To go into Hong Kong with a plan.

What is the answer now? Is it any different when Japan goes in?

Can we still want China as much as China wants us?

Do we want to help China now in China now?

What do we really need in China?

How about Hong Kong?
Although a copy of my diary is before - I do not feel any inclination for the letter. 

With regret, Sen. Commsy. 

In view - Clayton - Head of 

H. Hopkins -

Alexandria - got home - well and sound - 

Have to move my delicacy -

Cousin and Ruth -

In order - changed - Annapolis direction -

Seems to be going well. 

May not attend at the meeting -

Frontalk - planning to come next - and then bring to do it in and let it come at - 

These in person - I am at Annapolis -

Tight as a fist - Head & Esther return -
Here it went into Big T. Then went meeting. Re-arrang - Big T. went to town. C.P.M. stated his view on the deportee in Prince -

reality. Just as swift to turn as it falls to us. Just as fast as a cloud can blow. All speed of purpose and action all that -

Miss - B. D. Paterson

Cal. gone. Not print prostitute. (1) Self prostitute. (2) Purposy (3) B. D. above.

All evidence of change. Our news.

Saw Emily letter -

Suff's: talks houses. Language.

Set the guard before going. It goes -

Abinadab
A. Minutes of last meeting.

B. Report on UNRRA.
   Report by the Assistant Secretary of State (Dean Acheson) of accomplishments and problems of UNRRA.
   (NOTE: The SWNCC has agreed that investigation of UNRRA is not a question to be considered by that Committee.)

C. Report by Department of State reciting the position, with reference to official publicity, to be given atrocities committed against U. S. nationals by Japan and Germany.
   (NOTE: SWNCC has agreed that the present Inter-departmental Board on Prisoners of War, which is the official agency for coordinating among the State, War and Navy Departments the release of official publicity on atrocities, will be reorganized as a sub-committee under the SWNCC, and that when release is desired by the military the SWNCC will direct the Prisoners of War Committee to implement the action.

D. American Policy toward France.
   Acting on the suggestion of Mr. Hopkins, made at a previous meeting, Department of State has submitted a draft of proposed American policy toward France to the SWNCC. This policy was to be coordinated with the War and Navy Departments and submitted to the President. Consideration indicates that most of the problems involved in this policy, i.e. representation on the EAC, allocation of a zone of occupation in Germany, furnishing of arms and equipment, post-war rearmament, have been already approved by the President. The SWNCC has agreed that Mr. Dunn should discuss with Mr. Hopkins the desirability of pursuing this action in view of the fact that a large part of it has already been accomplished.

E. Memorandum from Under Secretary of War on Swiss Trade Agreement. (See new memo)

F. Recruitment of Mexican Laborers, letter from Under Secretary of War.

G. Report on Law Mission

H. SWNCC - DRAFT MINUTES - 12 JAN
January 9, 1945

PAPER FOR THE STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The following Department of State memorandum on the subject of UNRRA is circulated to the members of the Committee for information and comment:

UNRRA: ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PROBLEMS

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Some 1,200 persons have been recruited, including an excellent Bureau of Supply and Health Division. As to finance, contributions of nearly $1,800,000,000 have been provided for operating expenses and most of the members have paid their administrative quotas. As to operations, while UNRRA has not yet taken over direction of relief in any liberated area, the following facts may be noted: (1) it is running refugee camps in the Middle East for some 50,000 Greek, Yugoslav, Albanian, and Italian refugees; (2) it has arranged with the military to care for displaced persons in Italy and to send supplies to Italy early this year to supplement the military relief program; (3) it has sent personnel into Greece to act for the military and is prepared to do the same in Albania and Yugoslavia; (4) it has arranged with SHAEF to attach UNRRA health and displaced persons personnel to the SHAEF G-5 missions; (5) it has arranged with the U.S. Typhus Commission for interchange of personnel on typhus teams; (6) it has concluded agreements with Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, France and Luxembourg to send UNRRA missions to those countries for health, welfare, and displaced persons activities; (7) it is prepared, as soon as they have the consent of the Soviets, to send supplies to Poland and Czechoslovakia, and WSA has promised a small amount of shipping for this purpose commencing this month; (8) UNRRA has made substantial progress with respect to the acquisition of supplies in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and the American republics; (9) an UNRRA mission is in Ethiopia; and (10) regional offices for the Far East have been opened at Sydney and Chungking.

PROBLEMS

1. UNRRA urgently needs a vigorous and competent Senior Deputy Director General to counteract the Governor’s over-cautiousness.
over-cautiousness. The British have not offered a capable substitute for Sir Arthur Salter who previously had this job. The Governor has asked for Commander Jackson of MESC and Richard Law has promised to do what he can to release him. If he cannot get Jackson, the place might then be filled by a strong European such as P. A. Kerstens of the Netherlands or a first-class American like Charlie Poletti of Ferdie Eberstadt.

2. It needs a strong American Deputy in London in charge of field operations. This position has been vacant since Lithgow Osborne resigned. The Governor tried to get Charlie Taft and President Hopkins of Dartmouth. Bill Batt has been mentioned as a possibility.

3. It must as soon as possible take over full responsibility for relief in Greece. Although his staff is anxious to do so, the Governor is extremely cautious about this. Law and I have strongly urged him to move forward on this, and this is the type of problem on which a strong Senior Deputy could be of great help.

4. The Governor’s relations with the Soviet Government leave much to be desired. The main problem as to Poland and Czechoslovakia has been the reluctance of the Soviets to come to terms with the Governor who has been unable thus far to arrange for a mission to go to Poland or for himself to go to Moscow. There is still to be worked out the all-important question of transit of supplies through Soviet territory. We have done all that we properly can to help the Governor on this.

5. The shipping situation, of course, affects UNRRA as it does all relief operations.

While we and the British are not satisfied, therefore, with the progress of UNRRA, we are both committed to trying to work it out.
Suggestion that an official publicity campaign be directed against Japan and Germany based on their treatment of American prisoners of war.

It is recommended for the reasons set forth below that no official publicity campaign based on German and Japanese treatment of American prisoners of war be undertaken at present:

**JAPAN**

A. The Relief and Protection of Americans in Japanese Hands.

This Government issued through the War and State Departments on January 30, 1944, lengthy statements regarding Japanese mistreatment of American prisoners of war. It has never been shown whether there was any improvement in the treatment by the Japanese of Americans in their hands as a result of this publicity. On the other hand, the Japanese characterized this publicity as an "atrocity story campaign" and for six months held up all negotiations for the delivery of relief supplies to Americans in their hands. They also made great difficulties about visits by representatives of the protecting Power and the International Red Cross Committee to camps where Americans are held.

The following projects are at present under negotiation or underway for the relief or repatriation of Americans in Japanese custody:

1. Relief supplies transshipped via Siberia are at present being distributed in camps in Manchuria and Japan proper and are being moved to overseas territories under Japanese occupation on Japanese vessels under
American Naval safe conduct. The Department is pressing for future transshipments of relief supplies over Soviet-Siberian ports and has hopes that such shipments can be arranged on a regular basis.

2. Mail communications have been opened up with the Far East via Siberia and supplies of vitamins and drugs are going forward in the mail pouches.

3. Efforts are being made with some hope of success for future civilian exchange and sick and wounded repatriation operations.

4. Negotiations are underway for a reciprocal extension of increased facilities for camp inspections by International Red Cross representatives.

B. Persons of Japanese Race Evacuated from the West Coast

Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Interior Ickes have announced a new policy toward persons of Japanese race evacuated from the West Coast. These persons have been confined in centers that are in effect a cross between Indian reservations and concentration camps. Efforts to arrange for the voluntary relocation of the evacuees into normal American life produced only limited success. Nearly 80,000 of the total of over 100,000 evacuees remain in the centers. There is basis for a fear that these people are becoming pauperized and that this country might be faced with the permanent continuation of "Japanese reservations".

With the reopening of the west coast to persons of Japanese race it was decided to transfer to the Department of Justice the 3000 to 4000 persons whom the War Department considers as possibly dangerous to public safety and to relocate the remainder of the Japanese into the American community. To the end of speeding this relocation, measures are being taken to close all of the centers within the next six months.

It is to be hoped that the new policy can be presented through the Protecting Power in such a way as to cause a favorable reaction by Japan. If at the crucial stage in the solution of our domestic Japanese problem
problem this Government embarks on a publicity campaign on Japanese atrocities, we are likely to be accused of trying to cover up some unfavorable action toward our Japanese population.

There has been surprisingly little opposition to the new policy from the press and from interested organizations. Large sectors of the west coast press have been favorable and even the Hearst press is at least quiescent. However, strong opposition on the Pacific coast does exist. This opposition has indulged in dire predictions of rioting, civic disorder, assassinations, et cetera, should any Japanese be permitted to return to the west coast states. An official campaign of the sort suggested would likely be seized upon by irreconcilable elements as a basis for agitation against the Administration's new policy.

Having regard to the foregoing considerations and circumstance, the Department of State does not favor the inauguration at this time of a campaign of the kind suggested. The notorious unpredictability of Japanese behavior, especially in regard to their treatment of prisoners under conditions of successively severe military reverses, naturally causes the Department to feel increasing concern over American nationals in Japanese hands. It therefore sees all the more reason to recommend that our policy concerning the release of stories of atrocities committed by the Japanese shall be in accordance with the decisions of the Interdepartmental Board on Prisoners of War (composed of representatives of War, State, and Navy) at its meeting on December 14, 1944, as follows:

1. Atrocity stories may be released on a personal basis by individuals subject only to the necessary clearance for security purposes.

2. Official releases of atrocity accounts shall not be issued or cleared by the War Department, the Navy Department, or the Department of State without coordination among them. This coordination may be conducted informally through the appropriate agencies in each of the aforesaid departments. If matters of high policy are involved, a meeting of the Interdepartmental Board may be called.

3. An
3. An official release is defined as a statement or a release issued by the State, War or Navy Departments, or any other authorized agency of the Government, or a statement by an agent speaking for any of the foregoing; also a statement by a theater commander or an authorized statement in his behalf.

(These decisions have received the formal approval of War and State. This approval has been made known to the Navy Department by both of the other Departments.)

GERMANY

The Germans have shown themselves much less sensitive to publicity regarding atrocities. It has been the custom of this Government to issue stories on specific instances, such as the recent shooting of 150 Americans, as they occurred. It is recommended for the following reasons that this policy be continued and that no general publicity campaign against Germany be embarked on at the present time:

A. Protection, Relief, and Repatriation of American Nationals.

1. There is at present underway an operation for the repatriation of over 400 American seriously sick and wounded prisoners of war and for the exchange of about 500 civilian internees. This operation, which will take about six weeks to complete, is one of a series that have been successfully completed. It is hoped, and there is ample precedent for the hope, that such operations may continue indefinitely in the future.

2. Although conditions in German prisoner of war and internment camps are deteriorating with the deterioration of the general supply situation in Germany and with the increase in the number of German-held American prisoners (now estimated at over 80,000) conditions are not intolerable. Representatives of the protecting Power, the International Red Cross Committee, and the War Prisoners' Aid of the Y.M.C.A. are still allowed free access to the camps and report fully on conditions. The German Government still delivers free of shipping charges...
charges through its railroad and communications system, 
the Red Cross relief parcels sent in abundant measure 
to our prisoners. The parcels contain supplies of 
food, clothing, and medicines that are vitally indis-
penable to our people.

B. Situation of the 350,000 to 400,000 
German Prisoners of War Held by us 
in France and Great Britain.

As a result of the stop order against shipment 
of American-held prisoners of war to the United States, 
thousands of German prisoners of war have piled up in 
our enclosures in France and Great Britain. Major 
General Barker (General Eisenhower’s G-1) on a recent 
visit to Washington recommended the resumption of 
shipments of prisoners of war to the United States. He 
reported that the prisoners are a burden on the theater 
and thousands of them are without blankets or beds, 
bedding, overcoats, or housing. Many of them had no 
shelter whatsoever and nothing to lie upon until recently. 
Recently they have been provided with straw and although 
material for tent housing is not available, they have 
been placed under canvas roofs without side walls. 
The General expressed great disquiet over what might 
happen if and when the German Government became aware 
of these conditions. He added that so far the military 
authorities had been successful in preventing visits to 
the camps by representatives of the protecting Power.

Within the last three days, the Department re-
ceived a formal request from the Government of Switzer-
land, as protecting Power for the German Government, 
for permission for Swiss representatives to visit our 
prisoners of war enclosures in France and Great Britain. 
It will be necessary for us to accede to this request 
and to do something about straightening out the condi-
tions under which we hold German prisoners in the 
European Theater (either by a resumption of shipments 
to the United States or otherwise) or be in serious 
danger of being charged with a failure to fulfill the 
Geneva Convention.

In view of the situation outlined we are at pres-
cent vulnerable to retort should we base an atrocity 
publicity campaign on German treatment of American pris-
oners of war.

SWP:BGuerler:DF
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: American policy toward France

The State, War and Navy Departments, acting through the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee, are presently engaged in studying a number of proposals involving our relations with France. These studies have suggested the desirability of restating briefly the basis of this Government's policy toward France, to serve as a guide for the consideration of present and future problems and to insure that decisions by the various agencies of this Government are consistent with our national aims.

The following statement, which is in harmony with the policy presently pursued with regard to France, has been approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. Subject to your approval, it will serve as our joint guide in the consideration of French problems.

The best interests of the United States require that every effort be made by this Government to assist France, morally as well as physically, to regain her strength and her influence, not only with a view toward increasing the French contribution to the war effort, but also with a view toward enabling the French to assume larger responsibilities in connection with the maintenance of peace.

The

SECRET
The vital interest of France in the solution of the German problem and the importance of the part she should and will inevitably play in maintaining the future peace in Europe were publicly acknowledged by this Government on November 11, 1944 when France was invited to accept full membership in the European Advisory Commission.

It is recognized that the French Provisional Government and the French people are at present unduly preoccupied, as a result of the military defeat of 1940 and the subsequent occupation of their country by the enemy, with questions of national prestige. They have consequently from time to time put forward requests which are out of all proportion to their present strength. It is believed that it is in the interest of the United States to take full account of this psychological factor in the French mind and to treat France in all respects on the basis of her potential power and influence rather than on the basis of her present strength.

The following paragraphs list the major French problems which have recently been, or are now, before this Government for decision:

(1) Early in January 1945 the French representative on the European Advisory Commission, acting on instructions from the Provisional Government of the French Republic, advanced five proposals, the purposes of which were to place France on a footing of equality with the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union with regard to German affairs. These proposals, involving
involving French participation in the supreme authority for Germany, French participation in signing the German instrument of surrender, the allocation to the French army of a zone of occupation in Germany and the setting up of quadripartite instead of tripartite agencies in the agreement on control machinery, have already been approved in principle by you. When received, the specific proposals will be given sympathetic consideration in the light of that approval.

(2) The French Provisional Government recently requested that the United States furnish arms and equipment for a substantial number of French combat and supply troops. On the recommendation of the Supreme Allied Commander, you have already approved this request.

(3) On January 2, 1945, General de Gaulle wrote to you regarding the possibility of obtaining a commitment for the furnishing of arms and equipment over and above the quantities already provided or promised. This material, in the normal course of events, would be primarily for use after the termination of hostilities in Europe. This request was in line with a proposal previously put forward by the British Government that the United States assume responsibility for the postwar arming of French land forces. You have already approved this proposal and immediate study will be given to the means of putting it into effect.

(4) M. Jean Monnet is presently in this country on a special mission for the French Provisional Government to seek the conclusion of a lend-lease agreement and to obtain this Government's approval to a large program of present
present and future supplies for France. It is believed that, subject to the working out of technical problems and satisfactory means of payment, every effort should be made by this Government to meet French needs and to work out the details of a lend-lease agreement. This is a matter of great urgency in view of the heavy damage to French transportation facilities and the scarcity of supplies for industrial and civil consumption resulting from the German occupation and military operations on French soil. Our Ambassador at Paris has repeatedly emphasized the importance of obtaining adequate supplies if political and social instability are to be averted. This is necessary from the military as well as from the long range point of view.

(6) It is recognized that the most serious difficulty in the way of furnishing material assistance to France at this time arises from the dearth of shipping. The French Minister of Transportation and Public Works, M. René Mayer, is proceeding to the United States to discuss, in particular, three aspects of the French transportation problem. It is understood that he will present proposals designed to increase the number of ships manned by French nationals; that he will request that France be accorded a seat on the Executive Committee of the United Nations Maritime Board; and that he will discuss the possibility of getting additional quantities of railway rolling stock to Europe. It is believed that this Government should give the most sympathetic consideration to any proposals which M. Mayer may put forward with a view to easing the critical transportation situation in France.
(6) The Dumbarton Oaks proposals envisaged that "in due course" France should obtain a permanent seat on the Security Council in the proposed International Organization. No effort was made to define the meaning of "in due course". It is strongly recommended that this Government take the initiative in obtaining the concurrence of the British, Soviet and Chinese Governments to the immediate association of France, on a basis of full equality with the United States and the other Governments named above, in the Dumbarton Oaks discussions and proposals.