A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

World War II Research Collections

MAP ROOM FILES OF
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT,
1939–1945

Map Room Conference and Special Files,
1942–1945

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF AMERICA
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Project Coordinator and
guide compiled by
Robert E. Lester

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INTRODUCTION

World War II was a turning point in United States history. In 1939 the United States was a nation whose previous serious involvements beyond its borders, with the exception of World War I, had been in its own hemisphere. By 1945 it was a world power with seemingly limitless interests and responsibilities. In 1939 the major world powers were European states with extensive colonial interests and the empire of Japan which was bidding to dominate the Asian mainland. By 1945 these power centers had become power vacuums. Europe was devastated, its colonial empires were crumbling, Japan was crushed, and the only nation that seemed capable of approaching American power was the Soviet Union. The stage was set for an era of superpower confrontation, imperiled by another of the war’s creations: nuclear weaponry.

Historians agree that the man who guided the United States toward this unprecedented and dangerous future was President Franklin D. Roosevelt. This agreement, however, only opens the door to doubt and controversy. “No part of Roosevelt’s foreign policy has been less clearly understood,” writes historian Robert Dallek, “than his wartime diplomacy.” This is because the complexities of the war effort require us to draw inferences from masses of data. Nothing is more crucial, and more difficult, to judge than the relation between means and ends. It is possible, for example, to say that during the war Roosevelt followed a policy of opportunism and expediency, determined by military considerations. It is also possible to say that Roosevelt emphasized military considerations because they were the wartime priority and because he wanted to use allied military cooperation as a basis for peacetime cooperation. Similarly, Roosevelt’s personal diplomacy with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Marshal Josef Stalin might suggest either that he believed in the force of personality in foreign relations or that he recognized, as successive presidents have done, that a successful foreign policy requires direct presidential guidance.

All such questions ultimately resolve themselves into deciding whether Franklin D. Roosevelt had a grand strategy for his country’s role in the world and, if he did, what it was. This will always be a difficult question to answer because if Roosevelt did have a grand strategy it was conceived in the grand manner of all master strategists: as a tightly constructed relationship between the general and the particular, somewhat after the fashion of Impressionist painters whose images are indistinct when viewed closely but form familiar shapes at a distance. The Map Room Papers provide us with the lines and colors. We have to decide what kind of design, if any, they contain.

The White House Map Room was established in January 1942 as President Roosevelt’s center for military information and communications under the supervision of the president’s naval aide. At the time of President Roosevelt’s death in April 1945, it contained seven filing cabinets filled to capacity.

President Roosevelt wanted the Map Room to become the single repository of his personal correspondence with such world leaders as Prime Minister Churchill, Marshal Stalin, and generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Outgoing messages were sent via Navy channels and incoming ones received via Army channels. Thus neither service had a complete file. The Map Room also conveyed and received messages by the president’s immediate family and advisers such as Harry Hopkins. Additionally, the Map Room served as the contact point for the president when he was away at wartime conferences.

In August 1943, as part of President Roosevelt’s preparation for the Quebec Conference, the Map Room set up “Special Subjects” files. These files contained all available military and diplomatic information, which the president could draw upon to draft messages and to formulate policy. They also include reports, maps, and official publications. Map Room officials studied
these sources, posted their information on maps and charts, and summarized them for the president. They destroyed information that was of no interest to the White House or that duplicated documents already on file. As the U. S. war machine developed administratively, the Special Files came to dominate the Map Room system. Signifying the growing bureaucratic, impersonal nature of the war effort, the president’s messages eventually were simply incorporated into these Special Files. This process of sifting and summarizing was necessary, of course, in order to digest millions of words or “raw” data but it forced the president to rely on both the accuracy and the objectivity of the aides and agencies that reported to him.

A particular help to scholars is the filing system, which grew out of the need to control the paper flood. An early system of chronological filing without regard to subject broke down as harried aides stuffed papers into folders representing several months. In May 1942 the Map Room adopted a version of the Army decimal files and printed a Codification Manual to guide the filing staff. The president also entrusted certain important and sensitive documents to the special keeping of his naval aide, who kept a separate file in an adjacent room.

After the death of President Roosevelt on April 12, 1945, President Harry S Truman arranged to send many of the Map Room files to the National Archives for delivery to the estate of the late president at the end of the war. There they were stored in a special vault. Only the archivist, Dr. Solon J. Buck, and his deputy had copies of the combination. At length the files were transferred to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, where they remain.

Map Room Conference and Special Files, 1942–1945

The microfilm edition of the Map Room Papers is divided into three series. The first contains materials relating to the great wartime conferences between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and the Big Three conferences that included Marshal Stalin.

Roosevelt managed the war effort from the top down. His chief instrument was the summit conference with other world leaders. The Map Room Papers contain extensive records of the meetings and discussions that preceded them. The main business of the conferences was to plan military strategy against the Axis powers. But at a very early stage more complex and far-reaching issues emerged concerning the balances of power among the allies, their relationship to secondary powers and the political and economic nature of the postwar order.

The Casablanca Conference of January 1943 took place in the aftermath of the first significant British-American operation of the war, the invasion of North Africa. Anticipating that they would rapidly secure their objectives, Roosevelt and Churchill met to decide on the next strategic move. The Map Room Papers contain a complete file of the minutes of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the chiefs of the British and American military services. This collection, which might be the only complete set available to scholars in the United States, traces a long and arduous debate between the American desire for a cross-channel attack on northwest Europe and the British desire to attack weaker German units in North Africa. Only reluctantly and bitterly had the Americans yielded, knowing that without British support the invasion could not succeed. At Casablanca the major issue was whether to use North Africa as a staging area for an attack on Sicily or to concentrate on the cross-channel attack. The Casablanca documents reveal how the Americans agreed to the British strategy.

Two other issues at Casablanca were the role of the French and the attitude of the Soviet Union. The occupation of Algeria had confronted the allies with three French factions, the Vichyites, pro-Nazi collaborators led by Admiral Jean Darlan; the Free French led by Charles de Gaulle and supported by the British; and General Henri Giraud, whom the Americans were supporting as a military hero not aligned with existing political factions. Throughout the conference and especially at its later stages Roosevelt and Churchill wrestled with the French issue before deciding to try a coalition between de Gaulle and Giraud under allied military supervision.

The attitude of the Soviets especially worried the western allies. From the moment of Nazi invasion in 1941 Josef Stalin had called for a second front in western Europe and the failure of the Americans and British to provide one left Roosevelt and Churchill worried that the Soviet dictator might sign a separate peace with Germany. They had hoped the North Africa invasion would be a satisfactory substitute but Stalin had been cool to the operation and had declined an
invitation to attend the conference. On the last day, Roosevelt made a gesture toward the Soviets by declaring that the allies would demand “unconditional surrender” from their enemies, implying that Stalin could count on them to make no separate deals with Hitler. At least one scholar has suggested that Roosevelt considered unconditional surrender a step toward a larger goal of disarming the Axis powers as a way of establishing the allies as the world policemen of the postwar world.

The Casablanca proceedings typified the early American and British methods of summit diplomacy, with the Americans bringing an incomplete staff and preferring to deal with problems informally, the British employing reams of memoranda and expert staffers. Although the decision to follow up the success in North Africa with an attack on Sicily reflected a joint American British appreciation of military realities, some Americans thought that superior British preparation and staffing had carried the day. Because the Americans had not brought their shipping experts, an embarrassing crisis in shipping allocations later arose that supported this view. The subsequently increasing volume of material from U. S. agencies in Map Room files indicates the American’s desire for a more organized approach to wartime management.

The mood of joint cooperation at Casablanca soon gave way to joint suspicions, the Americans suspecting that the British were trying to scuttle the cross-channel attack and suck them into a “Mediterranean strategy,” the British suspecting that the Americans wanted to shift their emphasis to the Pacific theater. These issues were thrashed out somewhat inconclusively at the Trident and Quadrant Conferences of May and August 1943. At these conferences a major issue emerged regarding aid to China, the Americans advocating a major land offensive in Burma and the British hoping to scale back what they saw as an unpromising jungle campaign. These issues then carried over to the Cairo and Teheran Conferences, where the Americans continued to press for campaigns to aid the Chinese, whose leader, Chiang Kai-shek, attended the first meeting. The documents trace the intricacies of these discussions.

The major summit of 1943 was at Teheran, where for the first time Marshal Stalin met with Roosevelt and Churchill. By now the strategic interests of the parties were well-defined. Roosevelt and Churchill wanted the Soviets to enter the war against Japan as soon as the war in Europe was won. Stalin wanted the western allies to set a firm date for the second front in Europe. On Stalin’s point, Roosevelt and the American military found common ground from which to pressure Churchill, whose every mention of action in the Mediterranean was now causing the Americans to fear he wanted to kill all other operations. Teheran thus opened a theme in American policy, Which Roosevelt’s chief aide Harry Hopkins described as “lining up with the Russians.” The documents of this and subsequent summit conferences provide an excellent opportunity to explore this complex theme.

The final conferences, the British-American meeting at Quebec (the Octagon Conference of September 1944) and the British-American-Soviet meeting at Yalta (February 1945) took place in the wake of the successful landings in Normandy. Now victory in Europe seemed assured and it remained only to agree on a final strategy and to prepare for the post-surrender occupation. Important issues were British-American cooperation on developing the atomic bomb, including the question of whether to share this information with the Soviets, how to divide Germany into zones of occupation, and to arrange for Soviet entry into the war against Japan. By the Yalta Conference political issues had come to the forefront. Meetings in Washington had developed a plan for a postwar United Nations organization to promote international cooperation and to keep the peace. The Americans went to Yalta determined to obtain Stalin’s support for the United Nations. Issues that more vitally concerned the the British and the Soviets were establishing boundaries in central and eastern Europe and setting up governments that would be satisfactory to all of the allies. The most complex discussions centered on Poland. The British had declared war on Germany in order to protect Poland and during the war had hosted a Polish government-in-exile; the Soviets had occupied Poland and had installed a Communist government; the Americans wanted to promote democratic governments in Europe and to satisfy the large number of Polish-American voters in their own country. The Yalta records are a rich source for this and other difficult negotiations.

Cables, memoranda, and minutes of dozens of meeting flooded into the Map Room as a consequence of these decisions. The Special Files show how closely the summit conferences
were linked to the everyday details of the war effort. They reveal how Roosevelt closely monitored the topics he discussed with his alliance partners. Special Files tracked the progress of the campaign to clear the Atlantic of German submarines, an operation Prime Minister Churchill called “the dominating factor all throughout the war,” as well as the decision of Churchill and Roosevelt to control the release of information about submarine sinkings.

The Map Room documents extensively treat the growing allied responsibilities for civil affairs in liberated countries. The Map Room closely followed issues in French affairs such as issuing a currency in liberated France after the Normandy invasion as well as political developments within the French leadership. Intelligence reports and diplomatic dispatches traced the efforts by General de Gaulle, whom Roosevelt continued to dislike and to distrust, to control the French Committee of National Liberation and to be recognized as the political representative of the French people. U.S. intelligence also monitored the influence of the French Communists who had built a strong base in the French Resistance.

Political affairs in Italy also commanded attention when Italy unexpectedly surrendered after the invasion of Sicily. Here, as in the occupation of France the allies strove to establish stability and to advance military operations without allowing the Fascists to stay in power. As usual, Roosevelt and Churchill approached these objectives differently, Churchill supporting the Italian monarchy and Roosevelt supporting an independent “democratic” leadership. These issues became entangled in drafting the Italian surrender terms. An important topic was the decision to declare Rome an “open city,” thus saving it from military destruction. Files also detail discussions about transferring captured Italian ships to the Soviet navy.

In Eastern Europe the dominant issue was the fate of Poland. The British supported the “London Poles,” the exile government that had fled in the face of the Nazi invasion. During 1943 relations between the London Poles and Moscow deteriorated and when the Red Army moved into Poland in 1944 Stalin set up a puppet government in Lublin, leaving it to the United States to mediate between the two. Special files trace U.S. relations with the London Poles during 1944–45, and other files describe Churchill’s October 1944 agreement with Stalin to divide political influence in Romania, Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Hungary between Britain and the Soviet Union.

Map Room files also contain detailed information on other strains in the wartime alliance: Soviet refusal to attend the 26th meeting of the International Labor Organization and Soviet objections to the representation and voting procedures for the United Nations. Especially distressing to President Roosevelt were Stalin’s disregard for the Yalta agreements in Poland and his charge that Britain and the United States were arranging surrender terms with the Germans that allowed Hitler to shift troops to the eastern front.

**Map Room Army and Navy Messages, December 1941–May 1942**

The second series contains military files of army and navy communications, reporting on the war from Pearl Harbor (December 7, 1941) through mid-1942. A major focus is the Pacific where, after Pearl Harbor, Japan began a victorious sweep south toward Australia and east into central Pacific. These dispatches chart the developing war effort on a daily basis in places that would become household names in the vocabulary of World War II: Midway, Wake Island, and Guam. Reports detail Japanese activity and allied mobilization in China, the Netherlands East Indies, Indochina, Australia, and New Zealand, preparations for the defense of Alaska and U.S. coastal ports, and the military situations in Central and South America, Africa, and the North Atlantic. The war at sea comes home in reports of both allied and enemy losses.

Attempting to organize a defense against the Japanese advance, Britain and the United States created the ABDA [American, British, Dutch, Australian] Command under British General Sir Archibald Wavell. The Map Room files provide a detailed account of ABDA’s futile struggle. They include the information bulletins, troop dispositions and headquarters reports, including Wavell’s estimates of Japanese plans, the condition of his own forces, his own strategic plans, and the estimate of his situation shifting from guarded optimism to strategic withdrawal.
Map Room Military Subject Files, 1941–1945

The third series reveals the allied march toward victory. Students of military planning and strategy can study the war at the general level of interpretation provided by the War Department’s monthly Operational Summaries and at the ship and division level in the daily combat reports in the Summary of Navy Department Dispatches. These latter reports are especially revealing in the precision by which they narrate the development of campaigns and describe the enemy tactics. They show warfare as daily decision making. They also report its everyday cruelties. One daily report from the Pacific routinely listed “minor damage” from Japanese strafing of a destroyer: “one man was killed and 10 wounded.” Another destroyer reported “two killed and 19 wounded” and the 27th Marine Division sustained “8 killed, 34 wounded, and 3 missing” on the island of Tsugen Shima. Reports of enemy dispositions and estimates of enemy capabilities round out the story of military activity. A file that shows President Roosevelt’s interest in the details of the war contains special memoranda on such projects as the development of the B-29 bomber. Another special file describes the German rocket bombing of London.

Other documents in this series treat the public side of the war. President Roosevelt’s wartime press conferences and surveys of publicity and press reports and of propaganda show how the war was conveyed to the American people. Other files detail the trips of secondarily important persons, including Eleanor Roosevelt, Clementine Churchill, Wendell Willkie, President Lin Shen of China, and even Mrs. Jean Darlan, widow of the Vichy governor of Algeria.

This section contains the major intelligence reports of information gathered by the Joint Intelligence Committee in which the British and Americans cooperated and which gave the Americans access to the findings of the British Ultra service which read the German codes. In January 1943 these were replaced by monthly reports from the United State’s own Office of Strategic Services. In addition to the regular reports that aided strategic planning, intelligence reported on power struggles within Hitler’s government and investigated such incidents as the accidental bombing of a Swiss farm by U. S. Thunderbolts in October 1944 and an unintended attack on Soviet troops in Yugoslavia by a group of U. S. Lightning fighters and the resulting dogfight between the Lightnings and the Red Air Force Yaks. The engagement was broken off after the respective commanders flew close enough for sight recognition. By then both sides had lost planes and pilots. The encounter tragically highlighted the difficulties the Americans experienced in trying to coordinate their military operations. These difficulties are discussed in broader detail in files (contained in the first series) dealing with U. S. efforts to arrange that the Soviets provide landing fields so allied aircraft based in Italy could carry out “shuttle bombing” on targets in Eastern Europe.

Dispatches from the U. S. representatives on the Allied Control Commission, which was established for allied cooperation in governing occupied countries, tell of worsening political relations with the Soviets in Eastern Europe. For example, after Churchill and Stalin agreed that the Soviet Union should have ninety percent influence in Romania, the Soviets moved rapidly to consolidate their power. Their tactics, which usually developed as Romanian Communist leaders returned from conferences in Moscow, were to court the masses with attractive promises while inspiring editorial attacks and mass demonstrations against non-Communist elements in the Romanian government. They then used the resulting disorder to justify stricter censorship of the news and to demand the ouster of heir political opponents. When events did not move fast enough, Stalin sent his foreign secretary Andrei Vishinsky to demand the resignations of the unsuitable officials and Red Army tanks rolled into Bucharest to crush all opposition.

No single collection more thoroughly charts the United States’ bloody course toward superpower status and the agony of the old War than the White House Map Room Papers.

George McJimsey
Professor of History
Iowa State University
SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

UPA’s three new installments to the Map Room Files of President Roosevelt, 1939–1945 include Map Room Conference and Special Files, 1942–1945; Map Room Army and Navy Messages, December 1941–May 1942; and Map Room Military Subject Files, 1941–1945. These micropublications consist of a large portion of the voluminous, formerly classified, White House Map Room File. These classified materials were compiled by President Roosevelt’s naval aide and pertain exclusively to the U.S. and Allied prosecution of the war in Europe, Asia, and the Pacific. The Map Room File includes various types of reports, correspondence, telegrams, and memoranda between the White House, its representatives (for example, Harry Hopkins, etc.), Allied leaders and military commanders. There are files on Allied conferences and meetings, detailing agendas, minutes, negotiating strategies, tactical and strategic theater operations, and operational vagaries. There are also many files on special subjects and concerns that were brought to the attention of President Roosevelt, Allied leaders, and military figures (that is, anti-submarine warfare; Charles de Gaulle and the French National Committee; Soviet–Eastern European exile governmental relations; etc.). The White House Map Room, over the course of the war, amassed a large quantity of materials.

The White House Map Room File is segregated into two major groupings of material. These are: (1) Messages, Conferences, and Special Files and (2) Military Files. These two groupings are further subdivided. The early UPA publication entitled Map Room Messages of President Roosevelt consisted exclusively of the various personal messages between the president, his advisers and military commanders, and Allied heads of state, their advisors and military commanders, on the major diplomatic and military questions of the war. UPA’s new publication from the group (1) material, entitled Map Room Conference and Special Files of President Roosevelt, 1942–1945, completes the micropublication of all the materials in this group.

Group (2), Military Files, consist primarily of messages, correspondence, memoranda, reports, maps, and official publications of the War and Navy Departments, their various offices and agencies. In addition, there is a small quantity of materials generated by Allied governments, commands, and leaders. The materials that constitute the Military Files were sent to the Map Room, where they were studied by the Map Room staff, who posted the information on maps and charts, prepared reports and policy guidance, and summarized the materials for the president, his top advisors, and military and naval aides. This grouping of material provides a detailed analysis of the prosecution of the war.

Map Room Conference and Special Files of President Roosevelt, 1942–1945

The Map Room Conference and Special Files of Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1942–1945 consists of two small series, totaling 11 boxes of material. The first part of this micropublication contains files on the activities of the president, his advisers, and his military representatives in preparation for, during, and in retrospect of, the various inter-Allied conferences. These conferences were convened to discuss Allied war aims, tactics and strategy, and postwar realignments. These files, for the period when President Roosevelt was attending inter-Allied conferences in Casablanca, Quebec, Cairo, Teheran, and Yalta, constitute a valuable addition to the sparse records of the president’s participation in international conferences with Prime Minister Churchill, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and Premier Stalin.

Minutes of meetings of the various Combined Chiefs of Staff (C.C.S.) and U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff meetings that were held during the post-ARCADIA period, Casablanca, TRIDENT, QUADRANT, SEXTANT, and ARGONAUT Conferences are highlighted. The majority of these
minutes list the participants; date and locations of the meetings; and notations referring
discussions to the appropriate C.C.S. reports. In addition, prelude and follow-up meeting
minutes have been included in these bound volumes. This accounts for the discrepancy in the
dates of the various conferences. These additional meetings include Tripartite Military Meetings,
Military Plenary Meetings, and the 1943 Algiers Meetings with General Dwight D. Eisenhower.
C.C.S. reports used at these conferences or generated by these conferences have been
microfilmed also. These include planning for and executing air, ground, and naval actions in all
theaters; disposition and deployment of forces and resources in the various theaters of
operations; contributions to Allied strategy and operations by resistance groups, liberated
countries, and neutral countries; political and military aspects of the postwar treatment of
Germany; and Allied positions on postwar Europe and realignments.

The second series, Special Files (2 boxes), were collected and collated by the Map Room
staff beginning in mid-1943. The Special Files consist of reports, correspondence, messages,
and memoranda on sensitive military, diplomatic, and political topics of particular interest to
President Roosevelt, to his advisers, and to Allied heads of government and military
commanders. This series also consists of military communications between the C.C.S. and
various military commanders and government leaders and advisers. These exchanges were
forwarded to the president for his information and in many cases for his concurrence. The
Special Files have been arranged according to the Map Room Codification Manual. This
numeric classification scheme arranges material into nine main classes and a variety of sub-
classes. These are highlighted in each folder title. The Special Files include communications
over such sensitive matters as the Monthly Statement on Submarine Warfare; “liberated areas”
and zones of occupation; the French National Committee; the surrender and political situation in
Italy; Allied offensive operations; military interest in civil affairs; Allied spheres of influence;
Polish-Russian relations; and Soviet participation in the war against Japan.

The micropublication Map Room Conference and Special Files, 1942–1945 provides the
researcher with an in-depth look at President Roosevelt’s prosecution of the war and his
concerns for the postwar period.
SOURCE AND EDITORIAL NOTE

The documents reproduced in this micropublication are donated historical materials from the Presidential Papers of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the custody of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, New York.

UPA’s Map Room Files of President Roosevelt, 1939–1945 consists of selected series from the Map Room File. The series included in UPA’s micropublication are the Messages, Conferences, Special Files, Army and Navy Messages, and a portion of the Subject Files.

Map Room Conference and Special Files, 1942–1945 consists of the Conference and Special Files. This series has been filmed in its entirety. UPA has microfilmed all bound volumes, folders, and documents as they are arranged at the FDR Library. The bound volumes and folders in the Conferences are arranged generally in chronological order by conference, with the exception of the FDR–JCS Conferences. These latter have been filmed as they are arranged at the library. The folders within the Special Files have been arranged according to a particular numeric designation from the Map Room Codification Manual. The specific numeric designation has been included in the folder title. The documents within each folder generally are arranged in reverse chronological order. Oversize charts and maps have been noted on the microfilm as being filmed in sections; generally top left, right, bottom left and right.
ACRONYMS AND INITIALISMS

ABDA  Australian-British-Dutch-American Command
ANZAC  Australian-New Zealand-Fijis-New Hebrides-New Caledonia Command
CBI    China-Burma-India theater
C.C.S. Combined Chiefs of Staff
JCS    U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff
MAB    Munitions Assignment Board
N.E.I.  Netherlands East Indies
SEAC   Southeast Asia Command
U.K.   United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
USSR   Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

CODE WORDS

ACCOLADE  Proposed British assault on Dodecanese Islands in 1941
ANAKIM     Seaborne assault on Rangoon, Burma, Spring 1943
ANVIL      Early name for the Allied invasion of Southern France, August 1944
AVALANCHE  Amphibious assault on Salerno, Italy, September 9, 1943
BOLERO     Movement of combat forces from the U.S. to England in preparation for invasion of France, 1942–1944
BRISK      U.S.–U.K. plan to occupy the Azores, May 1943
BUCCANEER  SEAC plan for amphibious operations in Burma, January–March 1944
DRAGOON    Allied invasion of Southern France, Summer 1944
EUREKA     U.S.-USSR-U.K. War Conference, Teheran, Iran, November 28, 1943–December 1, 1943
FRANTIC    Allied shuttle bombing of Germany from England, Italy, and the USSR, 1944–1945
HABBABUKS  Proposed airfields of ice in the Atlantic, abandoned as impractical
HOBGOBLIN  Code name for the island of Pantelleria, June 1943
HULA Project U.S. military training program for Soviet forces in the Far East, 1944–1945
HUSKY      Allied invasion of Sicily, summer 1943
MULBERRY  Artificial floating harbor constructed for use during OVERLORD
NEPTUNE    Internal code word for OVERLORD to signal Normandy invasion, June 6, 1944
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MAP ROOM CODIFICATION MANUAL
SUBJECT CLASSIFICATIONS

The Military Files Series in the Map Room File was filed according to the Map Room Codification Manual. This manual utilized a decimal system. Map Room messages, reports and summaries, and correspondence received after May 1942 were filed according to a system based upon the War Department Decimal File. To distinguish Map Room coded materials from the War Department Decimal File, the Map Room Staff added “MR” before each code. The messages, reports and summaries, and correspondence was arranged by subject into nine main classes, represented by the numbers 0 to 8. The nine main classes are: 000 General; 100 Personnel; 200 Administration and Organization; 300 Warfare, Ground Operations; 400 Naval Operations; 500 Air Operations; 600 Logistics and Supply; 700 Medicine; and 800 Construction, Buildings, Grounds. (This publication utilizes only the first three classes.) The nine main classes were subdivided, by a decimal system, so that each subject had its own file number. Generally, all documents concerning one general subject were filed together in a folder without regard to place of origin. This folder was designated by a subdivision of the general class number. Example: MR 000.1: Politics. If a separate folder on any special phase of a subject were needed to segregate it from the general file, another folder was started. This folder was designated by a number in parenthesis after the classification number. Example: MR 000.7 (1): Publicity and Press—President's Press Conferences. In addition to the decimal system, the Map Room staff subdivided the main classes by using descriptive names. These names were then a part of the decimal number and not a description of it. Names were used because it was easier for the folders so identified to be located easily. Folders with descriptive names as part of the codification number were filed alphabetically after the general file of the same codification number. Example: MR 002 Sicily (HUSKY): Finance and Accounting—Sicily. When a subject expanded sufficiently to warrant additional folders, the divisions of the subject were designated as sections. Sections were indicated by a number after the decimal number. When described, the section number usually refers to a chronological breakdown. Example: MR 000.41, Sec. 1: Historical; Histories—Naming of Places, Seas, Etc. October 1942; MR 000.41, Sec. 2: Historical; Histories—Naming of Places, Seas, Etc. January–October 1944. If it was necessary to break down the individual sections, these subsections were designated by a letter of the alphabet, after the section number. Example: MR 203 (16), Sec. 1-A: Reports, Summaries—Summary of Navy Dispatches (Atlantic).

Listed below are the three main classes, and subdivisions utilized in this publication. The descriptive words in parenthesis underneath a subject classification are from the Map Room Codification Manual.

<table>
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<th>000 General</th>
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000.5 Crimes, Offenses, Criminals, Penal Institutions.
(Anarchy, treason, conspiracy, mutiny, smuggling, sabotage, spies, axis, nationals, enemy aliens.)

000.6 Broadcasting, Civilian Radio Stations.

000.7 Publicity and Press.
(Giving out information, censorship, press agents, newspapers, magazines, radio broadcasts, speeches.)

000.71 Propaganda.

000.8 Photography, Photographs.

000.81 Moving Pictures.

000.9 Reviews, Visits, Ceremonies.
(Meetings, inspections, dinners, parades, etc.)

001 [No Subject listed]

002 Finance and Accounting.

003 Standards, Tables, Measures.
(Calendars, coinage systems, distances, longitude, metric systems, monetary systems, time systems, weights, etc.)

004 Comercial Enterprises.
(Projects, plants, stores, banks, loans, insurance, blacklists.)

004.1 Strikes and Labor Disputes.

005 Natural or Physical Sciences.
(Meteorology, topography, storms, drought, earthquakes, rainfall, tidal waves, etc.)

006 Holidays, Anniversaries.
(Holiday greetings.)

007 Fine Arts.
(Music, national anthems, paintings, etc.)

008 Charity and Gratuity.
(Contributions, donations, gifts, presents, prizes.)

010 Laws and legal Matters (Judicial Branch).
(Constitutional laws, courts, enactment of laws, tax.)

011 Civil Matters.
(Governments, citizenship, passports, visas, voting.)

020 The President (Executive Branch).

030 Congress (Legislative Branch).

031 Congressional Committees.

040 Executive Departments.
(State, Treasury, War, Navy, Post Office, etc.)

050 Geographic and Political Divisions.

051 Countries.

051.1 Economics.
(Commerce, exports and imports, commerce and customs regulations.)

052 Diplomatic and Foreign Relations, International Affairs.
(Ambassadors, diplomats, ALUSNAS, non-military treaties.)

053 States and Counties.

054 Cities and Towns.

055 Oceans and Seas.

060 Military Publications, Maps, Charts, Tables.

070 Inventions, Patents, Copyrights, Trademarks.

080 Societies and Associations.
100 Personnel (Civilian and Military)

100 Personnel, by Name.
101 Commendation, Citation, Reward, Congratulations.
102 Genealogy, Race.
103 Personal Records.
     (Histories, Physical and mental efficiency.)
103.1 Addresses.
110 Appointment, Procurement, Enlistment.
120 Promotion.
     121 Rank, Precedence.
     122 Absence and Attendance.
     (With leave of absence, without leave of absence.)
130 Assignment, Duties, Details, Commands, Orders.
131 Travel, Arrivals.
140 Separation—Sickness, Casualties, Death, Interment.
141 Separation—Discharge, Resignation, Retirement.
150 Discipline.
     (Military discipline, military executions, justice, military offenses.)
150.1 Morals and Conduct.
     (Looting, rape, drunkenness, etc.)
151 Desertion, Deserters.
152 Courts Martial.

200 Administration and Organization

200 Administration and Organization [General]
201 Communication, Correspondence.
     (Mails, telegraph, telephone, messengers, couriers, radio, codes, secret and
     confidential correspondence.)
202 Record, Files.
     (Making, Keeping, and Using.)
203 Reports, Summaries.
     (Includes various periodical reports and news summaries.)
204 Statistics.
210 Commissions, Boards, Conferences.
     (Councils, committees, conventions, missions.)
220 Organization of the Army.
     (Arms and services, geographic divisions, commands.)
230 Organization of the Navy.
     (Bureaus, geographic divisions, districts.)
240 Recruiting.
250 Education.
251 Schools (Military).
252 Training.
253 Recreation Facilities.
260 Employment, Operation and Movement of Troops, Battle Orders.
260.1 Amphibious Corps, Training and Organization.
REEL INDEX

Entries in this index refer to specific meetings and/or folders within Map Room Files of President Roosevelt, 1939–1945, Map Room Conference and Special Files, 1942–1945.

In the interest of accessing the materials within the folders, this index denotes significant issues, events, actions, and policy decisions under the heading Major Topics. In addition, the Special Files include, under the heading Principal Correspondents, individuals who sent or received significant correspondence. The bold box number on the left refers to the box arrangement at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. The four-digit number on the far left represents the frame number at which the bound conference volume and/or file folder begins. The indented four-digit number refers the researcher to the frame at which specific meeting minutes begin. The entry for the Special Files consists of the folder number within a particular box, the general Map Room Codification Number, a general definition of that number in brackets, the folder title, inclusive dates of the folder contents, and the total number of pages.

All references to President Roosevelt have been abbreviated to FDR. This Reel Index contains references to both area command organizations and operational areas. Military and naval command areas are highlighted by the capitalization of the word area (for example, ABDA Area—command organization). For military and naval command operational areas, the first letter of area is not capitalized (for example, ABDA area—operational/geographical area). Names of the various conferences have been centered.

Reel 1

Frame No.

Post-ARCADIA C.C.S. Conferences

Box 25


Major Topics: ABDA and ANZAC Areas situation; ABDA naval reinforcements; Philippine Area situation; American Volunteer Group in China and Burma; Operation SUPER GYMNAST; Western Atlantic naval patrolling; Free French forces in Pacific Area; supplies for Dutch in ABDA Area; support of Chiang Kai-shek; defense of Tahiti; Malaya and New Guinea situations; Soviet attitude toward Japan; allocation of U.S. heavy bombers.


Major Topics: U.S. naval operations in Western Pacific; naval reinforcements for ABDA Area; relations with Vichy France; defense of Australia; ABDA and ANZAC Areas situation; deployment of U.S. forces to Northern Ireland; Japanese-mandate areas; employment of air forces against Japan; air requirements for Australia and New Zealand; aircraft to N.E.I.; N.E.I. situation; Chinese military morale; merchant shipping losses; MAB priorities directive Torres Straits mining operation; deployment of U.S. heavy bomber groups to U.K.; New Caledonia; disposition policy for U.S.–U.K. air forces; Madagascar situation.
Major Topics: ABDA Area situation; Japanese war zone; air force deployments to Australia; air transport in Burma; Combined Munitions Assignments Board activities; Indian Ocean; ANZAC; air transport in Pacific; naval transports and U.S. forces in Pacific; shipbuilding program; air force deployments and allocations; N.E.I. situation; New Guinea situation; Middle East situation; MAB assignments directive; merchant shipping losses; Iceland Command; strategic responsibilities proposal; U.S. air forces in Egypt; Pacific Area strategic control; U.S. aircraft to N.E.I.

Major Topics: German capabilities in Middle East; U.S.–U.K. strategy; Allied aircraft situation; U.S. aircraft to N.E.I.; aircraft in Australia; landing craft production; transport aircraft for USSR, Burma, and India; Middle East situation; BOLERO war plan; MAB assignments directive; Southwest Pacific Area requisitions.

Major Topics: SWPA requisitions; transport aircraft for India; German military intentions; Operation BOLERO; aircraft allocations; combined communications; German capabilities in Middle East; Allied air offensive against German naval facilities and vessels; German gas.

0160 Subject Index to Volume I. 14pp.

Major Topics: Allied strategy; German strategy; Axis capabilities in Middle East and Mediterranean area; Spain; Allied operations against Germany; Allied oil targets; Burma operations; Chinese situation; Iberian Peninsula situation.

Major Topics: Allied campaign against Japan; Japanese capabilities and intentions; Southeast Asia situation; Japanese economic capabilities; Japanese tanker situation; Bradley mission to USSR; Soviet defense of South Caucasia; Sardinia operation; merchant shipping situation; Operation TORCH.

0586 Dinner and Memorandum of Conversation [Teheran Conference], November 28, 1943. 4pp. [This document is filed out of order.]
Major Topics: French collaboration; French colonial possessions; treatment of a defeated Germany; Poland; Baltic States.

Casablanca Conference

Box 26


0597 C.C.S. Papers. 135pp.
Major Topics: Combined command system; Pacific and Burma theaters situation; Burma operations; 1943 Allied conduct of the war; Turkey; Allied bomber offensives from North Africa and U.K.; Operation HUSKY; U.S. aid to USSR; Operation ANAKIM; Josef Stalin; 1943 Allied conduct of the war in the Pacific; operational organization for cross-channel operation; conference reports; Operation BOLERO.

0732 1st Meeting, ANFA. January 15, 1943. 9pp.
Major Topic: North Africa situation.

Major Topic: Allied strategic policy.
Major Topics: Military aid to USSR; Operation HUSKY; Mediterranean operations; Operation BOLERO; Pacific and Far East situation.

Major Topics: Allocation of resources; combined strategy in Pacific theater.

Major Topics: Antisubmarine warfare; North African situation; strategy in European theater.

Major Topics: North African situation; strategic concept in European theater; Allied supplying of USSR; Free French forces in North Africa.

Major Topics: Eastern [Pacific] theater; Iceland; Soviet air assistance for northern convoying route.

Major Topics: Burma operations; Operation ANAKIM; Pacific and Burma theaters situation; escort vessel situation; Polish forces; naval situation in Western Mediterranean.

Major Topics: Strategic responsibility for Dakar and French West Africa; Axis oil position; Allied plans for Turkey; Henri Giraud; French forces in North Africa.

Major Topics: U.S. aid to USSR; Turkey; Allied bomber offensive from North Africa; Mediterranean Command; Operation HUSKY.

Major Topics: Antisubmarine warfare; Allied bomber offensive from U.K.; Operation ANAKIM; Operation BOLERO.

Major Topics: Operation HUSKY; European continental operations; operational planning for cross-channel operations; landing craft situation; combined command system.

Major Topics: Operation BOLERO; European continental operations; landing craft; conference conclusions.

0916 Index to volume. 5pp.
Reel 2

Casablanca Conference cont.

Box 26 cont.

- **0001** ANFA Conferences, Volume I. 219pp.
  - **Major Topics:** U.K. strategic concept; anti-submarine warfare; Operation RAVENOUS; bomber command situation; landing craft situation; amphibious training; escort vessels; U.S. strategy; Operation HUSKY; U.S.–USSR supply situation; Pacific theater situation.

- **0220** ANFA Conferences, Volume II. 170pp.
- **0221** Corrected, Revised, and Original C.C.S. Papers. October 24, 1942, January 17–23, 1943.

- **0390** Joint Planning Staff Study #2/6: Strategic Deployment of the Land, Sea, and Air Forces of the U.S. March 6, 1942. 18pp.

TRIDENT Conference

Box 27

- **0417** C.C.S. Papers. 260pp.
  - **Major Topics:** Invasion of Europe plan; Allied bomber offensive from U.K.; Allied conduct of the war; strategic plan for Japan; Operation HUSKY; European theater operations; operations from India; Azores; civil relief for liberated and occupied areas; Burma operations; air routes to China; Defeat of Axis in Europe First plan; Pacific and Far East operations; anti-submarine warfare; conference report; TRIDENT decisions implementation; combined planning.
- **0677** 1st Meeting. May 12, 1943. 12pp.
  - **Major Topics:** Allied global war strategy; conduct of the war.
  - **Major Topic:** CBI theater.
- **0703** 3rd Meeting. May 19, 1943. 6pp.
  - **Major Topics:** Anti-submarine warfare; Azores.
  - **Major Topics:** Azores; bomber offensive from U.K.; Defeat of Axis in Europe First plan; Burma-China theater; Pacific operations; rearmament French forces in North Africa; Ploesti bombing operation.
- **0721** 5th Meeting. May 24, 1943. 10pp.
  - **Major Topics:** Rearmament of French forces; Azores; cross-channel operation; Mediterranean area operations; Ploesti bombing operation; Burma-China theater operations; Turkey.
  - **Major Topics:** Polish forces; conference report; Generals Joseph Stilwell and Claire Chennault; post-HUSKY operations; PLOUGH scheme.
**Major Topics:** Allied global war strategy; Ploesti bombing operation.

**Major Topics:** Allied global war strategy; Mediterranean area operations; Burma operations; Operation ANAKIM.

**Major Topics:** Operations in Burma and Europe; Far East situation; Azores.

**Major Topics:** China situation; supply routes to China; Azores; conduct of the war; Operations HUSKY and UPKEEP.

0812  87th C.C.S. Meeting. May 18, 1943. 16pp.  
**Major Topics:** Azores; Allied propaganda and subversive activities program; Defeat of Axis in Europe First plan; rearmament of French forces in North Africa; bomber offensive from U.K.; Ploesti bombing operation; Operation UPKEEP.

**Major Topics:** Conduct of the war; Defeat of Axis in Europe First plan; operations from India; transport aircraft for Operation HUSKY.

**Major Topics:** Allied propaganda and subversive activities policy; strategic planning; Burma operations and supply routes to China; Burma-China theater.

**Major Topics:** Military supplies for Turkey; Pacific and Far East operations.

0866  93rd C.C.S. Meeting. May 22, 1943. 8pp.  
**Major Topics:** Anti-submarine warfare; Allied propaganda and subversive activities policy; movements of the Queens.

**Major Topics:** Anti-submarine warfare; conduct of the war; deployment of U.S. service and engineer forces to U.K.; Operation BRISK; Third Soviet Protocol.

0884  95th C.C.S. Meeting. May 24, 1943. 6pp.  
**Major Topics:** Conduct of the war; military government for HUSKY; landing craft situation; air route to China.

**Major Topics:** Implementation of TRIDENT conclusions; combined planning.

**Major Topics:** Operations HOBGOBLIN and HUSKY; post-HUSKY operations.

**Major Topics:** Post-HUSKY operations; Mediterranean situation and Allied military strength.

**Major Topics:** Operations SOAPSUDS and HUSKY; post-HUSKY operations; German oil situation.

0937  Index to volume. 11pp.
QUADRANT Conference

Box 27 cont.

   Major Topics: Convoying; Azores; Operation OVERLORD; enemy situation
   in Pacific–Far East and European-Mediterranean areas; Pacific and Far
   East operations; Defeat of Axis in Europe First concept; Burma campaign;
   artificial harbors; SEAC; POINTBLANK bomber offensive; Italian peace
   efforts; India-China supply route; Defeat of Japan plan; landing craft
   allocations; HABBABUKS; PLOUGH force; equipping Allies; European
   theater situation; RANKIN plan; military policy toward Spain and Turkey; air
   plan against Japan; conduct of the war; messages to Josef Stalin and
   Chiang Kai-shek.

   Major Topics: European theater situation; Azores; Pacific theater.

   Major Topics: Azores; Operation OVERLORD; operations in Italy and
   southern France; conduct of war against Japan; CBI theater operations;
   SEAC; Spain; Turkey.

   Major Topics: European theater situation; air campaign against Germany;
   conduct of the war against Japan; Burma operations.

   Major Topics: Rome; Defeat of the Axis in Europe First concept; Operation
   OVERLORD.

   Major Topics: POINTBLANK bombing offensive against Germany.

0469 110th C.C.S. Meeting. August 17, 1943. 6pp.
   Major Topics: Pacific and Far East operations; operations from India.

0475 111th C.C.S. Meeting. August 18, 1943. 8pp.
   Major Topics: SEAC; deception plan for the war against Japan; anti-
   submarine war; Azores.

   Major Topics: HABBABUKS; landing craft situation; PLOUGH forces; Office
   of Secret Service in Sardinia.

0489 113th C.C.S. Meeting. August 20, 1943. 10pp.
   Major Topics: Defeat of Japan plan; USSR military situation.

   Major Topics: None.

   Major Topics: SEAC; Japanese treatment of prisoners of war; operations
   from India; Operation RANKIN.

   Major Topics: Mediterranean area operations; Atlantic convoys; T. V.
   Soong; China situation; Propaganda Committee activities.

0521 Index. 24pp.

**Major Topics:** QUADRANT Conference planning; strategy; Italian collapse; enemy situation in European–Mediterranean Area; Defeat of the Axis in Europe First concept; Operation OVERLORD; Chinese contribution to Allied strategy; Soviet capabilities and intentions in Far East; enemy situation in Pacific–Far East Area; Pacific–Far East operations.

**SEXTANT [and EUREKA] Conferences**

**Box 28**

0679 Papers and Minutes of Meetings. Cairo, Egypt [and Teheran, Iran]. November 22–December 7, 1943. 249pp.

0690 C.C.S. Papers. 238pp.

**Major Topics:** Azores; enemy situation; SEAC; Operation RANKIN; landing craft; Mediterranean command; military operations against Axis; anti-submarine operations; command and control of U.S. Strategic Air Forces; CBI heavy bomber airfields; bomber offensive progress; Chinese situation; C.C.S. organization; coordination with USSR; command of U.S.–U.K. forces in Europe; Operation OVERLORD; SEAC operations.

**Reel 4**

**SEXTANT [and EUREKA] Conferences cont.**

**Box 28 cont.**

0001 Papers and Minutes of Meetings. Cairo, Egypt [and Teheran, Iran]. November 22–December 7, 1943 cont. 346pp.

0002 C.C.S. Papers cont. 134pp.

**Major Topics:** Cairo Conference and French participation; U.K. merchant fleet; Defeat of Japan plan; Turkey; Pacific Area operations; amphibious operations in Southeast Asia and southern France; military conclusions of Eureka Conference.


**Major Topics:** Southeast Asia operations.


**Major Topics:** Europe-Mediterranean Areas operations; aid to Balkan resistance groups; Southeast Asia theater; Operation OVERLORD.


**Major Topics:** Operations OVERLORD, ANVIL, and BUCCANEER; entry of Turkey into war.

0156 4th Plenary Meeting. December 5, 1943. 8pp.

**Major Topics:** SEAC operations; Operations OVERLORD and ANVIL.

0164 5th Plenary Meeting. December 6, 1943. 5pp.

**Major Topics:** Conference report; messages to Josef Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek.


**Major Topics:** C.C.S. relations with Soviet and Chinese representatives.

0173 128th C.C.S. Meeting November 23, 1943. 10pp.

**Major Topics:** Role of China in the Defeat of Japan plan; enemy situation in Pacific–Far East areas; SEAC operations and situation.


**Major Topics:** C.C.S. organization and Soviet and Chinese representatives; EUREKA agenda; SEAC operations; Chinese operations in SEAC.
Major Topic: SEAC operations.

Major Topics: Mediterranean Command question; Italian front situation; Balkans situation; Operation OVERLORD and Mediterranean area operations; Operation BUCCANEER.

Major Topic: Operation OVERLORD; operations in southern France.

Major Topics: Yugoslav partisans; Turkey; Operation OVERLORD.

Major Topics: Integrated command of U.S. Strategic Air Forces in European-Mediterranean Area; Defeat of Japan plan; Operation RANKIN; occupation of Europe proposals.

Major Topics: Southeast Asia operations; Operation BUCCANEER; Operation ANVIL.

0257 137th C.C.S. Meeting. December 6, 1943. 6pp.  
Major Topics: Defeat of Japan plan; SEAC operations; allocation of resources.

0263 138th C.C.S. Meeting December 7, 1943. 10pp.  
Major Topics: Integrated command of U.S. Strategic Air Forces in European-Mediterranean Area; SEAC operations; Azores; Mediterranean theater command; employment of French forces.

Major Topics: Conduct of the war; Soviet strategic concept of the European war; Turkey.

Major Topics: Conduct of the war; air war in Europe; Operation OVERLORD.

Major Topics: Operations OVERLORD and ANVIL; aid to Balkan resistance groups; Turkey; employment of French forces.

0319 Minutes of Plenary Session [EUREKA Conference]. November 30, 1943. 6pp.  
Major Topics: Coordination of Allied operations; Operation OVERLORD deception plans.

0325 Index. 22pp.

Teheran [EUREKA] Conference


0350 November 28, 1943. 13pp.  
Major Topics: Conduct of the war in Europe and Pacific; Eastern front situation; Italian front situation; Operation OVERLORD; Turkey; French collaboration; French colonial possessions situation; treatment of postwar Germany; postwar Poland.
Major Topics: U.S. air bases in USSR question; postwar international peace organization; air and naval operations in Northwestern Pacific; Operation OVERLORD; Balkans military situation; allocation of resources; operations in Aegean Sea area; treatment of postwar Germany.

0382  November 30, 1943. 9pp.
Major Topics: Operation OVERLORD; postwar situation; landing craft situation; deception plan for Operation OVERLORD.

0391  December 1, 1943. 19pp.
Major Topics: Aid to Turkey; operations in Aegean Sea area; landing craft situation; Bulgaria; Finnish situation; Italian naval vessels to USSR; Polish-Soviet [frontiers] question; Soviet view of Polish government-in-exile [London]; treatment of postwar Germany; dismemberment of Germany.

0410  Miscellaneous documents relating principally to the Teheran Conference, but including items on the Crimean and Berlin Conferences. 1943–1945. 127pp. [In envelope entitled: Documents concerning the transfer of presidential papers to the Department of State, February 4, 1946.]
Major Topics: Declaration of the Three Powers regarding Iran; Bern Incident [Anglo-American talks with German Army Command in Italy regarding surrender and Soviet demand for cessation of talks]; conference agendas; Far East situation; France; Indochina; treatment of postwar Germany; postwar Allied bases issue; Turkey; postwar international situation; Anglo-Turkish-American Military Committee; military aid to Turkey.

**OCTAGON Conference**

**Box 29**

0550  Messages. 30pp.
Major Topics: Progress reports on operations in Europe, Mediterranean, and SEAC; MULBERRY publicity.

0580  C.C.S. Papers. 123pp.
Major Topics: Zones of occupation in Germany; Defeat of Japan operations; SEAC operations; Allied Strategic Bomber Forces control; Allied coordination; enemy situation in Pacific–Far East areas; OCTAGON Conference; Operation DRAGOON command; Allied troop movements and redeployments; Pacific operations; Mediterranean area operations; Operation RANKIN; landing craft.

Major Topics: Operation NEPTUNE; Italian campaign.


Major Topics: Operations to assist Operation OVERLORD; landing craft; Operation NEPTUNE.

Major Topics: Operation OVERLORD; conduct of the war in Pacific–Far East areas.

Major Topics: Operation OVERLORD; French resistance groups; SEAC operations; U.S. Twentieth Air Force control.
     **Major Topics:** Military personnel shipping; European theater situation report; Mediterranean area situation; Operation DRAGOON forces; military effort coordination; zones of occupation in Germany; control of Strategic Bomber Force in Europe.

0752  173rd C.C.S. Meeting. September 13, 1944. 6pp.
     **Major Topics:** Defeat of Japan strategy; OCTAGON Conference; Mediterranean area operations.

0758  174th C.C.S. Meeting. September 14, 1944. 16pp.
     **Major Topics:** U.K. naval participation in Pacific Area; SEAC operations and situation; U.S. Twentieth Air Force bomber operations in Pacific–Far East areas.

0774  175th C.C.S. Meeting. September 15, 1944. 8pp.
     **Major Topics:** OCTAGON Conference; military personnel movements; MULBERRY; conduct of the war in the Pacific.

0782  176th C.C.S. Meeting. September 16, 1944. 3pp.
     **Major Topics:** Zones of occupation in Germany; Chinese situation.

0804  1st Plenary Meeting. September 13, 1944. 9pp.
     **Major Topics:** Operation DRAGOON; Italian and Burma Campaigns; U.K. participation in the Pacific war; treatment of postwar Germany.

0785  2nd Plenary Meeting. September 16, 1944. 10pp.
     **Major Topics:** Operations in Italy; objective for the war against Japan; redeployment of forces; zones of occupation in Germany; SEAC operations; Tripartite Control Commission in postwar Germany; OCTAGON Conference results.

ARGONAULT Conference

0845  C.C.S. Papers and Messages. 98pp.
     **Major Topics:** Zones of occupation in Germany; SEAC operations; enemy situation in Europe; cargo and troop shipping situation.

Reel 5

ARGONAULT Conference cont.

Box 29 cont.
0002  C.C.S. Papers and Messages cont. 91pp.
     **Major Topics:** Allocation of resources; landing craft for Mediterranean Area; strategy in Northwest Europe; Allied Staff Conferences; military equipment for Allied and liberated forces; tactical air forces; Mediterranean area operations; German submarine threat; prisoners of war; Anglo-American strategic bombing in Eastern Germany.

     **Major Topics:** German rocket attacks; strategy in Northwest Europe; combined bomber offensive; German submarine threat.

     **Major Topics:** Mediterranean area operations; SEAC operations.
184th C.C.S. Meetings [Malta]. February 1, 1945. 10pp.  
**Major Topics:** Mediterranean area strategy; allocation of resources in Burma-India and China theaters; Pacific Area operations; German submarine threat.

**Major Topics:** Equipment for Allied and liberated forces; cargo shipping; Allied petroleum situation in Europe; tactical air forces.

186th C.C.S. Meetings [Yalta]. February 6, 1945. 6pp.  
**Major Topics:** Allied petroleum situation in Europe; zones of occupation in Germany.

**Major Topics:** Allied petroleum situation; cargo shipping; prisoners of war; equipment for Greek forces.

188th C.C.S. Meetings [Yalta]. February 9, 1945. 4pp.  
**Major Topic:** Anglo-American strategic bombing in Eastern Germany.

**Major Topics:** Operational coordination in Europe; movement of German forces from Norway to Denmark; tactics of massed artillery and air forces; liaison arrangements with USSR; naval operations in support of European war.

**Major Topics:** Air liaison; operational coordination; U.S. bomber forces in Vienna-Budapest Area; intelligence on Germany; Pacific area operations; U.S. bomber operations against Japan; Burma and China theater operations.

**Major Topics:** Allocation of resources; Northwest European operations; Mediterranean area strategy; SEAC operations.

**Major Topic:** ARGONAUT Conference conclusions.

**Major Topics:** Eastern front situation; Western front situation; Allied force strengths.

Index. 26pp.


February 4, 1945. 27pp.  
**Major Topics:** Conduct of the war; military situation in Europe; Soviet January Offensive; postwar international peace organization.

February 5, 1945. 28pp.  
**Major Topics:** Treatment of postwar Germany; zones of occupation in Germany.

February 6, 1945. 27pp.  
**Major Topics:** Dismemberment of Germany; European Advisory Commission activities; Dumbarton Oaks proposals and postwar international peace organization; Polish question.

February 7, 1945. 28pp.  
**Major Topics:** Dumbarton Oaks proposals; dismemberment of Germany; French participation in occupation and Allied Control Commission; reparations; world security organization; Polish question.
0361 February 8, 1945. 47pp.
Major Topics: World security organization; Yugoslavia; Allied Control Commissions in Bulgaria and Hungary; reparations; Iran; Allied use of airfields in Eastern and Southeastern Europe; bomb damage surveys in Eastern and Southeastern Europe; sales of merchant vessels to USSR; Far East situation; request for U.S. airbases in USSR [Soviet Far East]; Greece.

0408 February 9, 1945. 46pp.
Major Topics: Polish question; Polish governmental situation; reparations; Dumbarton Oaks Conference; Iran; Yugoslavia; trusteeships; declaration on liberated Europe; war criminals.

Major Topics: Polish question and governmental situation; declaration on liberated Europe; Yugoslavia and frontier problems; reparations; world security organization; Iran; Dumbarton Oaks Conference; Bulgaria; Soviet entry into Pacific war; French participation in Allied Control Commission in Germany; the Dardanelles; Anglo-American politics; Jewish problem.

Major Topics: None.

0513 Documents. 86pp.
Major Topics: Polish question; world security organization; Italy; reparations; protocol and communiqué on Crimean Conference; agreement regarding political condition for Soviet entry into war against Japan.

FDR–Joint Chiefs of Staff Conferences

0599 Minutes of Meetings of FDR with Joint Chiefs of Staff. 1942–1945. 65pp.

0600 November 9 and 25, 1942. 7pp.
Major Topics: Operation TORCH situation; Dakar and West African situation; war production program.

0607 December 10, 1942. 3pp.
Major Topics: Civil authority in French North Africa; North African military situation.

0610 January 7, 1943. 8pp.
Major Topics: Casablanca Conference; Soviet request for aircraft; Burma Road operations; Mediterranean area operations; Sardinia operation; operations in Turkey; cargo shipping; civil authority in French North Africa.

0618 April 6, 1943. 5pp.
Major Topic: Operation ANAKIM.

0623 August 10, 1943. 6pp.
Major Topics: Balkan operations; Italian front; Operation OVERLORD; forces in Mediterranean Area; Far East operations; cargo shipping.

0629 November 15, 19, and 28, 1943. 28pp.
Major Topics: Floating flight deck; rearmament of French forces; Galapagos Islands; Rome; Italian government; civil affairs; Anglo-American command system; Operation RANKIN; Teheran Conference; Italian front.

0657 February 21, 1944. 4pp.
Major Topics: Operations ANVIL and OVERLORD; postwar European situation.

0661 February 4, 1945. 3pp.
Major Topics: Soviet–Anglo-American staff liaison; Indochina; Yalta [Crimea] Conference.
**Special Files**

**Box 30. 000.7 (3)—002 (1)**


  **Major Topic:** Merchant shipping losses.
  **Principal Correspondents:** FDR; Winston S. Churchill; Wilson Brown; Elmer Davis.

0747 Folder 2. 000.7 (3) Sec. 2. [Publicity and Press] Joint U.S.–British Monthly Statement on Submarine Warfare [situation]. 1944. 130pp.

  **Major Topic:** Merchant shipping losses.
  **Principal Correspondents:** FDR; Winston S. Churchill; Wilson Brown; Elmer Davis.


  **Major Topic:** Merchant shipping losses.
  **Principal Correspondents:** Winston S. Churchill; Wilson Brown; Elmer Davis.


  **Major Topic:** Allied issuance of supplemental currency in liberated France.
  **Principal Correspondents:** Dwight D. Eisenhower; Winston S. Churchill; Henry Morgenthau; George C. Marshall.

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**Reel 6**

**Special Files cont.**

**Box 30 cont. 000.7 (3)—011 (1)**

0001 Folder 5. 000.7 [Sec. 3, Publicity and Press] OVERLORD—Public Statements On. 1–26 May 1944. 39pp.

  **Principal Correspondents:** Winston S. Churchill; Josef Stalin; George C. Marshall; Dwight D. Eisenhower; Cordell Hull.

0040 Folder 6. 011 Italy—Civil Affairs for Italy. 23 February–6 April 1944. 157pp.

  **Major Topics:** Food situation; political situation; civil relief; United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration activities; Italian Advisory Committee activities; Combined Civil Affairs Committee for Italy activities.
  **Principal Correspondents:** Winston S. Churchill; Harold Alexander; J. G. Winant.


  **Major Topics:** French Committee of National Liberation; Allied relations with Henri Giraud and Charles de Gaulle; Allied control and organization of French forces in French North and West Africa.
  **Principal Correspondents:** Dwight D. Eisenhower; George C. Marshall; James C. Wiley.

0371 Folder 8. 011 [Civil Matters] (North Africa) French National Committee (1) Sec. 2—Recognition of the French Committee, 1 July–3 September 1943. 103pp.

  **Major Topic:** Allied relations with French Committee of National Liberation.
  **Principal Correspondents:** Cordell Hull; Winston S. Churchill; J. G. Winant; Dwight D. Eisenhower.
Major Topics: Political situation; civil affairs in liberated areas of France; French Committee of National Liberation activities; Henri Giraud–Charles de Gaulle relations; French Consultative Assembly; political situation in Lebanon and Syria.
Principal Correspondents: George C. Marshall; Winston S. Churchill; Dwight D. Eisenhower; J. G. Winant; James C. Wiley.

Box 31. 011 (1) cont.
Major Topics: Allied liberation and occupation; Charles de Gaulle; political situation; Allied civil affairs operations; civil administration; French Committee of National Liberation activities; provisional government; French National Committee activities; French Military Mission, London activities.
Principal Correspondents: Dwight D. Eisenhower; George C. Marshall; Winston S. Churchill; J. G. Winant; Walter Bedell Smith.

Major Topics: Civil relief situation; political situation in Lebanon and Syria; civilian supply program; Allied recognition of provisional government; political and military administration situation.
Principal Correspondents: Dwight D. Eisenhower; Winston S. Churchill; Josef Stalin.

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Special Files cont.

Box 31 cont. 051 (3)–052 (1)
0001  Folder 3. 051 [Geographic and Political Divisions] Balkans—Spheres of Influence by Great Britain and Russia, 19 May–30 June 1944. 52pp.
Major Topics: Churchill-Stalin Conference; U.S. political position; Romania; Greece.
Principal Correspondent: Winston S. Churchill.

0053  Folder 4. 052 [Diplomatic and Foreign Relations] Polish-Russian Relations (1) Sec. 1. 6 January–6 July 1944. 133pp.
Major Topics: Polish government-in-exile (London); Polish [frontiers] question; Curzon line negotiations; Polish National Council; aid to Polish underground; Teheran Conference.
Principal Correspondents: Winston S. Churchill; Josef Stalin; W. Averell Harriman.

0186  Folder 5. 052 [Diplomatic and Foreign Relations] Polish-Russian Relations (1) Sec. 2. 23 July–18 December 1944. 185pp.
Major Topics: Anglo-American military aid to Polish underground in Warsaw; Warsaw Uprising; Soviet indifference to Warsaw situation; Mikolajczyk-Stalin meetings; Polish Committee of National Liberation (Lublin) activities; Polish [frontiers] question.
Principal Correspondents: W. Averell Harriman; Winston S. Churchill; Josef Stalin; J. G. Winant.
0371  Folder 6.  052 [Diplomatic and Foreign Relations] Polish-Russian Relations (1)
Sec. 3.  29 September 1944–12 April 1945.  249pp.

Major Topics: Moscow Commission on Poland activities; Crimea [Yalta] Conference decisions; Polish political negotiations and Polish Provisional Government of National Unity; Polish Committee of National Liberation (Lublin) activities; Soviet occupation and establishment of civil authority [Lublin government]; Soviet recognition of Lublin government; U.S. policy on Poland; Polish government-in-exile [London] political situation.

Principal Correspondents: Winston S. Churchill; Josef Stalin; J. G. Winant; W. Averell Harriman; Cordell Hull

Box 32.  210–210 (1)


Major Topic: San Francisco Conference.

Principal Correspondents: Winston S. Churchill; Josef Stalin.


Major Topics: 26th Conference; Soviet non-attendance issue.

Principal Correspondents: Josef Stalin; Winston S. Churchill.


Major Topics: U.S.–Ireland civil aviation agreement; international civil aviation agreement and negotiations.

Principal Correspondents: Winston S. Churchill; J. G. Winant.


Major Topics: French Provisional Government; Polish-Soviet situation; Polish question; partition of Germany; Anglo-Soviet Agreement on Poland; Soviet participation in Pacific war talks; Polish governmental negotiations; Allied conduct of the war; Mikolajczyk-Stalin meetings; Yugoslavia; spheres of influence in Balkans.

Principal Correspondents: Winston S. Churchill; Josef Stalin; W. Averell Harriman.

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Special Files cont.

Box 32 cont.  210 (1) cont.


Major Topics: Foreign Economic Administration activities; Combined Civil Affairs Committee activities; Allied representation to the Allied Control Commission for Italy; Italian government; European Advisory Commission liaison; Advisory Council for Italy; Allied armistice/surrender conditions.

Principal Correspondents: Winston S. Churchill; W. Averell Harriman; Josef Stalin.
Major Topics: Merchant vessels to USSR; Turkey; Four Nation Declaration and China; treatment of postwar Germany; international postwar affairs; inter-Allied Advisory Council for Italy; Yugoslavia; U.S. use of Soviet air bases; agenda.  
Principal Correspondents: Cordell Hull; W. Averell Harriman; General John R. Deane.

Major Topics: Disposition of Italian naval and merchant vessels; Turkey; treatment of postwar Germany and reparations; Polish-Soviet situation; second front issue; Advisory Council for Italy; European Advisory Commission; Four Nation Declaration; Atrocities Declaration; declarations on Italy and Austria.  
Principal Correspondents: Cordell Hull; W. Averell Harriman; General John R. Deane.

Box 33.  300 (2)–310 (1)

Major Topics: Occupation and air and naval base negotiations; Timor situation; U.K.  
Principal Correspondents: Cordell Hull; Winston S. Churchill; R. H. Norweb.

Major Topics: Anglo-American negotiations; Italian government position; bombing of Vatican City; tactical bombing operations.  
Principal Correspondents: Winston S. Churchill; George C. Marshall; William D. Leahy; Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Major Topics: Battle of Germany; Anglo-American and Soviet operational boundaries; Allied strategy; Anglo-American military objectives in Germany; enemy situation; Allied operational coordination.  
Principal Correspondents: Dwight D. Eisenhower; Winston S. Churchill; W. Averell Harriman; George C. Marshall.

Major Topics: Affect on Italian campaign; Anglo-American operational negotiations; affect on Operation OVERLORD; allocation of resources.  

Major Topics: Air situation; German reinforcement in Greece and Aegean areas; Rhodes operation; Italian front situation; enemy situation in Balkans and Eastern Mediterranean.  
Principal Correspondents: Winston S. Churchill; Dwight D. Eisenhower; George C. Marshall.
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Special Files cont.

Box 33 cont. 310 (1) cont.
   Principal Correspondents: W. Averell Harriman; John R. Deane; Winston S. Churchill; George C. Marshall.

Box 34. 330 (2)–370 (1)
   Major Topics: Treatment, living conditions, and evacuation of liberated U.S. prisoners of war in Soviet-occupied territory; Allied statement to German Army regarding treatment of prisoners of war.
   Principal Correspondents: W. Averell Harriman; John R. Deane; Winston S. Churchill; Josef Stalin; George C. Marshall.

   Major Topics: Allied operational boundaries and coordination; Tedder Mission to Moscow.
   Principal Correspondents: John R. Deane; Winston S. Churchill; W. Averell Harriman; Josef Stalin.

0356 Folder 3. MR 370 [Terminating War] Italy (1) Sec. 1—Surrender of Italy. 15 June–15 August 1943. 186pp.
   Major Topics: Anglo-American negotiations on surrender instrument; political and military situation; Badoglio government; Soviet position; fall of Benito Mussolini.
   Principal Correspondents: Dwight D. Eisenhower; Winston S. Churchill; George C. Marshall; J. G. Winant.

0542 Folder 4. MR 370 [Terminating War] Italy (1) Sec. 2—Surrender of Italy. 16 August–15 September 1943. 137pp.
   Major Topics: Italian military forces situation; surrender declaration; Operation AVALANCHE; Soviet position; Italian peace efforts; Allied-Italian surrender negotiations; Badoglio government.
   Principal Correspondents: Dwight D. Eisenhower; Winston S. Churchill; George C. Marshall; Cordell Hull.

0679 Folder 5. MR 370 [Terminating War] Italy (1) Sec. 3—Surrender of Italy. 16 September–31 December 1943. 20pp.
   Major Topics: Allied occupation; civil administration; disposition of Italian Fleet; political situation.
   Principal Correspondent: Dwight D. Eisenhower.
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Special Files cont.

Box 34 cont. 370 (1) cont.

0001 Folder 5. MR 370 [Terminating War] Italy (1) Sec. 3—Surrender of Italy. 16 September–31 December 1943 cont. 203pp.
  Major Topics: Political situation; disposition of merchant and naval vessels; proposed amendments to surrender document; Italian declaration of war; Badoglio government; armistice negotiations; civil administration; Benito Mussolini’s Republican Government in northern Italy; Cunningham Agreement. Principal Correspondents: Dwight D. Eisenhower; George C. Marshall; Winston S. Churchill; William D. Leahy.

0204 Folder 6. MR 370 [Terminating War] Italy (1) Sec. 4—Surrender of Italy. 1 January–22 October 1944. 129pp.
  Major Topics: Political situation; anti-Fascist opposition program and activities; Allied Control Commission for Italy activities; restoration of territory to Italian government; Allied policy; Badoglio government. Principal Correspondents: Winston S. Churchill; Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.; Henry M. Wilson; Cordell Hull.

Box 35. 370 (2)–371

  Major Topics: Bern Incident and Soviet complaint; surrender of German forces in Italy negotiations; conduct of the war; unconditional surrender issue. Principal Correspondents: W. Averell Harriman; William D. Leahy; Josef Stalin; Winston S. Churchill; John R. Deane; Harold Alexander; J. G. Winant.


  Major Topics: Reorganization of U.S. military command; military government in Austria; occupation of Austria; transfer of assets from Germany by Nazis; allocation of zones of occupation in Germany. Principal Correspondents: Dwight D. Eisenhower; Harold Alexander; George C. Marshall; Joseph McNarney.
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Special Files cont.

Box 35 cont.  371 cont.–604 (2)

Major Topics: Allocation of zones; U.S. position on Allied occupation of Balkans and Hungary; civil relief planning; Operation RANKIN.

Major Topics: Internment; transfer of USS Milwaukee to USSR; U.K. transfers of naval vessels to USSR; Teheran Conference; Cunningham Agreement; Allied negotiations; Moscow Conference; C.C.S. position.
Principal Correspondents: John R. Deane; W. Averell Harriman; Ernest J. King; Winston S. Churchill; Josef Stalin; Harold Wilson; Dwight D. Eisenhower; William D. Leahy.

Major Topics: Internment; U.S.–Vichy French government and naval command negotiations.
Principal Correspondents: R. E. Godfroy; J. J. Wilkinson; S. Pinckney Tuck.

Principal Correspondents: W. Averell Harriman; Josef Stalin; John R. Deane.

Major Topics: U.S. use of Soviet airfields; Operation FRANTIC.
Principal Correspondents: W. Averell Harriman; John R. Deane; Henry Arnold.

Major Topics: Operation FRANTIC; U.S. use of Soviet airfields; U.S. air unit deployments; German air attacks on Soviet air bases; Allied air operations in Balkans; air liaison.
Principal Correspondents: Carl Spaatz; John R. Deane; Henry Arnold.

Major Topics: Crimea (Yalta) Conference preparations; Dumbarton Oaks talks; Eastern front situation; Franco-Soviet Mutual Assistance Pact; Soviet participation in the Pacific war.

Major Topic: Oil situation in Middle East.
Principal Correspondents: Winston S. Churchill; J. G. Winant; Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.
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