in the Secretary's cabin. A Marine Corps short subject, "To the Shores of Iwo Jima", and a feature "To Have and Have Not" were shown. The President witnessed the screening of the short subject but did not remain for the showing of the feature picture.

#### Thursday, July 12th

0100: Clocks in the task force were set ahead one hour to conform to Zone Plus 1 time.

The task force changed course to 062 at 0500.

The ship's crew shifted to blue uniforms this morning and members of the party also broke out their heavy clothing as the weather was now quite cool.

The President conferred with the Secretary of State and Admiral Leahy at length during the forenoon. However, he found time to see his cousin, Lawrence Truman (FC2c, USN) again this morning and chatted with him for about a quarter of an hour.

Because of unfavorable weather, the plan to launch two of the ship's observation seaplanes this morning had to be postponed.

1200 position and data:

Latitude 46-10 N

Longitude 21-42 W

Weather - overcast and cold rains during the forenoon; clear and cool during afternoon and evening.

Sea - moderate swells

Average temperature - 61

Distance made good since 1200, 7-11-45: 505 miles

Distance made good since departure: 2620 miles

The President and the Secretary of State lunched with the crew today, rounding out his plan to have a meal in each mess aboard the ship. The crew of the AUGUSTA messes cafeteria style, so the President and the Secretary took their places in the "chow line", had their lunch served them in aluminum mess trays and were then directed to special places that had been reserved for them at separate mess tables. The President was delighted to discover that two of the diners at his table were fellow Missourians. Secretary Byrnes was flanked at his table by two enlisted men from his home town of Spartanburg, S. C. The bill of fare was boiled ham, mashed potatoes, tomato soup, buttered carrots, string beans; bread, butter, coffee and apple cobbler for desert. Dining with the President at his table were: Albert L. Rice, Sealc, Independence, Mo.; Elmo Buck, PhM2c, Marceline, Mo.; D. M. Osborne, BM2c, Ashland, Ky.; Paul Harshman, Sealc, Washington, Pa; and Richard Stowell, Sealc, Yonkers, N.Y. The President later met and chatted for a few minutes with O. S. Bennett, Sea2c, of Steele, Mo.

The weather cleared during the afternoon and the President and Secretary Byrnes spent a short while in a brisk walk along the forecastle deck. The greater part of the afternoon, however, was spent by them in conference with Admiral Leahy.

At 1245, our task force changed speed to 20 knots. At 1235, we sighted the S.S. LLOYD CARLSON, a merchantman, bearing 124 and distant 25,000 yards from the AUGUSTA. As we overtook her, the President was pleasantly surprised to be handed a message from the LLOYD CARLSON reading: "Compliments to President from SS LLOYD CARLSON. We are Manila bound."

The task force changed course to 064 at 1626 and at 2006 changed speed to 22 knots.

2000: The President and members of his mess attended movies in the Secretary's cabin. The feature picture shown was "Something for the Boys".

## Friday, July 13th

0100: Clocks in the task force were set ahead one hour to conform to Greenwich time.

At 0429, our task force changed course to 067.

At 0733, the AUGUSTA left formation and commenced maneuvering on various courses and speeds to take station 25,000 yards, bearing 147, from the PHILADELPHIA. The ship's crew was called to general quarters (action stations) at 0845 and, at 0900, a "battle problem" was begun. This exercise simulated a surface engagement with an enemy heavy cruiser (the PHILADELPHIA was used as target), as well as action in repelling attack by enemy aircraft. It also included drill for the ship's damage-control parties. Fires were simulated in the AUGUSTA by use of smoke bombs and constructive battle damage was assessed for the damage control crews to repair. The problem was terminated at 1000 and the AUGUSTA proceeded to take station for catapulting her observation seaplanes. One AUGUSTA plane was launched to port at 1030 and a second, to starboard, at 1031. The PHILADELPHIA also launched two of her planes. All planes were recovered approximately one hour later. This particular exercise demonstrated for the PRESIDENT our Navy's technique of taking seaplanes aboard while the ship is underway. The planes land in a "slick" created by the ship making a radical turn to the right or left, taxi up alongside the ship's quarter, are hooked on, and are lifted aboard by means of a crane. The President seemed particularly impressed by the speed of the operation and the intricacies of lifting the planes aboard in today's comparatively rough seas.

1200 position and data:

Latitude 49-34 N

Longitude 11-17 W

Weather - cool with intermittent rain squalls

Sea - moderate swells

Average temperature – 61

Distance made good since 1200, 7-12-45: 474 miles.

Distance made good since departure: 3094 miles.

Distance to Antwerp, Belgium: 648 miles.

1201: The AUGUSTA rejoined the task force formation; changed speed to 20 knots at 1322; changed course to 090 at 1334; changed course to 095 and speed to 19 knots at 1444.

After lunch, the President, Secretary Byrnes and Admiral Leahy appeared on deck and posed together for still and motion pictures. The President, the Secretary, and Admiral Leahy spent most of the remainder of the afternoon in conference shaping up the agenda for the tripartite conference and preparing a written brief on the problems that were expected to be brought up at the conference.

At 2157, we passed Bishop Rock Light (off Scilly) abeam to port, distant 21 miles, and entered British Territorial waters. Task Force 68 then commenced steering various courses as necessary in order to pass through the English Channel. Our routing took us fairly close along the English Coast.



There was no movie show this evening. Instead, the President and the members of his mess engaged in a card party held in the President's cabin.

2230: The task force changed speed to 16 knots.

### Saturday, July 14th

Various course and speed changes were made by the task force throughout the day while conforming to our prescribed routing through the English Channel.

0100: Clocks in the task force were set back one hour to conform to Zone Minus One time.

0639: We passed Start Point Light abeam to port, distant 12.5 miles.

748: While south of Lyme Bay we were joined by a British escort force (the light cruiser BIRMINGHAM and the destroyers SERAPIS, OBDURATE, OBEDIENT, ZEALOUS, ZEPHYR and ZODIAC, and two aircraft -- a Sunderland and a Warwick.) The British ships were flying our national colors at their foremast. In joining up, the escort force stood in on an opposite course. Then the destroyers on each side of our bow made 180 degree turns in perfect unison, so that when their turn was completed they were in position in column on our starboard and port hands. The BIRMINGHAM passed, outside the destroyers, to our port; when well astern made a reversal of course, came up and passed to starboard and then took position in column as task force guide one mile ahead of the PHILADELPHIA. Honors were exchanged as each ship passed the AUGUSTA.

The President was much impressed with the precision of the joining-up maneuver and signaled Rear Admiral Cunningham-Graham, the British Commander, his appreciation for the welcome and his admiration for the beauty and precision of the maneuver. Admiral Cunningham-Graham replied, thanking the President and conveying the deep appreciation of all officers and men of the escorting force for his thoughtful message.

0839: Lieutenant Charles E. McCarthy, U.S.N., came on board the AUGUSTA from the OBEDIENT, bringing White House mail. This mail had been flown from Washington to England and was brought out from Plymouth in the OBEDIENT and transferred to us by ship's boat.

0930: The President signed mail. Included in the mail he signed were legislative enrolled bills H.R. 3291, S 24, 100, 301, 484, 497, 501, 527, 660, 712, 761, 812, 822, 824, 867, 911, and a veto message on S 311.

1200 position and data:

Latitude 50-27 N

Longitude 0-57 W

Weather - overcast and cool.

Sea - smooth

Average temperature - 60

Distance made good since 1200, 7-13-45: 403 miles  
Distance made good since departure: 3497 miles

1621: Task Force 68 passed Dungenness Light abeam to port, distant 2.5 miles.

1721: We passed Dover Harbor abeam to port, 1200 yards distant. This was very close inshore in order to afford the President a good view of the White Cliffs.

1804: The BIRMINGHAM and destroyers increased their speed and left our company.

1811: The PHILADELPHIA and AUGUSTA stopped momentarily to receive channel and river pilots. Lieutenant Williams, U.S.N., and Lieutenants Lorans and Banning of the Royal Navy came on board the AUGUSTA.

1815: The BIRMINGHAM and the six destroyers, that had proceeded on ahead, reversed course and passed us to port, in single column order, BIRMINGHAM leading. Each crew "cheered ship" as they passed the AUGUSTA. Officers and men were in ranks along the port rail, and each ship's crew appeared to shout in unison, "Three cheers for Mr. Truman, President of the United States." Later, the President received the following message from Admiral Cunningham-Graham: "It has been a great honor to us to have had the privilege of escorting you through the English Channel. On behalf of .all officers and men of the escorting force I ask you to accept our sincere good wishes."

1827: We passed Dumpton Buoy abeam to starboard, distant 1800 yards. At 1836, a second group of British destroyers (the GARTH, HAMBLETON and the HOLDERNESS) joined our task force as escorts for the remainder of the trip to Antwerp. At 1849, course was set to take us across the Channel to the Dutch Coast. Because of the minefields in this area, we were restricted to a maximum speed of 10 knots.

During the day we passed numerous wreck-buoys. These buoys mark the location of Allied and Axis ships lost during the recent European war.

2000: Movies were held in the Secretary's cabin. The President did not attend as he stated he planned to turn in early. The feature picture was "Diamond Horseshoe".

During the day the President presented autographed photographs to Rear Admiral A. R. McCann, Captain J. H. Foskett (with silver frame), Captain Boller, Commander C. L. Freeman, the AUGUSTA Wardroom, the AUGUSTA CPO's, and the AUGUSTA crew.

#### Sunday, July 15th:

In AUGUSTA proceeding through swept channel, North Sea, enroute Dover to Antwerp, in company with the USS PHILADELPHIA and the British destroyers GARTH, HAMBLETON and HOLDERNESS; various courses and speeds used.

0100: Clocks in the task force were set ahead one hour to conform to Zone Minus Two time.

Between midnight and 0500 we passed many more wreck buoys along our course.

At 0547 our task force entered Pas Van Terneusen Channel - the pass to the Wester Schelde Estuary. As we were passing Flushing, Holland, the President received the following message from the Burgomaster: "Now you have entered the Schelde Estuary, the river which formed the key for the great attack on Germany which brought us final victory. A victory in which the gallant American Army has had such a great part. It is a great honour for me as Acting Burgomaster of Flushing, Sir, to send you, respective President of United States of America, in the name of the civil population our most respectful greetings. May your arrival in Europe contribute to the building up of the world in a spirit of peace and friendship between the peoples of the earth."

As we passed one little town after another on the way up the estuary, the President was cheered by hundreds of wildly enthusiastic Belgians and Hollanders lining the south banks. Some were noted on the dikes on flooded Walcheren Island. Just above Antwerp we passed an American Army camp where we observed thousands of "GI's" waiting for ships to take them home.

At one turn in the river there were no cheers from persons who watched the AUGUSTA standing in. These were a large group of German prisoners of war, cooped up behind barbed wire in an Allied prison camp.

Twelve P-47's of the U.S.A.A.F. furnished air coverage for us from the North Sea to Antwerp.

Along the river one saw very little evidence of damage caused by the war so recently ended here. All appeared peaceful and in order, and large herds of fat cattle were noted grazing in the green meadows along our way.

The weather was clear and warm - to a degree that our winter uniform (or heavy clothing) in which we were garbed was extremely uncomfortable.

1004: The AUGUSTA moored (port side to) to the municipal dock (Compagnia Maritime dock) at Antwerp. (Total distance traveled, Newport News to Antwerp - 3837 miles.) The PHILADELPHIA tied up astern of the AUGUSTA.

Waiting on the dock to welcome the President were a delegation of Belgian officials, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, A.U.S. (the Allied Supreme Commander), Admiral Harold R. Stark, U.S.N. (Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe), Lieutenant General John C. H. Lee, A.U.S. (Commanding General, Communications Zone, European Theatre), Major General G. Surtees, (Commanding General, British Base and Lines of Communication), Brigadier General E. F. Koenig, A.U.S. (Commanding General, Chanor Section), Ambassador Charles Sawyer and Mrs. Sawyer, Major DeWitt Greer, Supervising Agent Anheier, Agents Rowley, Waters, Holmes, Campion, Torina, Boring, Kauffman, and Behn. The dock was heavily guarded by United States military police and British troops.

Near the dock could be seen many wrecked buildings and gaping holes - evidence of the terrific pounding Antwerp took from the V-bombs. Most of the buildings on the piers were still minus the glass panels which had been blown away. Antwerp was battered, but the greater part of her many docks were still serviceable.

As the AUGUSTA was being secured to the dock, the GARTH, HAMBLETON, and HOLDERNESS passed by, headed back to sea. As they passed the AUGUSTA each ship's crew - lined along their starboard rail - cheered the president, just as the ship's companies had done yesterday afternoon off Dover.

1032: General Eisenhower, Admiral Stark, General Lee, General Surtees, General Koenig, Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer, Mr. J. H. Keeley (Consul General to Belgium at Antwerp), Rear Admiral McCann, and Captain Kelly Thomas, R.N. (Naval Officer in Charge, Antwerp) came on board the AUGUSTA to call on the President and pay their respects. The President received on the communication platform deck, port side.

1110: The President, accompanied by his party, left the ship. At the foot of the brow, as the President first stepped on Belgian soil, he was greeted by a Belgian delegation consisting of Mr. Van den Bosch (Representative of prince Regent of Belgium), Mr. Louis Clerckx (Governor of Antwerp Province) and Mr. Camille Huysenans (Burgomeister of Antwerp).

1115: The president and party embarked in waiting motor cars and departed for Brussels. There were approximately forty automobiles in the long motor car caravan. Riding with the president were Secretary Byrnes and Ambassador Sawyer.

The route through Antwerp and the countryside enroute to Brussels was lined with spectators - mostly Belgians just recently liberated from the Germans. There was also more than a fair representation of our GI's.

By later comparison with Berlin, Antwerp and its countryside did not appear greatly damaged. However, along the route to the airfield the President did see many bombed out homes and factories and temporary wooden bridges. The 35-mile drive gave him at least an idea of what the war did here and what it left in its wake in Western Europe. Most of the damage here was caused by V-bombs, we were told.

We passed Breendock, which was reputed to be the Germans' biggest and most feared concentration camp for Belgians during the war.

The road from Antwerp to Brussels was guarded by soldiers from the 137th Infantry Regiment, 35th Division - the outfit in which the President served as a Captain during the last World War. Aiding the 137th in this job were white helmeted military police of the U.S. Army, Belgian gendarmes and members of the British 52nd Lowland Division.

1230: The president and party arrived at the Brussels-Evere airport (B-58), several miles northwest of the city of Brussels. (Approximate distance traveled, Antwerp to airfield - 35 miles.) General Eisenhower, Admiral Stark and General Lee accompanied the President to the airfield.

Awaiting us at the field were Supervising Agent McGrath and Agents Barry, Gorham and Walker.

The president was accorded honors here by a band and 400 picked men of the 137th Infantry Regiment. He then reviewed the honor guard. Each man in the guard was a "five-star" combat man. The president spoke with some of them before boarding his plane.

Plane No.2 (a C-54 - Major Jesse Hayes pilot) was the first to take to the air and departed Brussels at 1245. Passengers were: Secretary Byrnes, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Bohlen, Brigadier General E.S. Hoag, A.U.S. (A.T.C. representative), Lt-Colonel A.M. McIntire, A.U.S. (A.T.C. liaison), Commander Tyree, Lieut. Elsey, Lieut. Edelstein, Lieut. Rigdon, Captain Graham, and Secret Service Agents Anheier, Hipsley, Torina, Waters, Holmes, McGrath and Boring.

At 1300 the President 's plane (C-54, the "Sacred Cow", piloted by Lt-Colonel Henry T. Myers) departed for Berlin. Passengers were: The President, Admiral Leahy, Mr. Ross, General Vaughan, Captain McMahan, Captain Vardaman, Mr. Canfil, and Secret Service Agents Maloney, Drescher, O'Driscoll and Rowley.

At 1315 plane No. 3 (C-54) departed Brussels for Berlin. Embarked were: Ensign Fleener, Ship's Clerk Hoying, Chief Pharmacist's Mate Preston C. Taylor, U.S.N. (of the AUGUSTA, who accompanied us to the Conference as Captain McMahan's assistant), Chief Photographer's Mate Belknap, Chief Stewards Prettyman, Abiba, Bautista, Calinao, Custodio and Estrada, and Chief Cooks Floresca, Olivares, Ordon, Orig, Palomaria and Licodo, Sergeant Filler, Secret Service Agents Behn, Kellerman, Gorham, Barry, Haman and Weir, and Lieutenant C. D. Sherman (A.T.C. liaison).

Our baggage was transported in two C-47's. A third C-47 was dispatched to Tempelhof Airport, Berlin with the seven White House newspaper correspondents and photographers accompanying the Presidential party. They proceeded on to Berlin despite the knowledge that, by agreement between the Big Three, they were not to be permitted to enter conference area.

The route followed by our flight was from Brussels to Liege, thence to Frankfurt, to Kassel, to Magdeburg and to Berlin (Gatow airport). We picked up a fighter escort (P47's) at Frankfurt that accompanied us on to Berlin. Twelve fighters covered the President's plane and four each, planes No. 2 and No.3. From Frankfurt to Berlin we were over Russian-controlled territory and were required to stay within a ten-mile air corridor.

Secretary Byrnes was "at the controls" of No. 2 plane while enroute from Kassel to Magdeburg.

We set our clocks ahead one hour enroute to conform to Berlin time (Zone Minus Three time).

The cities of Kassel and Magdeberg, as viewed from the air, appeared to be completely destroyed. We could not see a single house that was left standing.

However, we noted that the German countryside seemed to be under cultivation and, with its numerous black-green wooded hills, it presented a beautiful appearance.

Plane No.2 arrived at Gatow at 1558. (Distance traveled, Antwerp. to Berlin, 460 miles.)  
Plane No.1 arrived at 1613. Plane No.3 arrived at 1628.

The President disembarked at once and was greeted here by a large delegation including Secretary **Stimson**, Assistant Secretary McCloy, Assistant Secretaries Clayton and Dunn, Ambassadors Harriman, Pauley and Murphy, Fleet Admiral King, Minister Lubin, Lieutenant General Clay, Major General Floyd Parks (Commanding General, Headquarters Berlin District), Soviet Ambassador Gromyko and Soviet Ambassador Gusev.

Honors were accorded the President here by a detachment from the Second Armored Division ("Hell on Wheels"). The President then inspected the honor guard.

At 1630 the President and party departed Gatow for his quarters in Babelsberg, approximately 10 miles distant. Secretary Byrnes, Ambassador Pauley, General Vaughan and Captain Vardaman rode in the car with the President.

We passed through a section of Potsdam enroute from Gatow to Babelsberg. Part of the route was guarded by American and British troops, but the greater part of the route was patrolled by green-capped Soviet frontier guardsmen as this was a Soviet-controlled area. The American and British delegations to the conference were housed in Babelsberg in little territorial "islands" within the Soviet-occupied zone of Greater Berlin.

1700: The President and party arrived at his assigned quarters in Babelsberg. Babelsberg is a suburb of Berlin, about 12 miles southwest of the city, between Berlin and Potsdam. It lies along winding Gribnitz Lake and is in a thickly wooded area. It has a pleasant climate at this time of the year, with an average mean temperature in the low 60's. The town was quite popular with the Germans as a summer resort and was also the seat of Germany's movie colony.

The President's quarters at No.2 Kaiser Strasse (called the "Little White House"] was a three-story stucco residence which was formerly occupied by the head of the German movie colony, who is now with a labor battalion somewhere in Russia. It is right on Lake Gribnitz and is surrounded on three sides by groves of trees and shrubbery forming a very beautiful garden that reaches down to the lake. The house was stripped of its furnishings during the war but had been refurnished by the Russians. It was nicely furnished during our stay but, like most European homes, the bathroom and bathing facilities were wholly inadequate. Nor was it screened, so that the mosquitoes gave us a "working over" during our first few nights there until the weather had cooled somewhat.

The President occupied a suite on the second floor (north side), consisting of bedroom, sitting room, office and breakfast room. He also had a private sunporch outside his office. Secretary Byrnes occupied a suite (bedroom, sitting room and office) on the first floor. Also in residence here were Admiral Leahy, Mr. Ross, General Vaughan, Captain McMahan, Captain Vardaman, Mr. Bohlen, Mr. Matthews, Lieutenant Rigdon, Ensign Fleener, Ship's Clerk Hoying and Chief Warrant Officers Caldwell and Stoner.

The President maintained his own mess at Babelsberg, employing Filipino cooks and stewards brought from the POTOMAC. Messing with the President were Secretary Byrnes, Admiral Leahy, Mr. Ross, General Vaughan, Captain McMahan and Captain Vardaman. Food supplies and bottled water were brought from Washington and from the AUGUSTA. Additional supplies were obtained through the Army Mess Officer at Babelsberg. Other members of the party messed in various Army officer messes in the area.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff and State Department parties also lived in Babelsberg in close proximity to the Little White House.

A map room and communications center was installed in the President's house with direct wire service to Frankfurt and Washington. The center was staffed by Colonel Bowen, Commander Tyree, Major Greer, Lieutenant Elsey, Captain Graham, Ship's Clerk Hoying, Warrant Officers Caldwell and Stoner and Sergeant Filler. The White House party had its own telephone exchange ("AMCO"). The switchboard was set up in the basement of the President's house and was operated by WACs, Cpl. Alma Bradley, Cpl. Mary Whiteus, Cpl. Charlotte Szostek, and Cpl. Eleanor Moynihan, of the WAC Detachment, Headquarters Command, U.S.F.E.T. (Main).

The Prime Minister lived at 23 Ringstrasse in Babelsberg - about two blocks from the Little White House. His was a similarly large house but perhaps a bit better furnished than the President's. Generalissimo Stalin also resided in Babelsberg, about one mile from the Little White House, on the route from the White House to Cecilienhof where the conference meetings were held. This arrangement required that the President and the Prime Minister make a three mile drive for each session of the conference, while the Generalissimo had a much shorter distance to travel.

The Filipino messmen went into action immediately on arrival at the Little White House and at 1800 dinner was served the President and his party. Mr. Cohen, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Bohlen dined at the Little White House as guests of the President. Mr. Maloney, Mr. Drescher and Mr. Rowley were subsisted from the President's mess during our stay at Babelsberg. They ate in a separate dining room, however.

After dinner, Ambassadors Harriman and Pauley called on the President.

Having had a full day, the President and most members of the party retired early this evening. It was still light at midnight, as this country has but about four hours of darkness each night at this time of the year. This was not conducive to much rest as one seemed to forget to go to bed until it was dark.

Monday, July 16th:

During the forenoon the President worked on his mail and conferred with Secretary Byrnes and Admiral Leahy.

At 1100 Prime Minister Churchill, accompanied by the Right Honorable Anthony Eden, Sir Alexander Cadogan, Commander C. R. Thompson, R.N. (Naval Aide to the Prime Minister), and the Prime Minister's daughter (Junior Commander Mary Churchill of the A.T.S.) called on the President. After exchanging greetings, the President, the Prime Minister, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Eden, and Mr. Cadogan conferred for some two hours.

A White House mail pouch arrived this afternoon. It had been sent from Washington by a J.C.S. courier. The President signed this mail, which included legislative bills S134, S233, S234, S574, S672 and S956.

Generalissimo Stalin had not arrived at Potsdam, so the opening session of the conference scheduled for this afternoon was postponed to await his arrival.

The President took advantage of the delay in the opening of the conference and made an unscheduled visit to Berlin. He left the Little White House by motor car at 1540, accompanied by Secretary Byrnes and Admiral Leahy. When just outside Babelsberg the motor caravan entered onto the famous autobahn and headed north for Berlin. About halfway to the city we found the entire Second Armored Division (Brigadier General John H. Collier, Commanding) deployed along one side of the wide two-way highway for the President's inspection. Our caravan was stopped and honors rendered for the President by a band and honor guard from the Second Armored Division. The President left his sedan and climbed into the open body of a half-track reconnaissance car and passed down the long line of men and vehicles. The Second was at reinforced strength and was said to be the largest armored division in the world. Approximately 1100 vehicles and tanks were drawn up abreast, with crews lined up in front. Many of the tanks noted were "Shermans", with 90 m.m. guns -- our answer to the German 88's. It required twenty-two minutes for the President to pass down the line of men and equipment, the line was so long. There were men and tanks arrayed as far as the human eye could see.

During the course of the inspection the President paused at one spot to present the Presidential Unit Citation to Company "E" of the 17th Engineers, a unit of the Second Armored for heroism displayed in the seven-hour construction of a bridge across the Ruhr during the Wesel crossing into the Ruhr. The President told them: "It is a great honor to pin this decoration on such a distinguished unit's colors. I only wish I could have had a more active part in the war myself."

From here the President continued to the center of Berlin, going via the autobahn, the Messedam, turning right at Kaiser Damm; on to Bismarck Strasse; to Berliner Strasse; to Charlottenburger Chaussee; to the Unter Den Linden; to the Kaiser's Schloss (palace). Here, at 1657, the motorcade turned around and doubled back along the inbound route as far as Wilhelm Strasse. We drove down Wilhelm Strasse to the New Chancellery. At the broken remains of the balcony where Hitler so often addressed his Nazi followers, the President paused for a few minutes and remarked: "It is just a demonstration (referring to the ruins of the destroyed city) of what can



happen when a man over-reaches himself. I never saw such destruction. I don't know whether they learned anything from it or not." Colonel General Gorbатов, Commander of the Soviet Sector of Berlin, who by chance happened to be at the spot, was presented to the President.

The route was then reversed again. At the Unter Den Linden we turned left and returned to Babelsberg.

The drive through Berlin also took the President past the ruins of the School of Engineering; the Tiergarten; the Reichstag; the Sports Palace; the German Foreign Office; the Adlon Hotel; the Dom Cathedral; the Brandenburger Tor; the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier; the Victory Column; the Olympic Stadium; and the Funktun -- all well known places just a short while ago, but today just piles of stone and rubble.

Every building we saw was either badly damaged or completely destroyed. This once beautiful city, capital of a proud nation, that housed four and one-quarter million inhabitants, now wrecked beyond repair, is a distressing example of the results that follow loss of moral appreciation of others and attachment to false prophets. But much more distressing than the ruined buildings was the long, never-ending procession of old men, women and children along the autobahn and the country roads. Wandering aimlessly and probably without hope, they clutter the roads carrying their small children and pushing or pulling their slender belongings. In this two hour drive we saw evidence of a great world tragedy -- the beginning of the disintegration of a highly cultured and proud people.

Prime Minister Churchill also visited Berlin this afternoon. Our motorcades met at one point as we both were crossing the Unter Den Linden.

A pouch with White House mail arrived at Babelsberg this afternoon.

The President and his party returned to the White House at 1735.

The three Foreign Secretaries held regular daily meetings to prepare the work of the conference. The first of these meetings was held this afternoon at Cecielenhof with Secretary Byrnes presiding. It was agreed, however, that the chairmanship of these planning meetings would be rotated.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff held daily meetings in their conference hall at Babelsberg.

After returning to the Little White House the President worked on his mail. He approved legislative bills S.J. Res. 31 and H.R. 3368.

2000: Ambassadors Harriman and Pauley and Mr. Davies were dinner guests of the President this evening. A band from the Second Armored Division played a concert on the lower White House grounds during and after dinner.

At 2200 Mr. Davies returned to the Little White House to deliver an urgent message to the President.

Tuesday, July 17th:

While at Babelsberg the President arose at his customary early hour; had breakfast at 0800; and spent the forenoons working on his mail and papers, and studying reports on matters to come before the conference.

This forenoon Colonel Henri L. Belot, Medical Corps, U.S.A., called on the President and delivered to him a letter from the Mayor of Riems, France, inviting the President to visit Riems. Colonel Belot is commanding officer of the 178th General Hospital located at Riems.

1200: Generalissimo Stalin, accompanied by Mr. V. M. Molotov (Peoples' Commissar for Foreign Affairs) and Mr. V. M. Pavlov (interpreter), called on the President at the Little White House. This was the first meeting of the President and Mr. Stalin. After greetings had been exchanged, the President, the Generalissimo, Secretary Byrnes, Mr. Molotov, Mr. Bohlen and Mr. Pavlov met in closed conference for more than an hour.

1320: The President entertained at lunch at the Little White House in honor of Generalissimo Stalin. Present were: The President, the Generalissimo, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Molotov, Admiral Leahy, Mr. Bohlen and Mr. Pavlov. After lunch the party moved to the porch and posed for pictures.

1430: Ambassadors Harriman and Pauley called at the Little White House this afternoon and conferred briefly with the President and also with the Secretary of State.

1640: The President, accompanied by his personal staff, left the Little White House by motor car for Cecilienhof for the opening session of the conference. The President arrived at Cecilienhof at 1650. The Prime Minister and the Generalissimo were there when he arrived.

At 1700 the President, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Stalin, and the delegates of the three Allied nations, assembled in the conference room (the former reception room of the Palace), where greetings were exchanged and motion and still pictures were made.

At 1710 the Berlin Conference was officially called to order. At the suggestion of Generalissimo Stalin, the President was selected to act as chairman of the conference. Delegates for the United States during the course of the conference included: President Truman, Secretary Byrnes, Fleet Admiral Leahy, Ambassador Joseph E. Davies, Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley, Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, General of the Army George C. Marshall, Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, General of the Army H. H. Arnold, General Brehon B. Somervell, Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State James C. Dunn, Mr. Ben Cohen, Mr. H. Freeman Matthews and Mr. Charles E. Bohlen. Delegates for the United Kingdom included: Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill, Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Anthony Eden, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Ernest Bevin, Lord Leathers (Minister of War Transport), Sir Alexander Cadogan (Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Sir Archibald Clark Kerr (British Ambassador at Moscow), Sir Walter Monckton (Head of the U.K. Delegation to Moscow Reparations

Commission), Sir William Strang (Political Adviser to the Commander in Chief, British Zone in Germany), Sir Edward Bridges (Secretary of the Cabinet), Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke (Chief of the Imperial General Staff), Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Charles Portal (Chief of the Air Staff), Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham (First Sea Lord), General Sir Hastings L. Ismay (Chief of Staff to the Minister of Defense), Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander (Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre), and Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson (Head of the British Joint Staff Mission at Washington). The Soviet Delegation included: Generalissimo J. V. Stalin, Mr. V. M. Molotov (Peoples' Commissar for Foreign Affairs), Mr. A. Ya. Vyshinski (Deputy Peoples' Commissar for Foreign Affairs), Mr. F. T. Gousev (Soviet Ambassador in Great Britain), Mr. I. M. Maisky (Deputy Peoples' Commissar for Foreign Affairs), Mr. A. A. Gromyko (Soviet Ambassador in U.S.A.), Fleet Admiral Kuznetsov (Peoples' Commissar for the Navy), and Mr. V. M. Pavlov (interpreter).

Today's meeting adjourned at 1855, when the conferees proceeded to the banquet room in the Palace where a buffet lunch was served them. It was noted that the maitre d'hotel at Cecilienhof was none other than Mr. Goberidge, who managed President Roosevelt's cuisine at Yalta.

The President and party left Cecilienhof at 1909 for the Little White House, where they arrived at 1920.

Mail arrived from Washington this afternoon.

1945: Dinner at the Little White House. Secretary Stimson, General Marshall, Admiral King and General Arnold were guests of the President. Dinner music was provided by an excellent stringed orchestra with Sergeant Eugene List, noted American pianist, at the piano.

After dinner the President signed mail that arrived in today's pouch.

At 2300 the President's nephew, Sergeant Harry Truman (son of Mr. J. Vivian Truman) arrived at Potsdam. While talking to Lieutenant General Lee at Antwerp last Sunday, the President mentioned that his nephew was in the European Theatre and that he would like to see him. Sergeant Truman was on board the Queen Elizabeth ready to sail for home at the time, but General Lee got him off the ship in time and had him flown to Babelsberg for a visit with the President.

Cecilienhof Palace in Potsdam - where the conference was held - was the country estate of the former Crown Prince Wilhelm. The residence, a two-story brownstone house, is located near Griebnitz Lake and has beautifully landscaped gardens. The high-roofed house is built in four wings forming a square with a courtyard in the center. The courtyard was brilliantly carpeted with a 24-foot red star of geraniums, pink roses and hydrangeas planted by the Soviets. The flags of the three Allied nations flew over the main entrance to the Palace.

Cecilienhof had been used as a hospital during the war by both the Germans and the Soviets and had been stripped of all its furnishings. The Russians performed a marvelous job in refitting it for the conference, however. It was, perhaps, furnished even better during the conference than originally. Its furniture and furnishings had been brought in from Moscow.

At Cecilienhof President Truman, Mr. Churchill, and the Generalissimo each had a suite, and each delegation had a retiring room and offices.

Wednesday, July 18th:

Sergeant Truman had breakfast with the President this morning.

The President conferred with the Secretary of State and a number of his advisers during the forenoon.

At 1315 the President, accompanied by Mr. Ross, General Vaughan, and Captain Vardaman, left the Little White House by foot for the Prime Minister's quarters. There the President lunched privately with the Prime Minister while Mr. Ross, General Vaughan, and Captain Vardaman had lunch with Junior Commander Mary Churchill and some other members of the Prime Minister's personal staff.

At 1450 the President, together with the Prime Minister and Miss Churchill, left the Prime Minister's residence and walked down the street to Mr. Eden's quarters where they met Mr. Eden and Secretary Byrnes. The party then returned to the Prime Minister's house. The President's party assembled at the Prime Minister's and left with him for Generalissimo Stalin's quarters so that the President could return Marshal Stalin's earlier call.

At 1500 a pouch with mail for the White House was dispatched to Washington.

1504: The President and his party arrived at the Generalissimo's quarters. The President was met as he alighted from his car by Mr. Molotov who escorted him and his party inside where Mr. Stalin awaited. Although most of our party had just left the luncheon table, we were ushered to a large dining table where a buffet lunch was served us. After lunch with attending toasts, the President talked briefly with the Generalissimo. Then they posed for still and motion pictures. The President and party left the Generalissimo's house at 1600 for Cecilienhof. We arrived at the Palace at 1608.

At 1615 the second meeting of the Berlin Conference was convened. The meeting adjourned at 1800, and the President and his party left immediately to return to the Little White House.

1930: Assistant Secretary Clayton, Assistant Secretary Dunn, and Mr. Donald Russell were dinner guests of the President. The U.S. Headquarters, Berlin District, Army Band, under the direction of Warrant Officer Frank J. Rosato, played during the dinner hour. When the concert had ended, the President sent Bandmaster Rosato and his band his personal compliments for a fine performance and asked them to come back and play for him again.

2400: The President talked to Mrs. Truman via trans-Atlantic radio telephone. The President said afterwards that the connection was as clear as if it had been a local (Washington) call. He telephoned Mrs. Truman on four different occasions later. The calls were routed over Signal Corps circuits through London or Frankfurt to New York and thence to Independence.

Thursday, July 19th:

This forenoon the President sent Mr. Stalin 12 bottles of Niersteiner (1937 vintage) wine, 12 bottles of Port wine and 6 bottles of Moselle wine as a gift. Mr. Stalin had been served these wines at luncheon on Tuesday at the Little White House and had expressed a particular liking for them and asked about the source of their supply.

Mail arrived from Washington this forenoon.

1000: Secretary McCloy and Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay (Staff of General Eisenhower) called at the Little White House and conferred with the President.

1300: Lunch at the Little White House. First Lieutenant James M. Vardaman, A.U.S. (Captain Vardaman's nephew), Colonel Howard A. Rusk, Medical Corps, A.U.S., and Sergeant Truman were guests.

The President and party left the Little White House at 1545 for Cecilienhof. The third session of the conference was called to order by the President at 1605. The meeting adjourned at 1655 when the President and party left for the Little White House. Mr. Stalin invited the President to stay for a buffet lunch, but the President declined. We reached the Little White House at 1710.

At 2030 the President entertained at a State Dinner at the Little White House in honor of Generalissimo Stalin and Mr. Churchill. Present were: The President, Prime Minister Churchill, Generalissimo Stalin, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Attlee, Mr. Molotov, Admiral Leahy, Mr. Vyshinski, Sir Alexander Cadogan, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Gromyko, Lord Cherwell, Mr. Pauley, Mr. Davies, Mr. Sobolev, Mr. Bohlen, Mr. Pavlov, and Major Birse.

The menu consisted of pate de foie gras, caviar on toast, vodka, cream of tomato soup, celery, olives, perch saute meuniere, chilled Rhine wine (Niersteiner 1937), filet mignon, mushroom gravy, shoestring potatoes, peas, carrots, Bordeaux wine (Mouton d'Armailhacq), lettuce and tomato salad, French dressing, Roca cheese, vanilla ice cream, chocolate sauce, champagne (Pommery 1934), demi-tasse, cigars, cigarettes, port wine, cognac, and vodka. The celery, lettuce, tomatoes and ice cream were flown in to Babelsberg from the AUGUSTA at Antwerp.

Music was by a special concert orchestra. The pianist, Sergeant Eugene List, played a special Tschaikowsky theme (Chopin's A Flat Polonaise) for Generalissimo Stalin and later played his own arrangement of the Missouri Waltz for the President. The Tschaikowsky number delighted the Generalissimo who arose from the dinner table, walked over to Sergeant List, shook his hand, drank a toast to him, and asked him to play more. The Prime Minister also complimented Sergeant List on his playing. President Truman had a hand in the musical program too when he played Beethoven's Minuet in G on the piano.

Friday, July 20th:

Lieutenant Colonel James Blair, an old friend of the President on duty in the Berlin area, and Sergeant Truman had breakfast with the President. Shortly after breakfast Sergeant Truman left Babelsberg for Gatow to enplane for Paris and return to the United States.

1200: Generals Eisenhower and Bradley (Omar N. Bradley) called on the President.

1230: General Eisenhower, General Bradley and Colonel Howard A. Rusk were luncheon guests at the Little White House.

1330: The President, accompanied by Secretary Stimson, Assistant Secretary McCloy and Generals Eisenhower, Bradley, Patton, and Clay, left the Little White House by automobile for Berlin. Generals Eisenhower and Bradley rode with the President in an open car.

1400: The President and party arrived at the U.S. Group Control Council Headquarters (Teltower District, Berlin), where the President participated in the official raising of our flag over Berlin. The buildings used as headquarters for the U.S. Group Control Council were formerly the home of the headquarters of the Berlin Air Defense Command. General Parks met the President here and escorted him to the base of the flag pole in the courtyard where the ceremonies were held.

Honors were accorded the President by an Army band and an honor guard from Company "E" of the 41st Infantry.

The President made a brief impromptu address and the Stars and Stripes was then officially raised over the U. S. controlled section of the City of Berlin. The flag used for this historic occasion was the same flag which flew over the United States Capitol in Washington when war was declared against Germany. It was later taken to Rome after that city's capture. The President said: "General Eisenhower, officers and men: This is an historic occasion. We have conclusively proved that a free people can successfully look after the affairs of the world. We are here today to raise the flag of victory over the capitol of our greatest adversary. In doing this, we must remember that in raising this flag we are raising it in the name of the people of the United States who are looking forward to a better world, a peaceful world, a world in which all the people will have an opportunity to enjoy the good things in life and not just a few at the top. Let's not forget that we are fighting for peace and for the welfare of mankind. We are not fighting for conquest. There is not one piece of territory or one thing of a monetary nature that we want out of this war. We want peace and prosperity for the world as a whole. We want to see the time come when we can do the things in peace that we have been able to do in war. If we can put this tremendous machine of ours, which has made this victory possible, to work for peace, we could look forward to the greatest age in the history of mankind. That is what we propose to do."

The President left the scene immediately after the ceremony and returned directly to the Little White House.

At 1500 mail was dispatched to Washington.

At 1545 the President and his party left the Little White House for Cecilienhof.

At 1605 the President called the fourth meeting of the Berlin Conference to order. The meeting adjourned at 1840 when the conferees assembled in the Palace' dining room for a buffet lunch. Our party left the Palace at 1855 for the Little White House.

Colonel L. Curtis Tiernan, Chaplain Corps, U.S.A., arrived in Babelsberg this afternoon and was a guest of the President for the next several days. Colonel Tiernan was the chaplain of the President's outfit during World War I, and is now Chief of Army Chaplains in the European Theatre.

2000: Dinner at the Little White House with Assistant Secretary McCloy, Admiral Land and General Clay as guests. Sergeant List, accompanied by Pfc Stuart Canin (concert violinist), played during dinner.

Saturday, July 21st:

Captain Vardaman, Lieutenant Vardaman, Ensign Fleener, and several Secret Service men made a flight to Copenhagen and Oslo today, returning to Babelsberg late in the evening.

During the afternoon the officer in charge of the "V.I. P." post exchange brought a number of articles to the Little White House for the President to shop from. The President made a number of purchases for gifts for members of his family.

1500: Mail arrived from Washington.

1545: The President conferred with Secretary Byrnes.

1635: The President and his party left the Little White House for Cecilienhof. We arrived at the Palace at 1645.

The fifth meeting of the conference was called to order at 1700. The conference adjourned at 1925, and the President returned to the Little White House at 1935.

At 2015 the President, accompanied by Mr. Davies, Mr. Byrnes and Admiral Leahy, left the Little White House for Generalissimo Stalin's residence where they attended a dinner given by the Generalissimo. Present were: The President, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Harriman, Admiral Leahy, Mr. Davies, Mr. Bohlen, Prime Minister Churchill, Mr. Eden, Mr. Attlee, Lord Leathers, Major Birse, Generalissimo Stalin, Mr. Molotov, Mr. Vyshinski, Mr. Beria (Peoples' Commissar for Internal Affairs), Mr. Gousev, Mr. Gromyko, and Mr. Pavlov.

The President returned to the Little White House at 2330.

Sunday, July 22nd:

The President, accompanied by his Military and Naval Aides and Captain McMahon, and Colonel Tiernan, attended Protestant church services at 1000. The services were held in the Coliseum building (a former film laboratory) in the "Masterwork" area of the American Army camp and were conducted by Lieut. Colonel Lawrence Nelson, Second Armored Division Chaplain. Captain Ernest M. Northern, Jr., 67th Armored Regiment Chaplain, assisted Colonel Nelson. The President returned to the Coliseum at 1130 to attend a Catholic Mass conducted by his old friend, Colonel Tiernan.

Prime Minister Churchill called on the President at 1215. They conferred for a full hour, and Mr. Churchill left the Little White House at 1330. The Prime Minister declined the President's invitation to lunch as he, himself, was having guests for lunch.

1500: Mail was dispatched to Washington.

1645: The President and his party left the Little White House for Cecilienhof where he arrived at 1655.

1700: The sixth meeting of the conference was called to order. The meeting adjourned at 1950 and the President and party returned to the Little White House immediately.

2030: Private John R. Thomas, Jr., U.S.A. (Captain McMahon's nephew) was a dinner guest at the Little White House this evening. Music was furnished during and after dinner by the Headquarters Berlin District (U.S. Army) Band, playing from the lower White House lawn.

Monday, July 23rd:

Mail arrived from Washington during the forenoon; the President signed this mail shortly after it was delivered to him.

1000: General Parks called on the President and presented him the flag that had been raised at Berlin last Friday.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace H. Graham, Medical Corps, U.S.A. (attached to the 24th Evacuation Hospital, Bremen) spent the day visiting with the President and members of his mess.

1100: Secretary Stimson called on the President.

1500: Mail was dispatched to Washington.

At 1640 the President left the Little White House for Cecilienhof where he and his party arrived at 1650.

At 1710 the seventh meeting of the conference was called to order. The meeting adjourned at 1900 at which time the President and his party left to return to the Little White House.



At 2020 the President, Secretary Byrnes, and Admiral Leahy left the Little White House by foot for the Prime Minister's residence where they attended a State Dinner given by Prime Minister Churchill in honor of the President and Generalissimo Stalin. Those present included: The President, Secretary Byrnes, Admiral Leahy, General Marshall, Admiral King, General Arnold, Mr. Bohlen, Generalissimo Stalin, Mr. Molotov, Army General A. I. Antonov, Marshal of the Soviet Union G. K. Zhukov, Marshal of Aviation F. Ya. Fodalev, Admiral of the Fleet N. G. Kousnetsov, Prime Minister Churchill, the Right Honorable C. R. Attlee, Mr. Eden, Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham, Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Sir Edward Bridges, Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Charles Portal, Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Commander C. R. Thompson, and Major A. Birse. Music for the occasion was furnished by a stringed orchestra from a Royal Air Force band. The menu included: Cold clear soup, hot turtle soup, fried sole, roast chicken, boiled new potatoes, peas, cold ham, lettuce salad, fruit salad, ice cream, and Scotch woodcock.

The President, Secretary Byrnes, and Admiral Leahy returned to the Little White House at 2330.

Tuesday, July 24th:

Mail arrived from Washington this forenoon. The President signed this mail shortly after it was delivered to him. It included legislative bills HR 905, HR 3295 and H.J. Res. 228.

1000: The President took time out from his work to pose for pictures with Major Greer's communications personnel, who included several of the WAC telephone operators who handled the "AMCO" board.

1020: Secretary Stimson called on the President.

1035: Secretary Byrnes conferred with the President.

1130: The Combined Chiefs of Staff (U.S. and British) assembled at the Little White House and met in plenary session with the President and Prime Minister Churchill. Their report was approved by the President and the Prime Minister.

1430: The first meeting of the Tripartite military staffs (U.S., British, and U.S.S.R.) was convened at Cecilienhof.

500: Mail was dispatched to Washington.

1620: A delegation of Poles (consisting of the President of the National Council of Poland and three members of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity), escorted by Ambassador Harriman, called on the President at the Little White House. They departed at 1645.

1650: The President and his party left the Little White House for Cecilienhof, where they arrived at 1700.

At 1715 the eighth meeting of the conference was called to order. The meeting adjourned at 1930, and the President left Cecilienhof immediately to return to the Little White House.

Wednesday, July 25th:

0920: Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten (Supreme Commander, Allied Forces in the India-Burma Theatre) called on the President at the Little White House.

1000: General Marshall called on the President.

1035: The President and his party left the Little White House for Cecilienhof where they arrived at 1045. Before the conference was called to order, the President, the Prime Minister, and the Generalissimo posed in the Palace garden for still and motion pictures. Photographers (service and civilian) from all three nations were represented.

1100: The Big Three and other delegates entered the conference room and the ninth meeting of the Berlin Conference was called to order by the President. The meeting adjourned at 1200, at which time the President left to return to the Little White House.

Admiral Leahy, accompanied by Rear Admiral H. A. Flanigan, U. S. N. , Captain Vardaman, Colonel Rusk, Lieutenant Elsey, Lieutenant Edelstein, Lieutenant Rigdon, and First Lieutenant Vardaman left Babelsberg this morning for a flight to London. They returned to Babelsberg Thursday afternoon.

2000: Ambassador Murphy, Ambassador Caffery, and General Somervell were dinner guests at the Little White House this evening. Dinner music was played by an eight-piece band from the 278th Army Ground Force band with Staff Sergeant Joe Borrelli conducting. Vocal selections were rendered by Pfc Jules Navarra.

Thursday, July 26th:

At 0730 the President and certain members of his party left the Little White House by auto for the airport at Gatow. At Gatow they enplaned for Frankfurt to inspect U.S. Army personnel and facilities in that area.

0745: Plane No.2 (a C-54) carrying Secretary Byrnes and the following additional passengers took off from Gatow for Frankfurt: Mr. Walter Brown, Major Nicholas A. Mitchell, Ensign Fleener, Chief photographer's Mate Belknap, Secret Service Agents Rowley and Walker. Plane No. 1 (C-54 "Sacred Cow") departed at 0800, carrying the President, General Vaughan, Mr. Ross, Captain McMahon, Secret Service men Maloney, Canfil, and Drescher.

The White House correspondents and photographers, and a number of other U.S. correspondents and photographers, left Gatow earlier by special plane for Frankfurt to cover the President's visit.

The President's plane landed at the U.S. Army airport, Frankfurt, at 0940. Secretary Byrnes' plane had arrived ten minutes earlier. The President was greeted here by General Eisenhower, Brigadier General Doyle O. Hickey, Major General Harold R. Bull, and Lieutenant General Wade H. Haislip. Honors were rendered by the U.S.F.E.T. band (formerly the S.H.A.E.F. band) and an honor guard from the 3rd Battalion of the 508th Parachute Infantry.

0950: We left the airport and drove through Frankfurt and the President commenced his inspection of the various units of the Third Armored Division. This Division is commanded by General Hickey (of Camden, Arkansas), who succeeded General Maurice Rose on the latter's death. The various units were lined up alongside the road for a distance of approximately thirty miles. During the inspection of this unit the President rode in an open car driven by Pfc Warren E. Baker of Spartanburg, S. C.

1045: At Heppenheim we were greeted by an honor guard from the 84th Infantry Division and Major General A. G. Bolling, the Division Commander. The 84th is known as the "Railsplitters" and their arm patch is a picture of an axe splitting a log.

After honors, the 100-piece Division Band softly played the Missouri Waltz while the President inspected the guard of honor. He addressed a few remarks to the guard and then embarked in General Eisenhower's armored car. From this point the President was driven by Master Sergeant Leonard D. Dry, who claims Illinois as his home, although he told us he was living in Detroit when called into the Army.

We immediately began the long drive to General Bolling's headquarters in Weinheim. The route led through several very picturesque little German villages. As a security measure, all civilians had been ordered to close the shutters of their windows and keep out of sight under the penalty of 90 days' confinement. These little villages seemed to be totally unscathed by the ravages of war, but as a war reminder there remained signs along the road when it passed through forests that read, "Mine-swept to ditch".

1130: We arrived at General Bolling's headquarters, a beautiful chateau which was formerly the home of European royalty. The house is handsomely furnished and nothing has been touched to change its appearance. The party was immediately ushered inside to a large room and served cocktails. In one corner of this room hung a red flag inscribed: "Russian 32nd Cavalry Smolensk Division Greets the 84th Railsplitter Division". General Bolling explained that the Russian 32nd Cavalry Smolensk Division had met his division on the Elbe on May 2nd. The 84th had been presented this flag at what General Bolling termed a "typical Russian party" given to celebrate the occasion. Under the writing was both the 84th's insignia and the Russian 32nd Cavalry's insignia.

1200: Luncheon was served in the Commanding General's Mess. Seated at the President's table were: General Bolling, General Eisenhower, Colonel L. W. Truman (a nephew of the President and General Bolling's Chief of Staff), Colonel E. R. Lee (General Eisenhower's Aide), a Lieutenant Colonel whose name we did not obtain, Secretary Byrnes, Mr. Ross, Lieutenant General Haislip (Commanding General of the Seventh Army), Captain McMahon, General Vaughan, Major Mitchell, General Bull and Ensign Fleener. The menu: soup, fried chicken, French fried potatoes,

peas, green salad, wine, coffee, cigars, cigarettes. The napkin rings used had a carved division insignia on them.

After lunch, the President spied a piano and could not resist the temptation to try it out. He played a few bars to the great delight of all those present.

1340: The President, escorted by General Bolling, entered his car and continued his inspection of the 84th Infantry Division. The first group, some 450 officers and men, to be inspected - were all from Missouri. The President singled out different men for questioning as he walked down the line, enquiring as to what city they were from, etc. Upon completing his inspection, the President spoke briefly to this group. He ended his talk by telling them he would not keep them in the hot sun any longer to listen to him, since he was not running for office, and since they couldn't vote anyway.

The President entered an open automobile here from which he continued his inspection of the 84th Division. For a distance of more than seven miles soldiers of this division lined both sides of the road in single file and stationed at approximately eight foot intervals.

The return trip to Frankfurt was via the autobahn. These German superhighways by-pass all cities. We were told that the Germans had no speed laws for traffic using them.

1600: The President and party arrived at Frankfurt and visited General Eisenhower's headquarters. This big yellow, many winged building, which reminds one of the Pentagon Building in Washington, is noticeably unbombed amid Frankfurt's general desolation. This building once housed the central offices of the vast I.G. Farben industries.

The President left Frankfurt at 1620. At the airport he made presentation of the Distinguished Service Medal to General H. D. G. Crerar (Canadian Army), Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, (R.A.F.), Air Marshal Sir James Robb (R.A.F.), and Major General Sir F. W. Guingand (British Army), for exceptionally meritorious service. Copies of their citations are appended hereto.

After the presentation, the honor guard and band, the same units that greeted the President here this morning, passed in review before the Commander-in-Chief.

The President's plane departed Frankfurt at 1700 for Gatow.

Mail arrived Babelsberg from Washington this afternoon.

1830: The President's plane arrived at Gatow. He and his party entered waiting motor cars here and left at once for the Little White House where they arrived at 1900.

1915: General Marshall called on the President.

Captain John B. Ross, Medical Corps, U.S.A. (Secretary Ross' son) and Major Alfred K. Lee, JAGD, U.S.A. (a personal friend of the President) were dinner guests at the Little White House this evening. Captain Ross spent several days in Babelsberg visiting with his father.

2200: Ambassador Harriman called on the President.

The President, jointly with Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, issued a proclamation from Berlin this evening calling on the Japanese to surrender unconditionally now or suffer complete destruction. This document later became known as the "Potsdam Declaration". A copy is appended.

There was no meeting of the Big Three today as Mr. Churchill, Mr. Attlee, and Mr. Eden were in England in connection with the official election count.

Friday, July 27th:

There was no meeting of the conference today as the British Delegation had not returned to Babelsberg.

The President worked on his mail during the forenoon.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, except for Admiral Leahy, departed Babelsberg this morning for the return trip to Washington. They traveled by air.

1135: Staff Sergeant Paul Elliott, Managing Editor of the Stars and Stripes (Germany Edition), called at the Little White House and on behalf of the staff presented the President a bound volume of all issues of the Germany Edition of the Stars and Stripes complete from the first edition (April 5th, 1945) to the latest one. Sergeant Elliott was formerly employed by the Detroit Times. Colonel Jack C. Redding (Army Public Relations Officer for the Berlin District), Captain Max Gillstrap (Officer in Charge and Editor of the Germany Edition of the Stars and Stripes), and Pfc Ernest S. Leiser, Berlin Correspondent covering the Conference, accompanied Sergeant Elliott and were present at the ceremony. Captain Gillstrap was formerly with the Christian Science Monitor; Leiser was formerly with the Chicago Herald American.

1200: The President conferred with Secretary Byrnes and Admiral Leahy. A definition of lend-lease and the prospects of bringing the conference to an early close were among the subjects they discussed.

Mail was dispatched to Washington this afternoon.

1830: Mr. Davies called on the President.

At "Colors" tonight the President was so impressed with the quality of the bugling that when "Colors" was over, he walked across the lawn to the base of the flagpole and personally congratulated the buglers -- T/5 H. J. Wagner (Buffalo, N.Y.) and Pfc Victor Edmunds (Arcade,

N.Y.). Both men are from the 713th M.P. Company. This was the second occasion on which the President had congratulated these two men.

2030: Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, Special Assistant to the President, arrived Babelsberg this evening and joined the President's party.

Sergeant List played selected piano solos during dinner hour.

The President today presented an autographed photograph of himself to Colonel Ernest R. Lee, U.S.A.

#### Saturday, July 28th:

This morning the President presented an autographed photograph to Major General Floyd L. Parks, U.S.A.

0930: The President conferred with Secretary Byrnes and Admiral Leahy.

1000: The President paid an unannounced visit to the map room. During his visit he showed particular interest in the workings of the high speed teletype machines by which we maintained direct wire service with the White House map room in Washington.

After the President left the map room he went to the front lawn where he stopped to chat with several members of the M.P. guard and pose with them for still and motion pictures. Later on he posed with Army correspondents and photographers in his office. They were: T/5 Spero Galanopulo (New York City), Technical Sergeant William E. Hancock (San Leandro, Calif.), First Lieutenant Robert Schulberg (New York City), Sergeant Joseph Ryan (Johnstown, N.Y.), and Sergeant Russel M. Saunders (Hollywood, Calif.).

Commander Tyree, Major Greer, Ship's Clerk Hoying, Mr. Rowley and several other Secret Service men left Babelsberg this morning for Plymouth, England to effect arrangements for the President to embark in the AUGUSTA at that point for his return voyage to the United States.

Mail arrived from Washington and the President signed mail. This included a veto message for HR 3477 and approval of H.J. Res. 98, H.R. 715, S592, and S714.

1930: Secretary Forrestal and Vice Admiral C. M. Cooke, U. S. N. , were dinner guests of the President this evening.

Prime Minister Attlee and British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin returned to Babelsberg from London this afternoon. Their party having been defeated in the recent British election, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden remained in England.

2115: Prime Minister Attlee, Mr. Bevin, and Sir Alexander Cadogan called at the Little White House and conferred briefly with the President and Secretary Byrnes.

2215: The President and his party left the Little White House for Cecilienhof. The tenth meeting of the conference was called to order at 2230. The new Big Three posed for still and motion pictures before the meeting. Tonight's meeting was adjourned at 0005, or five minutes past midnight.

The President returned to the Little White House at fifteen minutes past midnight, at which time he was handed a telegram from Washington informing him that the **Senate had ratified the United Nations Charter**. The President immediately dispatched the following statement to the press: "It is deeply gratifying that the Senate has ratified the United Nations Charter by virtually unanimous vote. **The action of the Senate substantially advances the cause of world peace.**"

At a ceremony at the Little White House this afternoon the President was presented a large cake which had been baked by Master Sergeant Benedict A. Tamal (Buffalo, N.Y.), the chief baker with the Army here. Sergeant Tamal made the presentation. His Chief, Major John E. Lennox (Boston, Mass.), Mess Officer at Babelsberg, was also present.

The President presented autographed photographs, mounted in silver frames, to Prime Minister Churchill, Prime Minister Attlee, and Generalissimo Stalin while we were in Babelsberg.

#### Sunday, July 29th:

1000: The President attended Protestant church services at the Coliseum. The services were conducted by Captain Northern.

1130: Mr. Molotov, accompanied by Mr. Galounsky (interpreter) called at the Little White House. The President, Secretary Byrnes, Mr. Molotov, Admiral Leahy, Mr. Bohlen and Mr. Galounsky conferred for more than an hour. Generalissimo Stalin was indisposed and could not attend.

The President presented autographed pictures to Colonel General S. N. Kruglov, Lieutenant General N. D. Gorlinski and Colonel M. M. Koretsky of the Red Army. These officers, members of the Soviet Advance party, had charge of arrangements at Babelsberg for the housing and security of the Big Three. The President also presented autographed photographs to Major James A. Colquitt (Special Service Officer), Sergeant Eugene List (pianist) and Pfc Stuart Canin (violinist). Major Colquitt made a major contribution to the successful accomplishment of our mission in Germany as he was tireless in his efforts of arranging top flight music for the President's enjoyment during his few off moments.

Mail was dispatched to Washington this afternoon.

1630: Prime Minister Attlee, Mr. Bevin, and Sir Alexander Cadogan called at the Little White House. They conferred for some time with the President and Secretary Byrnes.

There was no meeting of the Big Three today. Generalissimo Stalin was still indisposed.

1930: Captain Ross was a dinner guest at the White House this evening. Dinner music was furnished by an Army band.

Monday, July 30th:

Secretary Forrestal, General Eisenhower, Admiral Cooke, Admiral Cochrane, General Clay, Commodore Schade and Captain E. B. Taylor, U.S.N., had breakfast with the President. Later they conferred with the President, Secretary Byrnes and Admiral Leahy.

The President posed for pictures with some of the Map Room personnel this morning.

Captain Vardaman, Ensign Fleener and Chief Steward Licodo departed Babelsberg by air this morning for Plymouth to assist with arrangements being made for the President's embarkation there.

First Lieutenant Brannin, White House courier, arrived from Washington with mail.

The President presented autographed photographs to Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay, Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Redding, Lieutenant Colonel C.W. Gilchrist (Canadian Army), and Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Smith, Jr.

Generalissimo Stalin was still indisposed so there was no meeting of the Big Three today. The Foreign Secretaries had a very long session however.

1800: Ambassador Pauley called on the President.

1900: Dinner at the Little White House. Sergeant List played a number of Chopin selections - the President's favorites - during the dinner hour.

Tuesday, July 31st:

At 0900 Brigadier General Stuart Cutler, Commanding General, Berlin Headquarters District, came to the Little White House and called on the President and General Vaughan.

1000: Mr. Rowan, Prime Minister Attlee's secretary, called on the President.

Mail was dispatched to Washington this afternoon.

1545: The President left the Little White House for Cecilenhoff,

1600: The eleventh meeting of the Big Three was convened. This turned out to be a long session as the meeting did not adjourn until 1915. The President left immediately for the Little White House.

1800: Lt. Comdr. Jarman, special courier, arrived from Washington with official White House mail.



First Lieutenant C. M. McDonald, U.S.A. (Captain McMahon's nephew] was a Little White House guest this evening.

2030: The President signed mail. He approved the following legislative bills: HJ 145, HR 169, HR 3633, HR 3771, HR 3314, HR 795, HR 838, HR 1245, HR 1301, HR 1308, HR 1346, HR 1486, HR 1595, HR 1851, HR 2032, HR 2226, HR 2285, HR 2522, HR 2529, HR 2581, HR 2621, HR 2725, HR 2763, HR 3111; HR 3417, HR 3419, and S 1270. He also signed veto messages covering HR 952. HR 1856 and HR 3549.

Wednesday, August 1st:

The weather remained quite cool today, as it had been for the past several days. It heralded the fall season and brought out coats and extra blankets.

Agent Weir and Chief Steward Olivares departed Babelsberg by air for Plymouth this morning taking with them much of the party's advance baggage. Some other baggage had been taken to the AUGUSTA on Monday, July 30th, by Captain Vardaman and Ensign Fleener. This was done to expedite our embarkation in the AUGUSTA when we arrived at Plymouth.

Mrs. A. Grossman, the housekeeper at Cecilienhof, presented the President a set (four volumes) of books entitled "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War", The contents of these books are for the most part contributions by Union and Confederate officers. The works were edited by Robert Underwood Johnson and Clarence Clough Buel of the editorial staff of the Century Magazine. Mrs. Grossman is the housekeeper at the Metropole Hotel, Moscow.

The President spent the forenoon working on his mail and studying reports on subjects due to come up for discussion in the afternoon session of the conference.

1400: Lieutenant Commander Jarman departed Babelsberg via air for Washington with White House mail. He returned via London in a Navy plane that had brought him over from London the previous day. From London on he traveled via Army Transport Command facilities. Previous couriers had been routed via the Azores and Paris.

1445: The President left the Little White House for Cecilienhof, where he arrived at 1455. Shortly after his arrival at the Palace, the President and other members of the Big Three, together with their Foreign Secretaries and Admiral Leahy, posed for newsreel and still pictures.

1530: The twelfth meeting of the Big Three was convened. The meeting adjourned at 1750, when it was announced that a final session had been called for 2100 tonight.

The President left Cecilienhof at 1800 and returned to the Little White House.

1900: Captain Ross and First Lieutenant McDonald were dinner guests at the Little White House this evening.

2145: The President and party left the Little White House for Cecilienhof. The 2100 meeting was delayed until 2200 to permit the various delegations more time to complete drafts of the communique to be considered at tonight's meeting of the conference. The President and Secretary Byrnes arrived at Cecilienhof at 2155 and devoted the next 30 minutes to the study of our proposed draft of the conference communique.

2230: The thirteenth meeting of the Berlin Conference convened. This session was devoted almost entirely to the study of, and approval of, the final tripartite communique. The communique was agreed on shortly after midnight. Release time was agreed for 1730 (local time) tomorrow in Washington and concurrently in London and Moscow. A copy of the communique is appended hereto. At 0030 (August 2nd, 1945) the Berlin Conference formally adjourned. The delegates spent the next few minutes saying goodbyes. The President and his party then, at 0040, left the Palace to return to the Little White House.

#### Thursday, August 2nd:

On our return to the Little White House at 0050 we found that Lieutenant C. E. McCarthy, U.S.N., White House courier, had just arrived Babelsberg with official mail. He had brought this mail from Washington to the AUGUSTA at Plymouth and was sent on to Babelsberg by Captain Vardaman's direction. The President read this mail and, later, received Ambassador Davies and Ambassador Pauley for brief discussions before he turned in for the night.

Reveille for us was at six this morning and breakfast at six-thirty because of our scheduled departure from Berlin (Gatow) at 0800.

The President and his party left the Little White House at 0715 by motor car for Gatow Airfield. We arrived at the airfield at 0740. All hands immediately embarked in their respective planes. Ambassador Harriman and General Parks were among those on hand to see the President off. By special request of the President, no honors were rendered him at the airport.

At 0755 Plane No. 2 (a C-54, Major Jessie Hayes pilot) departed for St. Mawgans Airport in Southwest England. The principal passenger was Secretary Byrnes. With him were: Mr. Ross, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Russell, Mr. Brown, Lt-Colonel McIntire, Major Mitchell, Lt. Elsey, Lt. Edelstein, Captain Graham, Lt. Rigdon, CWO Stoner, CWO Caldwell, Sgt. Filler, Agents Holmes, Haman, Campion, Waters, Spicer, Karney and Gilliam, and Mr. Romagna.

Plane No. 1 (a C-54, Lt-Col. H. T. Myers pilot) departed Gatow at 0805 for St. Mawgans. Passengers were: The President, Admiral Leahy, Judge Rosenman, General Vaughan, Captain McMahan, Mr. Maloney, Mr. Drescher and Mr. Hipsley.

0815: Plane No. 3 (C-54) with all other members of our party departed Gatow for England. Lieut. McCarthy returned to Plymouth with us in this plane.

Our route from Gatow was via Magdeburg, Kassel, Brussels, Cape Gris Nez, Newhaven, over the Isle of Wight and Portland. We passed over a great deal of war wrecked industrial German cities, but a heavy cloud blanket prevented ground observation for most of our way as far as the English Channel. At the Channel the visibility improved somewhat and we were able to see some of the beautiful English countryside and get another glimpse of the White Cliffs. We picked up the coast of England at Newhaven and followed the southern coast line generally. This afforded us a splendid view of the ancient fortification at Portland. It was from Portland that Admiral Hall and General Bradley put forth in June 1944 with a major portion of the Allied invasion forces for the Normandy Invasion.

Our plans to land at St. Mawgans, where an official welcoming committee (including Ambassador Winant and Admirals Stark and McCann and General Lee and British civic officials) awaited us, were thwarted by the weather. When our planes were over Harrowbeer - about 10 miles outside Plymouth - we received word that the airport at St. Mawgans was closed at the moment because of fog. Observing that Harrowbeer was clear, the President decided to take no chance on the weather and instructed his pilot to set his plane down there. Plane No. 1 landed at Harrowbeer at 0940. Planes No.2 and No.3 followed in shortly afterwards in that order. (Distance traveled, Berlin to Harrowbeer, approximately 800 miles.)

The plane (C-47) bringing the White House newspapermen and photographers from Berlin also found the field at St. Mawgans closed and returned to London to refuel. It reached Harrowbeer about an hour after we had landed.

The field at Harrowbeer is not as good, or as large, a field as St. Mawgans. It was for this reason that our original plan called for the use of St. Mawgans for our operation.

The landing of the President's party at Harrowbeer was unexpected and there was no one on hand there to meet us except Lieutenant-Colonel DeWitt Greer (his promotion came through today) who happened to be there awaiting transportation to St. Mawgans to join our "reception committee."

While waiting at Harrowbeer for arrangements to be made for transportation on to Plymouth, the President left his plane and posed with three English WAAFs, on duty at the field, for still and motion pictures. Somehow the photographers "got the word". Section Officer Eira Buckland Jones, Corporal Clarice Turner and Leading Aircraft Woman Audley Bartlett were the three lucky young ladies.

Captain William F. Royall, Commander of the U.S. Advanced Amphibious Base at Plymouth, arrived at the field while the President was waiting and was presented to the President.

Transportation was soon assembled and the President left Harrowbeer at approximately 1020 for the drive to Plymouth. Enroute he was cheered by clusters of people who had heard the news of his arrival and had hastily gathered along our route across the moors and through the villages. One enthusiastic old man displayed a blackboard sign reading, "Good luck, Mr. President". A large crowd of well wishers lined the streets of Plymouth proper.

The President arrived at Mill Dock, Plymouth, at 1105. He was met here by Admiral Sir John Leatham, Commander in Chief, Plymouth. The President, Secretary Byrnes, Admiral Leahy and Admiral Leatham embarked in Admiral Leatham's barge and left immediately for the AUGUSTA, then at anchor in Plymouth Roads. They arrived on board the AUGUSTA at 1120.

The President was accorded full honors (4 ruffles, 4 flourishes followed by National Anthem, sideboys and piping the side) as he came on board the AUGUSTA, except that his early and unannounced arrival did not permit the ship time to "man the rail". The President's flag was broken at the mainmast and the National Ensign at the foremast.

The remainder of the President's party followed to the AUGUSTA. Mr. Donald Russell, Mr. Walter Brown, and Major Nicholas A. Mitchell, A.C., A.U.S., made the return trip to the United States in the AUGUSTA. Commander Tyree left us here and returned to the United States by air. Mr. Romagna remained in England for a visit with his relatives.

At 1131 Ambassador Winant, Admiral Stark, General Lee and Admiral McCann arrived on board the AUGUSTA and called on the President. They had been at St. Mawgans awaiting us, but on learning of the President's landing at Harrowbeer, had hurried on to Plymouth.

The British battle cruiser RENOWN and the U.S.S. PHILADELPHIA were at anchor in Plymouth Roads with the AUGUSTA. King George VI was in the RENOWN. He had come down from London by train this forenoon especially to welcome the President to England.

At 1235 the President, Secretary Byrnes and Admiral Leahy left the AUGUSTA for the RENOWN to call upon the King. They lunched with the King on board the RENOWN. Other guests were Lord Lascelles, Viscount Halifax, Admiral Leatham and Captain Campbell. Full honors were accorded the President on leaving the AUGUSTA and on his return at 1450. On his arrival on board the RENOWN the President was accorded highest honors. He was greeted personally by the King, who extended his hand and said to him, "Welcome to my country". The U.S. National Ensign was flown in the RENOWN alongside the Royal Standard at the mainmast and the flag of the Lord High Admiral was broken at the foremast.

1400: Lieut. McCarthy was dispatched to Washington via air with White House mail.

At 1504, King George VI, accompanied by the Earl of Halifax, Sir Allen Lascelles, Admiral Leatham and Captain Campbell, came on board the AUGUSTA to call on the President. Full honors (piping of the side, sideboys, 4 ruffles, 4 flourishes and playing of God Save the King) were rendered the King as he arrived on board. The British White Ensign was broken at the AUGUSTA's mainmast, alongside the President's flag. The AUGUSTA was flying the U.S. National Ensign at her foremast.

The King was greeted on the quarterdeck by the President, Secretary Byrnes, Admiral Leahy and Captain Foskett. He inspected the Marine Guard and made a brief tour of inspection of personnel on the weather decks forward. The party then retired to the President's cabin.

The visit concluded, the King and his party left the ship at 1534, at which time full honors were again rendered. After the King had left the AUGUSTA the British White Ensign was hauled down.

The AUGUSTA got underway at 1549 and stood out of the harbor. The PHILADELPHIA got underway at 1555 and followed in column astern. On the way out we passed the RENOWN, to port. Full honors were exchanged in passing. While exchanging honors the AUGUSTA displayed the British White Ensign at her mainmast.

As we were leaving Plymouth Roads the King signaled the President:

"From :       The King.  
To     :       The President.

It has been a very real pleasure to me to meet you during your all too brief visit to my country after your recent labors in the great causes to which the Allied Nations are pledged. I send you my best wishes for your homeward voyage and for your safe return. George R.I."

The President replied promptly, as follows:

"From:        The President.  
To    :        The King.

My hearty thanks for your generous expressions. It has been a delightful experience to visit you and your country. I am sure that our two nations will cooperate in peace as they are now cooperating so effectively in war."

At 1616 two British destroyers, the HOLMES and the CROSBY, joined our formation to escort us out of the harbor. They took station on either bow - the HOLMES to our port.

At 1711 the HOLMES and CROSBY reversed course and headed back to port. On their departure the AUGUSTA hauled down the President's flag and the U.S. Ensign from the foremast. The President sent a signal to the HOLMES and CROSBY thanking them for their well executed escort services and bidding them goodbye and good luck. They replied, informing him that they considered it a great honor and an honor that was appreciated by both ships.

At 1725 our task force set cruising speed at '26 knots. The PHILADELPHIA had by now exchanged places in column with the AUGUSTA and was leading the force.

The president met with the members of the press (White House Correspondents Smith, Nixon, Vacarro and Beatty) shortly after our clearing the harbor and discussed the conference with them.

At 1900 the President announced that **Newport News** had been selected for our port of debarkation in the United States. Ships of the task force were accordingly ordered by the Task Force Commander to set course 270. As the President had expressed his desire to arrive Newport

News as soon as practicable, speed for the trip was set at 26.5 knots. This was considered the maximum speed at which the "short-legged" PHILADELPHIA could make the trip without refueling. Our route was chartered along the Great Circle course to 42-30N, 50W, thence to Point XS (entrance buoy to swept channel to Chesapeake Bay), and thence to Newport News. Course was to be altered slightly at each of the following points: (A) 49-18N, 20W; (B) 48-45N, 25W; (C) 48-05N, 30W; (D) 47-05N, 35W; (E) 45-40N, 40W; (F) 44-20N, 45W; (G) 42-30N, 50W.

2030: Movies were held in the Secretary's cabin. The feature picture was "Wonder Man". The President turned in early this evening so he did not attend.

It should be noted here that the President declined invitations to visit Denmark, Norway, and France after the conference, or to make an extended visit to England, because he felt it his duty to return to America as quickly as possible to make his report to the Congress and to the people. He consented to visit England for a few hours only when it was explained that by having the AUGUSTA and PHILADELPHIA leave Antwerp and proceed to Plymouth, to be joined there by the President, he could spend six hours at Plymouth and still be 24 hours ahead of schedule.

Throughout the trip the President specifically directed his Military and Naval Aides to eliminate all unnecessary formalities, honors and ceremonies since he regarded the trip as a strictly business trip. Likewise, he directed that his return to the United States be regarded as routine and in no sense triumphal. He directed that no members of the press nor photographers, nor welcoming committee, be either at the dock or at the train in Washington.

#### Friday, August 3rd:

In AUGUSTA, steaming on course 270, speed 26.5, in company with U.S.S. PHILADELPHIA. The two ships comprised Task Force 68 and were under the tactical command of Rear Admiral A. R. McCann.

0100: Ships of the task force set clocks back one hour to Zone Zero time.

0801: The task force changed course to 266.

The rough seas and inclement weather experienced today gave most members of the party the excuse they wanted to take things easy this forenoon. The President appeared on deck at 1100 for Abandon Ship drill. However, the drill was postponed because of the unfavorable weather.

1200: position and data:

Latitude 49-22N

Longitude 17-23W

Weather - cool; rain,  
clearing in late afternoon.

Sea - moderate to rough

Average temperature - 60

Distance made good since  
departure Plymouth - 543 miles

The President received the members of the press during the afternoon. He saw them frequently during the return voyage although he held no official press conferences.

1830: Captain Foskett was a dinner guest of the President and his Mess this evening. Bandmaster Fultz and his ship's orchestra played for the President during the dinner hour.

2000: Movies in the Secretary's cabin. The feature picture was "Janie". The president did not attend.

2400: Our task force changed course to 257.

#### Saturday, August 4th:

The President was up at 0500 this morning and spent some time strolling about decks. He appeared completely rested from the strain of the long and tiring conference discussions. He had breakfast early and spent most of the forenoon studying conference reports and working on the address he planned to deliver on his return to the United States.

We set clocks back another hour at 0100; at 0700 the task force changed course to 254.

1200: Position and data:

Latitude 47-24N

Average temperature - 59

Longitude 33-24W

Distance made good since

Weather – clear and  
cool

1200, 8-3-45 – 645 miles.

Sea – moderate sea.

Distance made good since  
departure – 1188 miles.

During the afternoon (from 1340 to 1420) the AUGUSTA exercised at a damage control battle problem simulating every conceivable casualty.

At 1440 our task force changed course to 249.

The President spent the afternoon working on his mail and his forthcoming speech and studying conference reports.

2000: Movies were held in the Secretary's Cabin. The feature picture was "The Suspect". Again, the President could not find time to attend.

At 2123 we passed the merchant ship MONTCLAIR VICTORY. The following exchange of messages was made: "From the MONTCLAIR VICTORY to the President: Bon Voyage Mr. President". From the President to the MONTCLAIR VICTORY: "The President acknowledges your good wishes and reciprocates."

#### Sunday, August 5th:

In AUGUSTA, in company with, U. S. S. PHILADELPHIA, enroute Plymouth, England, to Newport News, Va. Steaming on course 247, at speed 26.5. We were now passing along the waters of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland.

0100: Ships of task force set clocks back one hour to Zone plus Two time.

The task force changed course to 235 at 0558; to 245 at 0648.

At 1000, the President, Secretary Byrnes, Captain Foskett, Captain Vardaman, Judge Rosenman, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Brown, Lieutenant Elsey and Captain Graham, attended Protestant church services in the crews forward mess hall. The services were conducted by Chaplain Perkins, the Augusta's ship's chaplain.

1200: Position and data:

Latitude 43-27-2 N	Average temperature - 69
Longitude 47-44 W	Distance made good since
Weather - Slightly warmer; alternately clear and cloudy.	1200, 8-4-45 - 646 miles.
Sea - moderate sea; with heavy spray because of high speed.	Distance made good since departure - 1834 miles.

Secretary Ross and General Vaughan were luncheon guests of the Wardroom officers.

The President spent most of the afternoon poring over voluminous conference reports and working on his report to be delivered to the nation on his return to Washington.

At 1528 we changed course to 225; to 254 at 1630. During the afternoon we encountered patches of fog and course changes were made in order to stay clear of the fog.

1800: The President and Secretary Byrnes dined in the Wardroom as guests of the ship's officers.

2000: Movies were held in the Secretary's cabin -- "The Thin Man Comes Home" was the feature picture shown. The President did not attend.

#### Monday, August 6th:

In AUGUSTA (in company with PHILADELPHIA) enroute Plymouth, England to Newport News, Va., steaming on course 254, speed 265.

0100: Ships of task force set clocks back one hour to conform to Zone Plus Three time.

The weather was somewhat warmer now - we were in the Gulf Stream - and the crew shifted to white uniforms, the officers to khaki and greys.



The President and members of his party spent some time on deck this morning enjoying the sun and listening to a band concert by the ship's band. Afterwards, the President worked on his address to the Nation.

From 0925 to 1001: The AUGUSTA engaged in a damage-control battle problem.

1200: Position and data:

Latitude 39-55N	Average temperature - 68
Longitude 61-32W	Distance made good since
Weather - clear and	1200, 8-5-45 – 650 miles
warm.	Distance made good since
Sea - moderate sea	departure –2484 miles
with heavy spray	
because of high	
speed.	

The President and the Secretary of State lunched with the crew at 1145. They ate in the after mess hall today. Seated at the President's table were: George T. Fleming, BM2c (Thompsonville, Conn.), Edward F. Place, Cox., (Woodhaven, L.I.), Edward Clifford, WT2c(San Francisco), Tony Torregrossa, Bug3c (Northville, N. J.), F. C. Roaseau, WT1c, (Bald Knob, Ark.) , and Eino Karvonen, F1c (Two Harbors, Minn.).

The President received the first news of the successful bombing of Japan with the newest and most powerful weapon ever invented by man, the atomic bomb, while he was eating lunch with the crew today. A few minutes before 1200, Captain Graham carried him a brief message from the Navy Department informing him that the Japanese port of Hiroshima had been bombed a few hours before, under perfect weather conditions and with no opposition. The results of the bombing were reported to be even more successful than previous tests of the new weapon had led us to hope for. The president was excited and pleased by this news. Turning to shake Captain Graham's hand, he said, "This is the greatest thing in history". Ten minutes later a second report, even more optimistic in tone, arrived from the Secretary of War. When handed this message, the President jumped up from his seat, called to the Secretary of State, and read it to him. He said to the Secretary: "It's time for us to get on home!" Then the President called out to the crew to listen for a moment. As the noise in the mess hall died down and the sailors listened expectantly, the President announced that he had just received two messages informing him of the highly successful results of our first assault on Japan with a terrifically powerful new weapon, which used an explosive 20,000 times as powerful as a ton of TNT. As the President left the mess hall with the exciting messages clutched in his hand, the crew cheered and clapped. The President then made his way to the wardroom where he made the same announcement to the ship's officers at lunch and again he was greeted with applause by the officers who saw in this good news a hope that the Pacific war might come to a speedier end.

A few minutes later, the ship's radio began to carry news bulletins from Washington about the atomic bomb, and radio stations throughout the United States broadcast a statement by the

President which he had approved just before leaving Germany. A draft of this statement had been sent to Babelsberg by special courier by Secretary Stimson.

The President shortly afterwards called a press conference and told correspondents about the long program of research and development which was behind this successful assault, and later, posed for newsreel cameramen - reading for them a portion of his statement about the bomb.

1530: The President and members of his party attended a most delightful program of entertainment and boxing held on the ship's well deck. The program was "MC' d'" by Charles A. Purcell, Mailman 3rd Class, a former New York stage star. The performers were all members of the ship's company and showed exceptional talent. The ship's orchestra, under the direction of Chief Musician Fultz, filled a large part on the program. Mr. Canfil and Mr. Hipsley umpired the boxing bouts, while Agent Weir acted as second for one of the fighters in each fight. The afternoon's program came to an abrupt end when the ring posts collapsed during the last boxing bout. A spectator, BM 1/c H. W. Beeman, suffered a slight head injury when hit by a falling post. He was visited in the sick bay by the President and Secretary Byrnes who wanted to be sure he was not seriously hurt.

The President dined with the Warrant Officers in the Warrant Officers' messroom this evening. Admiral Leahy and Captain Vardaman had dinner with the Wardroom officers.

2000: Movies were held in the Secretary's cabin "Nob Hill" was the feature shown. The President did not attend.

Tuesday, August 7th:

In AUGUSTA enroute Plymouth, England, to Newport News, Va., steaming on course 254 at speed 26.5. U.S.S. PHILADELPHIA in company.

0100: Ships of task force set clocks back one hour to conform to Zone Plus Four time.

0930: The AUGUSTA conducted test firing of her 5" and 40 m.m. batteries.

1044: The Task Force changed course to 256. We were now nearing the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay and passed a number of merchant vessels this forenoon, all outward bound.

1129: The AUGUSTA passed buoy XS abeam to port, and commenced steering various courses so as to conform to the buoyed channel through the minefield.

1200: Position and data:

Latitude 36-55N  
Longitude 74-47W  
Weather - cloudy and  
warm  
Sea - calm

Average temperature - 79  
Distance made good since  
1200, 8-6-45 - 656 miles.  
Distance made good since  
departure - 3140 miles

The President and Secretary Byrnes had lunch today with the Chief Petty Officers, thus rounding out a second series of lunches and dinners by which they ate meals in every mess within the ship.

This afternoon the AUGUSTA band played a march "Commander in Chief", which they dedicated to the President. Afterwards, the Bandmaster (John H. Fultz) presented the President with the original score.

While on our way into the harbor, the President and Secretary Byrnes appeared on deck and posed with the other members of the party for a group picture.

This afternoon the crew of the AUGUSTA presented the President a handsome ash tray, made by a member of the crew from a 5" shell case.

The AUGUSTA moored to Pier-No.6, Army Embarkation Dock, Newport News, Va., at 1654, completing a record run from Europe. The task force averaged 26.5 knots from the point of departure off Plymouth to buoy XS, off the Chesapeake Bay. (Distance, Plymouth to Newport News, 3230 miles.)

The following exchange of messages occurred this afternoon between the President and the Task Force Commander:

"From: The President.  
To : Commander Task Force 68  
Info : SecNav; Cominch; Cinclant; Cotclant; AUGUSTA; PHILADELPHIA

Congratulations on a record run. The officers and men of task force 68 have executed an important mission in a highly satisfactory and efficient manner. My personal thanks to you and your officers and men for a delightful trip to and from Europe. And my best wishes to all of you. (Signed) Harry S. Truman. II."

"From : Commander Task Force 68.  
"To : Commander in Chief.

Thank you for your very kind message. It has been a great honor for me and the officers and men of task force 68 to have had the privilege and pleasure of serving you during your historic conference. All hands join me in wishing you God speed and continued success in prosecuting the war in the west and peace in the east."

Mr. John Snyder, Vice Admiral P.N.L. Bellinger, Rear Admiral D. M. LeBreton, Admiral McCann, and Brigadier General Kilpatrick came aboard the AUGUSTA, as soon as we had tied up, to call on the President.

Baggage and equipment had been transferred to the train by 1728. The President left the ship then and boarded the special train which was parked on the pier.

Just two minutes after the President had left the ship (at 1730), the AUGUSTA got underway from Pier No. 6 for the Naval Operating Base, Norfolk.

At 1740 the special train departed Newport News for Washington. Mr. Snyder joined the party for the return trip to Washington.

After a quick run, we arrived in Washington at the Bureau of Engraving Station, at 2245. The President and party disembarked at once and proceeded to the White House by automobile. The President found a number of members of his Cabinet on hand to greet him and welcome him back home.

Summary of distance traveled:

Washington to Newport News and return	384
Newport News to Antwerp	3837
Antwerp to Berlin	495
Berlin to Frankfurt and return	600
Berlin to Plymouth	800
Plymouth to Newport News	3230 miles
	Total 9346

## THE STORY OF THE AUGUSTA

The U.S.S. AUGUSTA, affectionately known by her crew as the "Augie" or "Augie Maru", carries a proud name. She is the fourth ship in United States Naval history to bear this name. The first AUGUSTA was a fourteen gun brig, serving in the war with France as part of Commodore Silas Talbot's Squadron and capturing the vessels L'Espoir, La Victoire, La Jeanne, Le Republic and Le Mutine. The second AUGUSTA was a paddle steamer, serving in the Civil War. The third vessel of the name was a motor patrol boat, serving in the World War from August 11th, 1917, to December 12th, 1918.

The present U.S.S. AUGUSTA, named for that city in Georgia, was contracted for in 1927 as one of six treaty cruisers displacing less than 10,000 tons. All were designed and fitted out as Fleet Flagships, lightly protected and carrying four seaplanes for scouting. The other five ships in the class were the NORTHAMPTON, CHESTER, LOUISVILLE, CHICAGO, and the HOUSTON. The HOUSTON was lost in the opening days of the present war while serving as Flagship of the Asiatic Fleet. The NORTHAMPTON and the CHICAGO were lost during the grim battles to turn back the Japs at Guadalcanal. The CHESTER and the LOUISVILLE have been badly damaged during Pacific fighting. The AUGUSTA is the only ship of the six which has never been damaged in battle, although she has had her share of brushes with the enemy.

The AUGUSTA's keel was laid in the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company on July 2, 1928. Nearly two years later, on the 1st of February 1930, she was launched into the waters of Hampton Roads. A year after that, on the 30th of January, 1931, at the Norfolk Navy Yard at Portsmouth, Virginia, she was turned over to the Navy by her builders and formally commissioned, under the command of Captain J. O. Richardson, who later became Commander in Chief of the U.S. Fleet.

The AUGUSTA had her shakedown in Atlantic and Caribbean waters and operated with the Atlantic Fleet until March, 1932, when she passed thru the Panama Canal to join the Pacific Fleet in San Pedro, California. In February of 1933 she made a cruise to Pearl Harbor and then returned to San Pedro until the early fall, when she went to Puget Sound Navy Yard for the Far East and history.

On November 9th, 1933, she dropped her hook in the Whangpoo, off the Bund in Shanghai, China, and in colorful ceremonies, proudly hoisted the four star flag of Admiral F.B. Upham, Commander in Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet.

Her complement at that time was 64 officers and 760 men. Her armament consisted of three turrets of three 8" guns each, four 5" anti-aircraft guns, eight fifty caliber machine guns, and two sets of triple 21" torpedo tubes.

It was the customary routine for the Asiatic Flagship to spend nine months each year in Chinese waters, visiting Shanghai, Tsingtao, Chefoo and Chinwangtao. The remaining three months were spent in the Manila area. So in December of 1933 the AUGUSTA cruised to the

Philippines, visiting Manila, Cavite, Subic Bay, Olongapo and Mariveles Bay and returned to her China stations in May, 1934.

In the fall of 1934 she made the famous "Long Cruise". The primary purpose of this cruise was to visit Melbourne, Australia, to take part in the Centenary Celebration. Under the command of Captain C. W. Nimitz, the present five-starred Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, she sailed from Shanghai for Guam and then to Sydney, Melbourne, then continued on around Australia to Batavia, Bali, Makassar and back to Zamboanga and Manila, to complete a 73-day cruise of nearly 15,000 miles.

May, 1935 found the AUGUSTA making her first visit to Japan, stopping in Yokohama and Kobe for official visits and then back to her China station. On the 8th of October, 1935 she sailed from Shanghai to visit Bangkok, Singapore, and British North Borneo and returned to spend the winter in the Philippines.

In May 1936 she again visited China and Japan and in November took another southern cruise. Captain Gygas was her Commanding Officer and Admiral Yarnell was embarked as Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet. Her cruise took her again as far south as Batavia.

The year 1937 brought the "Augie Maru" - now six years old - her baptism of fire. August of that year found her back on China station, with the "China Incident" in full swing and the international situation tense. On "Bloody Saturday", the 14th of August, she moored off the Bund of Shanghai after bucking a typhoon at high speed enroute from Tringtao. She was hardly secured to her mooring buoy in the Whangpoo when two bombs fell close alongside. Fortunately no one was killed. During the following hectic week the air was full of screaming Jap shells falling in Shanghai until, on the afternoon of August 20th, a stray shell exploded on the AUGUSTA, killing one seaman and wounding 17 others.

During the next three years she sailed the Asiatic waters, diligently watching the great cauldron of war come to a boil. In 1939 she made a last southern cruise to Bangkok, Singapore and Saigon. In April 1940, making the passage from Manila to Shanghai, she carried as passengers the Honorable Francis B. Sayre, American High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, and Mrs. Sayre.

But all was not work. While swinging at her mooring off the Bund, her crew competed in the vast sports program of the Asiatic Fleet, which the Navy encouraged to keep its men fit. Competition was keen and the standards high. In 1935, 1936, and 1937 she had won the coveted "Iron Man" - the trophy for all around excellence in Athletics. In 1940, at gala ceremonies held on the Quarter Deck, she was presented with the Admiral Anderson Swimming Trophy, the Admiral Washington Wrestling Cup - for the fourth straight year- and as a finale, Admiral Hart, then in Command of the Asiatic Fleet, presented the famous "Iron Man" to Captain Magruder for the "Augie's" fourth win in seven years.

Finally, in November, 1940, after seven years as Flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, she turned over her job to her sister, the U.S.S. HOUSTON, and sailed for the United States, flying a "homeward bound" pennant over 700 feet long.

From December 1940 until early April of 1941, the AUGUSTA was overhauled at the Mare Island Navy Yard. During her stay there many of the men who had served with her in China were transferred to other stations. When she departed for the East Coast in April, many new faces were along. By this time there also were four more five inch guns.

On April 23rd Admiral Ernest J. King, then CinCLant, hoisted his flag in the AUGUSTA riding to her new buoy at Newport, R.I. In Newport the AUGUSTA swung at her mooring eight months, practically unbroken except for the most important mission of her career. In early August the Presidential Yacht Mayflower rendezvoused in Buzzards Bay to transfer President Roosevelt and his party for his journey in the AUGUSTA to meet Prime Minister Churchill at Placontia Bay, Newfoundland. It was in the famous admiral's cabin of the AUGUSTA that most of the parleys were held.

During that summer, also, trips were made to carry Secretary of the Navy Knox and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau to Bermuda.

In December of 1941 Admiral King was relieved by Admiral R.E. Ingersoll, the new CinCLant. Soon after war was declared, CinCLant transferred his staff to the CONSTELLATION, and the AUGUSTA joined a carrier task force operating from Bermuda.

In February of 1942 a sweep was made around Martinique with the task force to show the local French authorities that we meant business, and then between April and early August, two trips to Africa's Gold Coast were made to guard the carrier, loaded with P40's which were headed for Egypt and India. In August, training was started for the invasion of French Morocco.

In October 1942 the AUGUSTA set out for Casablanca, carrying the flag of Rear Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, who was in command of Moroccan invasion forces. Major General George S. Patton went along to watch us shoot his way ashore. When an armistice was arranged with the French, the AUGUSTA was the first ship to enter Casablanca Harbor to assist in clearing the way for our troops. "Le Demon", as she was called by the natives, carries pictures testifying to the ferocity of the resistance put up by the French forces. Two destroyers sunk, one badly damaged and beached, plus an assist in damaging badly one heavy cruiser and one destroyer, had been chalked up by her guns.

In December of 1942 and January of 1943 the Navy Yard New York added most of the present battery of 40MM and 20MM guns to bolster the anti-aircraft battery. And in the spring of 1943 the AUGUSTA went to Argentina, Newfoundland, to acclimate all hands for a visit with the British Fleet.

In Maya slight detour was made to escort the Queen Mary, carrying Prime Minister Churchill, to New York. Then a troop convoy was escorted to the Clyde and another brought back as far as Halifax.

In August, 1943, the AUGUSTA sailed from Halifax with the heavy cruiser TUSCALOOSA, the Carrier RANGER, and an escort of destroyers to join the British Fleet at

Scapa Flow. The British had their hands full in the Mediterranean and the Home Fleet was short of cruisers and carriers.

The American ships assumed British code names, learned British signals and British naval tactics with the Home Fleet and joined the watch of the Norwegian coast, where the giant German battleship TIRPITZ and the battleships SCHARNHORST and GNEISENAU awaited a chance to slip out. Twice the Germans tried it and twice the Home Fleet raced to intercept, but the cautious Nazis hurried back into port too soon. In September, the Secretary of the Navy, visiting American naval forces in Europe, came to Scapa Flow to inspect the American ships turned British.

The AUGUSTA then joined the heavy cruiser H.M.S. LONDON and sailed for Iceland to guard the gate between Iceland and Greenland. Quietly the two cruisers hid in the fjord at Reykjavik, but nothing happened. Early in October the waiting became too monotonous and the two fast ships sailed out. North they went, beyond Bear Island, far above the northernmost tip of Norway. Because a man's life expectancy in the freezing water was no more than twenty minutes, the crew needed no urging to watch the gray seas for the dreaded periscope. There was now no destroyer escort, for the cruisers were bait in a trap which Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser hoped to spring on the Scharnhorst. But the Nazis would not bite and the watch in Iceland was resumed. Here the AUGUSTA received her first mail in 57 days. She had been traveling too fast for the Post Office.

In the latter part of October, the trap was again set, baited this time with ships making the deadly run to Murmansk. The AUGUSTA and the LONDON took their stations in the far north, within 800 miles of the North Pole, to wait and watch. Again the Germans were prudent. German patrol bombers were sent out to investigate and the Nazi ships stayed safely under the protection of their own powerful shore batteries and air coverage. The AUGUSTA then sailed southward across the wild northern seas to Scotland for a few days of liberty and recreation.

By the middle of November, other Allied warships came to Scapa Flow to relieve the watch and the AUGUSTA sailed to Iceland for Thanksgiving and then to the United States for overhaul and modernization. In April of 1944, refreshed, rearmed, and thoroughly drilled in shore bombardment techniques, the AUGUSTA sailed for Europe. Down the Irish Sea, into the English Channel, and into the bomb shattered port of Plymouth she sailed. In simple ceremonies, Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk hoisted his flag as Commander of the Western Task Force - that group of determined Americans who had vowed to breach the walls of Fortress Europe. For weeks there were conferences of admirals and generals, while couriers hurried between the AUGUSTA and LONDON. Twice the Germans bombed Plymouth, but the ship was unhit. No mail arrived, for the location of the AUGUSTA was a secret even to the Post Office.

The stay in Plymouth was saddened by the news of the death of the Secretary of the Navy. The ranking officers of the British and American forces in Plymouth gathered aboard the AUGUSTA for a simple and beautiful memorial service.

Late in April the AUGUSTA carried Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander of Naval Forces in Europe, out to participate in practice landings on a selected beach of southern England. Diligently she practiced for the great day. A month later, as May was drawing to a close, she



steamed up the channel to Portland, where King George VI inspected the ship and stayed for dinner.

The opening days of June saw the ship sealed and waiting. On the night of June 5th she slipped out of Plymouth and headed for the beaches of Normandy. Swiftly and silently she ran in the darkness, past the vast fleets of the landing force. In the dark hours before the dawn she met the other combatant vessels of the Western Task Force and together they crept toward the Norman coast behind heroic little mine sweepers. On her Admiral's bridge, in the dawn, stood Rear Admiral Kirk and his Chief of Staff, Rear Admiral Struble, General Omar N. Bradley, Commanding the Army forces making the landings, and Brig. General Royce, deputy commander of the Ninth Tactical Air Force. Serious and determined, they were prepared to lose one quarter of their forces.

Poised for the blow, the AUGUSTA steamed to within 3,000 yards of the enemy shore and dropped her anchor. Then the mighty fleet roared. its defiance of German might and hurled its tons of steel against the beach.

The events of the next month are history. For twenty six days the AUGUSTA steamed up and down the invasion beaches. For three days she rode out the worst June blow in English Channel history, losing one man washed overboard in the midst of it. By night her 5" guns blazed at the lone German planes which penetrated the air cover and had the satisfaction of shooting one down. On the 14th of June the first mail in ten weeks arrived, brought from England by a destroyer.

Finally on the 30th of June the beachhead was secure beyond a doubt. Admiral Kirk transferred his flag to another ship and the AUGUSTA sailed back to Plymouth. But her stay was short. Five days later she was on her way to the Mediterranean. After stopping at Oran and Palermo, she edged in to the crowded harbor of Naples.

The AUGUSTA had not been long in Naples before the Germans flew a night photographic mission over the harbor and dropped tremendous flares. After that night the "Augie Maru" moved each evening across the bay to Castellamare to spend the night and came back the next morning. The flag of Rear Admiral Lyal A. Davidson, who would command the Bombardment Support Group for the invasion of Southern France, was now flying in the AUGUSTA. Again there was much coming and going. Beneath the blacked out decks, the lights burned far into the night.

Finally on the evening of August 12th the AUGUSTA slipped out of the now nearly deserted harbor of Naples and ran northward to Corsica, where the landing forces were gathered. On D-1 day, in company with fast attack transports, loaded with American Special Service troops and special French troops, and escorted by destroyers and PT boats, she headed for the French coast east of Toulon. The special force was assigned the task of reducing the large batteries covering the landing beaches before the main force arrived. The AUGUSTA was to stand by and reduce the batteries by bombardment if the Special Service troops failed to do it by stealth.

The operation was a success. H-hour found not a single heavy gun firing on the landing forces. Admiral Davidson now gathered his support group and began to reduce systematically the defenses of the French coast in the path of the Allied forces advancing westward. Only at Toulon, "Big Willie", a fifteen inch coast defense battery remained. "Big Willie" dropped shells around the AUGUSTA too close for comfort when she approached within range. He was finally silenced by the combined guns of the bombardment group, in addition to a few hundred tons of bombs.

On D+1 Secretary of the Navy Forrestal came aboard to see how we were getting along.

Around Marseilles the AUGUSTA had more fun, playing hide-and-seek with a battery of 150-mm. coast defense guns. Each time these guns opened up on mine-sweeping forces, the guns of the AUGUSTA drove the Germans back into their underground shelters. After hours of quiet, the game would recommence. Almost three days were spent in this manner, and the Germans finally admitted they were beaten. Our Marines were landed, together with those from the U.S.S. PHILADELPHIA, to accept the surrender of about 800 Germans.

After the operations in Southern France, the ship was taken into the Philadelphia Navy Yard for a further modernization. Four and a half months' work was required to complete the task, and the AUGUSTA emerged with a new profile and much new equipment.

So today the light and graceful AUGUSTA cuts swiftly through the waters, proud of an historic past, eager for the future, and grateful for phenomenal good fortune. Her men name with pride her past Commanding Officers:

Captain James O. Richardson  
Captain Royall E. Ingersoll  
Captain Chester W. Nimitz  
Captain Felix X. Gygax  
Captain Harold V. McKittrick  
Captain John H. Magruder  
Captain Carleton H. Wright

Captain Gordon Hutchins  
Captain Tully Shelley  
Captain Edward H. Jones  
Captain Bryan C. Harper  
and the present Commanding  
officer  
Captain James H. Foskett

The casual reader will note the illustrious line of succession.

The present Commanding Officer, Captain James H. Foskett, U.S.N., took command in June, 1945, and lives in Chevy Chase, Md. The Executive Officer, Commander C. L. Freeman, U.S.N., lives in New London, Conn. The various Heads of Departments are as follows: Commander H. F. Crist, U. S.N., of Baltimore, Md., Navigator; Commander J. B. Gay, Jr., U.S.N., of San Diego, Calif., First Lieutenant and Damage Control Officer; Lieut. Commander S. H. Graham, Jr., U.S.N., of Burlington, Mass., Gunnery Officer; Lieut. Commander N. V. King, U.S.N.R., of New York, Engineer Officer; Lieutenant C. L. Goullaud, U.S.N.R., of Brookline, Mass., Communications Officer; Lieut. Commander J. S. Claypoole, Jr., (SC) , U.S.N., of New Bern, N.C., Supply Officer; Lieut. Commander W. F. Berberich, (MC) , U. S. N., of Washington, D.C., Medical Officer.

## U. S. S. AUGUSTA

Jane's Fighting Ships lists the following specifications for the AUGUSTA:

Standard Displacement: 9050 tons.

Dimensions: 569' (w.l.), 600 1/4' (o.a.), 66' beam, 23' maximum draft.

Guns: 9 - 8-inch, 55 caliber.

12 - 5-inch A.A.

Machine guns.

Torpedo tubes removed.

Aircraft: 4

Catapults: 2

Armour: 3" vertical side  
2" + 1" deck  
1 1/2" gunhouses

Machinery: Parsons geared turbines. 4 shafts. Designed S.H.P.  
107,000 = 32.7 knots. 8 White - Forster boilers.

Radius: 13,000 miles at 15 knots.

Fuel: 1,500 tons.

AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL  
WITH FOLLOWING CITATION TO

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General H. D. G. Crerar, CB, DSO, Canadian Army, for exceptionally meritorious service in a position of great responsibility. General Crerar was the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the First Canadian Army. This army, under his leadership, played a vital role in the operations of the Allied Armies in Europe. From the initial assault of the Normandy beaches until the final surrender of Germany, through varied terrain and under adverse conditions, this command fought brilliantly through a series of campaigns. Its accomplishments were largely due to the resourcefulness, determination and skillful leadership of this officer.

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Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, KCB, DSO, MC, DFC, AFC, Royal Air Force, for exceptionally meritorious service in a position of great responsibility. Air Marshal Coningham commanded the 2nd Tactical Air Force throughout the fighting in Northern Europe and played an outstanding part in a campaign where victory depended on close Army/Air cooperation. He knew the solution was close personal contact with the Army Commanders and with the United States Ninth Air Force, and devoted himself to the establishment of that mutual confidence and respect without which the Allies can not work together. To his great task, Air Marshal Coningham brought a wealth of experience won in the Mediterranean, great qualities as a fighting leader, and a real understanding of the Ground Forces problems. He has contributed to a great degree to the success of the Allied Expeditionary Force.

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Major General Sir F. W. de Guingand, KBE, CB, DSO, British Army, for exceptionally meritorious service in a position of great responsibility. As Chief of Staff of 21 Army Group, this officer was responsible for the detailed plans and directives of his headquarters in connection with the many campaigns fought by this group of armies throughout Europe. His thorough grasp of all phases of the tactical situation, professional skill in analyzing and solving the innumerable problems which constantly arose and ability to weld the activities of many and widely separated commands into a coordinated campaign, were distinctive contributions to the glorious record achieved by the Allied Armies.

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Marshal Sir James Robb, KBE, CB, DSO, DFC, AFC, Royal Air Force, for exceptionally meritorious service in a position of great responsibility. As Deputy Chief of Staff (Air), Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Air Marshal Robb took an active part in the planning of all operations and quickly established among the British and American Air Commanders that sense of mutual respect and confidence without which an Allied Force is powerless. In the autumn of 1944, he formed the Air Staff at Supreme Headquarters and was responsible for the direction of the

Tactical Air Force, the great success of which was largely due to the combination in this officer of high professional skill and a deep understanding of Anglo-American relations. As a senior Air Staff officer at Supreme Headquarters, he has set a fine example of united team work and as a distinguished airman he has contributed exceptionally to the Allied Victory.

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## PROCLAMATION

BY THE HEADS OF GOVERNMENTS,

UNITED STATES, CHINA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

(1) We, the President of the United States, the President of the National Government of the Republic of China and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, representing the hundreds of millions of our countrymen, have conferred and agree that Japan shall be given an opportunity to end this war.

(2) The prodigious land, sea and air forces of the United States, the British Empire and of China, many times reinforced by their armies and air fleets from the west are poised to strike the final blows upon Japan. This military power is sustained and inspired by the determination of all the Allied nations to prosecute the war against Japan until she ceases to resist.

(3) The result of the futile and senseless German resistance to the might of the aroused free peoples of the world stands forth in awful clarity as an example to the people of Japan. The might that now converges on Japan is immeasurably greater than that which, when applied to the resisting Nazis, necessarily laid waste to the lands, the industry and the method of life of the whole German people. The full application of our military power, backed by our resolve, will mean the inevitable and complete destruction of the Japanese armed forces and just as inevitably the utter devastation of the Japanese homeland.

(4) The time has come for Japan to decide whether she will continue to be controlled by those self-willed militaristic advisers whose unintelligent calculations have brought the Empire of Japan to the threshold of annihilation, or whether she will follow the path of reason.

(5) Following are our terms. We will not deviate from them. There are no alternatives. We shall brook no delay.

(6) There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, for we insist that a new order of peace, security and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world.

(7) Until such a new order is established and until there is convincing proof that Japan's war-making power is destroyed, points in Japanese territory to be designated by the Allies shall be occupied to secure the achievement of the basic objectives we are here setting forth.

(8) The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as we determine.

(9) The Japanese military forces, after being completely dis-armed, shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives.

(10) We do not intend that the Japanese shall be enslaved as a race or destroyed as nation, but stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals, including those who have visited cruelties upon our prisoners. The Japanese government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people. Freedom of speech, of religion, and of thought, as well as respect for the fundamental human rights shall be established.

(11) Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and permit the exaction of just reparations in kind, but not those industries which would enable her to re-arm for war. To this end, access to, as distinguished from control of raw materials shall be permitted. Eventual Japanese participation in world trade relations shall be permitted.

(12) The occupying forces of the Allies shall be withdrawn from Japan as soon as these objectives have been accomplished and there has been established in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people a peacefully inclined and responsible government.

(13) We call upon the Government of Japan to proclaim now the unconditional surrender of all the Japanese armed forces, and to provide proper and adequate assurances of their good faith in such action. The alternative for Japan is prompt and utter destruction.

POTSDAM  
July 26, 1945

Harry S. Truman.  
Winston S. Churchill.  
Approval of President Chiang  
Kai-shek obtained by radio

August 2, 1945

## REPORT ON THE TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE OF BERLIN

On July 17, 1945, The President of the United States of America, Harry S. Truman, the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Generalissimo J. V. Stalin, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Winston S. Churchill, together with Mr. Clement R. Attlee, met in the Tripartite Conference of Berlin. They were accompanied by the foreign secretaries of the three Governments, Mr. James F. Byrnes, Mr. V. M. Molotov, and Mr. Anthony Eden, the Chiefs of Staff, and other advisers.

There were nine meetings between July 17 and July 25. The Conference was then interrupted for two days while the results of the British general election were being declared.

On July 28 Mr. Attlee returned to the Conference as Prime Minister, accompanied by the new Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ernest Bevin. Four days of further discussion then took place. During the course of the Conference there were regular meetings of the Heads of the Three Governments accompanied by the foreign secretaries, and also meetings of the Foreign Secretaries. Committees appointed by the Foreign Secretaries for preliminary consideration of questions before the Conference also met daily.

The meetings of the Conference were held at the Cecilienhof near Potsdam. The Conference ended on August 2, 1945.

Important decisions and agreements were reached. Views were exchanged on a number of other questions and consideration of these matters will be continued by the Council of Foreign Ministers established by the Conference.

President Truman, Generalissimo Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee leave this Conference, which has strengthened the ties between the three governments and extended the scope of their collaboration and understanding with renewed confidence that their governments and peoples, together with the other United Nations, will ensure the creation of a just and enduring peace.

## II

### ESTABLISHMENT OF A COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The Conference reached an agreement for the establishment of a Council of Foreign Ministers representing the five principal Powers to continue the necessary preparatory work for the peace settlements and to take up other matters which from time to time may be referred to the Council by agreement of the Governments participating in the Council.

The text of the agreement for the establishment of the Council of Foreign Ministers is as follows:



"(1) There shall be established a Council composed of the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, France, and the United States.

"(2) (i) The Council shall normally meet in London, which shall be the permanent seat of the joint Secretariat which the Council will form. Each of the Foreign Ministers will be accompanied by a high-ranking Deputy, duly authorized to carry on the work of the Council in the absence of his Foreign Minister, and by a small staff of technical advisers.

"(ii) The first meeting of the Council shall be held in London not later than September 1, 1945. Meetings may be held by common agreement in other capitals as may be agreed from time to time.

"(3) (i) As its immediate important task, the Council shall be authorized to draw up, with a view to their submission to the United Nations, treaties of peace with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, and to propose settlements of territorial questions outstanding on the termination of the war in Europe. The Council shall be utilized for the preparation of a peace settlement for Germany to be accepted by the Government of Germany when a government adequate for the purpose is established.

"(ii) For the discharge of each of these tasks the Council will be composed of the Members representing those States which were signatory to the terms of surrender imposed upon the enemy State concerned. For the purposes of the peace settlement for Italy, France shall be regarded as a signatory to the terms of surrender for Italy. Other members will be invited to participate when matters directly concerning them are under discussion.

"(iii) Other matters may from time to time be referred to the Council by agreement between the Member Governments.

"(4) (i) Whenever the Council is considering a question of direct interest to a State not Represented thereon, such State should be invited to send representatives to participate in the discussion and study of that question.

"(ii) The Council may adapt its procedure to the particular problem under consideration. In some cases it may hold its own preliminary discussions prior to the participation of other interested States. In other cases, the Council may convoke a formal conference of the State chiefly interested in seeking a solution of the particular problem."

In accordance with the decision of the Conference the three Governments have each addressed an identical invitation to the Governments of China and France to adopt this text and to join in establishing the Council.

The establishment of the Council of Foreign Ministers for the specific purposes named in the text will be without prejudice to the agreement of the Crimea Conference that there should be periodic consultation among the Foreign Secretaries of the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom.

The Conference also considered the position of the European Advisory Commission in the light of the agreement to establish the Council of Foreign Ministers. It was noted with satisfaction that the Commission had ably discharged its principal tasks by the recommendations that it had furnished for the terms of Germany's unconditional surrender, for the zones of occupation in Germany and Austria, and for the inter-Allied control machinery in those countries. It was felt that further work of a detailed character for the coordination of Allied policy for the control of Germany and Austria would in future fall within the competence of the Allied Control Council at Berlin and the Allied Commission at Vienna. Accordingly, it was agreed to recommend that the European Advisory Commission be dissolved.

### III

#### GERMANY

The Allied armies are in occupation of the whole of Germany and the German people have begun to atone for the terrible crimes committed under the leadership of those whom, in the hour of their success, they openly approved and blindly obeyed.

Agreement has been reached at this Conference on the political and economic principles of a coordinated Allied policy toward defeated Germany during the period of Allied control.

The purpose of this agreement is to carry out the Crimea declaration on Germany. German militarism and Nazism will be extirpated and the Allies will take in agreement together, now and in the future, the other measures necessary to assure that Germany never again will threaten her neighbors or the peace of the world.

It is not the intention of the Allies to destroy or enslave the German people. It is the intention of the Allies that the German people be given the opportunity to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis. If their own efforts are steadily directed to this end, it will be possible for them in due course to take their place among the free and peaceful peoples of the world.

The text of the agreement is as follows:

The Political and Economic Principles to  
Govern the Treatment of Germany in the  
Initial Control Period

#### A. Political Principles.

1. In accordance with the Agreement on Control Machinery in Germany, supreme authority in Germany is exercised on instructions from their respective Governments, by the Commanders-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the French Republic, each in his own zone of occupation, and also

jointly, in matters affecting Germany as a whole, in their capacity as members of the Control Council.

2. So far as is practicable, there shall be uniformity of treatment of the German population throughout Germany.

3. The purposes of the occupation of Germany of which the Control Council shall be guided are:

(i) The complete disarmament and demilitarization of Germany and the elimination or control of all German industry that could be used for military production. To these ends: -

(a) All German land, naval and air forces, the S.S., S.A., S.D. and Gestapo, with all their organizations, staffs and institutions, including the General Staff, the Officers' Corps, Reserve Corps, military schools, war veterans' organizations and all other military and quasi-military organizations, together with all clubs and associations which serve to keep alive the military tradition in Germany, shall be completely and finally abolished in such manner as permanently to prevent the revival or reorganization of German militarism and Nazism;

(b) All arms, ammunition and implements of war and all specialized facilities for their production shall be held at the disposal of the Allies or destroyed. The maintenance and production of all aircraft and all arms, ammunition and implements of war shall be prevented.

(ii) To convince the German people that they have suffered a total military defeat and that they cannot escape responsibility for what they have brought upon themselves, since their own ruthless warfare and the fanatical Nazi resistance have destroyed German economy and made chaos and suffering inevitable.

(iii) To destroy the National Socialist Party and its affiliated and supervised organizations, to dissolve all Nazi institutions, to ensure that they are not revived in any form, and to prevent all Nazi and militarist activity or propaganda.

(iv) To prepare for the eventual reconstruction of German political life on a democratic basis and for eventual peaceful cooperation in international life by Germany.

4. All Nazi laws which provided the basis of the Hitler regime or established discrimination on grounds of race, creed, or political opinion shall be abolished. No such discriminations, whether legal, administrative or otherwise, shall be tolerated.

5. War criminals and those who have participated in planning or carrying out Nazi enterprises involving or resulting in atrocities or war crimes shall be arrested and brought to judgment. Nazi leaders, influential Nazi supporters and high officials of Nazi organizations and institutions and any other persons dangerous to the occupation or its objectives shall be arrested and interned.

6. All members of the Nazi Party who have been more than nominal participants in its activities and all other persons hostile to Allied purposes shall be removed from public and semi-public office, and from positions of responsibility in important private undertakings. Such persons shall be replaced by persons who, by their political and moral qualities, are deemed capable of assisting in developing genuine democratic institutions in Germany.

7. German education shall be so controlled as completely to eliminate Nazi and militarist doctrines and to make possible the successful development of democratic ideas.

8. The judicial system will be reorganized in accordance with the principles of democracy, of justice under law, and of equal rights for all citizens without distinction of race, nationality or religion.

9. The administration of affairs in Germany should be directed towards the decentralization of the political structure and the development of local responsibility. To this end:

(i) local self-government shall be restored throughout Germany on democratic principles and in particular through elective councils as rapidly as is consistent with military security and the purposes of military occupation;

(ii) all democratic political parties with rights of assembly and of public discussion shall be allowed and encouraged throughout Germany;

(iii) representative and elective principles shall be introduced into regional, provincial and state (Land) administration as rapidly as may be justified by the successful application of these principles in local self-government;

(iv) for the time being no central German government shall be established. Notwithstanding this, however, certain essential central German administrative departments, headed by State Secretaries, shall be established, particularly in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade, and industry. Such departments will act under the direction of the Control Council.

10. Subject to the necessity for maintaining military security, freedom of speech, press and religion shall be permitted, and religious institutions shall be respected. Subject likewise to the maintenance of military security, the formation of free trade unions shall be permitted.

#### B. Economic Principles.

11. In order to eliminate Germany's war potential, the production of arms, ammunition and implements of war as well as all types of aircraft and sea-going ships shall be prohibited and prevented. Production of metals, chemicals, machinery and other items that are directly necessary to a war economy shall be rigidly controlled and restricted to German's approved post-war peacetime needs to meet the objectives stated in Paragraph 15. Productive capacity not needed for permitted production shall be removed in accordance with the reparations plan recommended by

the Allied Commission on Reparations and approved by the Governments concerned or if not removed shall be destroyed.

12. At the earliest practicable date, the German economy shall be decentralized for the purpose of eliminating the present excessive concentration of economic power as exemplified in particular by cartels, syndicates, trusts and other monopolistic arrangements.

13. In organizing the German economy, primary emphasis shall be given to the development of agricultural and peaceful domestic industries.

14. During the period of occupation Germany shall be treated as a single economic unit. To this end common policies shall be established in regard to:

- (a) mining and industrial production and allocation;
- (b) agriculture, forestry and fishing;
- (c) wages, prices and rationing;
- (d) import and export programs for Germany as a whole;
- (e) currency and banking, central taxation and customs;
- (f) reparation and removal of industrial war potential;
- (g) transportation and communications.

In applying these policies account shall be taken, where appropriate, of varying local conditions.

15. Allied controls shall be imposed upon the German economy but only to the extent necessary:

(a) to carry out programs of industrial disarmament and demilitarization, of reparations, and of approved exports and imports.

(b) to assure the production and maintenance of goods and services required to meet the needs of the occupying forces and displaced persons in Germany and essential to maintain in Germany average living standards not exceeding the average of the standards of living of European countries. (European countries means all European countries excluding the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic.

(c) to ensure in the manner determined by the Control Council the equitable distribution of essential commodities between the several zones so as to produce a balanced economy throughout Germany and reduce the need for imports.

(d) to control German industry and all economic and financial international transactions, including exports and imports, with the aim of preventing Germany from developing a war potential and of achieving the other objectives named herein.

(e) to control all German public or private scientific bodies, research and experimental institutions, laboratories, et cetera, connected with economic activities.

16. In the imposition and maintenance of economic controls established by the Control Council, German administrative machinery shall be created and the German authorities shall be required to the fullest extent practicable to proclaim and assume administration of such controls. Thus it should be brought home to the German people that the responsibility for the administration of such controls and any breakdown in these controls will rest with themselves. Any German controls which may run counter to the objectives of occupation will be prohibited.

17. Measures shall be promptly taken:

- (a) to effect essential repair of transport;
- (b) to enlarge coal production;
- (c) to maximize agricultural output; and
- (d) to effect emergency repair of housing and essential utilities.

18. Appropriate steps shall be taken by the Control Council to exercise control and the power of disposition over German-owned external assets not already under the control of the United Nations which have taken part in the war against Germany.

19. Payment of Reparations should leave enough resources to enable the German people to subsist without external assistance. In working out the economic balance of Germany the necessary means must be provided to pay for imports approved by the Control Council in Germany. The proceeds of exports from current production and stocks shall be available in the first place for payment for such imports.

The above clause will not apply to the equipment and products referred to in paragraphs 4(a) and 4(b) of the Reparations Agreement.

#### IV

#### REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY

In accordance with the Crimea decision that Germany be compelled to compensate to the greatest possible extent for the loss and suffering that she has caused to the United Nations and for which the German people cannot escape responsibility, the following agreement on reparations was reached:

1. Reparation claims of the U.S.S.R. shall be met by removals from the zone of Germany occupied by the U.S.S.R., and from appropriate German external assets.

2. The U.S.S.R. undertakes to settle the reparation claims of Poland from its own share of reparations.

3. The reparation claims of the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries entitled to reparations shall be met from the Western Zones and from appropriate German external assets.

4. In addition to the reparations to be taken by the U.S.S.R. from its own zone of occupation, the U.S.S.R. shall receive additionally from the Western Zones:

(a) 15 per cent of such usable and complete industrial capital equipment, in the first place from the metallurgical, chemical and machine manufacturing industries, as is unnecessary for the German peace economy and should be removed from the Western Zones of Germany, in exchange for an equivalent value of food, coal, potash, zinc, timber, clay products, petroleum products, and such other commodities as may be agreed upon.

(b) 10 per cent of such industrial capital equipment as is unnecessary for the German peace economy and should be removed from the Western Zones, to be transferred to the Soviet Government on reparations account without payment or exchange of any kind in return.

Removals of equipment as provided in (a) and (b) above shall be made simultaneously.

5. The amount of equipment to be removed from the Western Zones on account of reparations must be determined within six months from now at the latest.

6. Removals of industrial capital equipment shall begin as soon as possible and shall be completed within two years from the determination specified in paragraph 5. The delivery of products covered by 4(a) above shall begin as soon as possible and shall be made by the U.S.S.R. in agreed installments within five years of the date hereof. The determination of the amount and character of the industrial capital equipment unnecessary for the German peace economy and therefore available for reparations shall be made by the Control Council under policies fixed by the Allied Commission on Reparations, with the participation of France, subject to the final approval of the Zone Commander in the Zone from which the equipment is to be removed.

7. Prior to the fixing of the total amount of equipment subject to removal, advance deliveries shall be made in respect of such equipment as will be determined to be eligible for delivery in accordance with the procedure set forth in the last sentence of paragraph 6.

8. The Soviet Government renounces all claims in respect of reparations to shares of German enterprises which are located in the Western Zones of occupation in Germany as well as to German foreign assets in all countries except those specified in paragraph 9 below.

9. The Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America renounce their claims in respect of reparations to shares of German enterprises which are located in the

Eastern Zone of occupation in Germany, as well as to German foreign assets in Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Rumania and Eastern Austria.

10. The Soviet Government makes no claims to gold captured by the Allied troops in Germany.

## V

### DISPOSITION OF THE GERMAN NAVY AND MERCHANT SHIPS

The Conference agreed in principle upon arrangements for the use and disposal of the surrendered German Fleet and merchant ships. It was decided that the Three Governments would appoint experts to work out together detailed plans to give effect to the agreed principles. A further joint statement will be published simultaneously by the Three Governments in due course.

## VI

### CITY OF KOENIGSBERG AND THE ADJACENT AREA

The Conference examined a proposal by the Soviet Government that pending the final determination of territorial questions at the peace settlement, the section of the western frontier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which is adjacent to the Baltic Sea should pass from a point on the eastern shore of the Bay of Danzig to the east, north of Braunsberg-Goldep, to the meeting point of the frontiers of Lithuania, the Polish Republic and East Prussia.

The Conference has agreed in principle to the proposal of the Soviet Government concerning the ultimate transfer to the Soviet Union of the City of Koenigsberg and the area adjacent to it as described above subject to expert examination of the actual frontier.

The President of the United States and the British Prime Minister have declared that they will support the proposal of the Conference at the forthcoming peace settlement.

## VII

### WAR CRIMINALS

The Three Governments have taken note of the discussions which have been proceeding in recent weeks in London between British, United States, Soviet and French representatives with a view to reaching agreement on the methods of trial of those major war, criminals whose crimes under the Moscow Declaration of October, 1943, have no particular geographical localization. The Three Governments reaffirm their intention to bring those criminals to swift and sure justice. They hope that the negotiations in London will result in speedy agreement being reached for this purpose, and they regard it as a matter of great importance that the trial of those major criminals should begin at the earliest possible date. The first list of defendants will be published before September 1.



## VIII

### AUSTRIA

The Conference examined a proposal by the Soviet Government on the extension of the authority of the Austrian Provisional Government to all of Austria.

The Three Governments agreed that they were prepared to examine this question after the entry of the British and American forces into the city of Vienna.

## IX

### POLAND

The Conference considered questions relating to the Polish Provisional Government and the western boundary of Poland. On the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity they defined their attitude in the following statement.

We have taken note with pleasure of the agreement reached among representative Poles from Poland and abroad which has made possible the formation, in accordance with the decisions reached at the Crimea Conference, of a Polish Provisional Government of National Unity recognized by the Three Powers. The establishment by the British and United States Governments of diplomatic relations with the Polish Provisional Government has resulted in the withdrawal of their recognition from the former Polish Government in London, which no longer exists.

The British and United States Governments have taken measures to protect the interest of the Polish Provisional Government as the recognized government of the Polish State in the Property belonging to the Polish State located in their territories and under their control, whatever the form of this property may be. They have further taken measures to prevent alienation to third parties of such property. All proper facilities will be given to the Polish Provisional Government for the exercise of the ordinary legal remedies for the recovery of any property belonging to the Polish State which may have been wrongfully alienated,

The three Powers are anxious to assist the Polish Provisional Government in facilitating the return to Poland as soon as practicable of all Poles abroad who wish to go, including members of the Polish Armed Forces and the Merchant Marine. They expect that those Poles who return home shall be accorded personal and property rights on the same basis as all Polish citizens,

The three Powers note that the Polish Provisional Government in accordance with the decisions of the Crimea Conference has agreed to the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot in which all democratic and anti-Nazi parties shall have the right to take part and to put forward

candidates, and that representatives of the Allied press shall enjoy full freedom to report to the world upon developments in Poland before and during the elections.

The following agreement was reached:

On the western boundary of Poland; in conformity with the agreement on Poland reached at the Crimea Conference the three Heads of Government have sought the opinion of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity in regard to the accession of territory in the north and west which Poland should receive. The President of the National Council of Poland and members of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity have been received at the Conference and have fully presented their views. The three Heads of Government reaffirm their opinion that the final limitation of the western frontier of Poland should await the peace settlement.

The three Heads of Government agree that, pending the final determination of Poland's western frontier, the former German territories east of a line running from the Baltic Sea immediately west of Swinemunde, and thence along the Oder River to the confluence of the western Neisse River and along the western Neisse to the Czechoslovak frontier, including that portion of East Prussia not placed under the administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with the understanding reached at this conference and including the area of the former free city of Danzig, shall be under the administration of the Polish State and for such purposes should not be considered as part of the Soviet zone of occupation in Germany.

## X

### CONCLUSION OF PEACE TREATIES AND ADMISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

The Conference agreed upon the following statement of common policy for establishing as soon as possible the conditions of lasting peace after victory in Europe.

The Three Governments consider it desirable that the present anomalous position of Italy, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Rumania should be terminated by the conclusion of Peace Treaties. They trust that the other interested Allied Governments will share these views.

For their part the Three Governments have included the preparation of a Peace Treaty for Italy as the first among the immediate important tasks to be undertaken by the new Council of Foreign Ministers. Italy was the first of the Axis Powers to break with Germany, to whose defeat she has made a material contribution, and has now joined with the Allies in the struggle against Japan. Italy has freed herself from the Fascist regime and is making good progress towards the reestablishment of a democratic government and institutions. The conclusion of such a Peace Treaty with a recognized and democratic Italian Government will make it possible for the Three Governments to fulfill their desire to support an application from Italy for membership of the United Nations.

The Three Governments have also charged the Council of Foreign Ministers with the task of preparing Peace Treaties for Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Rumania. The conclusion of Peace Treaties with recognized democratic Governments in these States will also enable the Three Governments to support applications from them for membership of the United Nations. The Three Governments agree to examine each separately in the near future, in the light of the conditions then prevailing, the establishment of diplomatic relations with Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary to the extent possible prior to the conclusion of peace treaties with those Countries.

The Three Governments have no doubt that in view of the changed conditions resulting from the termination of the war in Europe, representatives of the Allied press will enjoy full freedom to report to the world upon developments in Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

As regards the admission of other states into the United Nations Organization, Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations declared that:

- "1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving States who accept the obligations contained in the present Charter, and, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations;
- "2. the admission of any such State to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council."

The Three Governments, so far as they are concerned, will support applications for membership from those States which have remained neutral during the war and which fulfill the qualifications set out above.

The Three Governments feel bound however to make it clear that they for their part would not favor any application for membership put forward by the present Spanish Government, which, having been founded with the support of the Axis Powers, does not, in view of its origins, its nature, its record and its close association with the aggressor States, possess the qualifications necessary to justify such membership.

## XI

### TERRITORIAL TRUSTEESHIPS

The Conference examined a proposal by the Soviet Government concerning trusteeship territories as defined in the decision of the Crimea Conference and in the Charter of the United Nations Organization.

After an exchange of views on this question it was decided that the disposition of any former Italian territories was one to be decided in connection with the preparation of a peace treaty for Italy and that the question of Italian territory would be considered by the September Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

## XII

### REVISED ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION PROCEDURE IN ROMANIA, BULGARIA, AND HUNGARY

The Three Governments took note that the Soviet Representatives on the Allied Control Commissions in Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, have communicated to their United Kingdom and United States colleagues proposals for improving the work of the Control Commission, now that hostilities in Europe have ceased.

The Three Governments agreed that the revision of the procedures of the Allied Control Commissions in these countries would now be undertaken, taking into account the interests and responsibilities of the Three Governments which together presented the terms of armistice to the respective countries, and accepting as a basis the agreed proposals.

## XIII

### ORDERLY TRANSFERS OF GERMAN POPULATIONS

The Conference reached the following agreement on the removal of Germans from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary:

The Three Governments, having considered the question in all its aspects; recognize that the transfer to Germany of German populations, or elements thereof, remaining in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, will have to be undertaken. They agree that any transfers that take place should be effected in an orderly and humane manner.

Since the influx of a large number of Germans into Germany would increase the burden already resting on the occupying authorities, they consider that the Allied Control Council in Germany should in the first instance examine the problem with special regard to the question of the equitable distribution of those Germans among the several zones of occupation. They are accordingly instructing their respective representatives on the Control Council to report to their Governments as soon as possible the extent to which such persons have already entered Germany from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and to submit an estimate of the time and rate at which further transfers could be carried out, having regard to the present situation in Germany.

The Czechoslovak Government, The Polish Provisional Government and the Control Council in Hungary are at the same time being informed of the above, and are being requested meanwhile to suspend further expulsions pending the examination by the Governments concerned of the report from their representatives on the Control Council.

XIV

MILITARY TALKS

During the Conference there were meetings between the Chiefs of Staffs of the three Governments on military matters of common interest,

Approved:

J. V. Stalin  
Harry S. Truman  
C. R. Attlee

## LIST OF DELEGATIONS

### For the United States

The President :  
Harry S. Truman

The Secretary of State:  
James F. Byrnes

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

Joseph E. Davies, Special Ambassador

Edwin Pauley, Special Ambassador

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

General of the Army, George C. Marshall,  
Chief of Staff, United States Army

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

General of- the Army, H. E. Arnold,  
U.S. Army Air Force

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

Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, War. Shipping  
Administrator

William L. Clayton  
Assistant Secretary of State

James C. Dunn  
Assistant Secretary of State

Ben Cohen, Special Assistant to the  
Secretary of State

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

Charles E. Bohlen,  
Assistant to the Secretary, (together with  
political, military and technical advisers)

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM

The Prime Minister:  
Mr. Winston S. Churchill, M.P.  
Mr. C. R. Attlee, M.P.

The Secretary of State  
for Foreign Affairs:  
Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.  
Mr. Ernest Bevin, M.P.

Lord Leathers  
Minister of War Transport

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

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, H. M.  
Ambassador at Moscow

Sir Walter Monckton,  
Head of the U.K. Delegation to  
Moscow Reparations Commission

Sir William Strang,  
Political Adviser to the Commander-  
in-Chief, British Zone in Germany

Sir Edward Bridges,  
Secretary of the Cabinet

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

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

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham,  
First Sea Lord

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

Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander,  
Supreme Allied Commander,  
Mediterranean Theatre.

Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson,  
Head of the British Joint Staff Mission  
at Washington

and other advisers.



## ROSTER OF MILITARY POLICEMEN WHO GUARDED LITTLE WHITE HOUSE

ALL FROM HEADQUARTERS, 713 MILITARY POLICE BATTALION, APO 755, U. S. ARMY

Sgt William J. Hardwick  
Sgt Joseph A. McCoy  
Pvt Edwin J. O'Brien  
Pfc Francis A. Fenton  
Pfc Louis F. Hoffmann  
Pfc Donald A. Young  
Pfc Theodore F. Swetz  
Pfc Michael B. Smith  
Pvt Frank Slusarczyk  
Pfc Joseph A. Piccirilli  
Pfc Robert W. McShane  
Pfc Cecil M. Dennis  
Pfc James W. McElhannon  
Pfc John E. Dougherty  
Pfc Justino Palestini  
Pfc Louis C. Centolelle  
Pfc Peter R. Materazzi  
Pfc Vincent D. Tobin  
Pfc Thomas T. Williams  
Pfc Harold L. Rockwell  
Pfc George P. Frucci  
Pfc Leonard R. Olszewski  
Cpl John J. Touhy  
Pvt Floyd R. Jenkins  
Pfc Paul C. Hetzer  
Pfc Philip F. Schlosberg  
Pfc Herman H. Vogel  
Pvt Jacob I. Drillich  
Pfc Frank F. Fuschino  
Pfc Joseph Apponey, Jr.  
Pfc Louis M. Hesler  
Pfc Michael Yeretian  
Pfc Gerard T. McKeon  
Pfc Rudolph Danish  
Pvt Frank A. Lagner  
Pvt Julius Barbenell  
Pfc Cecil E. Wolf  
Pfc Clifton E. Harrison  
Pfc James P. Corley  
Pfc Eddie M. Steelman, Jr.  
Pfc Walter F. Paskevich  
Sgt Billy R. Stewart  
Sgt Russel E. Parkerson

Pfc Fotios J. Mustakis  
Sgt. David A. Brown  
Sgt. Frank A. Smiks, Jr.  
Cpl William H. Jenkins, Jr.  
Pfc Richard C. Willis  
Pfc Oliver B. Purdy, Jr.  
Pfc Harold O. Stuhmer  
Pfc Warren C. Wilt  
Pfc Edward C. Regan  
Pfc Edward G. Placka  
Pfc Harry W. West, Jr.  
Pfc Michael J. Kark  
Pfc Lloyd G. Holmgren  
T/4 Charles T. Shelingski  
T/5 William H. Fegly  
Pfc Arthur J. Stanlow  
Pfc Joseph M. Loebelsohn  
Pfc Early R. Livingston  
Pfc William P. Currie  
Pfc William N. Gleason  
Pfc Edward E. Shultz  
Pfc Edgar A. Sorenson  
Pfc Floyd E. Kuhl