

Atlantic Meeting – 1941

Exhibit Purpose

This thematic exhibit documents the August 1941 secret meeting between US President Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945) and British Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill (1874-1965) in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland. It includes the people, events and voyages before and immediately thereafter.



Roosevelt and Churchill
aboard the USS Augusta

The chronological flow begins with the Fall of France in 1940 and ends with signing of the *Declaration by United Nations* at the 1941/2 Arcadia Conference in Washington, D.C.

Introduction

The world's political climate changed drastically when the Axis nations of Germany, Italy and Japan's nationalistic laws were implemented in the late 1930s and 1940. These actions resulted in great numbers of minority and political refugees as well as geographic expansion into neighboring territories by the three nations.

All three countries had resigned their membership in the League of Nations and thereby were not subject to sanctions by the organization. The League could only watch as re-armament and warlike rhetoric grew. After the 1930s invasions of China by Japan and Ethiopia by Italy, wholesale invasion of major European countries by Germany quickly ensued in 1939 and met with very little military resistance.

After France surrendered to Germany and effected an armistice in 1940, Britain stood alone. Our story begins here on the road to the secret rendezvous. The *Declaration of St. James Palace* (an outline of war aims); the *Atlantic Charter* (details of the outlined aims defined) and the coordinated response to the expansionist ideals of the aggressive Axis nations, resulted in the *Declaration by United Nations* (agreement with the Charter's war aims), signed by 26 **nations united for victory**.



Nations United for Victory
Signed by designer Leon Helguera
Two reported examples

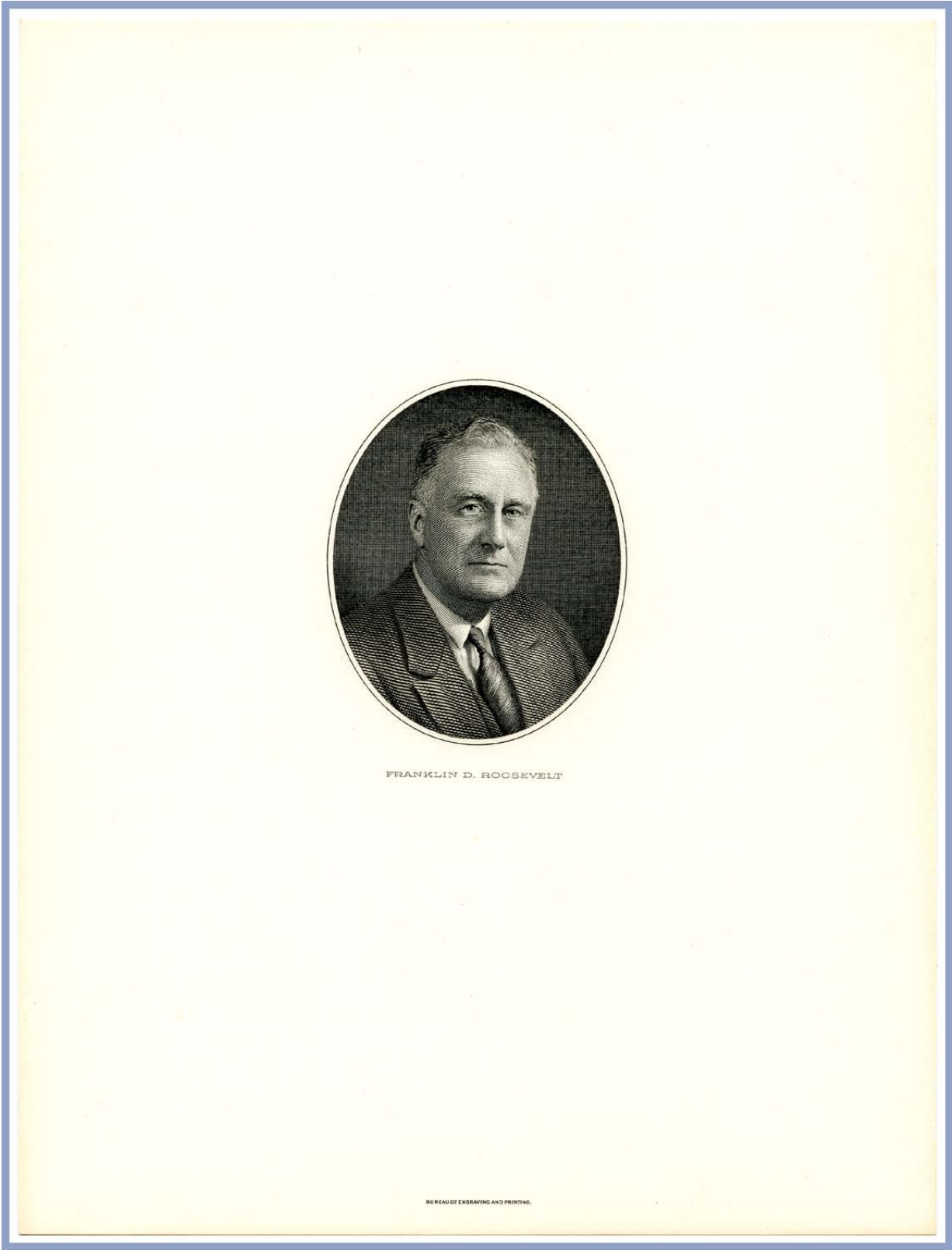
Exhibit Plan

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1 Catalyst for Action | (Churchill's Plea, the fall of France, and the Battle of Britain) |
| 2 A Grand Plan | (Churchill's request for American assistance and Roosevelt's reaction) |
| 3 A New Hope | (Churchill and the <i>Declaration of St. James Palace</i> ; Stalin and the <i>Anglo-Soviet Agreement</i>) |
| 4 A Secret Destination | (Preparations for a top secret meeting and subsequent conference) |
| 5 Rendezvous | (Churchill's voyage west and Roosevelt's voyage north) |
| 6 The First Summit | (Attendees, goals of the meeting, discussions and the <i>Atlantic Charter</i>) |
| 7 Homeward Bound | (Announcement of the <i>Atlantic Charter</i> and the journey home) |
| 8 A Forced Hand | (War touches a neutral nation's ships and a surprise attack) |
| 9 New Horizons | (Confirmation of the <i>Atlantic Charter</i> in a formal <i>Declaration by United Nations</i>) |

- The main Axis forces were Germany, Italy and Japan, the main Allied forces were Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States.
- The story is structured around Allied and Axis nations, resulting in the majority of philatelic items originating from these countries.
- As early as 1941, the Allied forces referred to themselves as both *nations united* and the *united nations*.
- Details for rare items (red/gold matts) are from research of historical and philatelic publications, census and international exhibits.

1. Catalyst for Action

President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill kept in close contact, following the course of the war. Churchill maintained that England needed the support of the United States and Russia against the Axis Powers of Adolf Hitler (1883-1945), Benito Mussolini (1884-1945) and Hideki Tojo (1889-1948). He proposed a face-to-face meeting to attempt to convince Roosevelt to provide support for England and the Allied nations.



U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, engraving by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The Cast of Characters
1940



British Prime Minister Winston Churchill
1st class letter rate



Russian General Secretary Joseph Stalin
Oranienburg-Sachsenhausen camp
German SS propaganda forgery



German Führer (Leader) Adolf Hitler
Semi-postal benefitting Culture Fund



Italian Prime Minister Benito Mussolini
National Fascist Party Charity Labels



Japanese Prime Minister Hideki Tojo

1. Catalyst for Action

Churchill's Plea

10 May 1940

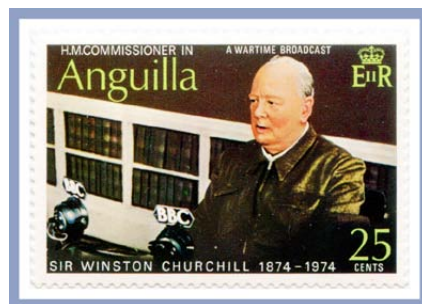
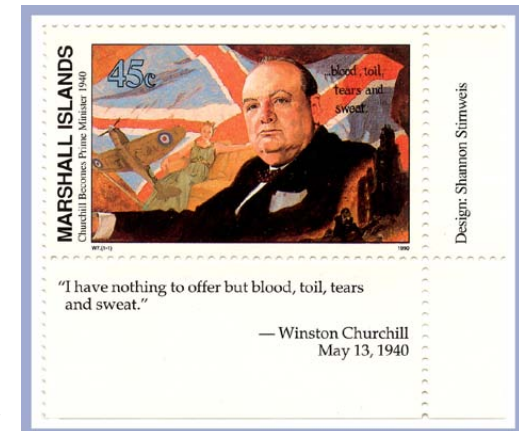


King George VI
Issue of 1942
Ultramarine

As the war consumed Europe, King George VI (1895-1952) of Great Britain turned to Winston Churchill, the newly elected Prime Minister, to lead the country in this time of war. Churchill's reaction to assuming the post of Prime Minister produced one of his most famous quotes:

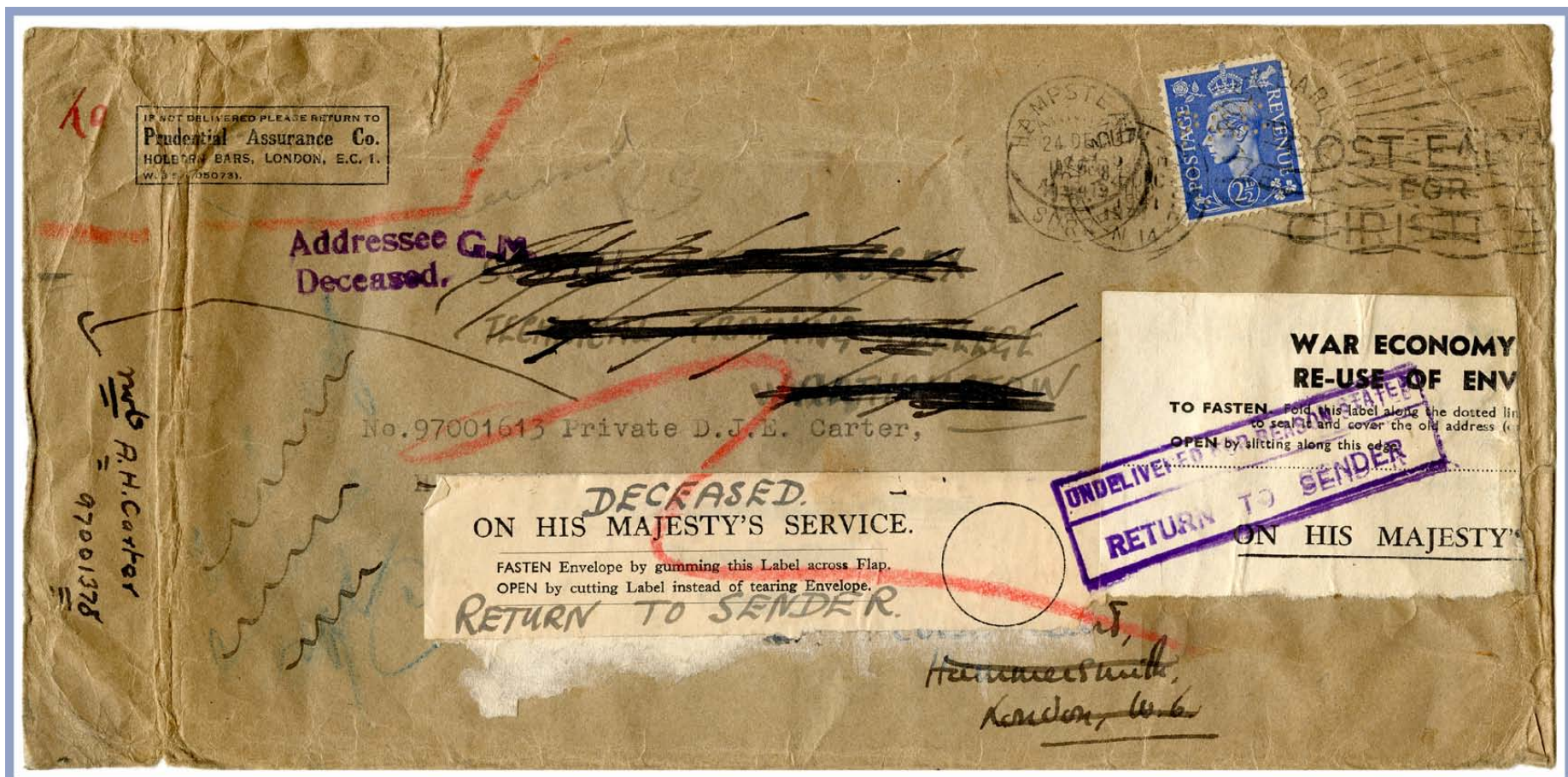
"I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat."

blood, toil, tears and sweat



Churchill speaking on the BBC

Britain was losing her bravest sons at an alarming rate on the continent. He urgently needed to convince Roosevelt that America should join the allied cause. Churchill's personal correspondence with Roosevelt emphasized the United States should become the strong ally Britain needed to survive the German onslaught. His rousing speeches were delivered on BBC radio programs and his plea did not fall on deaf ears. Roosevelt was listening.



London, England to H.Q. Coy, N. Field Ambulance, 4 December 1941, 2 1/2 pence domestic letter rate <2 oz as of 1 May 1940
Army backstamp 6 December forwarded to Southwest Essex Technical Training College, Worthington, 8 December, forwarded to Army locator 16 December
Returned to sender, Hampstead, 24 December, as addressee was deceased (most likely killed in battle)

1. Catalyst for Action

Evacuation from Dunkirk

26 May - 25 June 1940

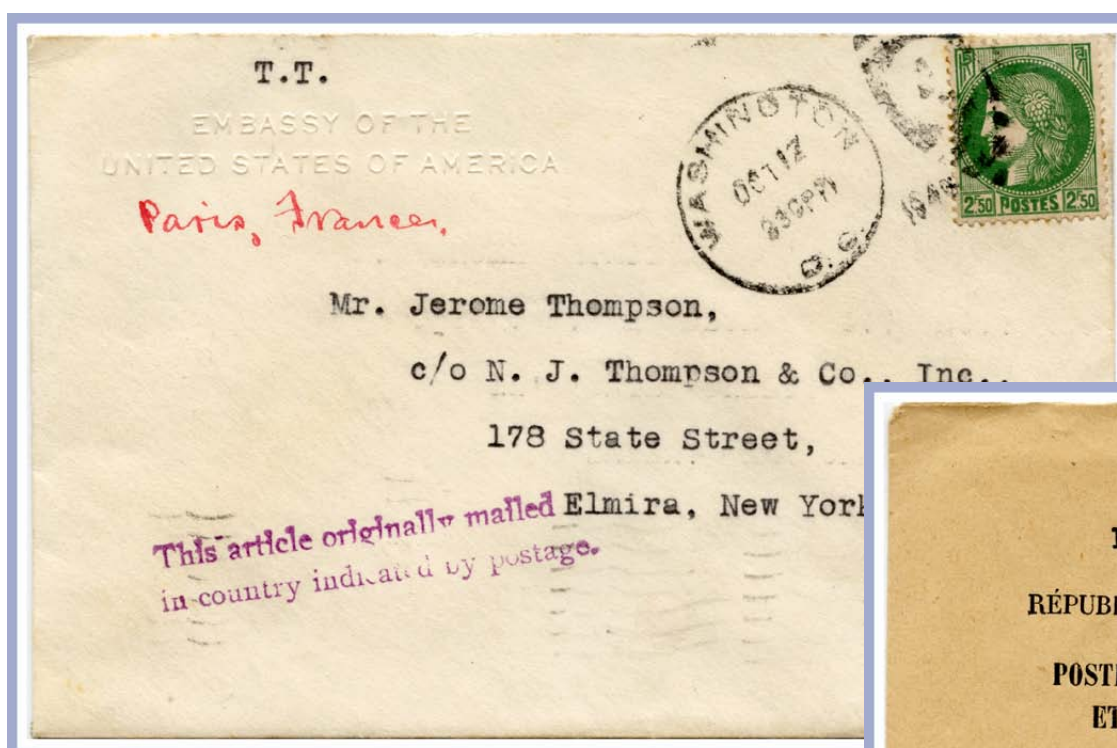
The German army forced defending British, Belgian and French units to the sea's edge. In *Operation Dynamo*, more than 500,000 troops were evacuated from the shores of Dunkirk in two phases. Britain then stood fully isolated and alone with most of the European continent occupied.



Deliverance at Dunkirk
Se-tenant Pair



Ships of all sizes and shapes were used during the emergency evacuation of Dunkirk
Se-tenant Pairs

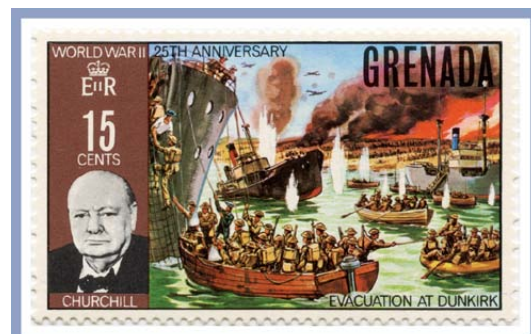


U.S. Embassy, Paris, France to Elmira New York, via diplomatic pouch
French stamp applied to pay international letter rate 2.50 Francs
Received Washington, D.C., 12 October 1940 with handstamp notice
U.S. Consulate mail during the German occupation of France

Marshal Alphonse Juin (1888-1967), fought a delaying action against German troops so British and French units could escape to Dunkirk, and he was captured.

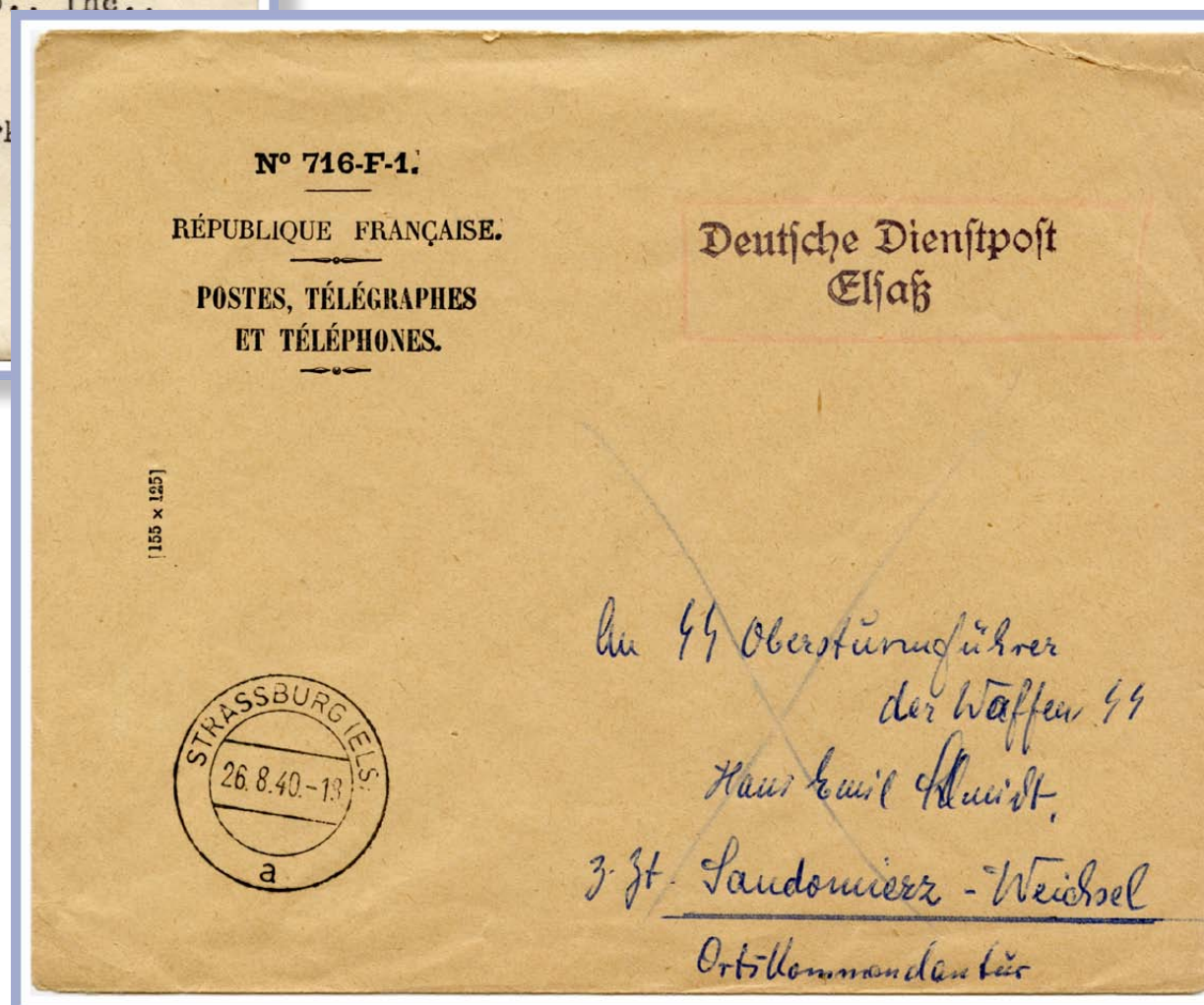


French Marshal Alphonse Juin



Escape
from the
defeat at
Dunkirk

Strassburg, France to German SS officer in Laudomierz-Weichsel, Germany
Official German service mail in the Elsaß (France), 26 August 1940
Letter with *Deutsche Dienstpost Elsaß* imprint required no postage



1. Catalyst for Action

An Uneasy Peace - Armistice with Germany

21 - 22 June 1940



Armistice signed in same railroad car and site as 1918

After losing battles and without hope of a victory, the French government called for an armistice with Germany. The armistice was held in the same location (Compiègne) and railroad car (Wagons-Lit) as the earlier armistice between the France and Germany after World War I. Once the armistice was signed, the Germans divided the country into north and south.



Semi-postal to benefit the rebuilding of the city of Dunkirk

Wiesbaden to Cologne (Köln), Germany
12 November 1940, 12pf domestic letter rate
Special cancellation of the Armistice Commission



Adolf Hitler



French Marshal Foch

Semi-postal issues

During the armistice meeting, Hitler sat in the same chair French Marshal Ferdinand Foch (1851-1929) did in 1918 when he met with the defeated German military leaders. Hitler listened for the initial part and then left the car. Terms were coordinated by phone with French officials who had fled to Bordeaux, France.



The German army then occupied Paris, as well as northern and western France. The south remained unoccupied and French Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain (1856-1951) led the officially neutral Vichy government and refused to declare war on Britain even though a puppet state. Pétain was tried after the war and designated as a traitor. Sentenced to death, his sentence was reduced to prison for his service in WWI.



Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain
Printing plate test labels, gutter pair



Perforated 13 x 12.5
British Forgery



Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain
Pairs with gutter strip, 1941

1. Catalyst for Action

The 'Battle of Britain' and the Blitz
10 July - 20 September 1940

The German war machine then turned their focus toward Britain. The *Battle of Britain* pitted the British Royal Air Force (RAF) against the German Luftwaffe in a fight for air superiority over Britain. Although out-numbered to begin with and with fewer experienced pilots, the RAF kept the Luftwaffe at bay.



Supermarine Spitfire in Battle of Britain



Wing tips of Spitfire and Messerschmidt Bf-109E

Great Britain developed a miniaturized radar system to locate enemy aircraft. After fitting the system to fighter aircraft, the Luftwaffe loss rates increased greatly.



Radar screen depicting objects found
Phosphor omitted Cylinder/Block



Spitfires and Hurricanes dogfighting Me-109Es and Junkers Ju 87B-2s
Se-tenant block of four

The Battle is Named
18 June 1940
“The Battle of Britain was the first battle in history to be fought entirely in the air. The new Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, anticipated it in a speech on 18 June 1940.
“*The Battle of France is over. I expect the Battle of Britain is about to begin.*”



Bomber in aerial blitz



Stuka Ju-87 dive bombers
International surface letter rate
as of 12 January 1933

In September, Britain became the target of an aerial *blitz*. London was bombed at night as Spitfires bravely defended the city causing the Luftwaffe campaign to grind to a halt. On 20 September, Hitler postponed the planned land invasion, *Operation Sea Lion*, indefinitely.



London searchlights and anti-aircraft guns searching for German bombers
Booklet Cover

1. Catalyst for Action

Temporary League of Nations Offices

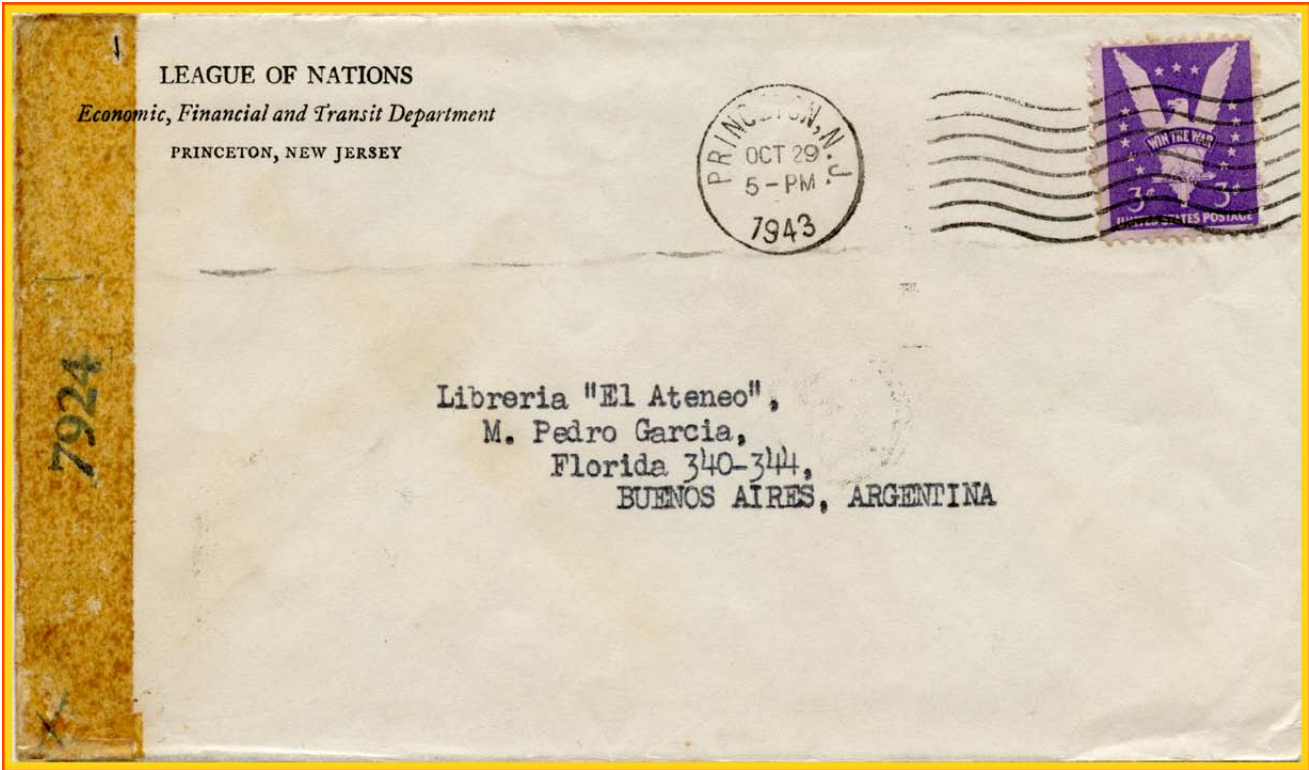
July 1940

The League of Nations in Geneva was slowly being surrounded by German influenced or occupied areas.



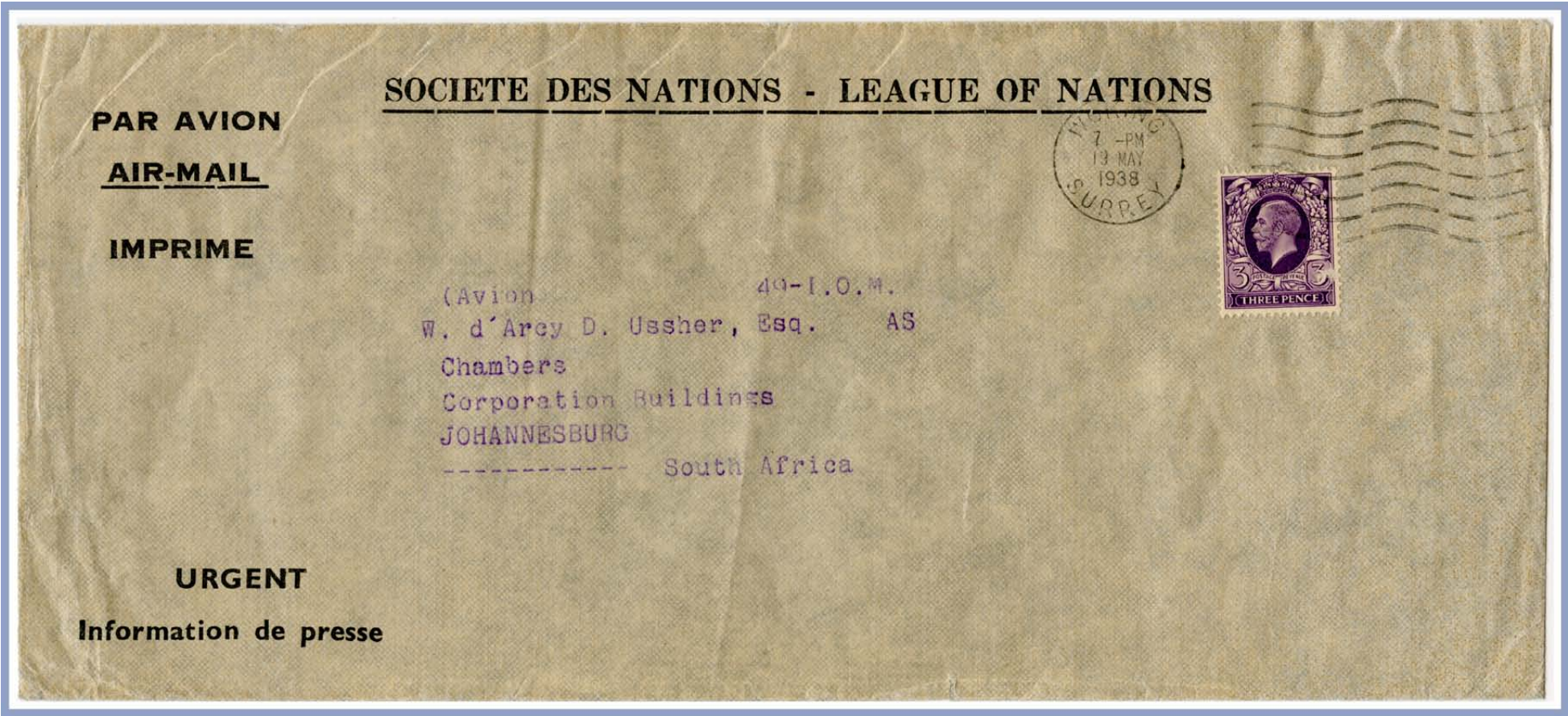
League of Nations, Geneva
Granite paper with blue threads

After the League’s Treasury office moved temporarily to the regional office in London, Princeton University also extended a hosting invitation and the League’s Economic, Financial and Transportation offices moved temporarily to New Jersey.



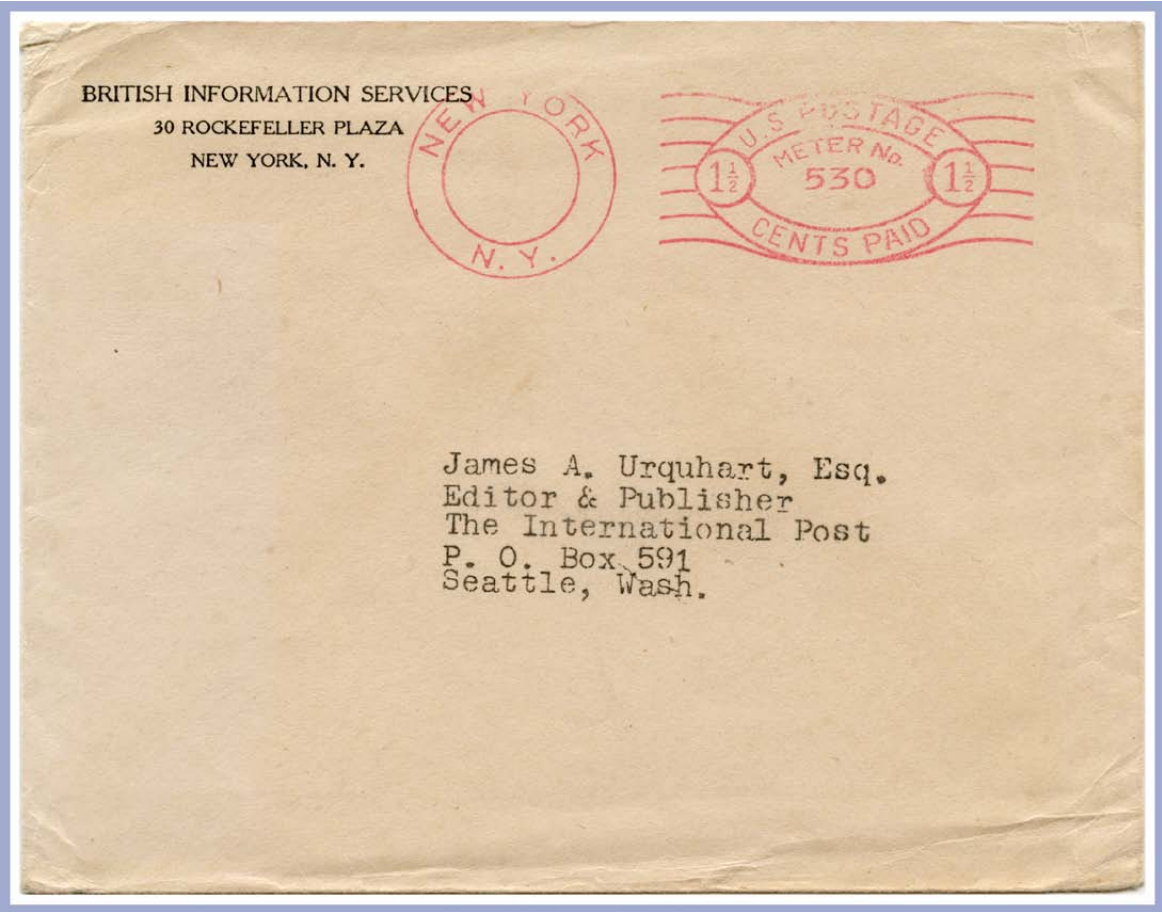
League of Nations Economic, Financial and Transportation Office, Princeton, New Jersey to Buenos Aires, Argentina
29 October 1943, censor tape, 3 cents international surface letter rate

Four recorded examples



League of Nations Woking (office housed the Information section), Woking, Great Britain to Johannesburg, South Africa
11 May 1938 (regional office open before 1940), 3 pence international airmail printed matter rate

1. Catalyst for Action



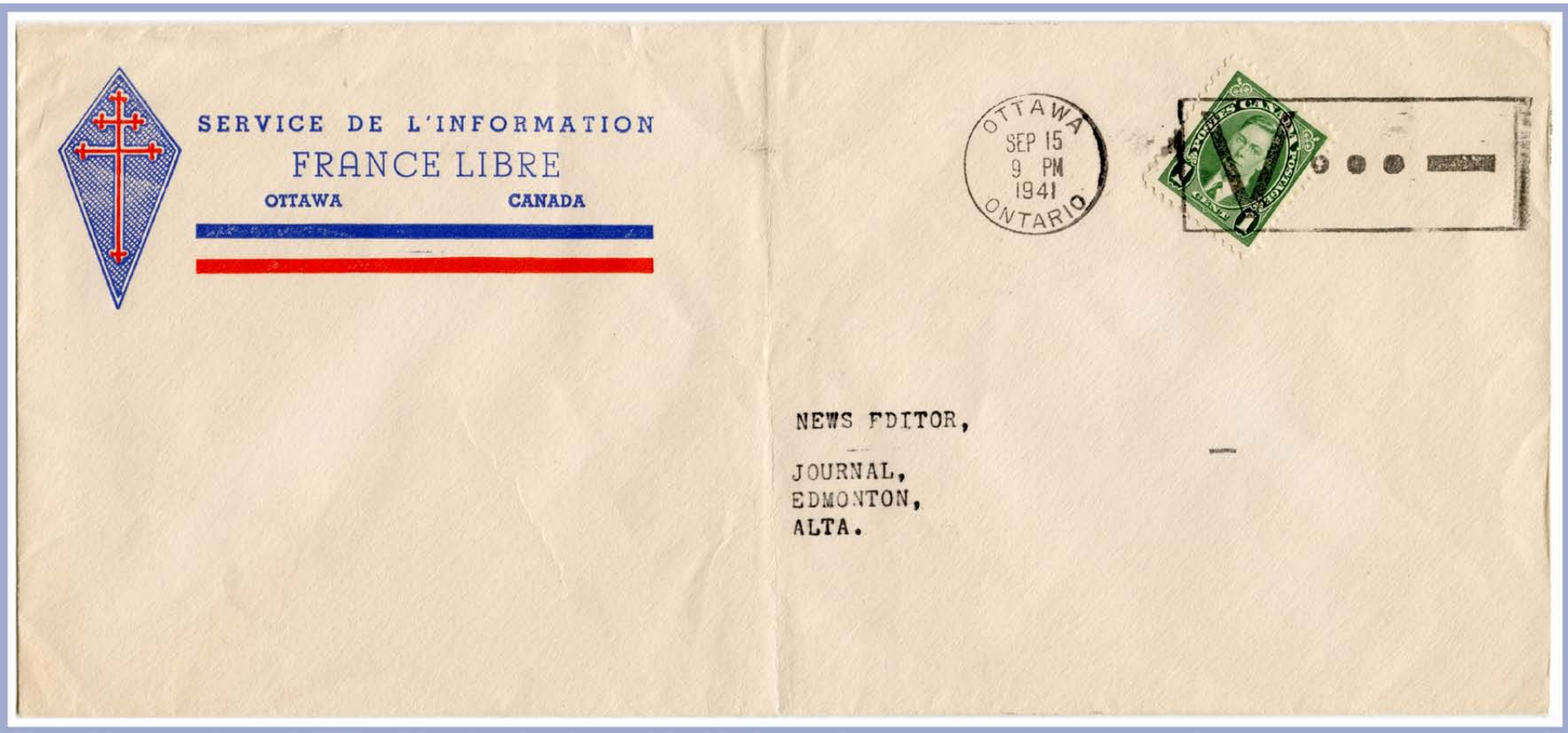
British Information Services New York, New York to Seattle, Washington, circa 1941
1 1/2 cents domestic printed matter rate with undated U.S. Postal Meter Co, meter number 530

Inter-Allied Information Exchange
September 1940

Coordination among countries threatened by Germany initiated formation of a war information exchange between British, Czech and French information officers. Opposition to the Axis Powers encouraged the slogan *Nations United for Victory*.



Nations United for Victory
Fold-over gutter snipe with partial precancel imprint for Oakland, Calif.



French Information Services, Ottawa to Edmonton, Canada, 15 September 1941, 1 cent domestic printed matter rate with V for Victory (Morse code) machine publicity cancel

1. Catalyst for Action

Destroyers for Bases

2 September 1940

Britain was becoming nearly bankrupt buying war supplies under the *Cash-and-Carry* policy. President Roosevelt felt strongly that he should assist Britain and further protect the shores of the U.S. The answer was the *Destroyers for Bases Program* which provided the U.S. with leases on British military bases in exchange for surplus American warships. Advance bases manned by the American military would provide an early warning should aggression be aimed at the continental U.S.

HMS Gerogetown - Ex-USS Maddox

HMS Banff - Ex-USCOC Saranac



Prime Minister Winston Churchill
Imperforate trial color proof



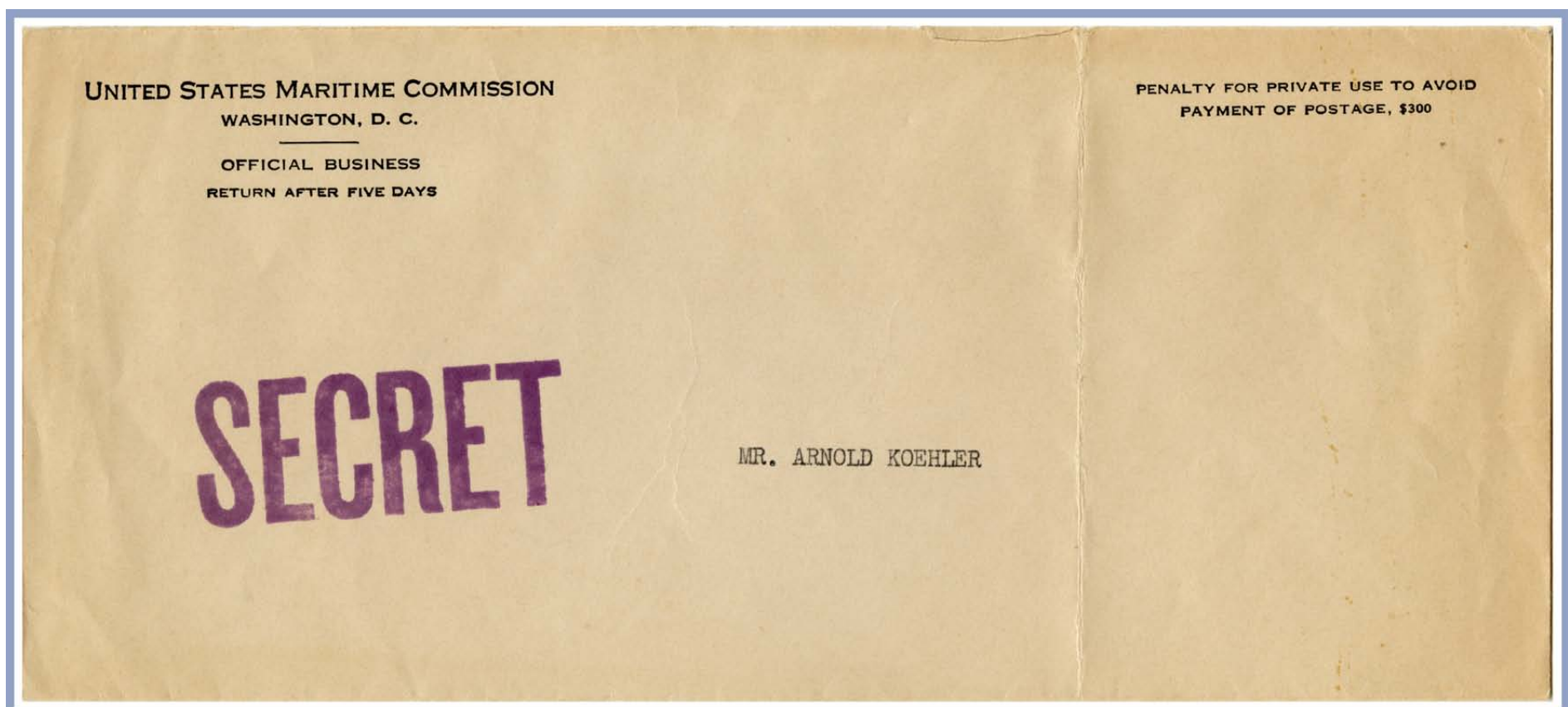
HMS Buxton - Ex-USS Edwards

HMS Rockingham - Ex-USS Swasey



President Roosevelt in
a fireside chat on radio

The U.S. *Maritime Commission* was tasked with production of 60 new ocean class merchant ships for Britain.



United States Maritime Commission Washington, D.C., circa 1940, Penalty clause not required, Hand Carried and marked **SECRET**

Likely contained sensitive schedules or quantities of ships

1. Catalyst for Action

Axis Powers 'Tripartite Pact'
27 September 1940

Italy and Japan formally aligned their war goals with German war goals. In September of 1940 they signed the *Tripartite Pact* in Berlin, Germany thus becoming the *Axis Powers*.



Palermo (No 2) to Ciminna, Italy, 16 April 1941, received Ciminna 17 April 1941
30 cents domestic letter rate, 20 cents registration fee and 20 cents advisement of receipt (AR marking)



Two Peoples - One War
Block of four

The pact was an alliance between Germany, Japan and Italy to aid and assist one another politically, militarily and economically. Additional nations, such as Romania, joined the Axis Powers at later dates. Client states like Manchukuo were occupied areas.



Military caps of the three Axis Powers
Germany, Italy and Japan



Corneliu Codreanu (1889-1938)
Founder of the Iron Guard
Semi-postal issue

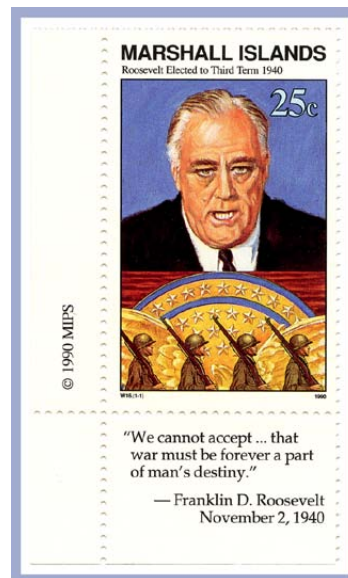


Japanese Embassy, Berlin, Germany to Rotterdam, Netherlands, 23 December 1943
12 pfennig international surface letter rate, censored with sealing tape *Geöffnet* (opened)
Boxed handstamp Diplomatic Mail, Japanese Embassy, Berlin, Circular handstamp Japanese Embassy

2. A Grand Plan

A Third Term President

November 1940



Campaign speech
November 1940
U.S. Dollar denomination

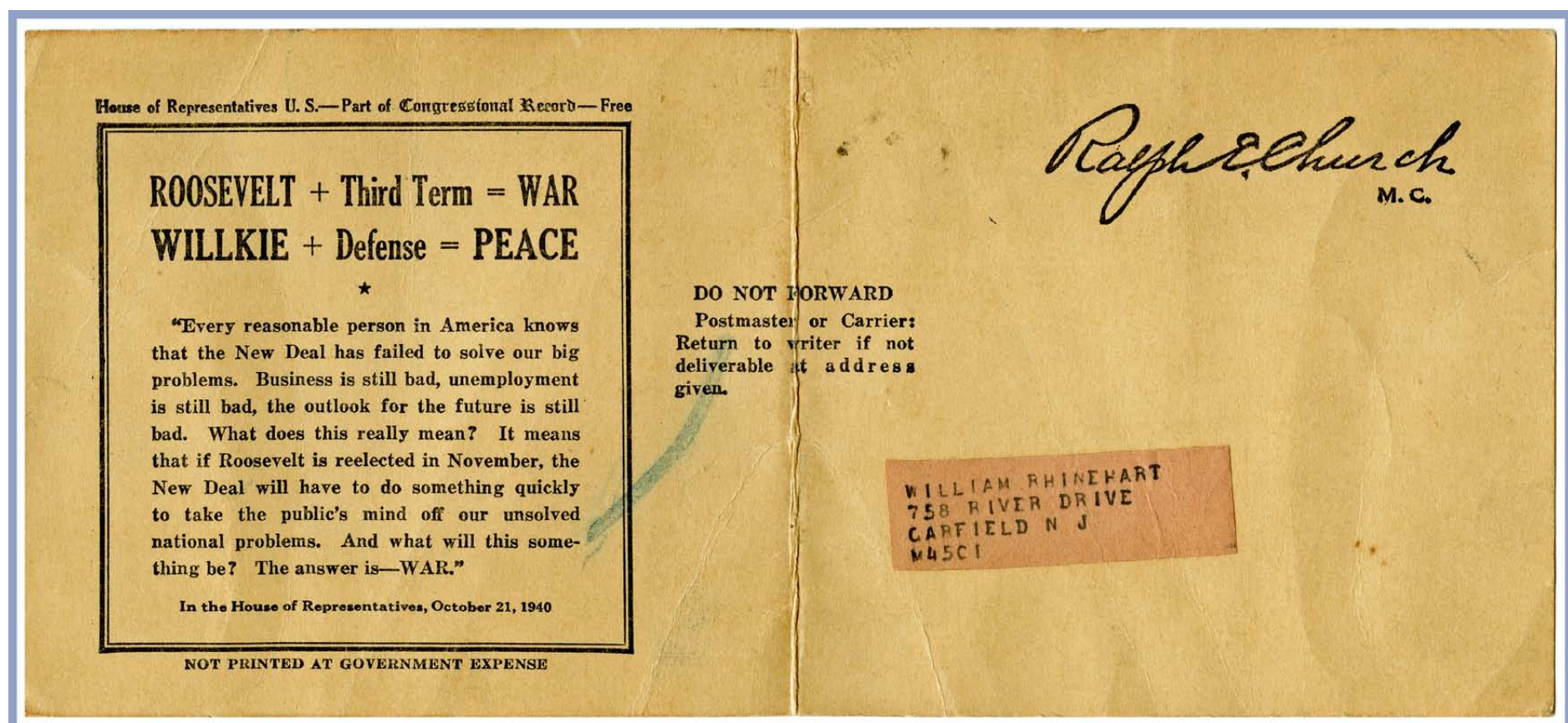
The 1940 U.S. presidential election's Democratic incumbent, Franklin D. Roosevelt, defeated his Republican challenger Wendell Lewis Willkie (1892-1944). Roosevelt then became the United States' first and only third-term president.

Roosevelt feared Germany might defeat all of Europe. Facing growing German, Italian and Japanese oppression, he implemented a plan to provide military supplies without joining the war and remaining neutral. Congress had previously passed the *Neutrality Act of 1939* which allowed the allies to purchase ships and military equipment from the U.S. under a *Cash-and-Carry* plan. Roosevelt expounded on that law in his 1940 campaign speech, suggesting even more American support be extended to the allied nations' military.



Pre-phosphored coated paper
Solid tag, dull gum
Margin imprint block of 4

Roosevelt's political opponents attempted unsuccessfully to associate his *New Deal* domestic programs with the country's possible entry into World War II. Presidential hopeful, Wendell Willkie, the Republican challenger, agreed with Roosevelt on many international issues. Although he lost the presidential election, Willkie supported helping the allied countries.



Washington, D.C. to Garfield, New Jersey, 21 October 1940, No postage required on Congressional free frank mail to domestic destinations

2. A Grand Plan

An 'Arsenal of Democracy'

29 December 1940

Roosevelt was known for his honest fireside chats. On 29 December 1940, his subject was the status of the war in Europe and emphasized what the Nazis were doing in nations they conquered. The pre-war strategy of appeasement had worsened the situation, providing Hitler with incentive to continue toward European domination.



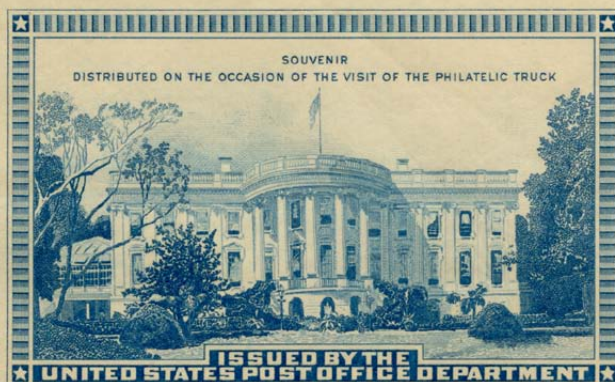
Nazi Standard



Adolf Hitler

The President delivered an historic fireside chat from the oval room of the White House. In his *America is the Arsenal of Democracy* speech, he declared:

“There can be no appeasement with ruthlessness.... We must be the great arsenal of democracy.”



White House, Philatelic truck souvenir sheet (1939-41) with full gum

Original photo of the Associated Press (wirephoto), Washington, D.C.

2. A Grand Plan

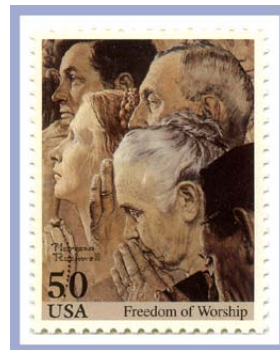
The 'Four Freedoms'

1 January 1941

President Roosevelt outlined the *Four Freedoms* in his speech to the U.S. Congress on 1 January 1941. These *Four Freedoms* were tenants which played an important role in his future negotiations.



Freedom of Speech



Freedom of Worship

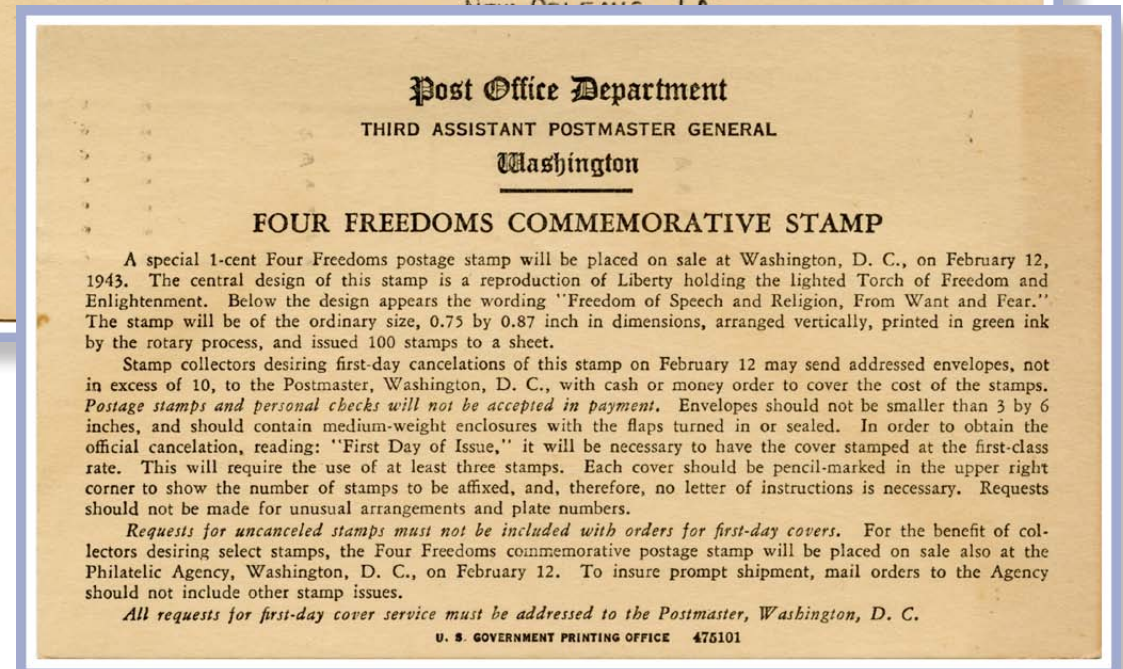
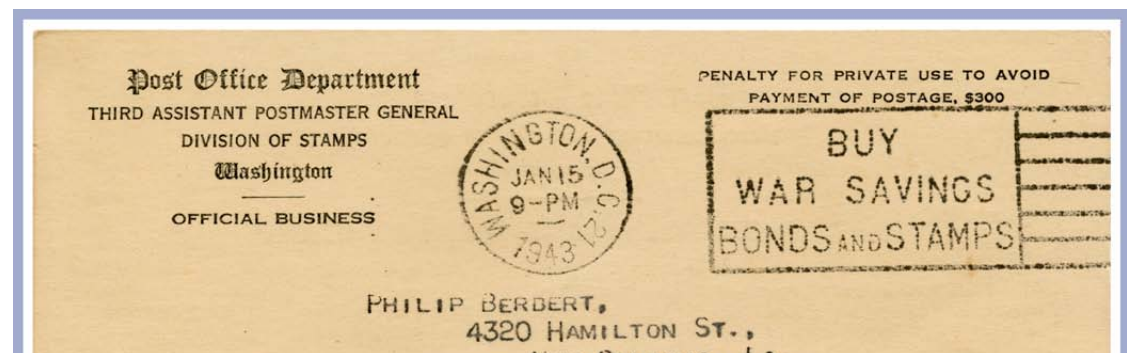


Freedom from Want



Freedom from Fear

International Letter rate < 1/2 oz as of 3 February 1991



Post office announcement for the commemorative 1 cent stamp issue honoring the *Four Freedoms*
No postage required on penalty clause mail to domestic destinations



"In future days, which we seek to secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms. The first is the **freedom of speech** and expression - everywhere in the world. The second is **freedom of every person to worship** God in his own way - everywhere in the world. The third is the **freedom from want** - which translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure every nation a healthy peace-time life for its inhabitants - everywhere in the world. The fourth is **freedom from fear** - which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor - anywhere in the world."

- Franklin D. Roosevelt

Holyoke, Ma. to Bern, Switzerland. 22 March 1943
5 cents international surface rate (1 cent overpaid)

Returned to sender due to suspended mail
service as of 7 November 1942

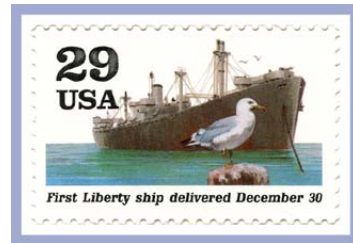
Block of six of Four Freedoms issue

2. A Grand Plan

The *Lend-Lease Act* replaced the *Cash-and-Carry* policy for surplus war materials sold to Allied nations. The act allowed food, oil, and war materials do be delivered to Allied countries. It was deemed such help was essential for the defense of the United States.

The 'Lend-Lease Act' Signed

11 March 1941



Liberty Ship



Armor



Military vehicles

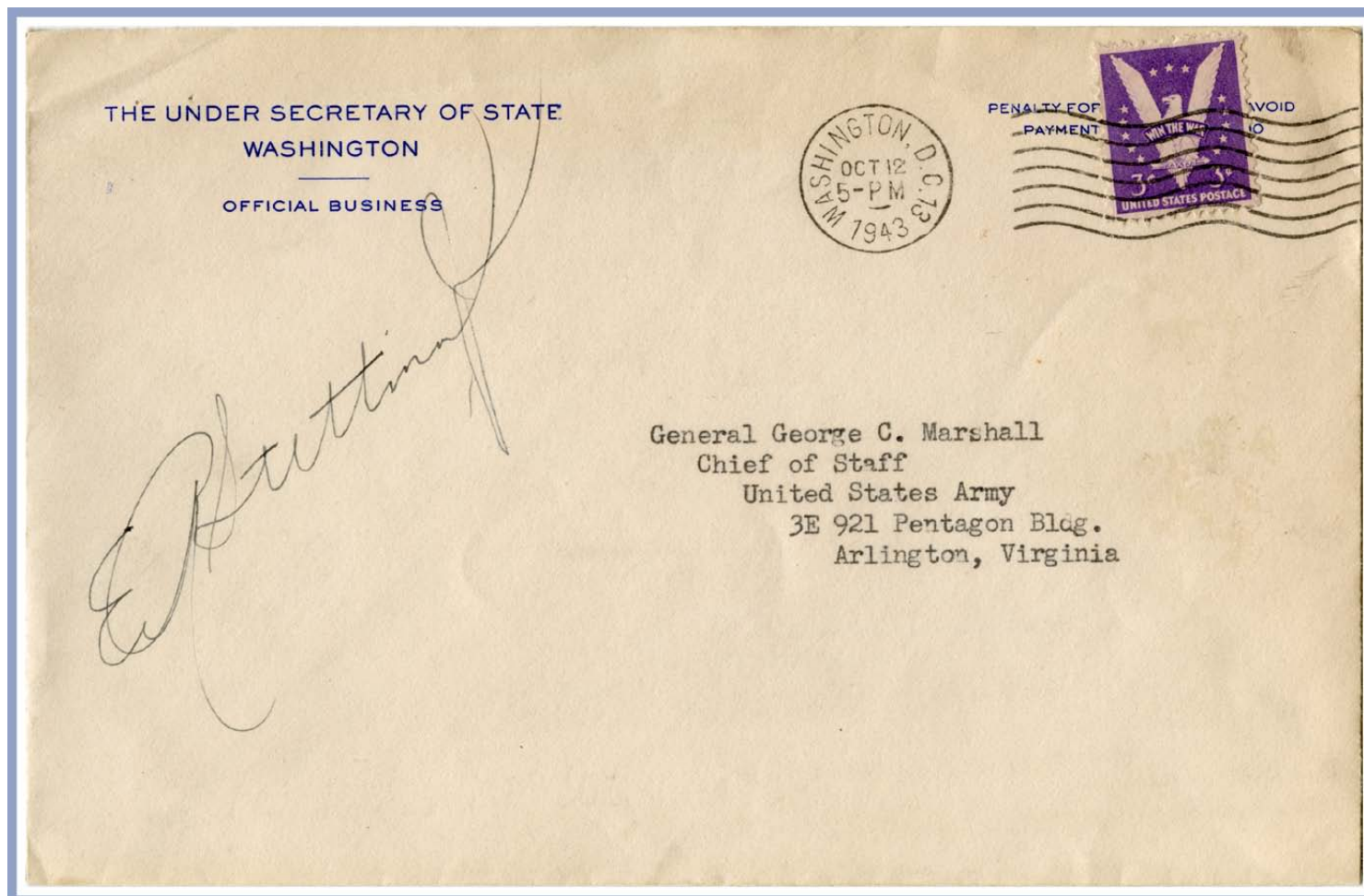


Edward J. Stettinius, Administrator

Roosevelt also appointed Edward J. Stettinius (1900-1949), a businessman and head of U.S. Steel, as the administrator for the *Lend-Lease* program. Stettinius had also previously worked with the 1939 National Recovery Program.



Aid to the Allied Nations



Washington, D.C. to Arlington, Virginia, 12 October 1943, 3¢ domestic letter rate

Under Secretary of State Edward J. Stettinius to Chief of Staff U.S. Army General George C. Marshall

Stettinius was the Administrator of the Office of Lend-Lease Administration from 1941-1943 when he became under Secretary of State

3. A New Hope

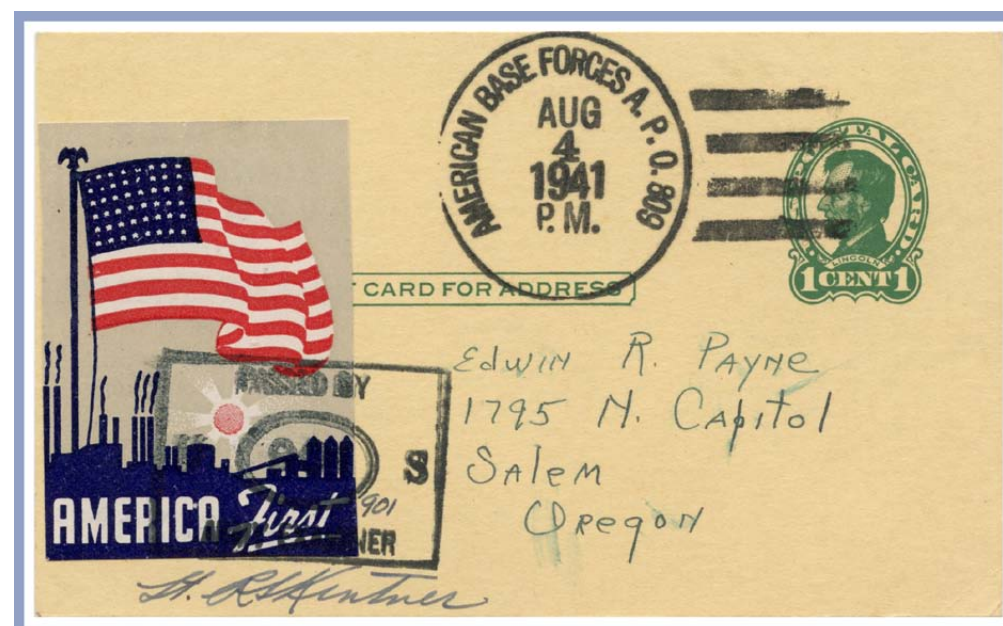
Defense of the North

8 April 1941 - 8 July 1941

Greenland declared itself independent of Denmark to remain a neutral nation. Fear of either German invasion or occupation prompted the Greenlandic government to formalize an agreement with the U.S. on 8 April making it an American protectorate. The U.S. Coast Guard was then assigned the task to patrol the waters around Greenland and protect it from invasion.



Map of North America showing close proximity of Greenland (yellow circle) to US (orange oval)
Marginal inscription block with printer's information

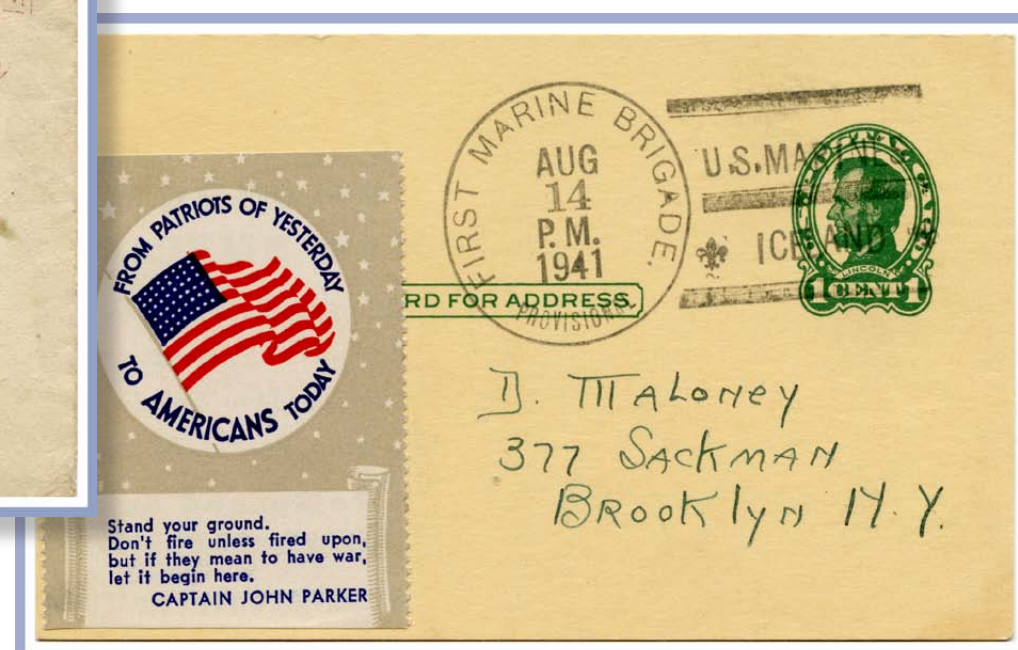


Army Post Office 809, Greenland to Salem Oregon
4 August 1941, 1 cent domestic postal card rate with censor handstamp and manuscript

As an additional measure to develop a physical off-shore barrier between the U.S. and the Axis forces, the British Royal Marines were joined by the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps on 8 July to occupy Iceland and protect it from any possible invasion by German forces.



Member of the Royal Marines via Naval post office to Burton-on-Trent, England
4 September 1943
Censored by British Royal Marine censor 6 September 1943
Manuscript R.M. in censor signature for Royal Marines



First Marine Brigade (provisional), Iceland to Brooklyn, New York
1 cent domestic postal card rate, 14 August 1941
Day the Joint Agreement (Atlantic Charter) was announced

3. A New Hope

'America First Committee' and Charles Lindbergh

10 April 1941



Tacoma to Yakima, Washington, 30 May 1941, 3 cent domestic letter rate
Political label in support of the America First Committee, block of 4



America Prepares
to Join the War

The *America First Committee* was one of the largest anti-war organizations in the history of the United States and supported isolationism for the U.S. In addition to several well known political figures, other famous anti-war proponents included Charles Lindbergh (1902-1974).

Lindbergh gave an *America First Committee Peace and Preparedness Mass Meeting* speech in Los Angeles on 20 June criticizing Roosevelt for preparing America for entry into the war. He expressed sympathy for the Jews in Germany and did not condone the persecution they suffered. Lindbergh proposed the U.S. should enter into negotiations for the appeasement of Germany rather than entry into the war. The Committee would be dissolved on 11 December 1941, 4 days after Pearl Harbor.



Charles Lindbergh
Anti-War Proponent



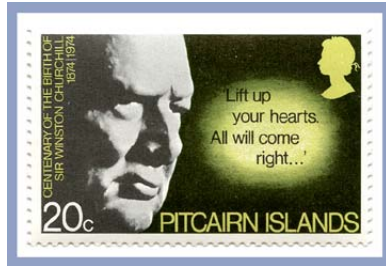
First non-stop solo
trans-Atlantic Flight
Rear of Stamp



Saint Louis, Missouri to Freeport, Pennsylvania, 20 February 1928
Via a special C.A.M. 2 flight with Charles Lindbergh as pilot with cachet 'Lindbergh again flies the air mail'

3. *A New Hope*

Churchill and Great Britain rallied the world's remaining free nations with positive speeches calling for joining forces in battling the Axis Powers.



*"Lift up your hearts.
All will come right..."*
Speech to Allied Delegates
St. James Palace, 12 June 1941

Twelve countries, of which three were Commonwealth countries, and nine in exile, including the Free French, signed the *Declaration of St. James Palace*.

'Declaration of St. James Palace'

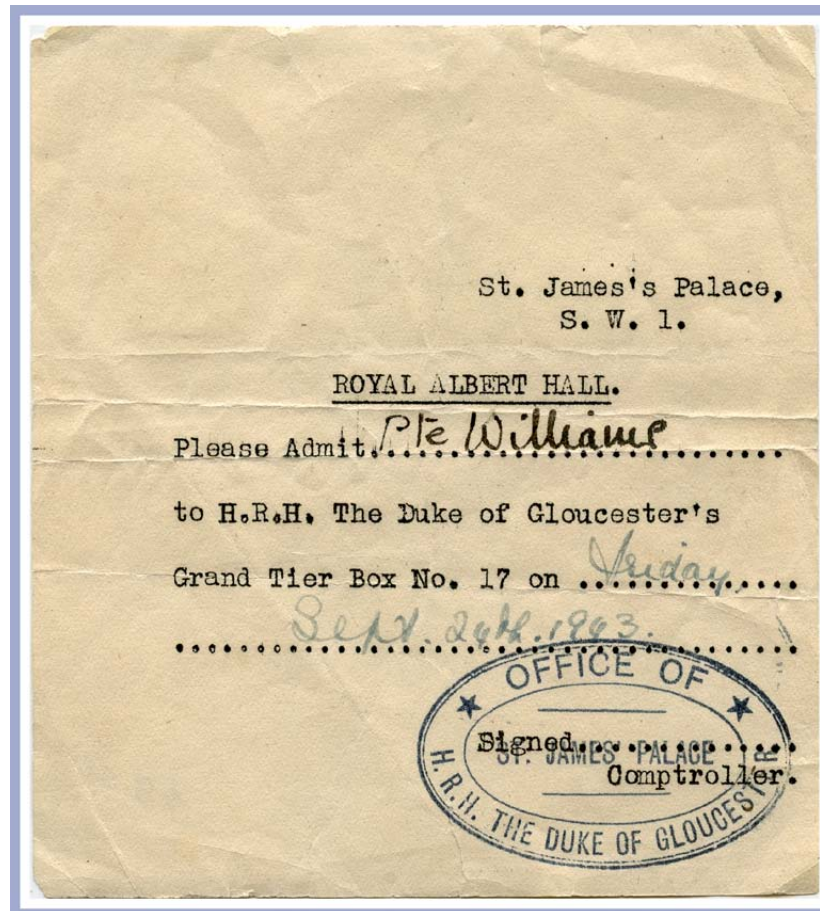
12 June 1941

The *Declaration of St. James Palace*, announced the signatories intent to work together after the war. **This was the first step in calling for formation of a new international peace organization.**

Wounded soldier's official invitation to St. James Palace for a concert



Commonwealth support
Compound perforations



Free French Interior
Commission cachet
on cover reverse

Text extract from
Declaration of St. James Palace
*"The only true basis of enduring peace is the willing cooperation of free peoples in a world in which, relieved of the menace of aggression, all may enjoy economic and social security; It is our intention to work together, and with other free peoples, both **in war and peace**, to this end."*



In War and Peace text taken from the Declaration of St. James Palace
New York, New York, 7 cents was likely a small parcel < 1 lb to a local destination
Pitney Bowes postage meter number 108314 used by U.N. Information Office

3. A New Hope

The 'Mutual Assistance Pact'

12 July 1941

The Allies united in June as a result of the *Declaration of St. James Palace*. They now referred to themselves as the **United Nations for Victory** indicating they were united in their joint cause for victory over the Axis Powers.



Mutual Assistance Pact
signed in July in Moscow

After a German surprise attack on Russia, Council Chairman Vyacheslav Molotov (1930-1941) signed the *Mutual Assistance Pact* on 12 July after approval of Chairman of Council Ministers, Josef Stalin (1878-1953).



B.E.P. sheet with photo-essays of unaccepted designs glued on
U.S. Government eagle and shield watermarked paper

Only recorded example



Josef Stalin and the Kremlin



U.S. Government
Eagle and Shield
Watermark

Leningrad, Box 18, General Delivery (E.I. Romanenko) to Moscow, Russia
6 August 1946, 60 kopek domestic letter rate with registration
Riga customs agent marking

*Addressed to the Kremlin, Head of the Soviet Ministry,
Chairman of the Council of Ministers Joseph Stalin*



4. A Secret Destination

A Meeting Date and Transportation

Mid-July 1941



London, Great Britain to
Kansas City, Mo., 17 April 1941
Hand-stamped:
Per North Atlantic Air Mail Service

MA London, 7 September 1924
Advertising tab and booklet stamp

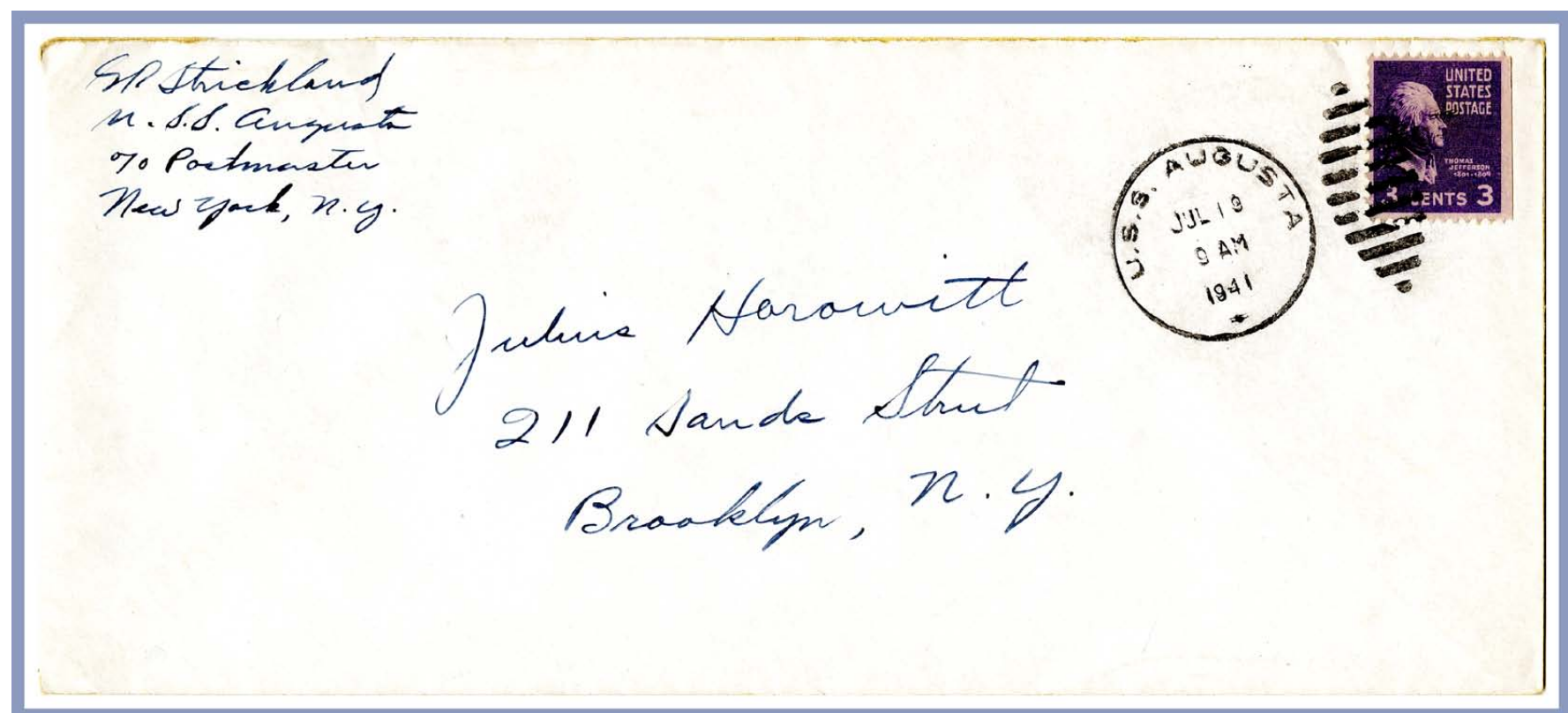


Communication between Roosevelt and Churchill was mainly by letter via the North Atlantic Air Mail Service route or transatlantic telephone. In mid-July, they finally agreed on 9 August as the date for their top secret meeting *Somewhere at Sea*.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard outfitted Roosevelt's flagship, U.S.S. Augusta (CA-31), with an elevator and ramps for wheelchair access.



Brooklyn Navy Yard Station to Washington, D.C., 14 May 1941, 1 cent domestic post card rate



U.S.S. Augusta to Brooklyn, New York 18 July 1941, 3 cents domestic letter rate per 1 oz, **posted during the Augusta's retrofit in the Brooklyn Navy Yard**

4. A Secret Destination

Participants
July - August 1941

Military advisors U.S. Generals Henry *Hap* Arnold (1886-1950) and George C. Marshall (1880-1959) were invited by President Roosevelt to advise the president and consult with their British counterparts as to what was needed to assist Great Britain's war effort.



Photo essay of unfinished design



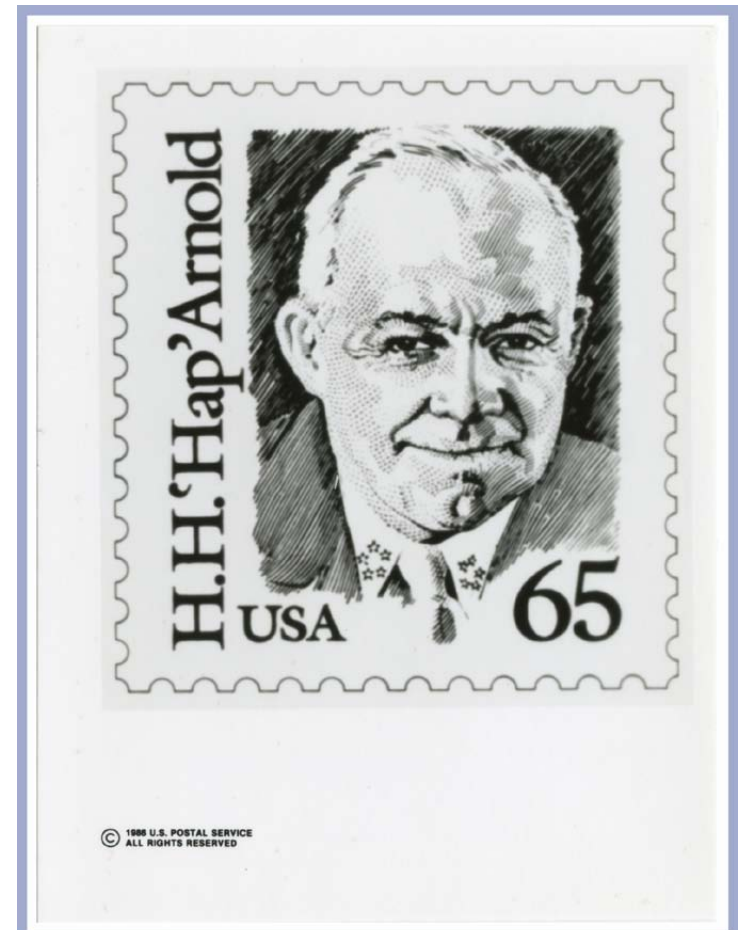
65 cents = 3 ounce
domestic letter rate
as of 3 April 1988

General Henry *Hap* Arnold
U.S. Army Air Forces



20 cents = 3 ounce
domestic letter rate
as of 3 April 1988

General George C. Marshall
U.S. Army



Publicity photo of accepted design



Navy photo of notables attending the conference - left to right:

Front row : Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Permanent Under secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; R.A.F. Air Chief Marshall Wilfred Freeman; Prime Minister Winston Churchill; President Franklin Roosevelt; Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Lord of the British Admiralty; Field Marshal Sir John Dill of the British Army; Lord Cherwell.

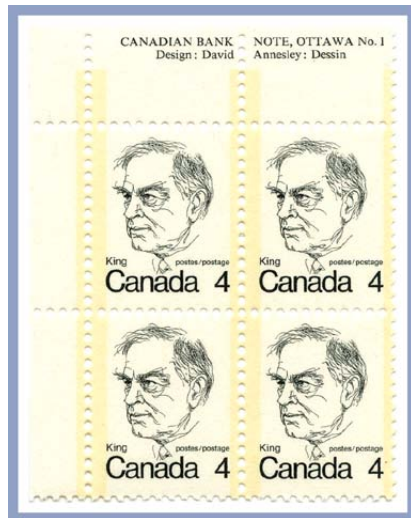
Second row : Averill Harriman; Harry Hopkins; Admiral Ernest J. King, U.S.N. Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Fleet; Rear Admiral Ross McIntyre, U.S.N., Chief of Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Major General Edwin M. Watson, U.S.A., Aide to the President; Lt. John Roosevelt; Admiral Harold R. Stark, U.S.N., Commander, U.S. Naval Forces in Europe; Rear Admiral John R. Beardall, U.S.N., General George C. Marshall, U.S.A., Commander-in-Chief U.S. Army; Lt. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., U.S.N.R.

Standing between and immediately behind the President and Mr. Churchill, is Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State.

4. A Secret Destination

Non-Participants

July - August 1941



Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada
4 cents make-up rate value as of 1973
Printer margin inscription
with plate number 1



Misaligned
phosphor bars
Single bar error



Printed in Oranienburg-Sachsenhausen
concentration camp
German SS propaganda forgery



Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State
Plate number block of four
from lower left pane of sheet

Britain's King George VI and Russia's General Secretary Joseph Stalin were not invited. The king sent Churchill but Stalin was not informed of the meeting, or its discussions, until it was over even though his views were included. U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull was not in Roosevelt's good graces and also did not attend.



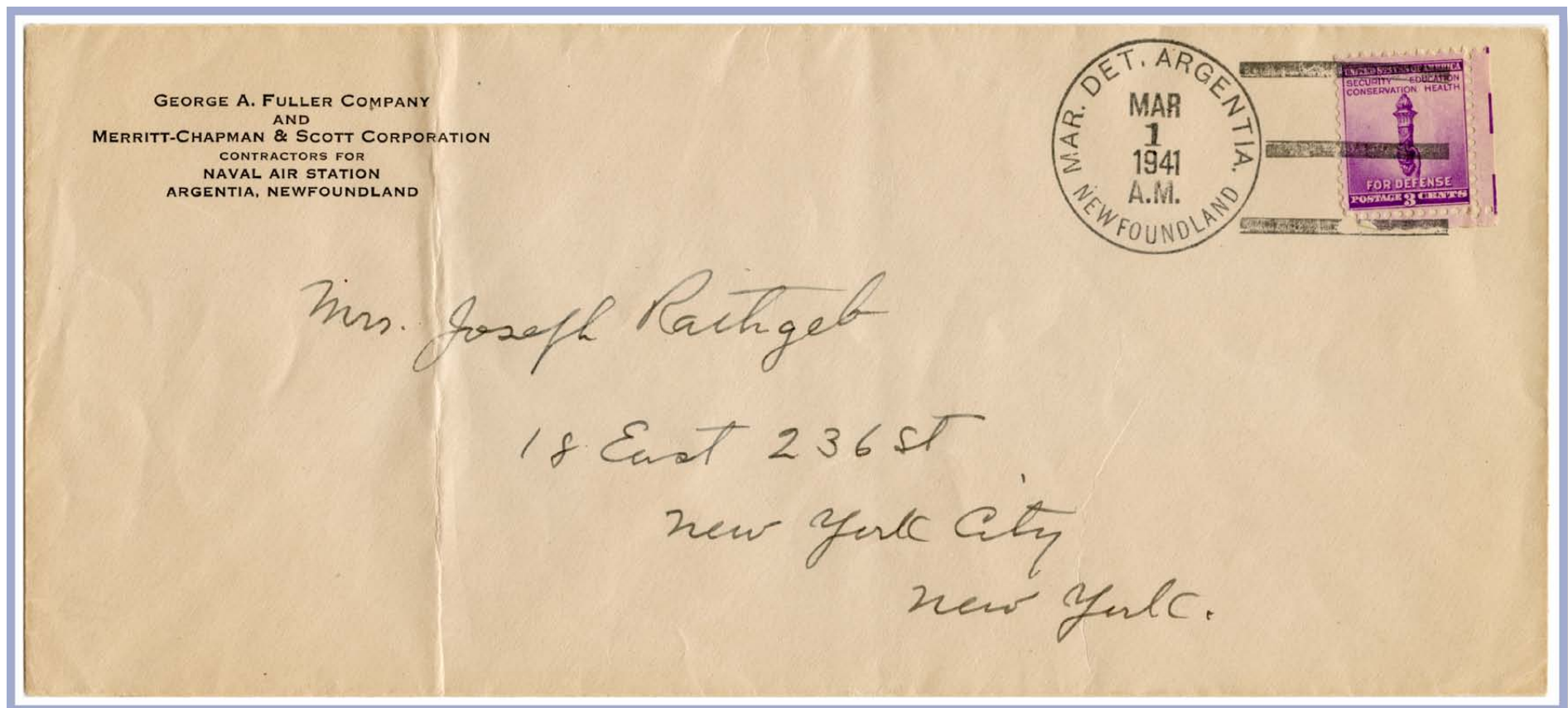
Inter-American Radio Office, Havana, Cuba to Washington, D.C., 30 January 1942 addressed to U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull
Received Miami, Florida, 31 January 1942, Received Washington, D.C., 31 January 1942
Registration hand stamp with manuscript marking 30+1 indicating postage fee total
10 cents foreign airmail letter rate, 20 cents registration fee plus 1 cent surcharge for Tuberculosis effort

4. A Secret Destination

Destination : Argentina, Newfoundland

July - August 1941

Roosevelt took advantage of the *Destroyers for Bases* agreement, exchanging old ships for use of British bases. He chose a remote naval base previously operated by Great Britain and under renovation as a new U.S. naval air station for the site of the top secret meeting.



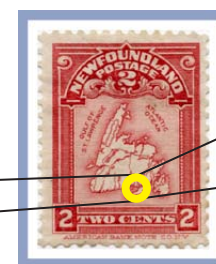
Contractor for Naval Air Station Argentina, Newfoundland sent via Marine Detachment Argentina (A.P.O. 801), Newfoundland to New York, New York
1 March 1941, 3 cents domestic letter rate per oz within the U.S. military mail system

Contractors for the refurbishment of the U.S. Naval Air Station Argentina, Newfoundland could use the U.S. military postal system and U.S. postage stamps at domestic postage rates.



Newfoundland Map

Roosevelt chose the Naval Air Station Argentina in Newfoundland as Placentia Bay was very well concealed from the Atlantic Ocean and passing ships, as well as protected by U.S. Army artillery.



Newfoundland



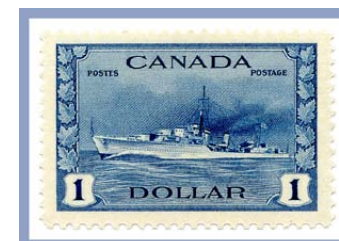
Placentia Bay
Newfoundland

4. A Secret Destination

Naval Air Station Argentina

July - August 1941

The newly renovated U.S. Naval Air Station Argentina was officially commissioned for service on 15 July 1941, only one month prior to the top secret meeting. Additional warships and aircraft were deployed for security purposes in early August and Canadian destroyers also patrolled the nearby sea lanes. PBY aircraft hunted for enemy submarines.

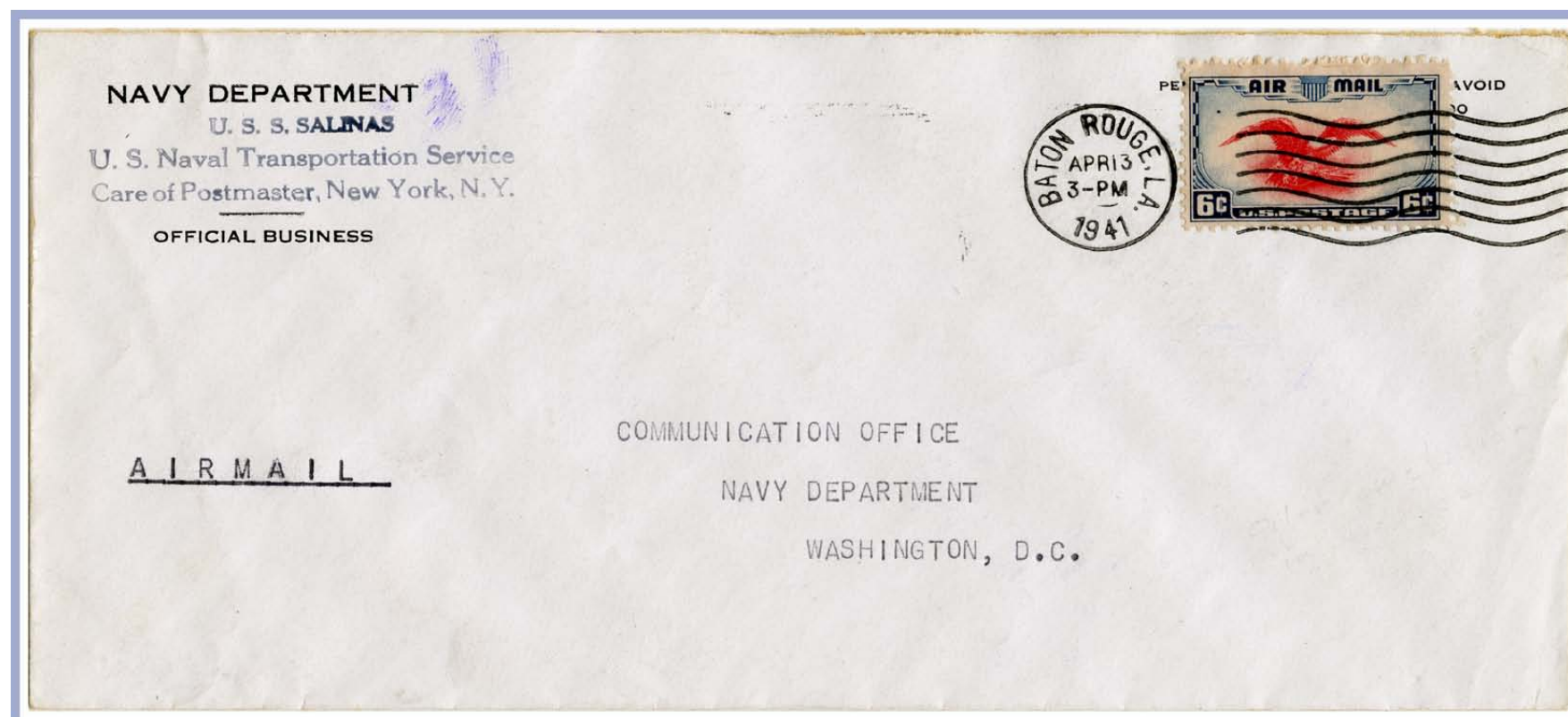


Canadian destroyer on patrol



U.S. Navy PBY aircraft
Self-adhesive

A.P.O. 801-A, Naval Air Station Argentina to Rialto, California, 15 July 1941, 6 cents domestic airmail letter rate per oz
Naval censor marking, Commissioning Day, Signed by station commander



U.S.S. Salinas (an oiler assigned to Argentina to service Navy ships) via Baton Rouge, Louisiana to Washington, D.C., 13 April 1941
Penalty clause did not include airmail service, 6 cents airmail issue added to pay airmail fee

4. A Secret Destination

Collecting Stalin's Views

July - August 1941

Secretary of Commerce, Harry Hopkins (1890-1946) visited Prime Minister Churchill to discuss preparations for the secret meeting to come.



PBY, Tydol Flying Service label 1940

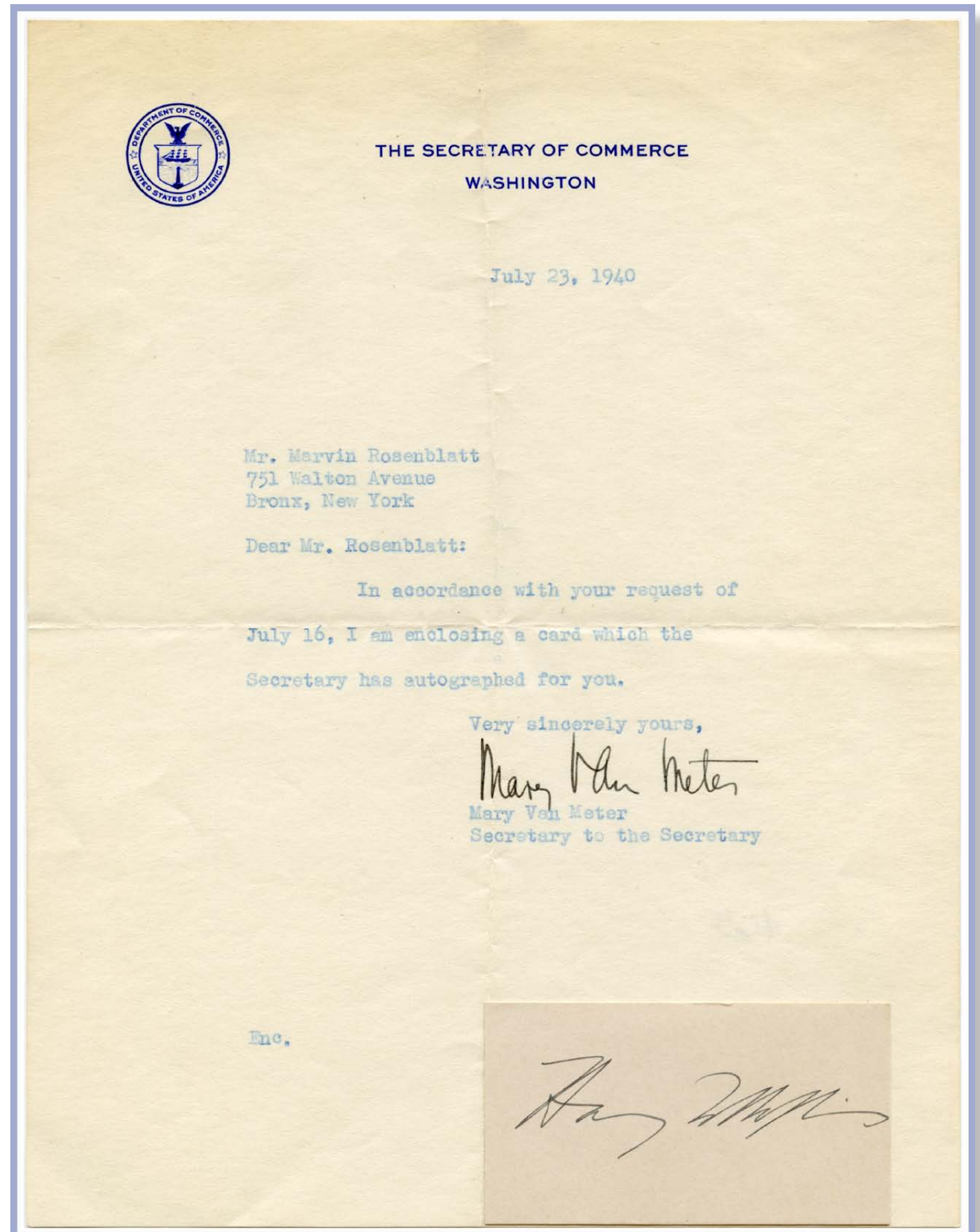
It became apparent a visit to Moscow was also needed. Churchill advised Hopkins to meet with Stalin. Hopkins flew to Moscow in a British PBY. Roosevelt appointed Harry Hopkins as administrator for the *Lend-Lease* program. This new authority allowed Hopkins to be received in the Kremlin with a bit more hospitality.



Joseph Stalin
Normal

Background
Retouch

Stalin conferred with Harry Hopkins at the end of July and was unaware of the coming August meeting. Hopkins brought Stalin's views and desires for a post-war world to the meeting.



Signature of Roosevelt's Secretary of Commerce and close personal advisor, Harry Hopkins on card as requested in letter

4. A Secret Destination

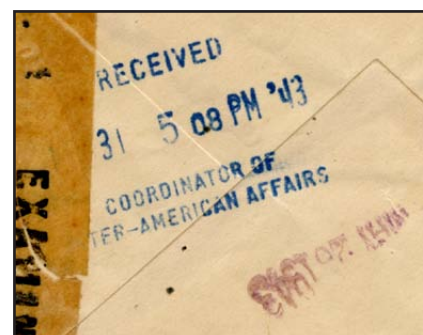
Office of the 'Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs'

30 July 1941

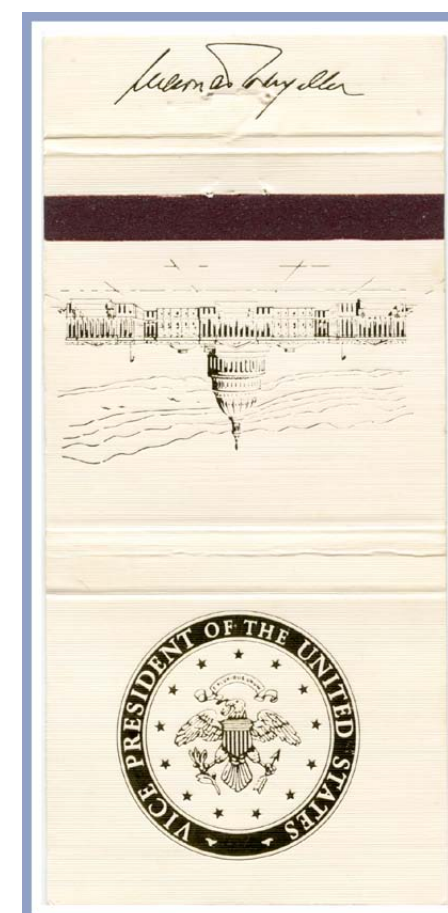


Portoreal, Brazil to Washington, D.C., 13 January 1943
400 Reis international surface letter rate, with censor tape (8930)
Addressed to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Commerce Department

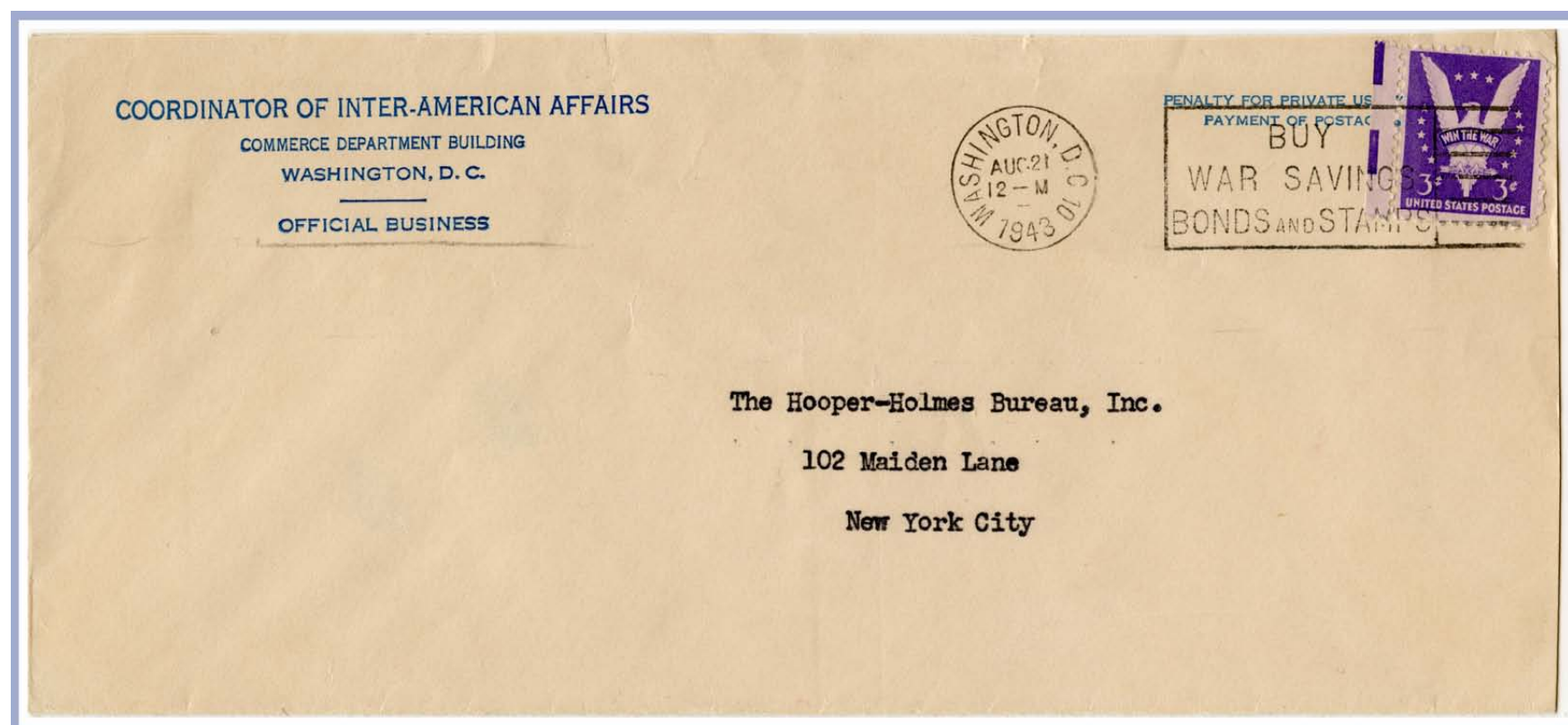
As a counter-measure to the Axis propaganda and subversion efforts in Latin America, Roosevelt authorized an *Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs* and named Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller (1908-1979) as its first Coordinator.



Copy of Coordinator's receiving hand stamp on cover reverse



The new office promoted trade opportunities with Latin American countries to minimize trade with Axis countries. They also provided war news from Allied nations sources to media outlets.



Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, D.C. to New York, New York, 21 August 1943
Penalty clause ignored and 3¢ stamp added for domestic mail (probable personal use)

4. A Secret Destination

Prime Minister Churchill planned his trip covertly as Great Britain was at war. He appointed Clement Attlee (1883-1967). Leader of the Labour Party, to address the Parliament in his stead. King George VI wrote a letter of introduction to President Roosevelt for Prime Minister Churchill to deliver to Roosevelt at the meeting.



Clement Attlee, Leader of the Labour Party
Booklet cover and pane of 25 pence stamps, paid domestic letter rate <60g as of 1 November 1993

A Planned Absence from England

2 August 1941



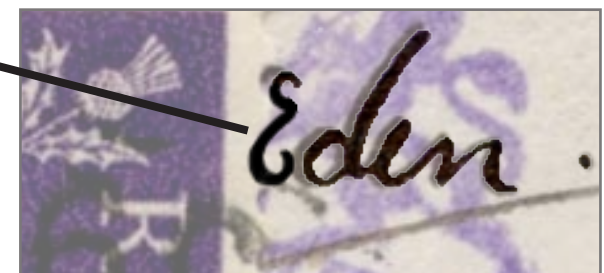
King George VI
Facsimile printed on rear



Sir Anthony Eden
British Secretary of State
for Dominion Affairs



London, Great Britain to Washington, D.C., 27 May 1941, via North Atlantic Air Service
Foreign Office imprint with *signature of Sir Anthony Eden* under stamp on right



Enlargement of Eden signature under stamp

Sir Anthony Eden, Earl of Avon (1897-1977), Churchill's first lieutenant, coordinated plans with leaders of all foreign forces and also assisted in keeping Churchill's actual location a well kept secret during his time on the high seas and in Newfoundland.

Churchill was photographed buying a flag several days before the official British *Flag Day*. The image was to be released to the press for publication while he was at sea to maintain the ruse that he was still in Britain.

5. Rendezvous (Roosevelt)

From the White House via Lincoln to a Train

3 August 1941

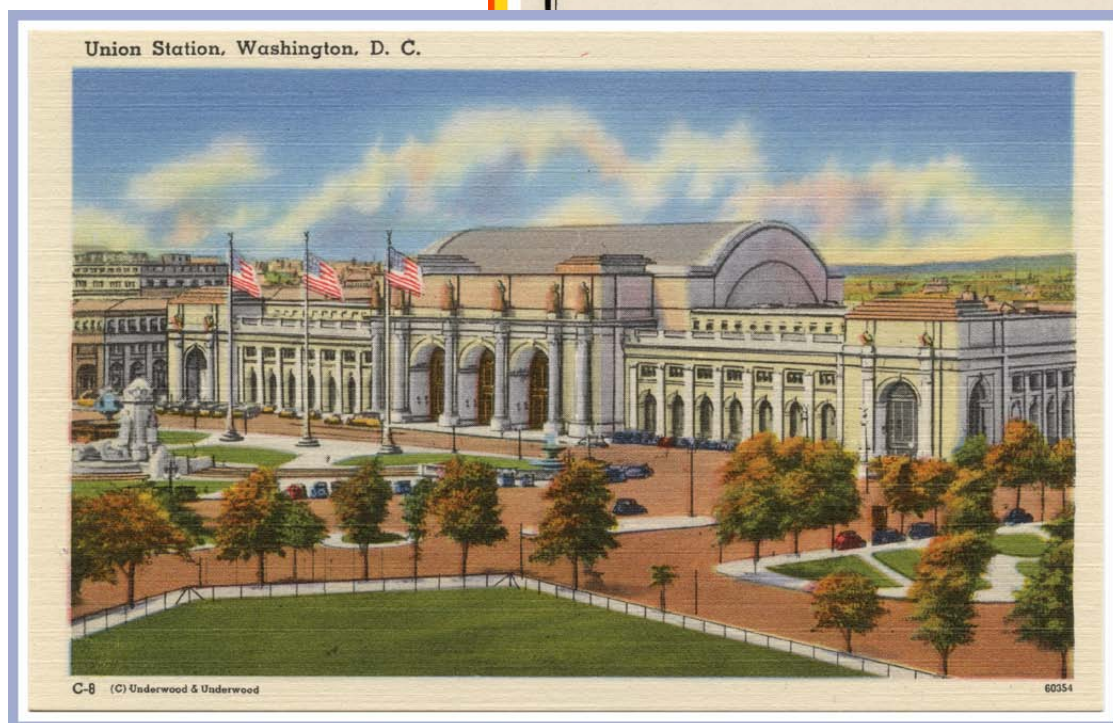
Roosevelt and the White House
B.E.P. sheet with photo-essays of
unaccepted designs glued
on U.S. eagle and shield
watermarked paper

Only recorded example

Roosevelt drove from the
White House to Union
Station in the Presidential
limousine on 3 August, the
Sunshine Special, to board
a special train to the New
London Navy Yard, Ct.



President Roosevelt
Riding in the 'Sunshine Special'



Union Station, Washington, D.C.
Linen post card by Capital Souvenir Co., Inc., Washington, D.C.
Card C-8, Series #60554 © Underwood & Underwood



New London Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut
24 May 1941, six-barred numeral (1) hand cancel device

5. Rendezvous (Roosevelt)

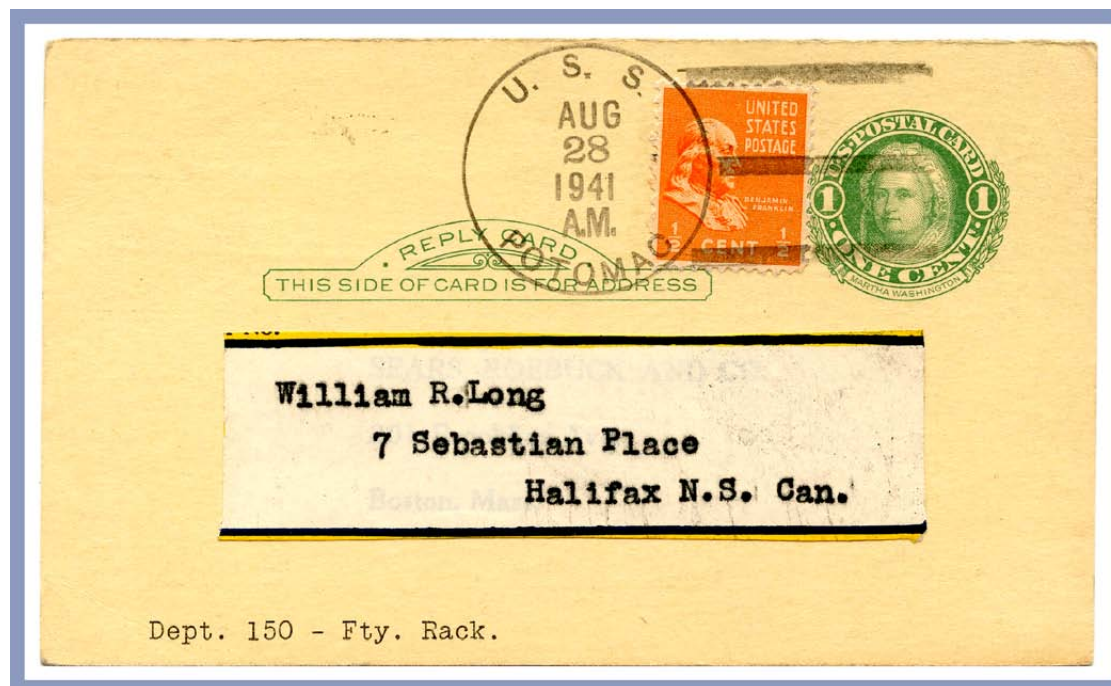
The Presidential Yacht

3 - 4 August 1941

Arriving at the New London Navy Yard, President Roosevelt and his aides boarded the U.S.S. Potomac (AG-25) and motored to the *Harbor of Refuge* at Point Judith, Rhode Island. They fished along the way without having any luck and thereafter anchored to get a good night's rest before the coming long journey.

U.S.S. Potomac to Nova Scotia, Canada
28 August 1941
1 cent reply postal card rate to Canada
same rate as domestic post card (1/2 cent overpaid)

Point Judith Lighthouse (center stamp)
Missing die cut perforations



The U.S. State Department advised Roosevelt that Norwegian Crown Princess Martha and her children were staying temporarily at the New Bedford Yacht Club. They would be pleasantly surprised if they could meet the president and be offered a tour of the Potomac and a short cruise out to sea.

Roosevelt drove a speedboat to the yacht club and picked up the royal family. They cruised before returning, part of Roosevelt's plan to keep his location a secret.



Speedboat
Self-adhesive



Crown Princess
Martha of Norway
(1901-1954)

New Bedford News Company
Linen post card
Series #47272
New Bedford, Massachusetts
circa 1940

5. Rendezvous (Churchill)

By Train and Rolls Royce

3 - 4 August 1941



#10 Downing Street

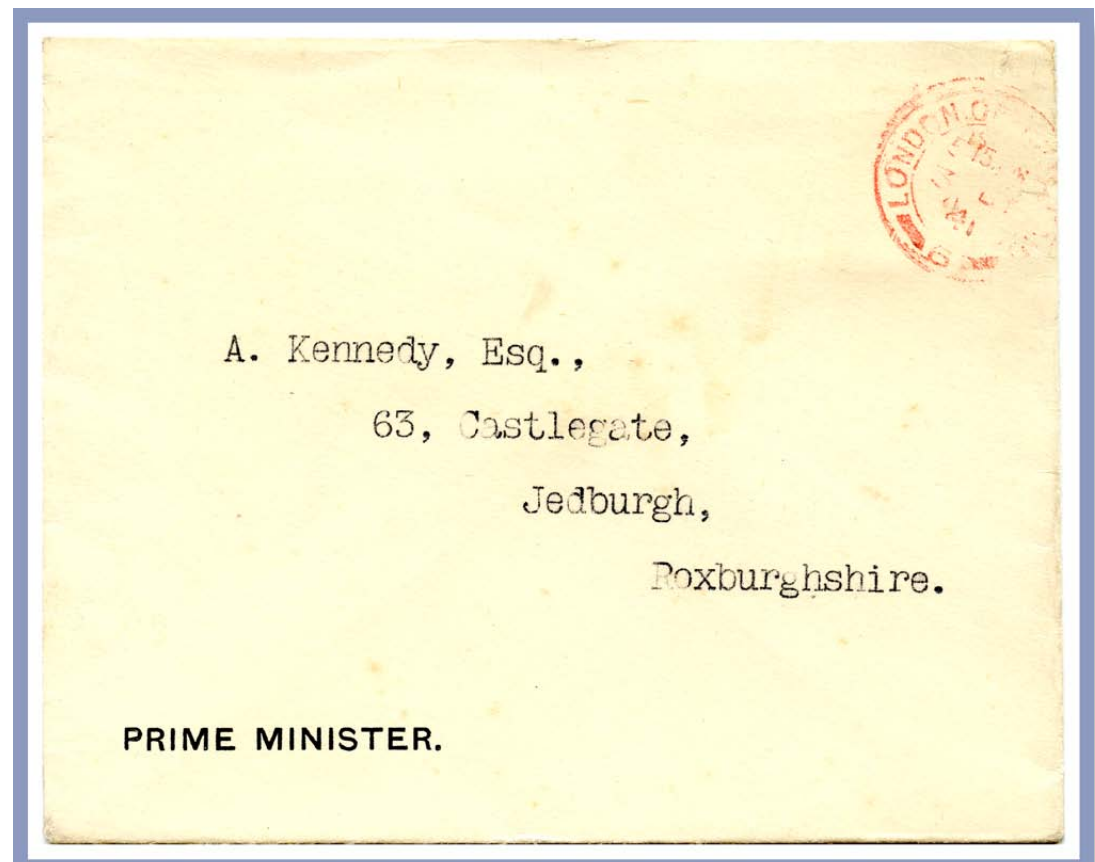


Churchill labors at night

Churchill, three military staff and a foreign affairs diplomat departed from #10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister's residence, on the morning of 3 August. They were bound for a special private train leaving from Marylebone station with a secret destination.

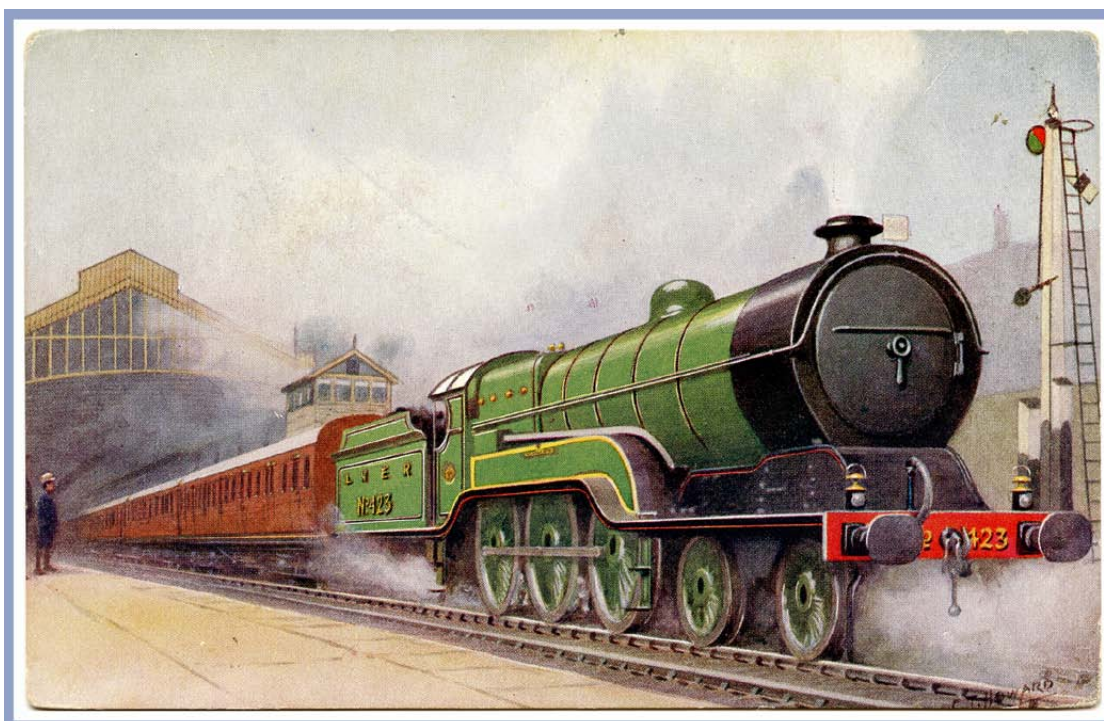


Marylebone Station
Postal packet receipt for
two Shilling prepaid parcel



London to Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Great Britain, 3 July 1941
LONDON OFFICIAL PAID postmark in red paid 2 1/2 pence domestic letter rate <2oz
10 Downing St. printed on rear flap

The special express train traveled secretly. It was met at its final destination, Thurso, Scotland, by a local administrator's Rolls-Royce for a trip to the pier.



Post card depicting A Northern Express Leaving Marylebone
Salmon series card number 3046, printed and published by J. Salmon, Ltd., Seven Oaks, England



Error text has no dash
between Rolls and Royce



Corrected version with dash
between Rolls and Royce

5. Rendezvous (Churchill)

Thurso and Orkney
4 August 1941

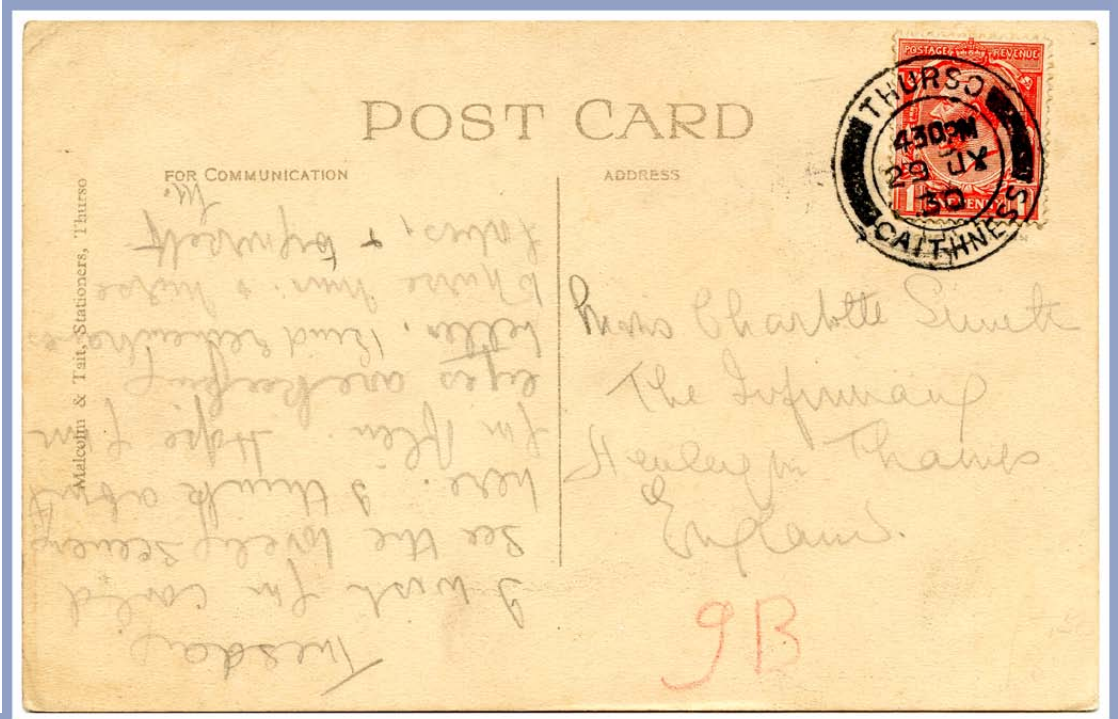
The rail station in Thurso, Scotland was not far from the bay and the car delivered them to the pier quickly. As the bay was not very deep at this point, Churchill and his party boarded the drifter (a shallow dory boat) *Smiling Morn* on 4 August for the trip to a destroyer anchored in the bay of Scapa Flow. The bay lies in the center of the Orkney Island group and artillery batteries protect the ships within it.



Churchill aboard the drifter *Smiling Morn*

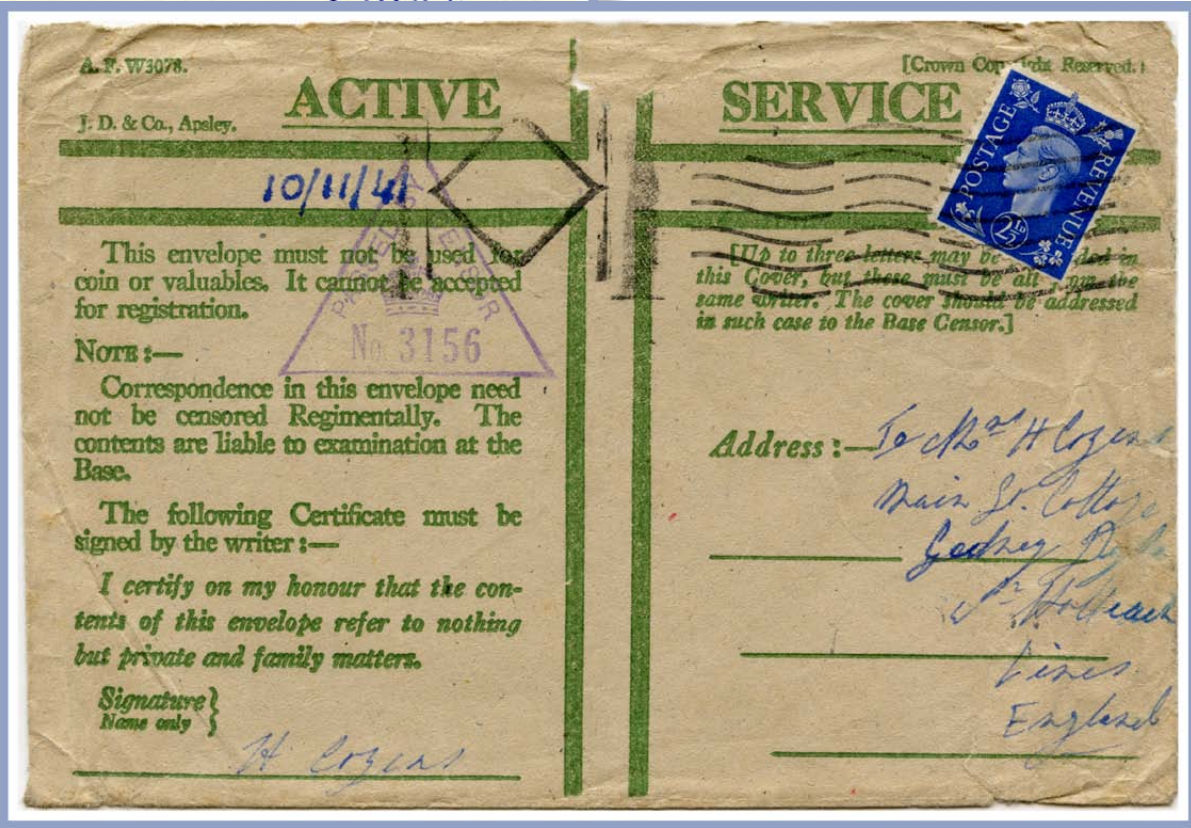
354 Batty Sect 4, c/o GPO, Kirkwall, Orkney
to Lincolnshire, Great Britain
10 November 1941
2 1/2 pence domestic letter rate <2 oz
Machine diamond letter census mark
(counting letter traffic by post office)
Triangular British Army Censor marking No 3156

Thurso, Scotland to
Heuley in Thames, England
29 July 1930
1 penny post card rate



Lt Col. Cozens 4th
1590599
354 Batty Sect 4
c/o GPO
Kirkwall
Orkney
- 10/11/41

Wednesday
My Darling Elsie
Just a few
hoping the will find
it leaves me just
your letter today was
pleased as I never
yesterday. And you
how they cheer me
still be master
bright I should

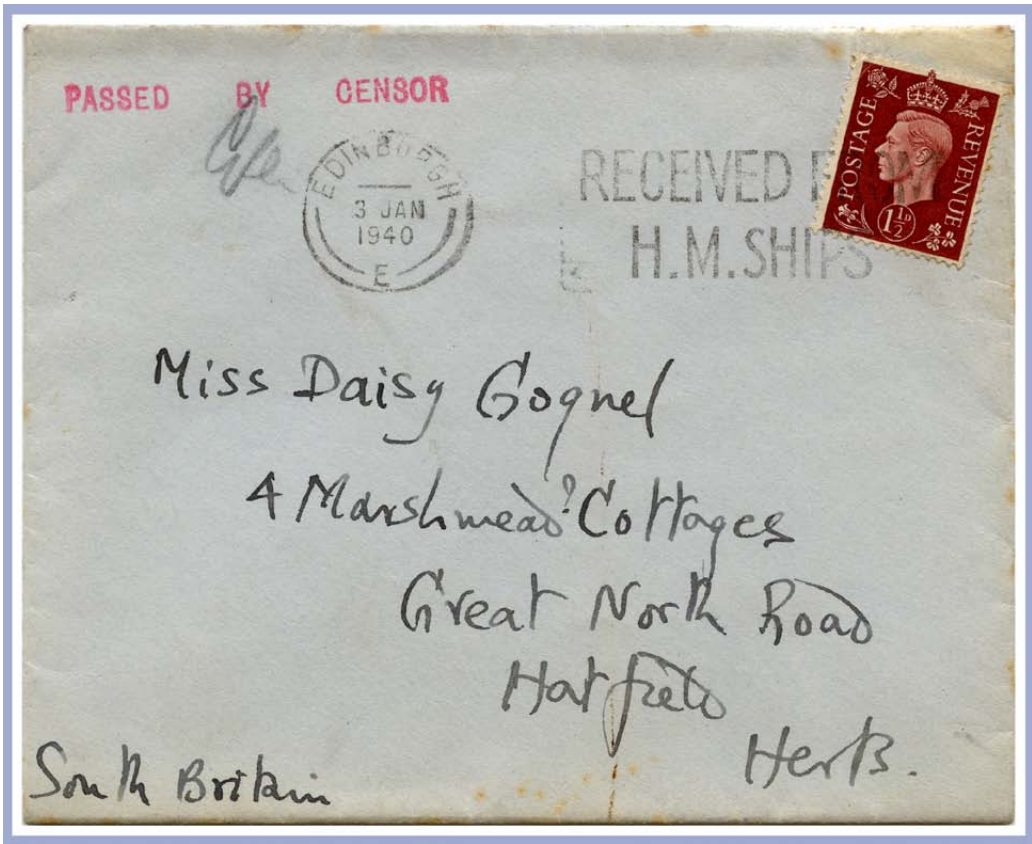


Letter from soldier stationed at one of the artillery batteries in the Orkney Islands group northeast of England

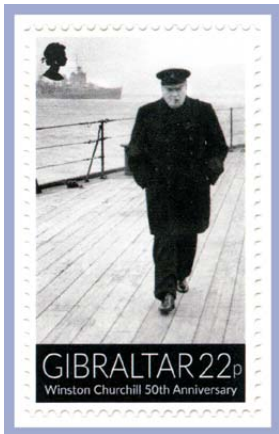
5. Rendezvous (Churchill)

Scapa Flow
4 August 1941

Arriving in Scapa Flow, Churchill with military and diplomatic personnel, boarded H.M.S. Prince of Wales. The ship set sail for a four day journey westwards to meet President Roosevelt at Naval Air Station Argentia, Placentia Bay, Newfoundland.



King's Harbour Master, Scapa Flow, Scotland, via London to Hatfield, England
3 January 1940, 1 1/2 pence domestic letter rate <2 oz
RECEIVED FROM H.M. SHIPS machine cancel, censor hand stamp with initials



Churchill on Prince of Wales



King's Harbour Master embossed seal

On departing Scapa Flow on 4 August, one of the greatest cat and mouse dramas of World War II began. In a daring and stormy sprint across the Atlantic Ocean, the H.M.S. Prince of Wales with Churchill aboard and accompanied by the H.M.S. Hesperus, used evasive maneuvers to avoid German patrols and arrive in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland on 9 August.



Battle of the Atlantic



H.M.S. Prince of Wales



H.M.S. Hesperus



German submarines

German Semi-postal Issues



Seaplane patrol

The *Battle of the Atlantic* raged around the path of the secret voyage as German seaplane patrols and submarine wolf packs searched for British shipping to send to the bottom of the Atlantic. Had they found him, Churchill would have been a prize indeed!

5. Rendezvous (Churchill)

On the Open Ocean

4 - 8 August 1941



Backgammon board and pieces



Joseph Stalin Imperforate



Routes of Roosevelt and Churchill across the Atlantic Ocean

To help keep the crew’s minds off being a target for submarines, the officer’s lounge became a theatre in the evenings. They included a favorite of Churchill, *Lady Hamilton* starring Vivien Leigh (1913-1967), a forbidden love story of Lord Horatio Nelson and his mistress Lady Emma Hamilton. Stan Laurel (1890-1965) and Oliver Hardy (1892-1957) were also featured in a new film *Saps at Sea*.



Vivien Leigh starred in *Lady Hamilton*
Gutter pair



Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy in *Saps at Sea*

Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy
Diesse F.LLI de Siena, S. Giorgio,
Napoli post card

5. Rendezvous (Roosevelt)

Roosevelt Aboard the U.S.S. Augusta

5 August 1941

On the morning of 5 August, the U.S.S. Potomac came alongside the U.S.S. Augusta and transferred President Roosevelt and his staff. Under command of Admiral Ernest King (1878-1956), the flotilla navigated the Nantucket Shoals and steamed north towards Argentina.



U.S.S. Augusta (Flagship of the President) to Washington, D.C., 7 February 1942, V (for Victory) mute cancellation for registration

Mailgram message sent by telephone or tele-typewriter to a mailgram center, printed, placed in a special envelope and brought to a local post office to be delivered
 Penalty clause mail did not include registration service, 15 cent stamp added to pay registration fee



Admiral Ernest King

The U.S.S. Winslow (DD-359) led the seven U.S. Navy ships north from Massachusetts.



U.S.S. Winslow

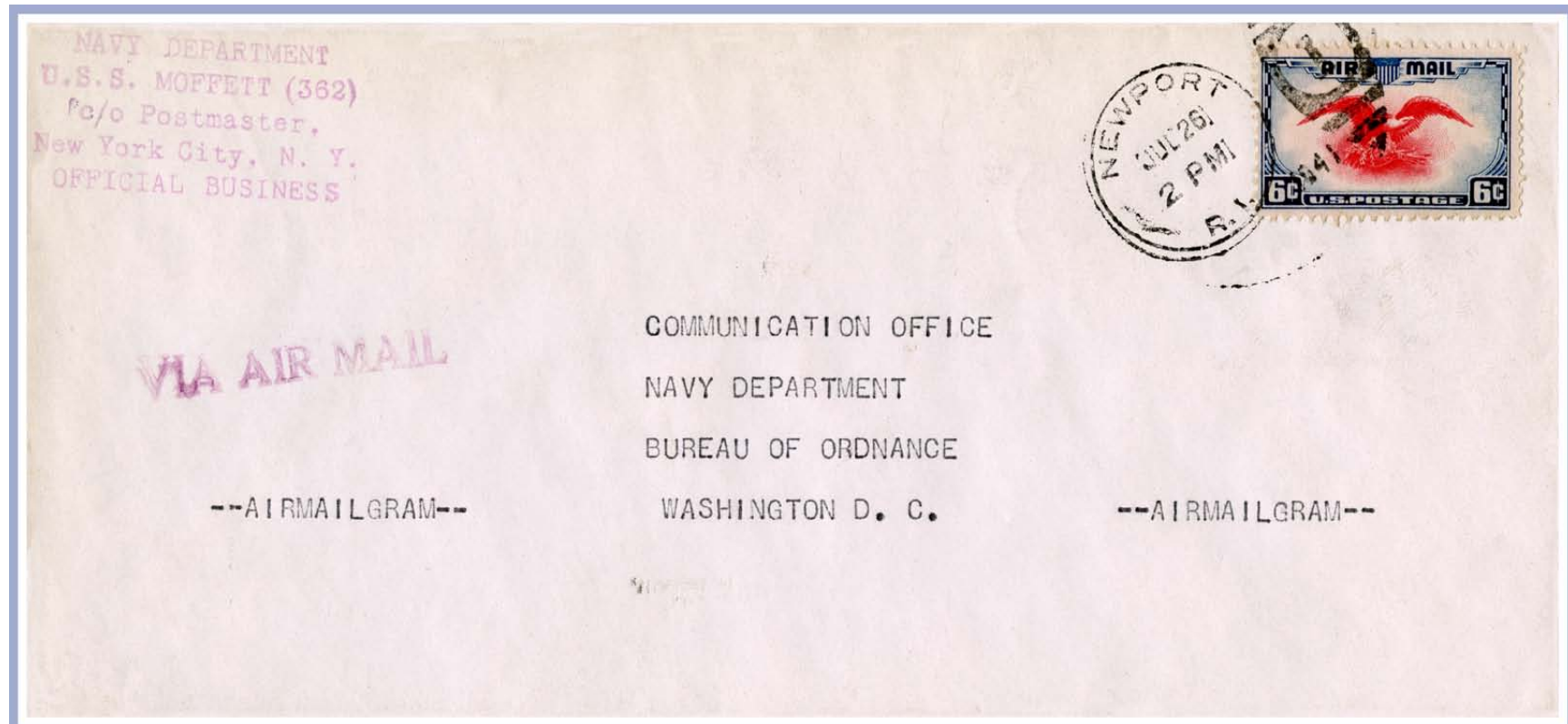


U.S.S. Winslow, lead destroyer of the flotilla
 Real photograph post card, circa 1940 - information on card rear

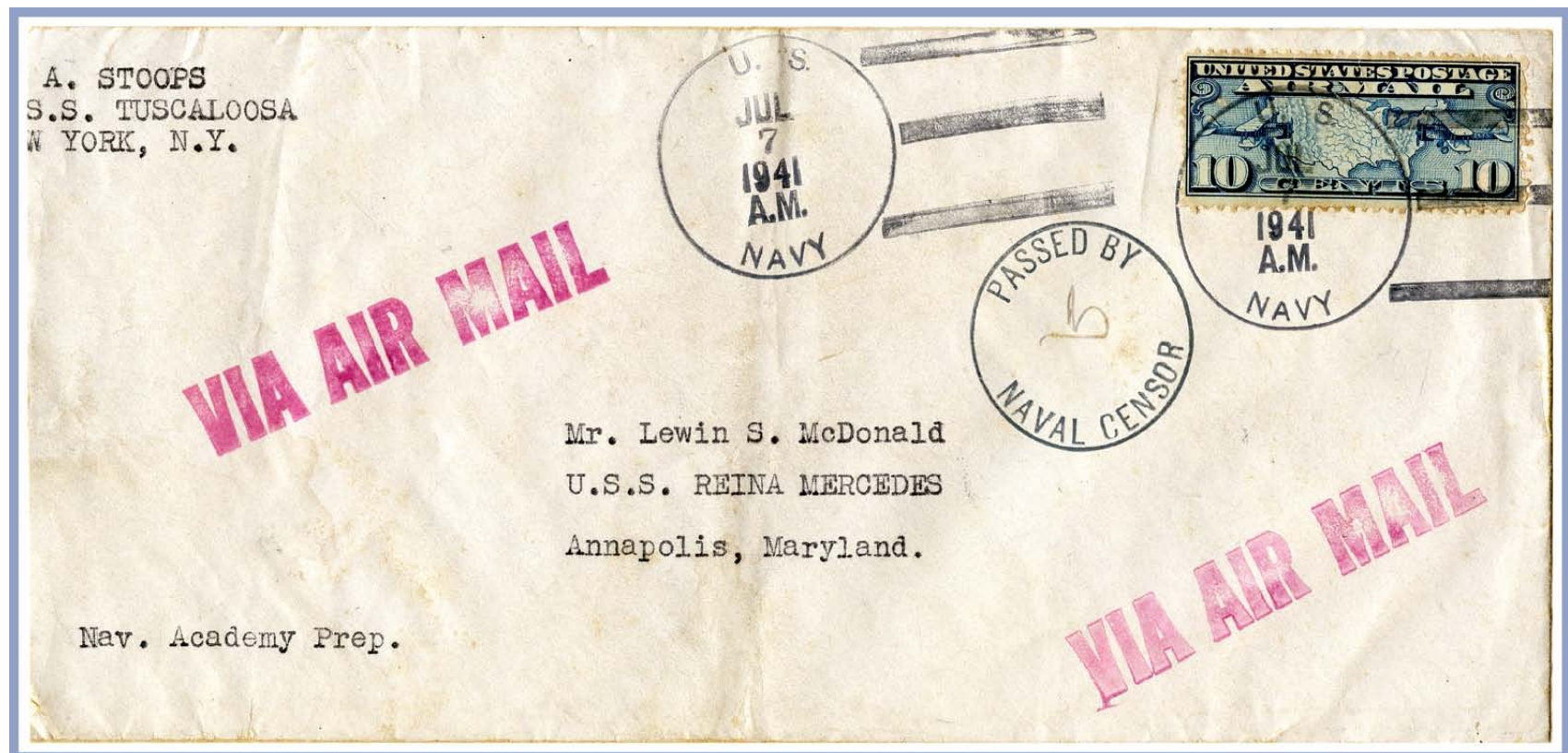
5. Rendezvous (Roosevelt)

The Flotilla
5 - 8 August 1941

The destroyer U.S.S. Moffett (DD-362) and heavy cruiser U.S.S. Tuscaloosa (CA-37), Augusta's sister ship, accompanied the flotilla. The Tuscaloosa carried many military advisors that could not be accommodated aboard the Augusta due to the ship's limited quarters.



U.S.S. Moffett to Washington, D.C., 26 July 1941, Penalty clause did not include airmail service, 6 cents airmail issue added to pay airmail fee



U.S.S. Tuscaloosa to Annapolis, Maryland, 7 July 1941, 10 cents added for domestic airmail letter rate, Naval censor marking

5. Rendezvous (Roosevelt)

On arrival of the flotilla in Placentia Bay on 7 August, the President was very eager to see the progress on the newly converted naval air installation and requested a short tour. Using a small boat the next day, he was brought to shore and accompanied by General George C. Marshall.



Double background impression missing border

A Quick Review of the New Naval Station

7 - 8 August 1941

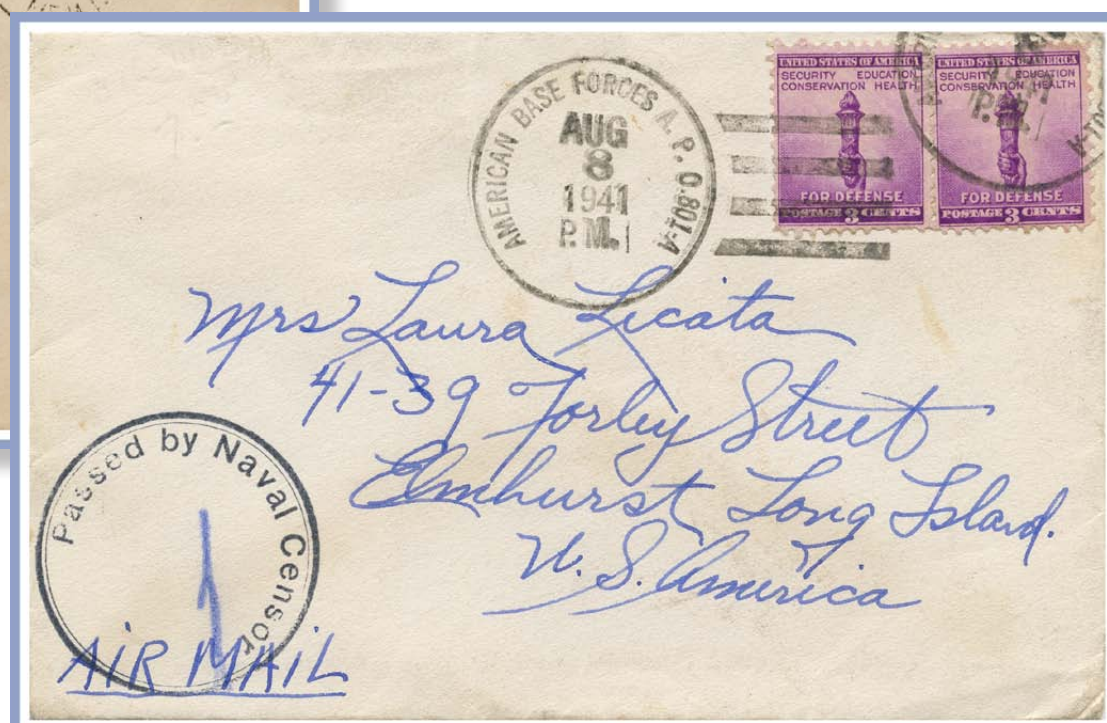


Photographic essay of the preliminary design



Naval Air Station contractors, Argentia, Newfoundland
1 December 1941, 5¢ local letter rate

During his visit to the station on 8 August, the President spoke with the civilian contractors refurbishing the station as well as U.S. Army personnel at an Artillery Battery providing defense for the Air Station installation.



Naval Air Station 801-A, Argentia, Newfoundland
to Elmhurst Long Island, New York, 8 August 1941
6¢ domestic airmail letter rate,

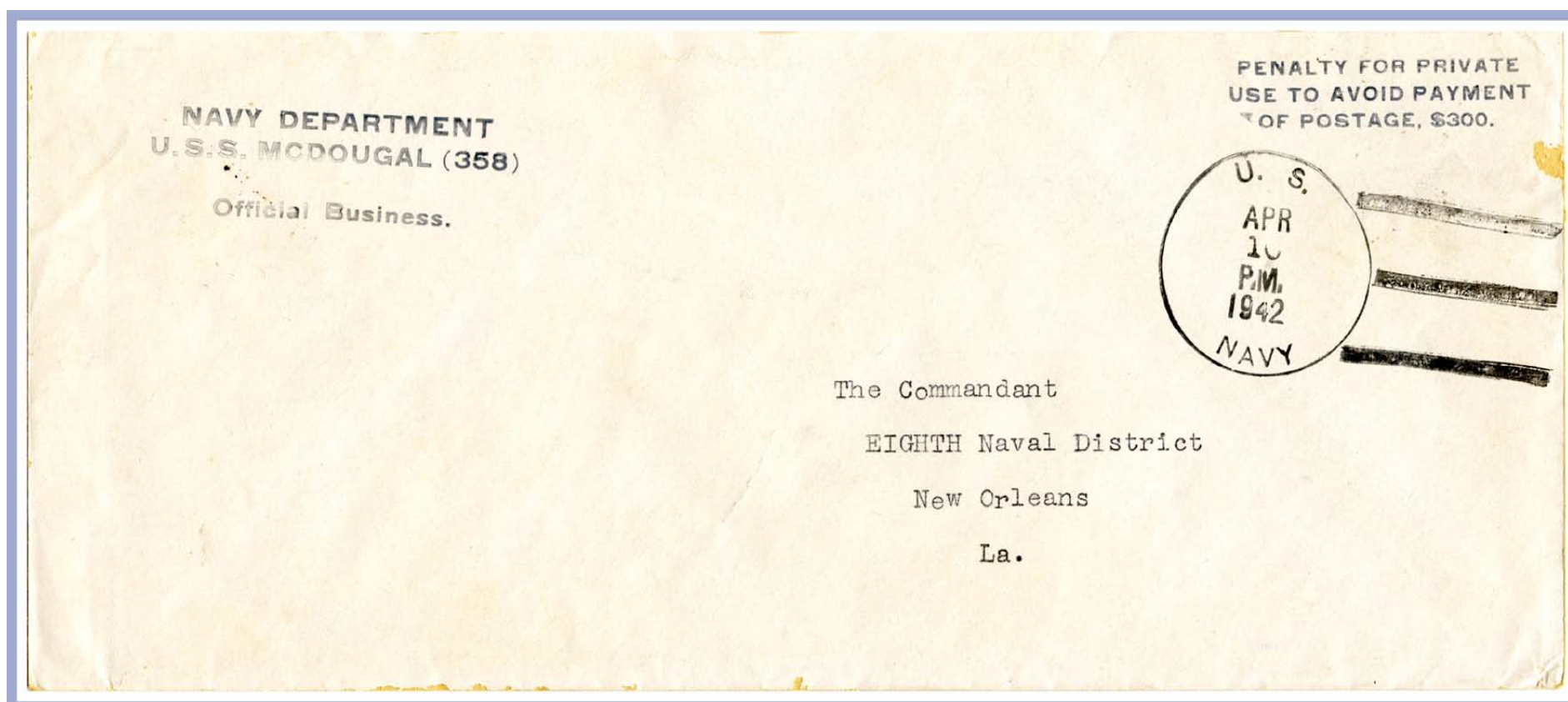
Mailed the day President Roosevelt inspected the Air Station

6. The First Summit

Escorting the Visitor

9 August 1941

On the morning of 9 August, the American destroyer U.S.S. McDougal steamed out to sea from Placentia Bay to meet the H.M.S. Prince of Wales. As the Prince of Wales was early, they steamed along the Canadian coast until the appointed time to enter the bay. The McDougal then guided the ship to the anchorage she was to occupy next to the U.S.S. Arkansas and the U.S.S. Augusta.

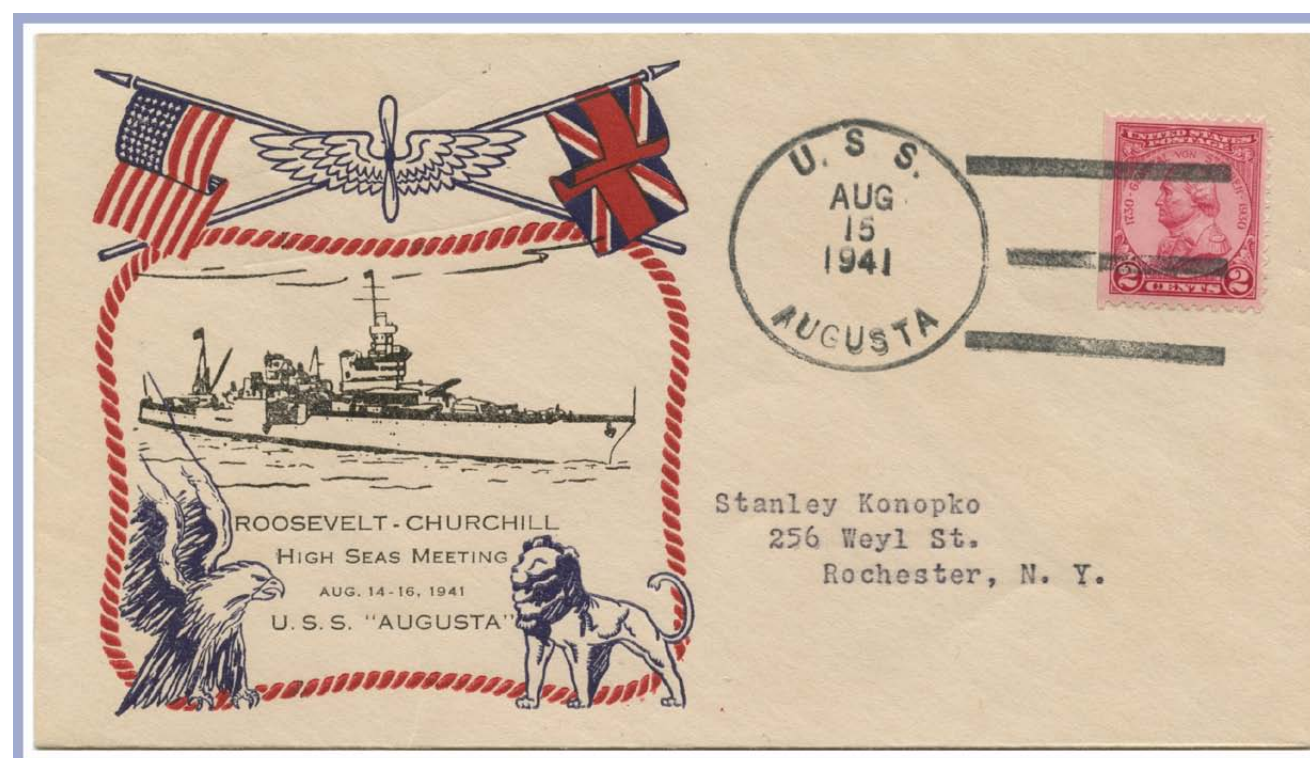


U.S.S. McDougal to New Orleans, Louisiana, 10 April 1942, No postage required on penalty clause mail to domestic destinations



U.S.S. Arkansas

Roosevelt invited Churchill to board the U.S.S. Augusta after his arrival in Newfoundland for a personal tour of the President's flagship. Churchill of course accepted the president's invitation immediately upon his arrival.



U.S.S. Augusta to Rochester, New York, 15 August 1941, **FAKE** cancel produced by unknown ship cover dealer

6. The First Summit

A Formal Reception

9 August 1941



U.S.S. Augusta
Roosevelt's Flagship

As H.M.S. Prince of Wales anchored next to the U.S.S. Augusta, the British marine band began playing the *Star Spangled Banner*.

Baltimore, Maryland to
Douglas Hill, Maine, 26 August 1914
forwarded to Portland, Maine
28 August 1914
2 cents domestic letter rate per oz

Souvenir envelopes were printed for all ships' crews. It's suspected the cancels are backdated as the destination and purpose of the cruise was top secret and Roosevelt's philatelic interests lend credence to that probability.



Machine cancel with advertising flag for the Star Spangled Banner



Commemorative envelope and hand cancel devices of the U.S.S. Arkansas and the U.S.S. Augusta, President Franklin Roosevelt's Flagship, 9 August 1941
3 cents domestic letter rates per oz, dated on the day the H.M.S. Prince of Wales arrived with Prime Minister Churchill aboard

6. The First Summit

Meeting Man to Man
9 August 1941

During formal introductions in the initial meeting of the two men, Churchill presented his official credentials from King George VI authorizing him to speak on behalf of the king and the British government and then delivered greetings from the British government.



Prime Minister Churchill
and the British Parliament

After the pleasantries of a first meeting were finished, a formal decision to hold most meetings aboard the U.S.S. Augusta was made for the convenience to President Roosevelt's medical condition, it being difficult to walk or be transported multiple times between ships.



Booklet pane with promotion of the use of Zip Code



Roosevelt and Churchill seated aboard the U.S.S. Augusta, sheet without printing information in selvage, domestic surface rate of 8 cents

6. The First Summit

A Congenial Walk

9 August 1941

After the formal introductions, Roosevelt and Churchill took a private walking tour of the flagship to discuss their meeting goals. During this personal chat, their favorite tobacco products were at hand.



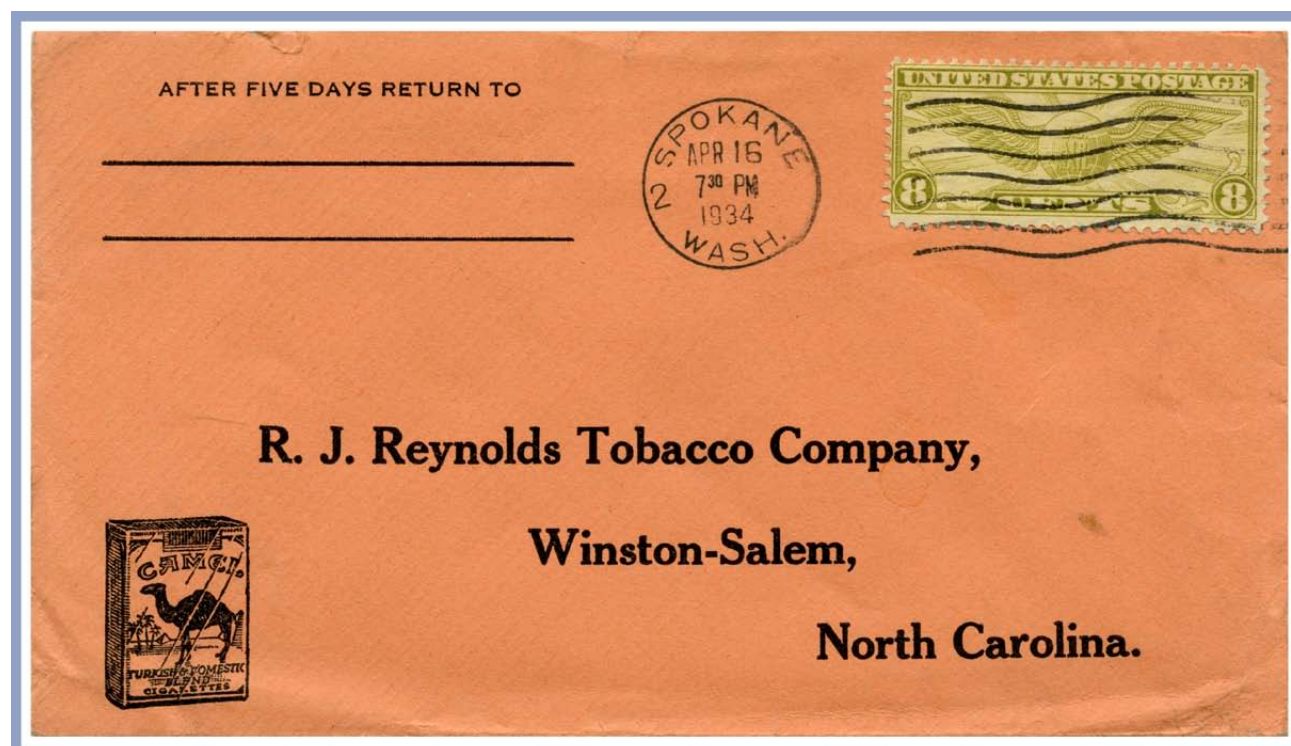
Illustrated post card with the same design as the label of the cigar box.



Prime Minister Winston Churchill with his traditional cigar

Prime Minister Churchill had a penchant for Cuban cigars, his favorite being the hand-wrapped Romeo and Julieta brand. He was seldom seen without his signature cigar.

President Roosevelt on the other hand, most often preferred cigarettes, smoked with the assistance of a cigarette holder/ejector. His favorite brand was Camel.



Spokane, Washington to Winston-Salem, North Carolina, 16 April 1934, 8¢ airmail rate, illustrated advertising envelope



Cigarette Holder Match booklet cover

6. The First Summit

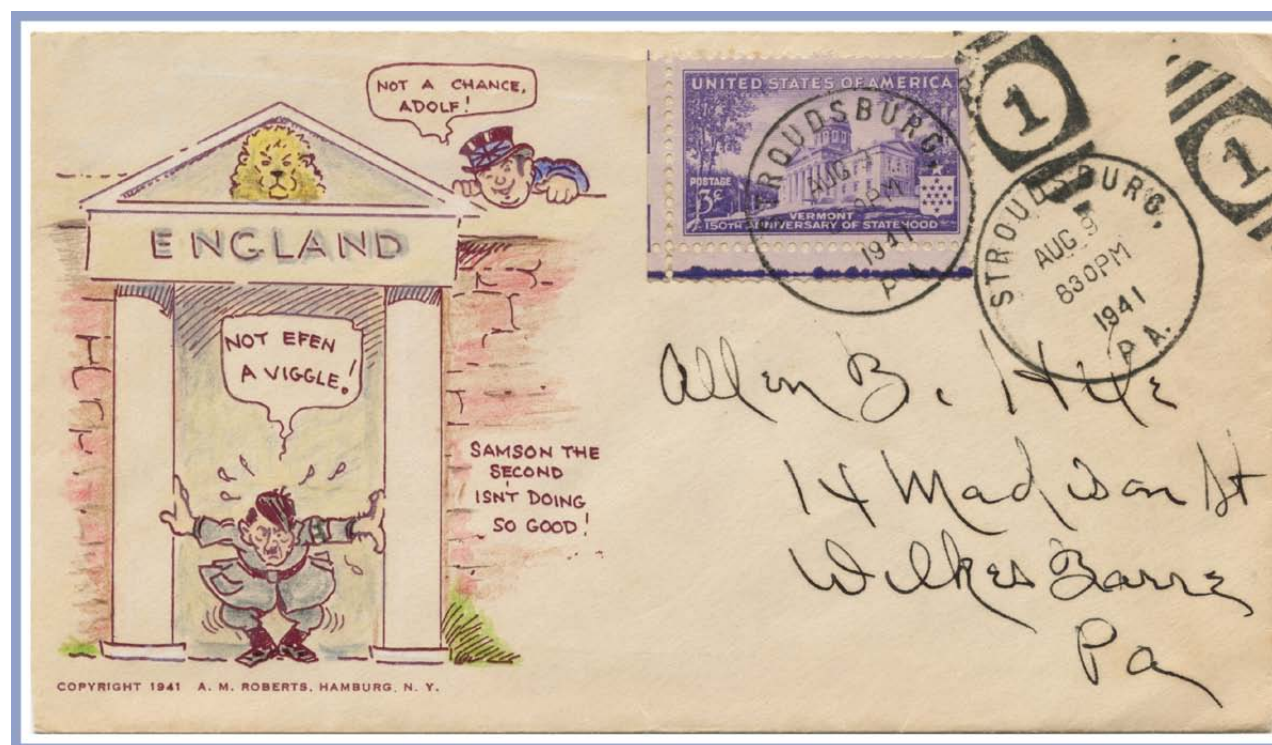
Discussion : Progress of the War in Europe

9 - 12 August 1941

Discussions included reports on the state of the war on Europe's mainland. The English held the German air offensive in check and invasion plans were delayed or canceled. Government leaders and many royal families were evacuated to England.



Churchill in a bomb shelter.



Stroudsburg to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, 9 August 1941, 3 cents domestic letter rate
Patriotic hand colored cachet

The H.M.S. Devonshire had transported Norwegian King Haakon's family and H.M.S. Hereward accommodated Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and her daughter princess Juliana earlier in 1940. King Haakon and his son Prince Olaf hid in the Norwegian forests and led the resistance fighters.



Queen Wilhelmina
Netherlands



Princess Juliana
Netherlands



HMS Devonshire, a heavy cruiser pennant number 39, in Abrahams, Devonshire
Real Picture Postcard, divided back, Image 2253, circa 1930



King Haakon
Norway



Prince Olaf
Norway

6. The First Summit

Discussion : War Aims

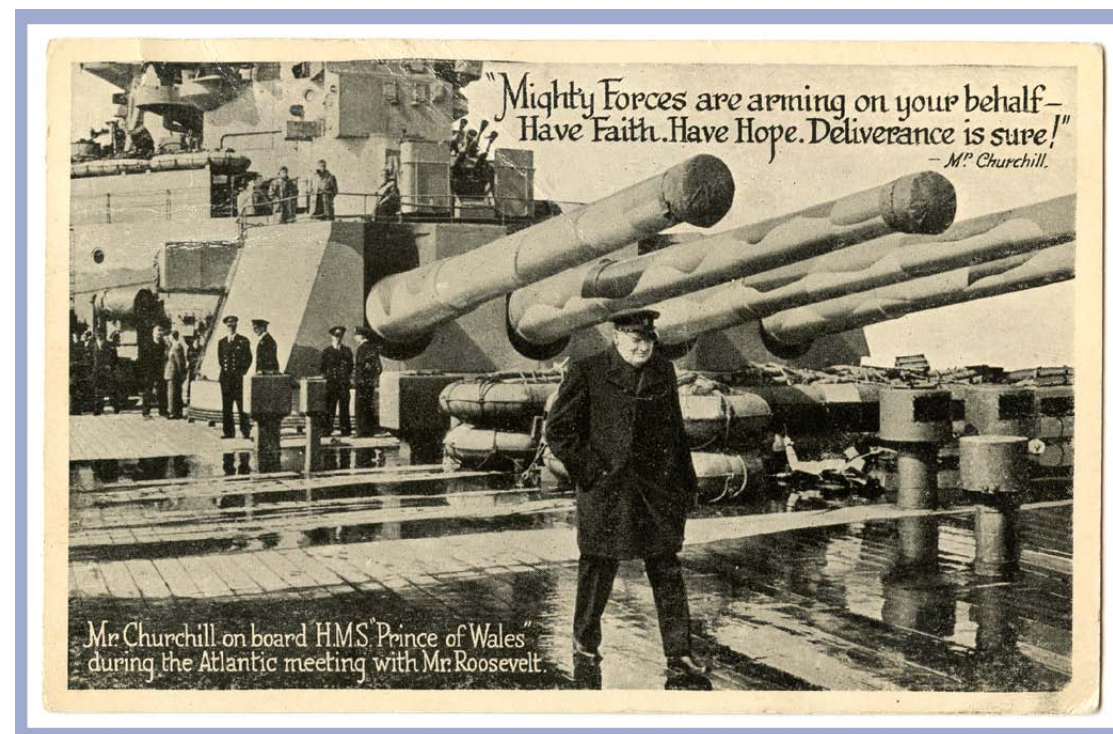
9 - 12 August 1941

The two world leaders met from 9 through 12 August 1941 and both men had specific needs which required detailed talks which went long into the night each day.

Both leaders found compromise in agreeing to issue a *Joint Statement* including points which much later served as inspiration in founding the United Nations.



Se-tenant pair, domestic letter rate as of 3 Feb. 1991
Roosevelt / Augusta and Churchill / Prince of Wales



Churchill on deck at Placentia Bay, picture post card, Valentine & Sons, Ltd. Dundee & London, 1942

Churchill's most important goal was to get the U.S. to make a commitment to join the war on the side of Great Britain and her allies against the Axis Powers.

Roosevelt on the other hand, promoted the self-governance of all nations and colonies, something Churchill was uncomfortable with, as well as assistance to refugees to "*hold out hope to the enslaved peoples of the world*".



Discussion on U.S. support for Britain

Churchill soon realized America entering the war was not likely to happen without an attack on the U.S. and opted instead for a *Joint Statement* which provided Great Britain more war material support.



Fair Lawn, N.J. to Germany, 19 Nov 1951
1c Certificate of Mailing fee paid by UN definitive
Stamp design - "*hold out hope to the enslaved*"

Two recorded examples



Map of Manchukuo

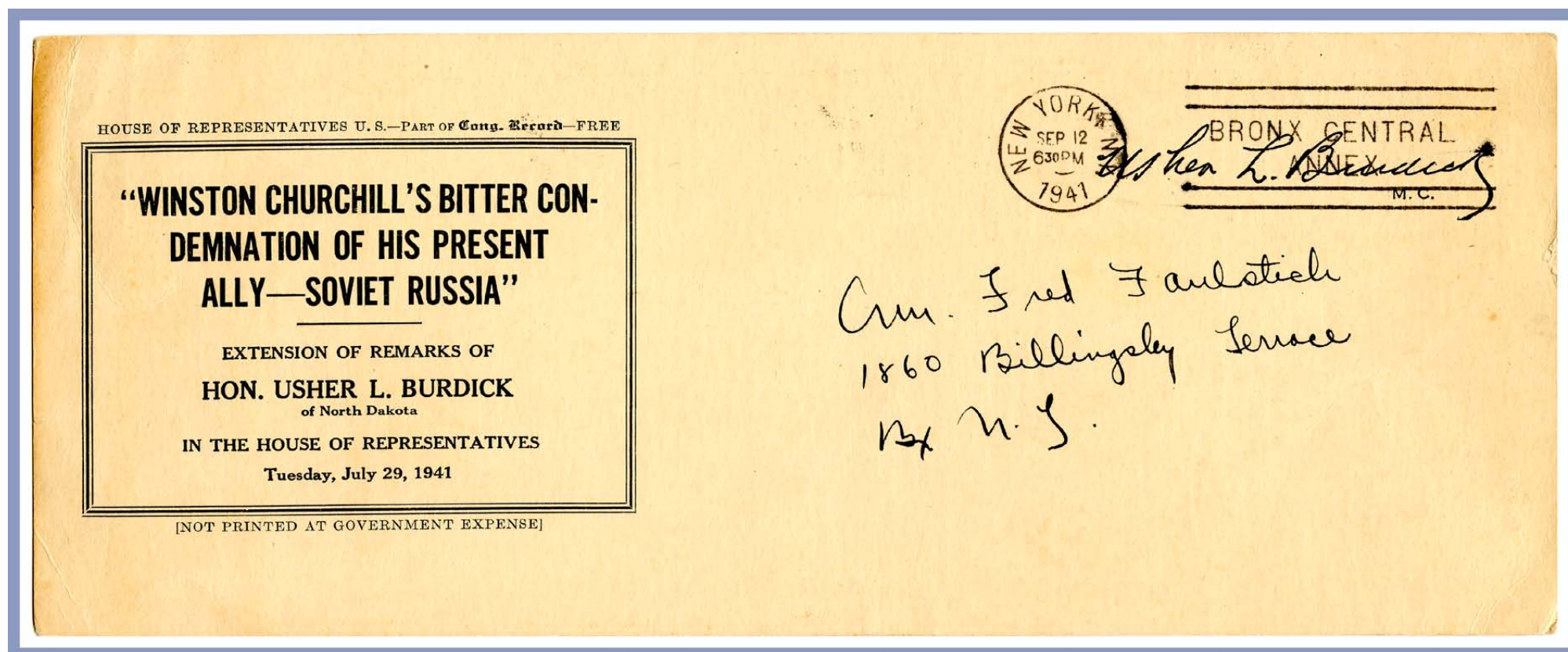
Roosevelt was also concerned with the expansion of Japan and founding of more Japanese puppet states such as Manchukuo. His goal was to include a warning to the Japanese in the *Joint Statement* and then negotiate for peace.

6. The First Summit

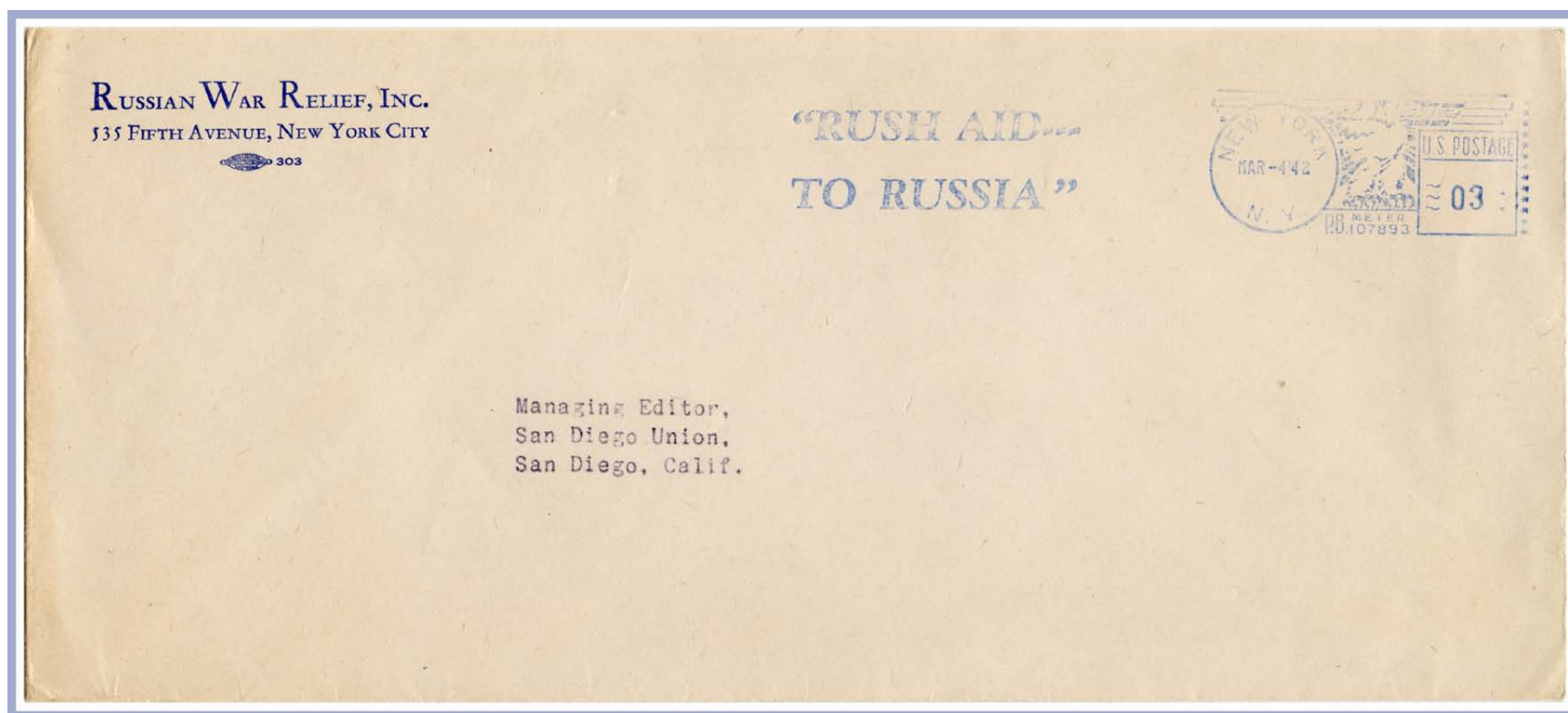
Discussion : Aid for Russia

9 - 12 August 1941

Stalin's request for war supplies and defense assurances were discussed. Churchill was critical of Stalin's future plans but agreed Russia was needed to keep Hitler's east front occupied. This plan however provided materials to Russia at the expense of Britain.



U.S. Congressman Usher Burdick, New York, New York, 12 September 1941, Congressional (M.C.) free frank mail required no postage to domestic destinations



New York, New York to San Diego, California, 4 March 1942, 3 cents domestic letter rate per oz paid by Pitney Bowes postage meter 107893 with advertising slogan

6. The First Summit

Discussion : Germany

9 - 12 August 1941

Roosevelt and Churchill had many concerns about Germany's Pro-Aryan (Nürnberg) discriminatory laws, annexation of German speaking areas in neighboring countries and their alliance with Italy. The German military machine had been restored to levels beyond those of the past, their strength unmatched now by any European nation.

One people, one nation, one leader



Wallisch to Esch/Alzig, Luxembourg, 19 February 1943
45 pfennig domestic rate for 1.5 kilos
Packet receipt with German stamps



Sambor, Poland to Jaalburg, Denmark, 21 May 1942
30 groszy foreign surface postal card rate
(German occupation - General Government)
Circular censor seal and AV censor mark
with censored text front and rear



Invading German Panzer II
Semi-postal issue



The Hague, Netherlands (German Mail Service for the Netherlands)
to Hamburg, Germany, 16 May 1941, 3 pfennig unsealed printed matter rate
German occupation of Netherlands with Race Administration censor
Likely an announcement deemed illegal correspondence with 'X' rejection marking

Their earlier concerns proved correct when in 1939, Poland was invaded and war in Europe became a reality in 1940 by victory over the Benelux countries, the Baltic nations and most every country in Europe. The aggression continued unabated until only Britain still stood as a free nation.

6. The First Summit

Discussion : Japan

9 - 12 August 1941



Roosevelt and Churchill discussion

Further discussion centered around the state of the war in Asia. Japan had invaded Manchuria, advancing their plan to build a greater sphere of influence in Asia under Japanese rule. They declared Manchukuo independent and under their protection. Mongolia, China and French Indochina also became targets before 1941.



Invasion of Bataan



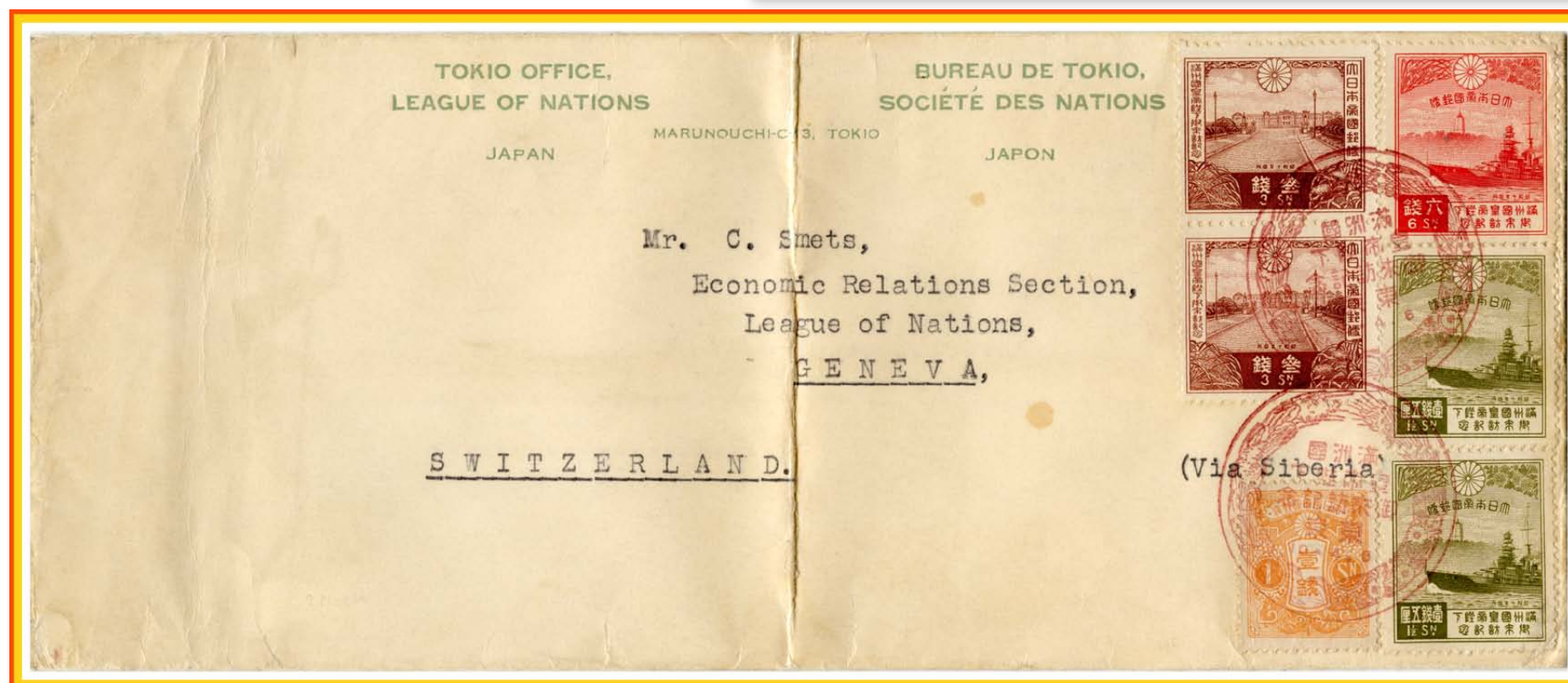
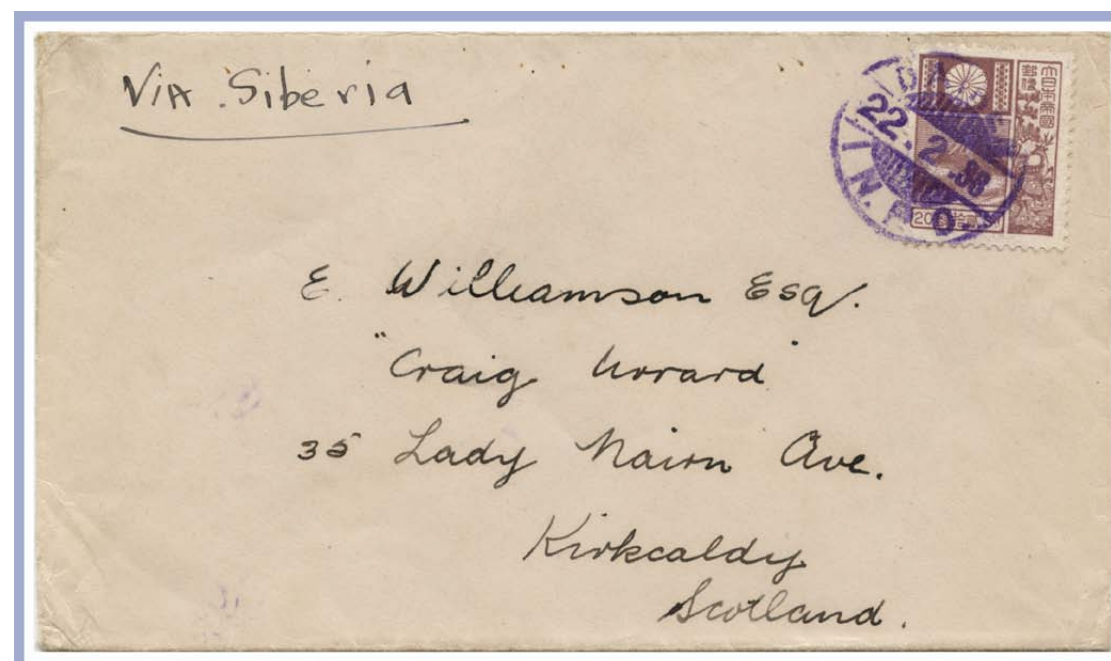
Overprint for Shanghai

The *Joint Statement* text must address the Japanese aggression in China in lieu of action by the League of Nations. It was also a clear warning to Prime Minister Hideki Tojo (1884-1948) as to further aggression in Asia. Although no longer a League member as of 1933, the League's Tokyo regional office continued to function as late as 1936.



Prime Minister Hideki Tojo of Japan
Block of 4 with margin color alignment bars

Darien, Manchukuo to Kirkcaldy, Scotland,
22 February 1938
20 sen international surface rate via Siberia



League of Nations regional office in Tokyo, Japan to League of Nations economic section, Geneva, Switzerland
April 1936, 23 sen foreign surface letter rate - overland via Siberia, *Two recorded examples from this office*

6. The First Summit

Discussion : Italy

9 - 12 August 1941



Benito Mussolini
Italian Prime Minister

Finding a supposed provocation, Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1935. Haile Selassie appealed to the League of Nations for help, no action was taken and Ethiopia remained occupied by Italian forces.



Selassie appealing to the
League of Nations for help



Italian Military Occupation, Post 130E, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to Alessandria, Italy
18 February 1937, 1.50 Lira airmail letter rate



Italian occupation of Albania, Camp N-106, with two line censure handstamp
2 June 1941, 50 cents airmail surcharge

Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania and Yugoslavia fell one after the other to the Axis Powers in only 6 months time. Italy occupied Albania after Greece capitulated to Germany and maintained POW camps.



Germany invades
the Balkans



Yugoslavia
Part of se-tenant pair

6. The First Summit

In preparation for the meeting, Churchill knew what supplies he needed and had stated in a 1941 speech, *"Give us the tools and we will finish the job"*.



International appeal broadcast
9 February 1941
*"Give us the tools
and we will finish the job"*

The attending British and U.S. military officers conferred daily.



Military vehicles and arms
Domestic letter rate < 1 oz
as of 3 Feb 1991

They outlined military equipment requirements, planned the supply routes and developed distribution plans for various resources.



B-17 Bombers and aircraft parts
Domestic letter rate < 1 oz
as of 1 Jan 1995

Discussion : Cooperation of Military Staffs

9 - 12 August 1941

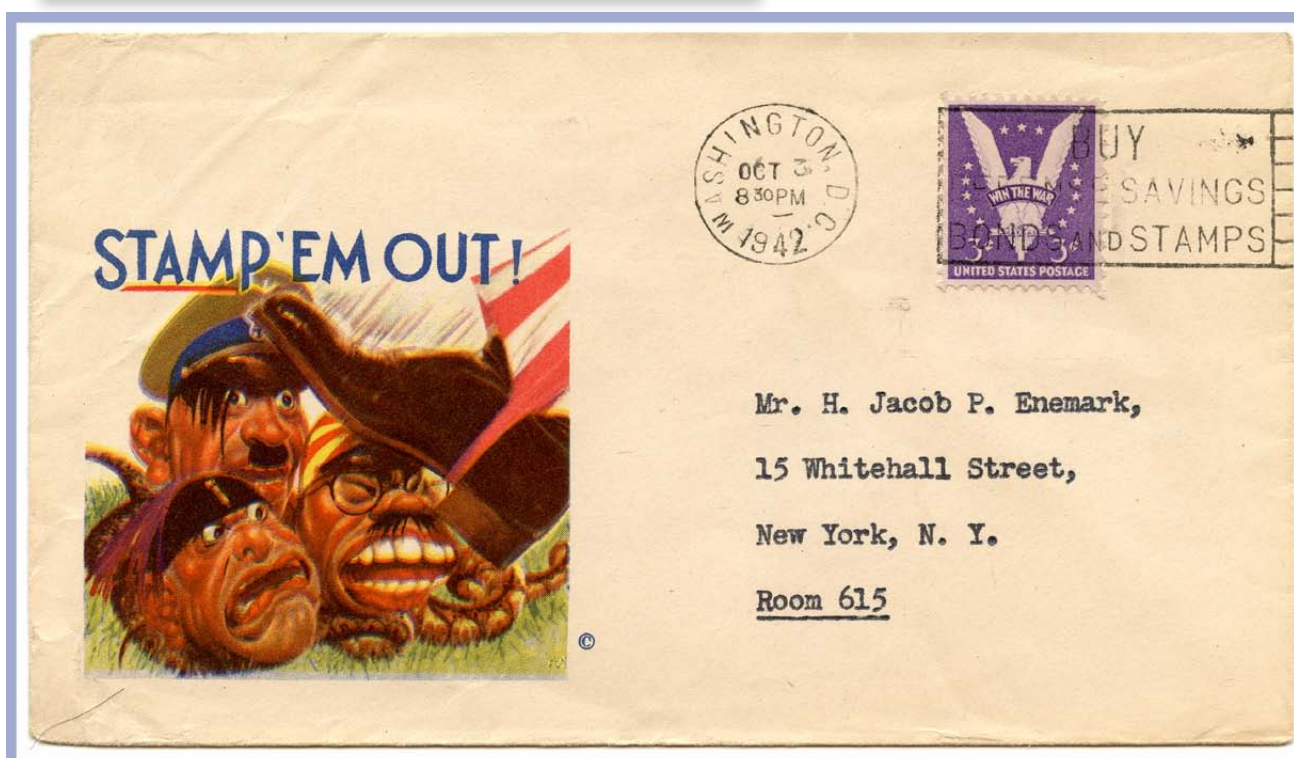
Army, Navy and Air Force officers coordinated with their counterparts and then reviewed plans together.



General George C. Marshal, U.S. Army
24 October 1967, shiny gum, un-tagged
Plate number block of four

First Sea Lord, Admiral of the Fleet
Sir Dudley Pound (1877-1943)
Real photo post card

The joint military discussions resolved to *Stamp 'em Out!* - Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo.

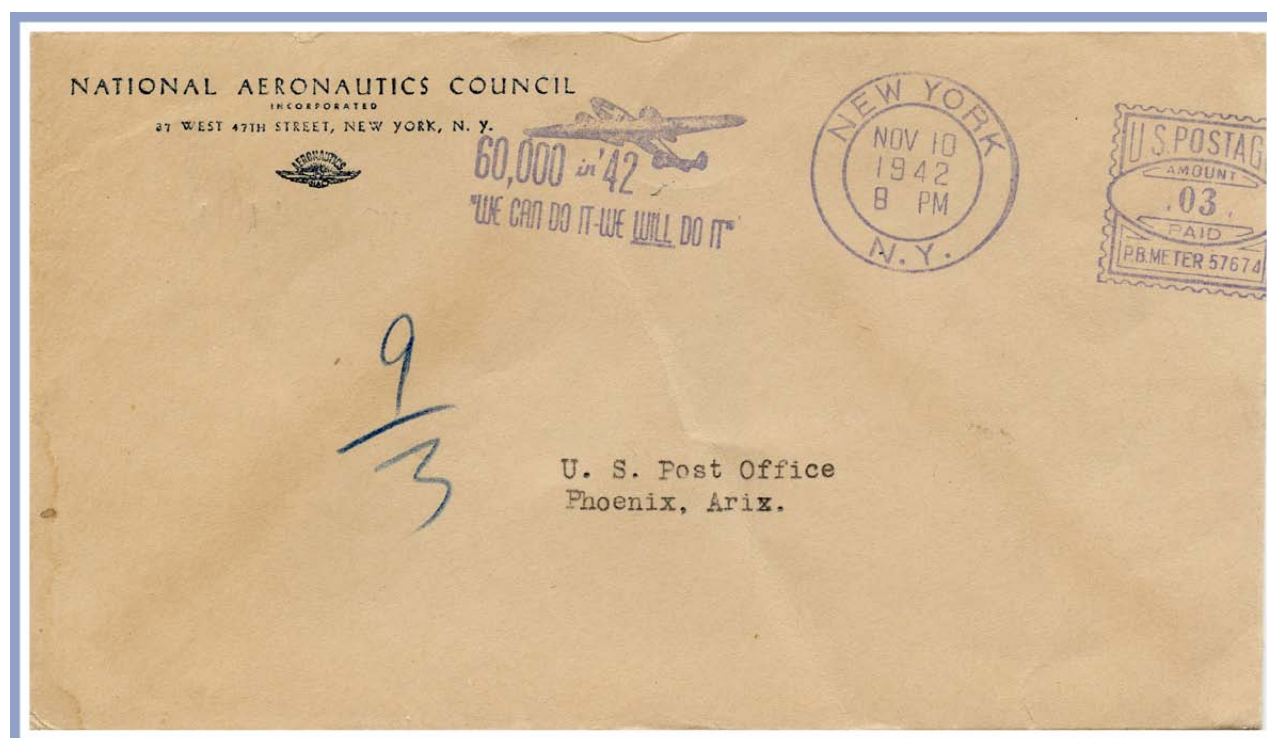


Washington, D.C. to New York, N.Y., 3 October 1942, 3 cents domestic letter rate, Minkus patriotic cachet - *Stamp 'em Out!*

6. The First Summit

Discussion : War Materials

9 - 12 August 1941

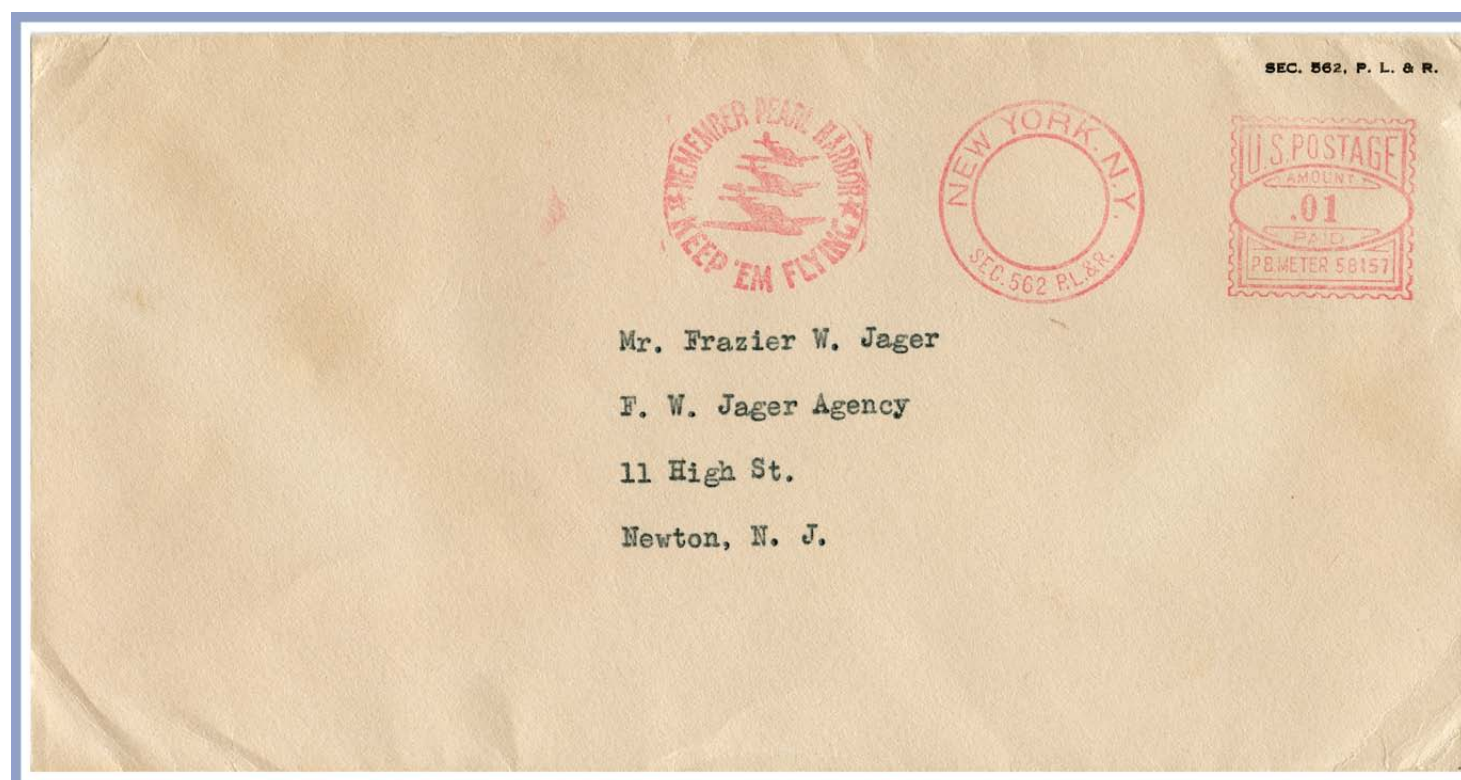


National Aeronautics Council, New York, New York to U.S. Post Office, Phoenix, Arizona., 10 November 1942
Addressed only to the U.S. Post Office - Was this a secret address?
60,000 in 42 - We can do it, we will do it
Slogan in postage meter slug



We Can Do It!
First class letter rate
33¢ as of 10 January 1999

The U.S. had the raw materials as well as the manpower to operate factories to produce needed war supplies.



New York, New York to Newton, New Jersey., circa 1942
SEC. 562 P.L.&R., 1 cent postage for printed matter rate mail (undated as there was no urgency to such mail)
Remember Pearl Harbor - Keep 'em Flying!

6. The First Summit

Discussion : Weapon Development and Research

9 - 12 August 1941

Albert Einstein (1879-1955) had previously written a letter to President Roosevelt in 1939 encouraging him to begin a program to develop an atomic weapon. He feared Germany had begun research and development for such a weapon.



Albert Einstein from the 1965 Prominent Americans series 8¢ was a make-up rate stamp
Mail Early in selvage
with electric eye alignment bars

"I believe therefore that it is my duty to bring to your attention the following facts and recommendations:

In the course of the last four months it has been made probable—through the work of Joliot in France as well as Fermi and Szilard in America—that it may become possible to set up a nuclear chain reaction in a large mass of uranium by which vast amounts of power and large quantities of new radium-like elements would be generated. Now it appears almost certain that this could be achieved in the immediate future...

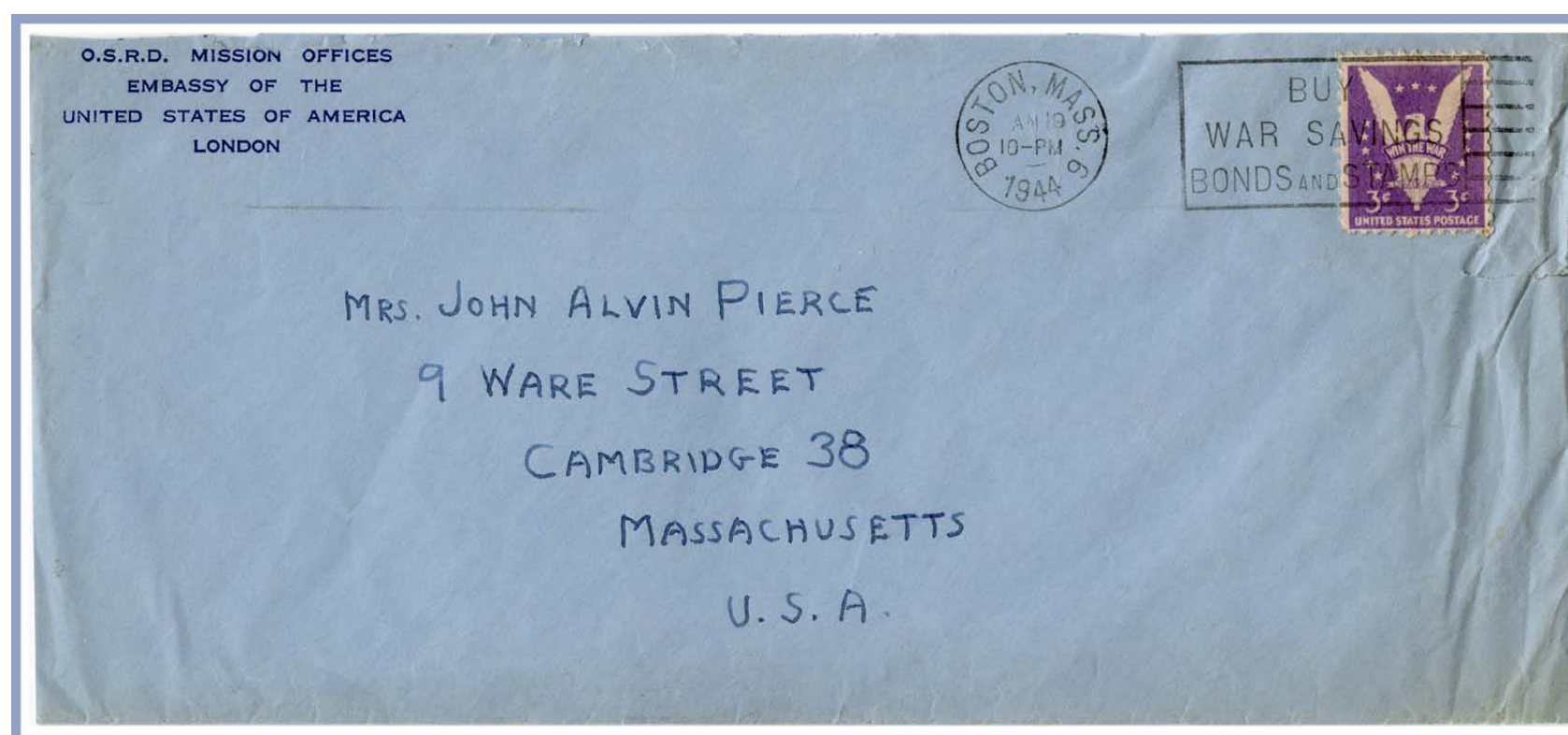
I understand that Germany has actually stopped the sale of uranium from the Czechoslovakian mines which she has taken over. That she should have taken such early action might perhaps be understood on the ground that the son of the German Under-Secretary of State, von Weizsäcker, is attached to the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut in Berlin where some of the American work on uranium is now being repeated."

*Yours very truly,
Albert Einstein*

Margin imprint block of four
5¢ denomination in U.S. Dollars



The Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD) was created by President Roosevelt in May 1941 to coordinate scientific research for military purposes and the programs were widely varied. The S-1 Section became the Manhattan Project and developed the atomic bomb. President Roosevelt's discussions included weapon development, but not the atomic research taking place in the U.S. which was secret



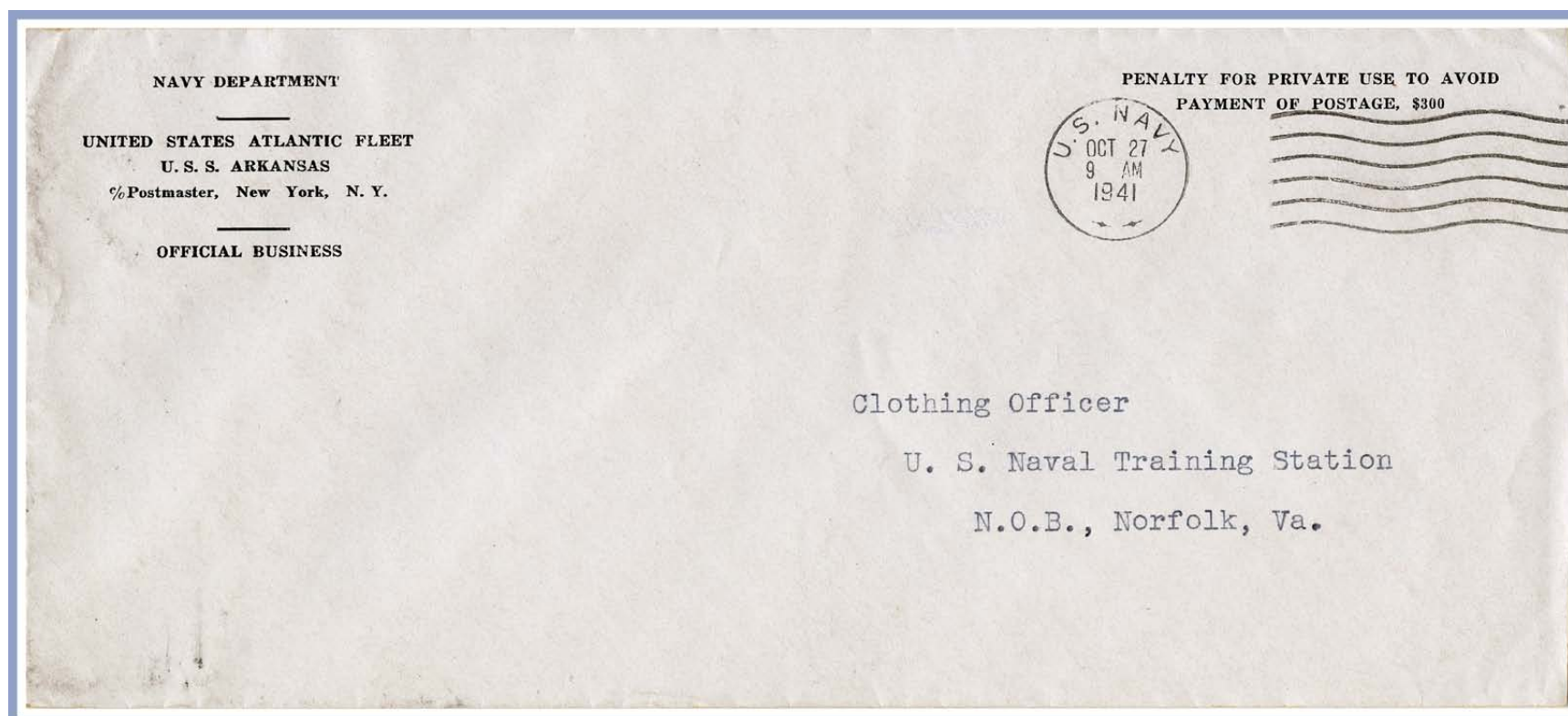
O.S.R.D. Mission Office, London, England to Cambridge, Massachusetts, 19 May 1944. Hand carried in diplomatic pouch, 3 cent stamp added for domestic address

6. The First Summit

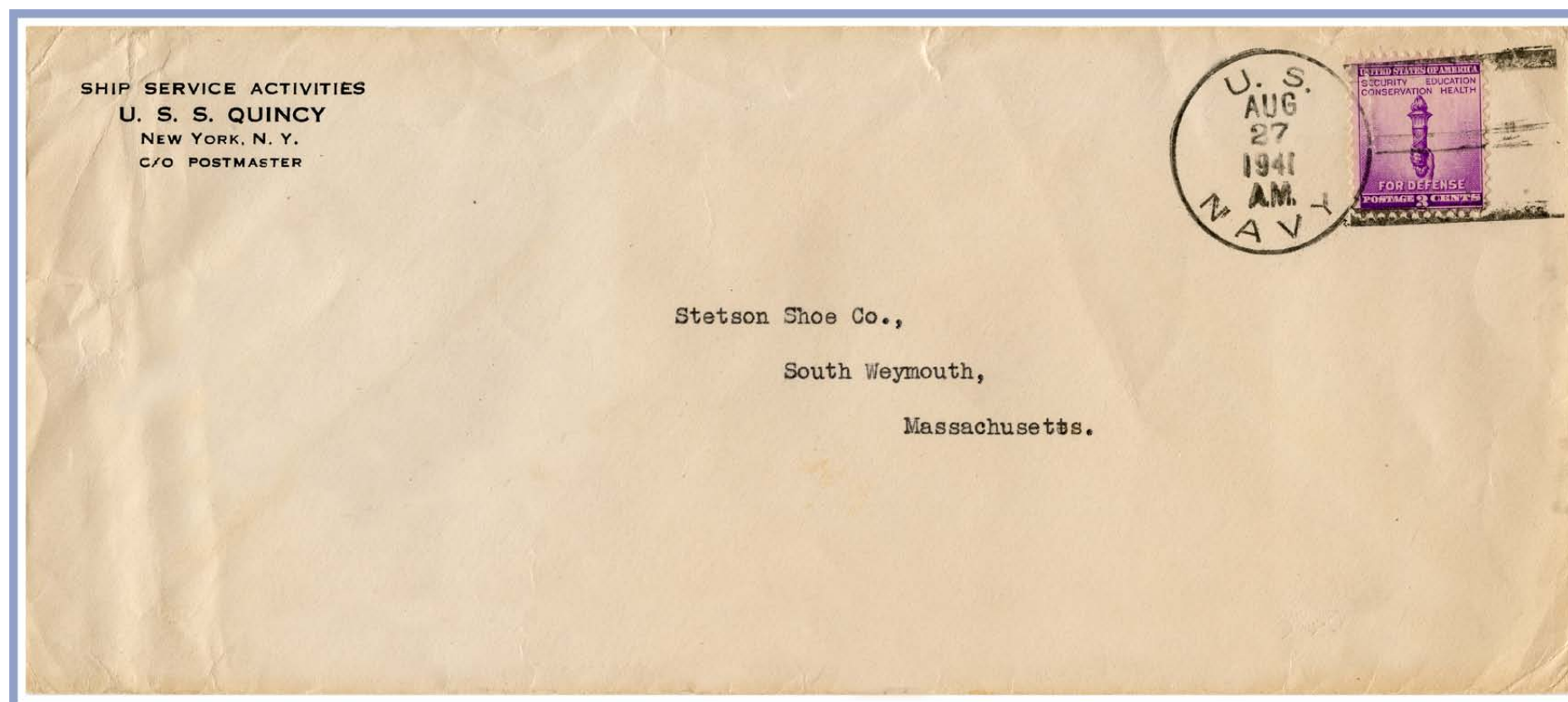
Discussion : Atlantic Neutrality Patrol

9 - 12 August 1941

In 1939 Roosevelt had declared an extended neutral zone 300 nautical miles off the coasts of North and South America. He now agreed to provide American escorts for the Canada to Iceland portion of eastbound HX convoys and westbound ON convoys.



Battleship USS Arkansas to Norfolk, Virginia, 27 October 1941, on neutrality duty, Penalty clause mail required no postage to domestic destinations



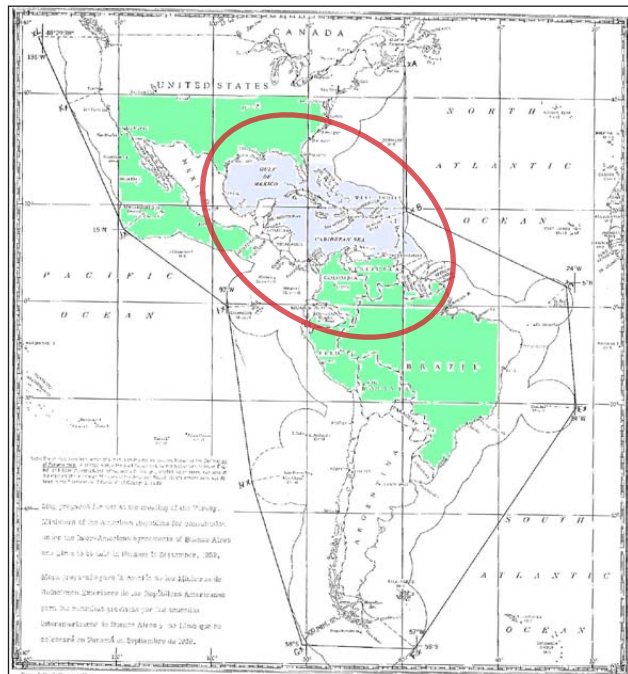
USS Quincy (Fuel ship) to South Weymouth, Massachusetts, 27 August 1941, 3¢ domestic letter rate
Refueled ships in Argentina, Newfoundland and sailed on neutrality duty to Iceland

6. The First Summit

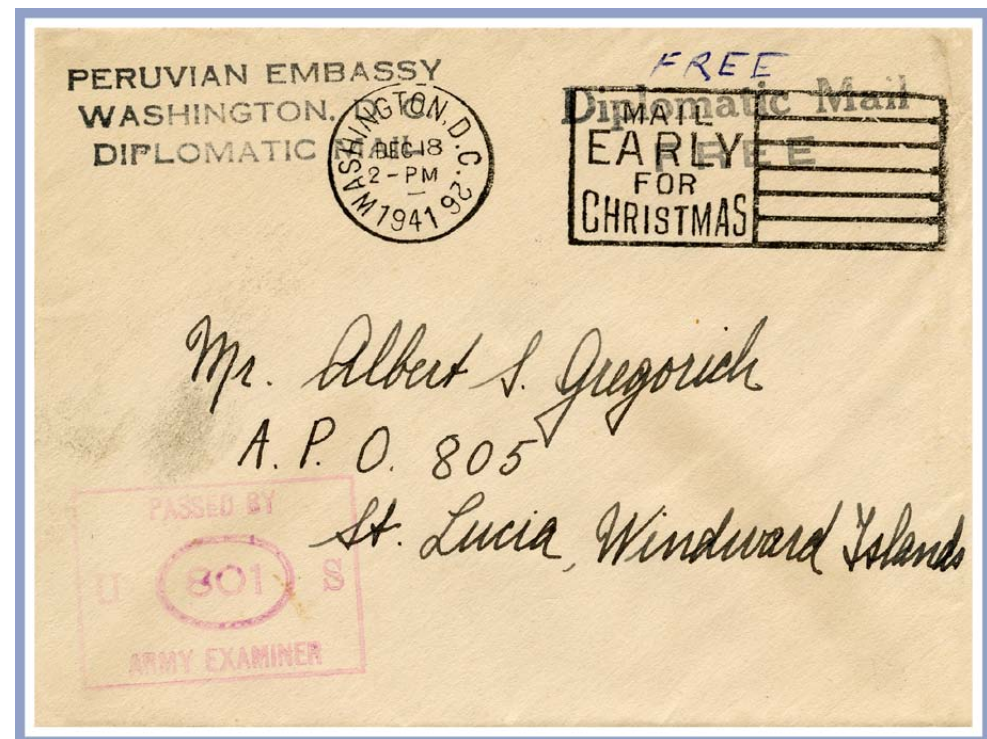
Discussion : Caribbean Neutrality Patrol

9 - 12 August 1941

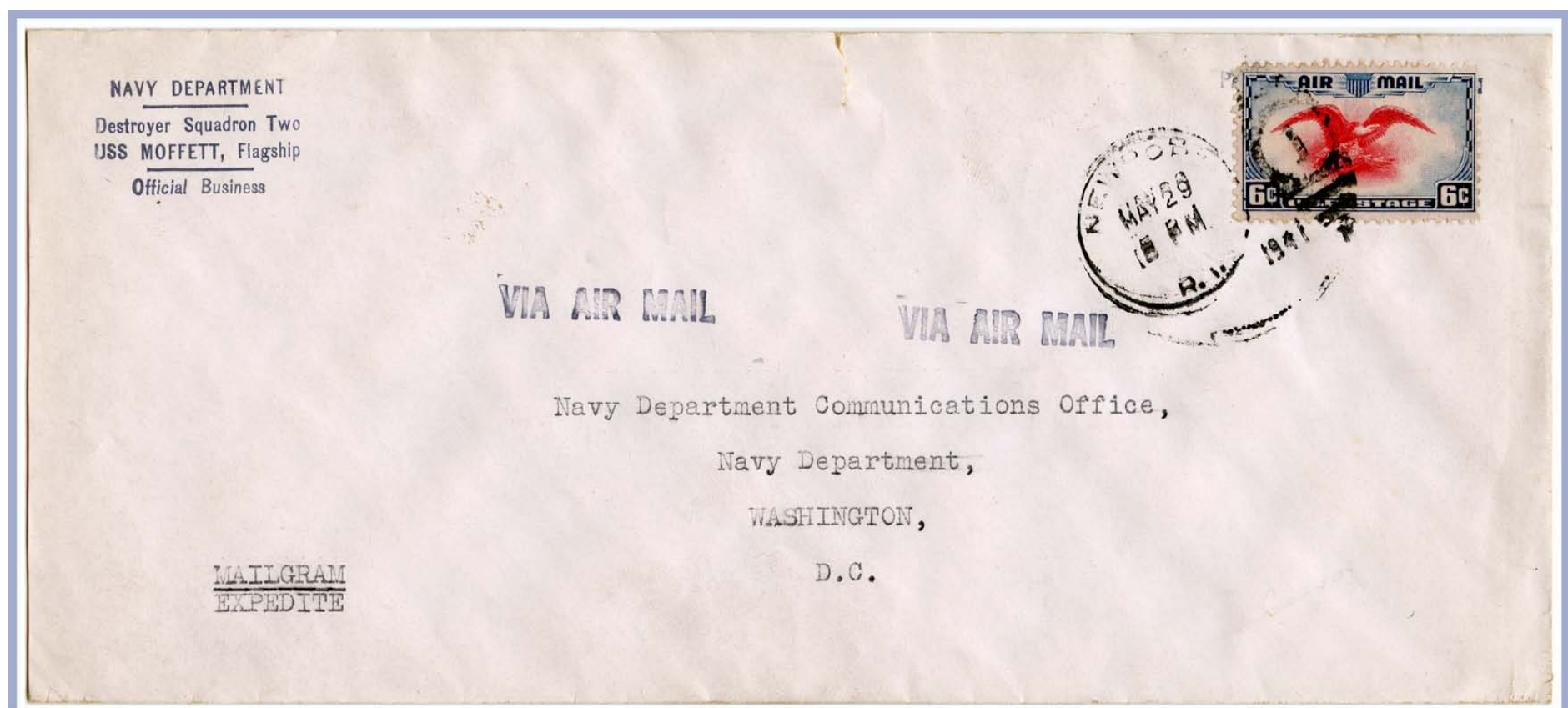
Neutrality Patrols by the U.S. Navy included Caribbean waters as well as South America.



Neutrality zones, in red, patrolled by U.S. Navy



Washington, D.C. to St. Lucia, Windward Islands
August 13, 1941 with censor #801 handstamp
Diplomatic mail required no postage.

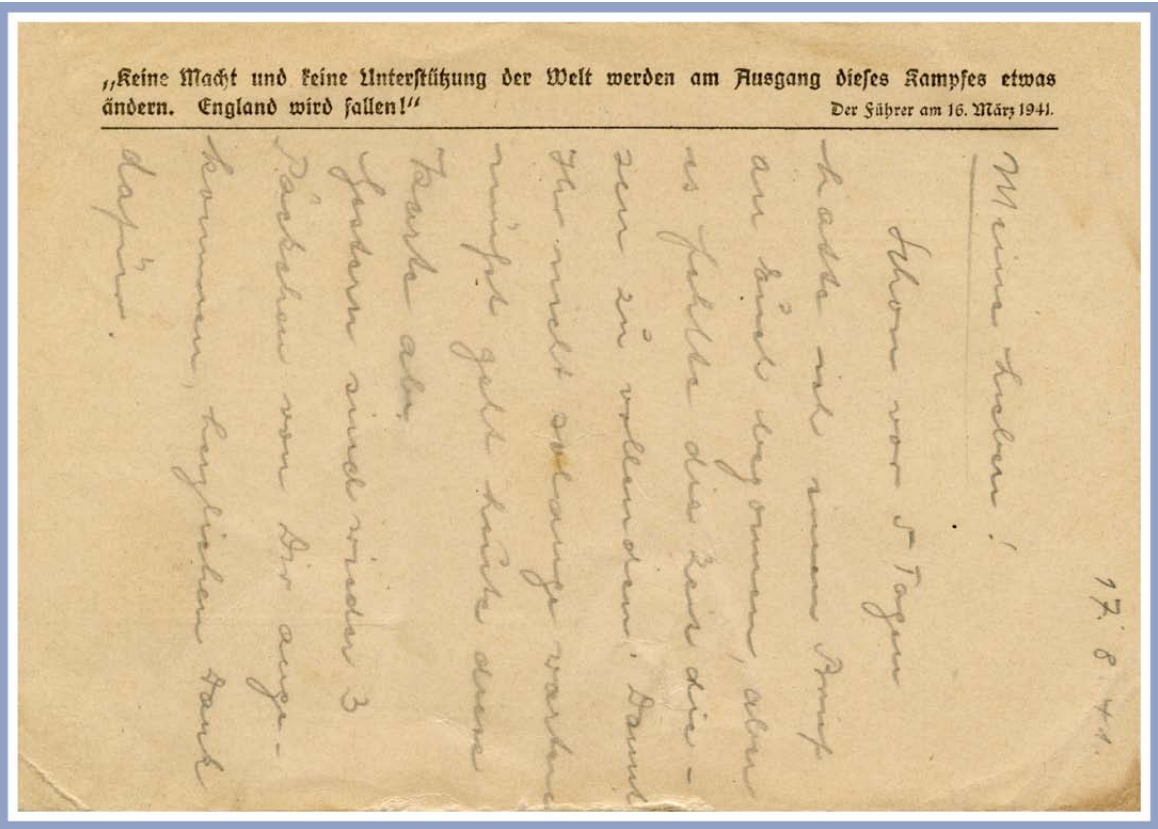


U.S.S. Moffett to Washington, D.C., 29 May 1941, Penalty clause did not cover airmail service, 6 cent stamp paid airmail letter rate
Mailgram message sent by telephone or tele-typewriter to a mailgram center, printed, placed in a special envelope and brought to a local post office to be delivered

6. The First Summit

Discussion : Propaganda
9 - 12 August 1941

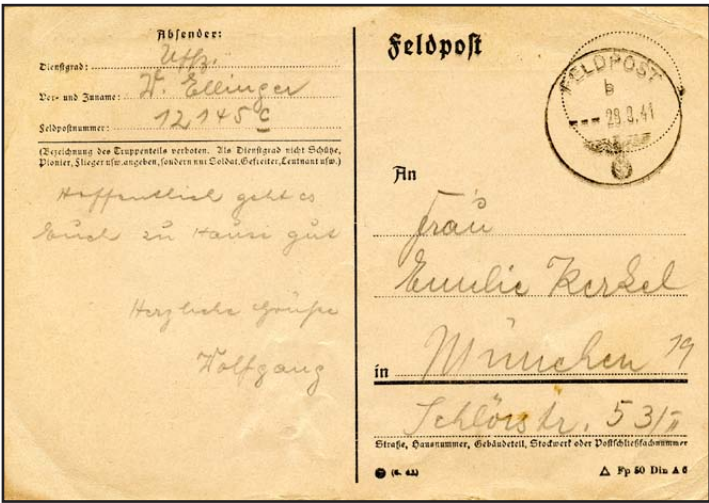
The German propaganda machine was very active and produced such items as this post card text proclaiming Britain’s unavoidable demise.



German field post 12145c (Denmark) to Munich, Germany 28 August 1941 cancel paid postcard rate

Propaganda imprint on message side:

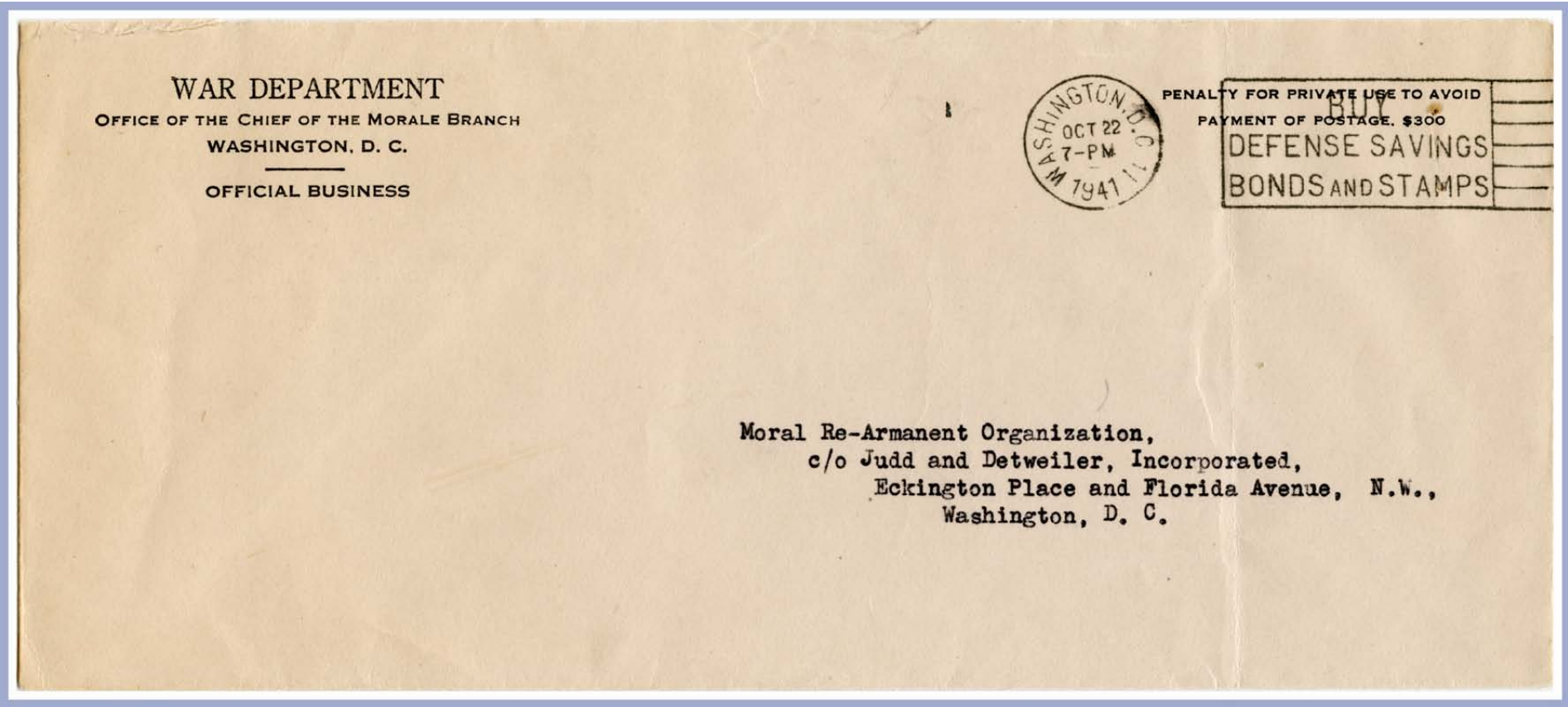
“No power and world support can change the outcome of this fight. England will fall!”
The Führer 16 March 1941



Address side of post card

The U.S. War Department’s *Morale Branch* was tasked with producing propaganda beneficial to the Allied powers and its distribution to Axis enemies.

Chief of the Morale Branch to Moral Re-Armament Organization
Washington, D.C. local service, 22 October 1941
No postage required on domestic penalty clause mail

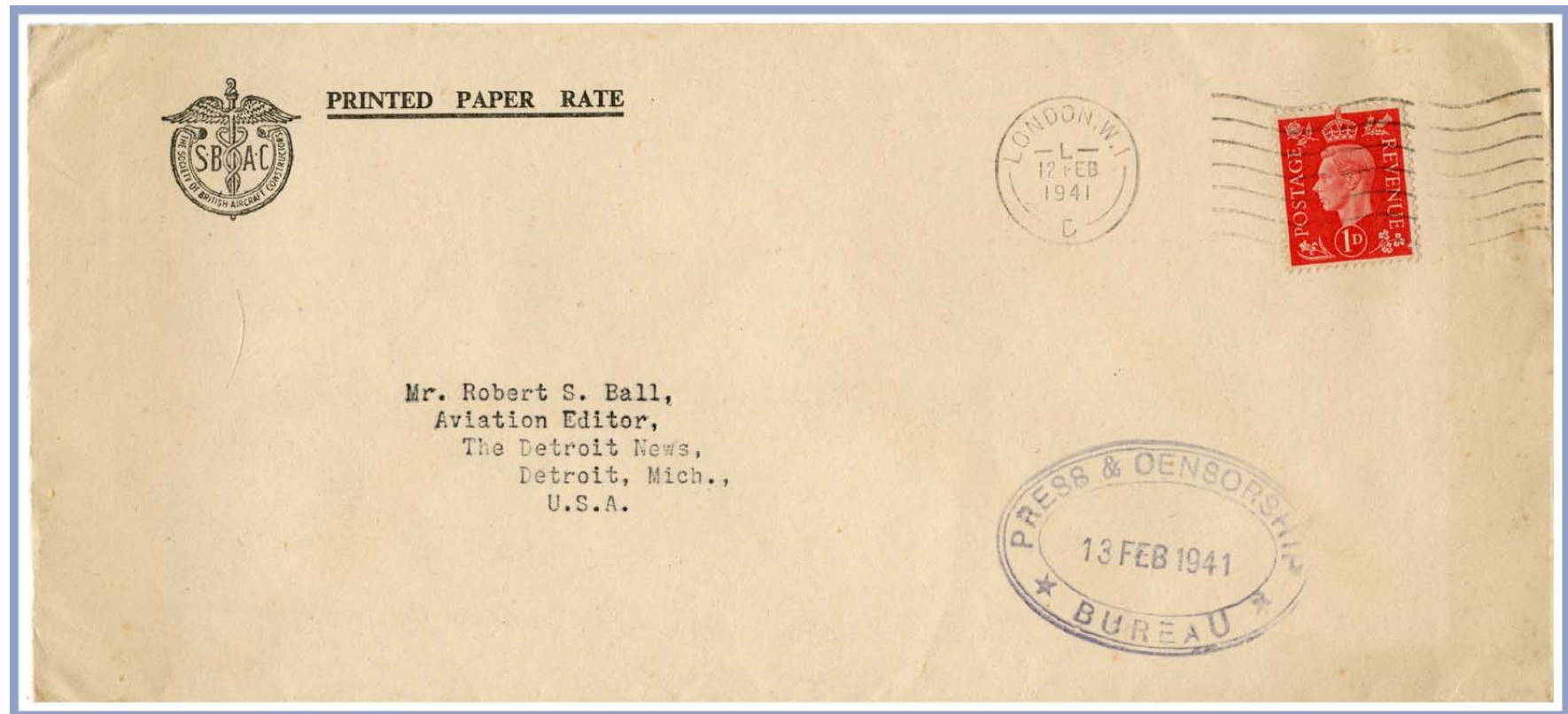


6. The First Summit

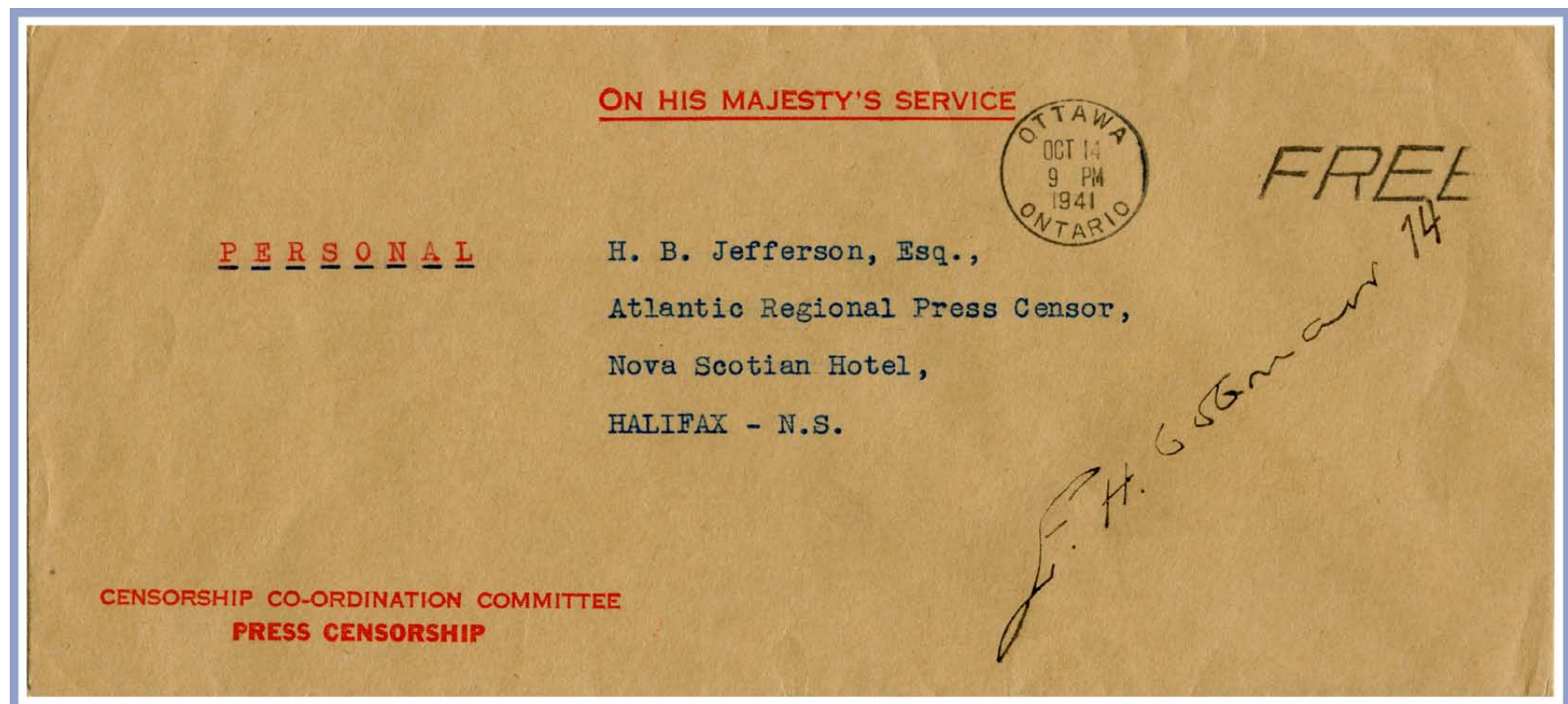
Discussion : Censorship Control

9 - 12 August 1941

The United Kingdom, Canada and dominion nations, censored mail as of 1939. The U.S. implemented censorship in December 1941.



London, Great Britain to Detroit Michigan, 12 February 1941, likely discussing information which could be divulged to the public

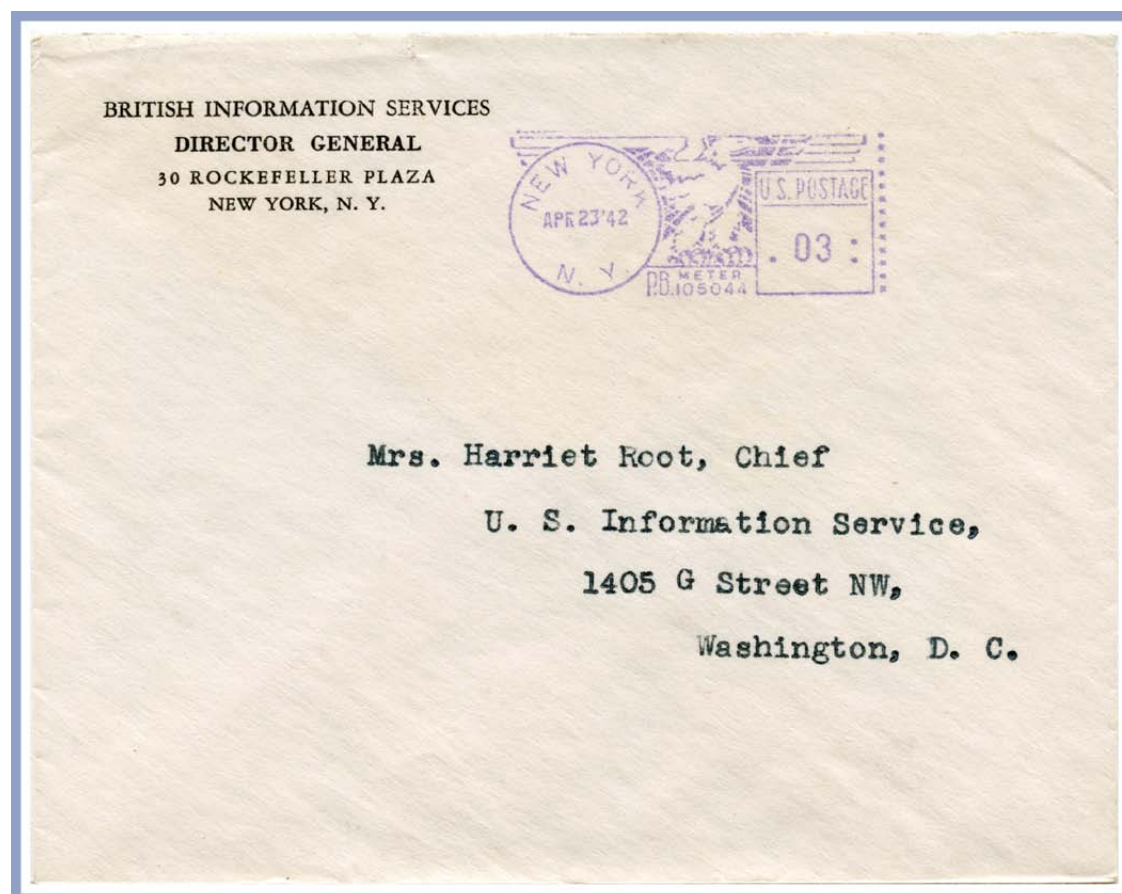


Official mail of the Censorship Co-Ordination Committee (for the Press), with FREE handstamp and authorizing manuscript signature
Ottawa, Ontario to Halifax, N.S., Canada, 14 October 1941, likely discussing information which could be divulged to the public

6. The First Summit

Discussion : Public Information Distribution

9 - 12 August 1941



New York, New York to Washington, D.C., 23 April 1942, 3¢ domestic first class letter rate
British Information Services to the U.S. Information Services (*Office of War Information*)



Plate number block with electric eye mark
'Win the War'

Exchange of civil and military information to the general public was often sensitive and control of this material was paramount when crucial intelligence to and from the U.S. was involved.



Czechoslovak Government Information Service (for the Press), to Buenos Aires, Argentina, 12 April 1942
40 cents foreign airmail rate, Likely providing information which could be divulged to the public

6. The First Summit

Discussion : Refugees

9 - 12 August 1941

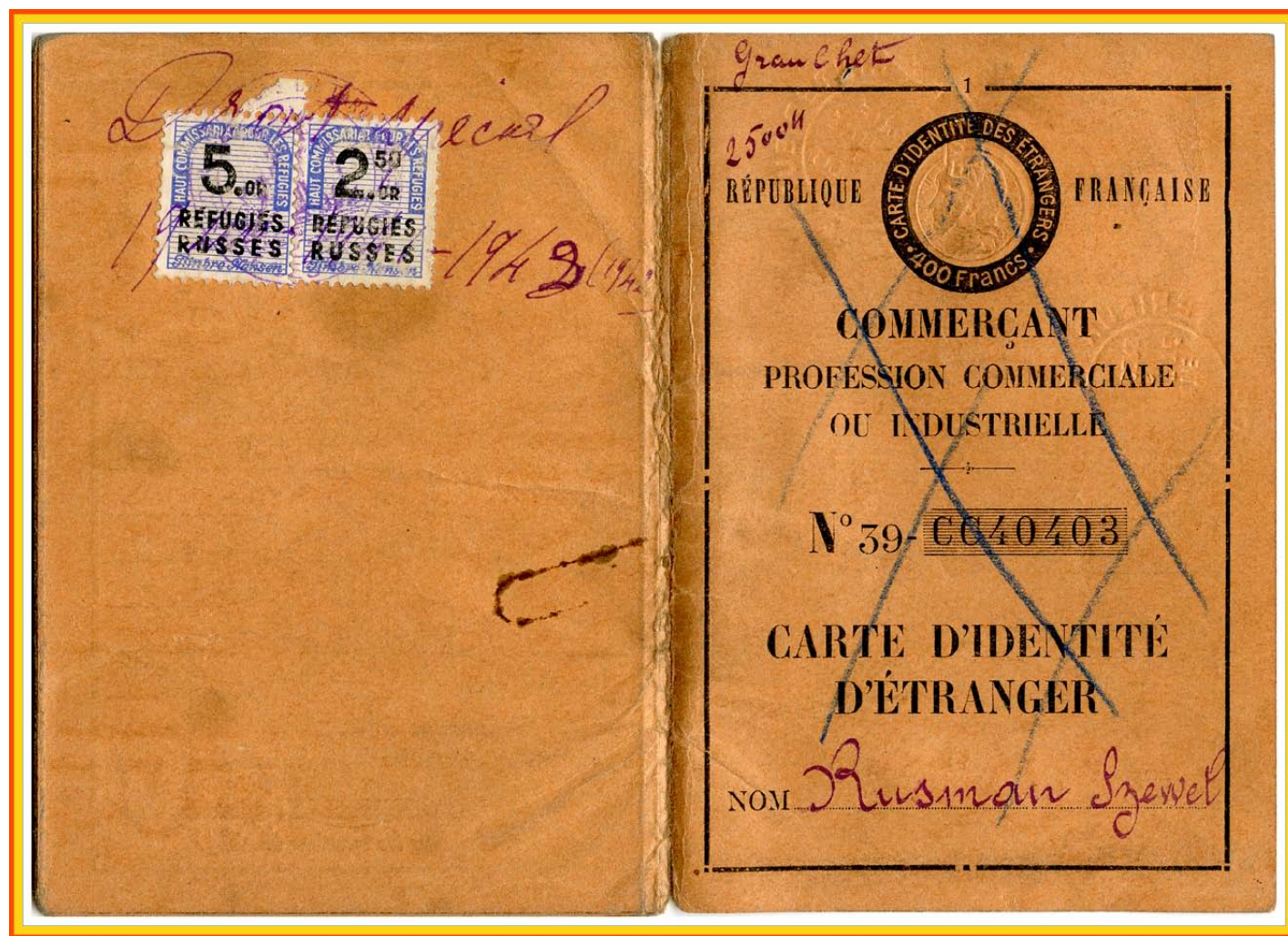


Refugee victims of the war

The International Nansen Refugee Office closed its doors in 1939. Refugees fleeing occupied countries had few destinations to migrate to due to German expansion and a requirement for identification.



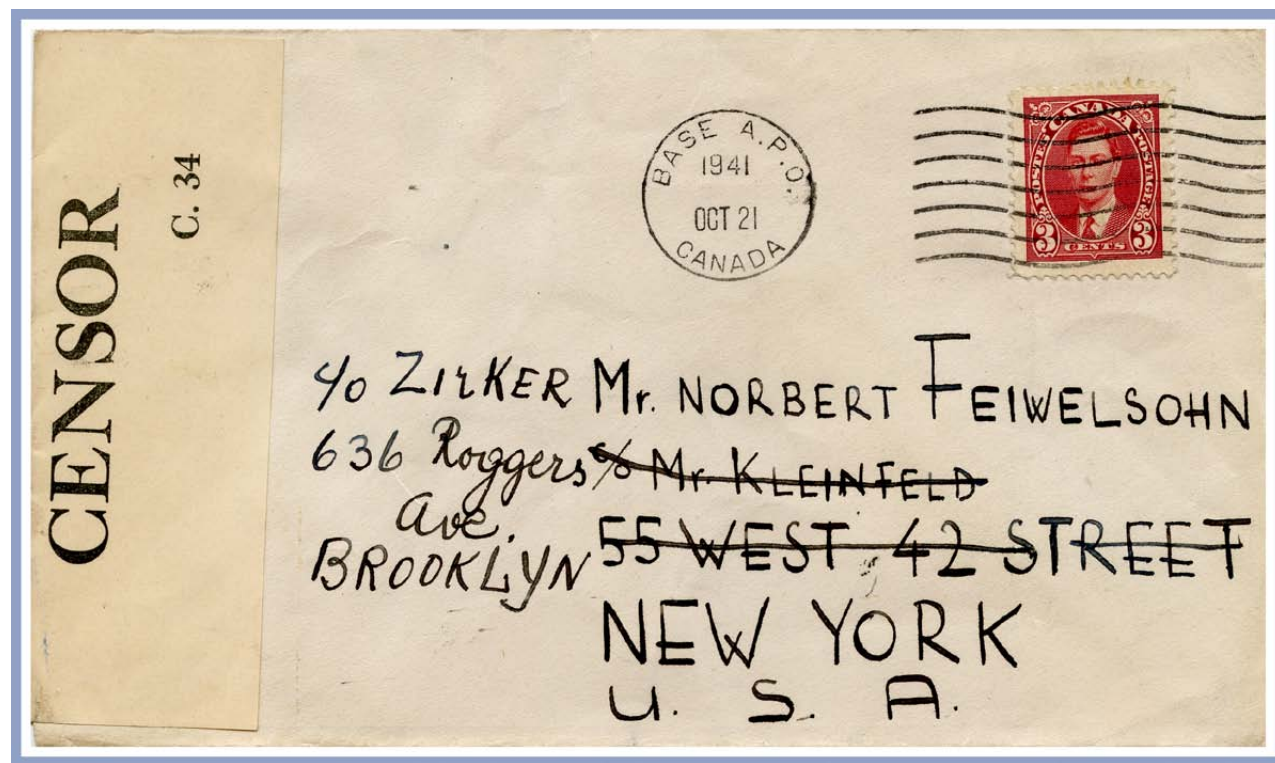
Reduced size scan of inside of French identity card



1941 French identity card for Foreigners reissued in 1942,

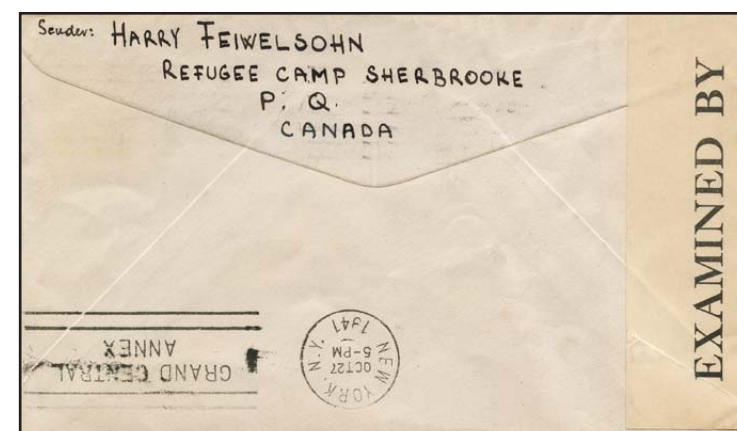
Nansen revenue stamps paid fee for Russian refugees

Fewer than ten reported examples



Base A.P.O. - Refugee Camp Sherbrooke, Canada to New York, 12 October 1941 and forwarded to Brooklyn

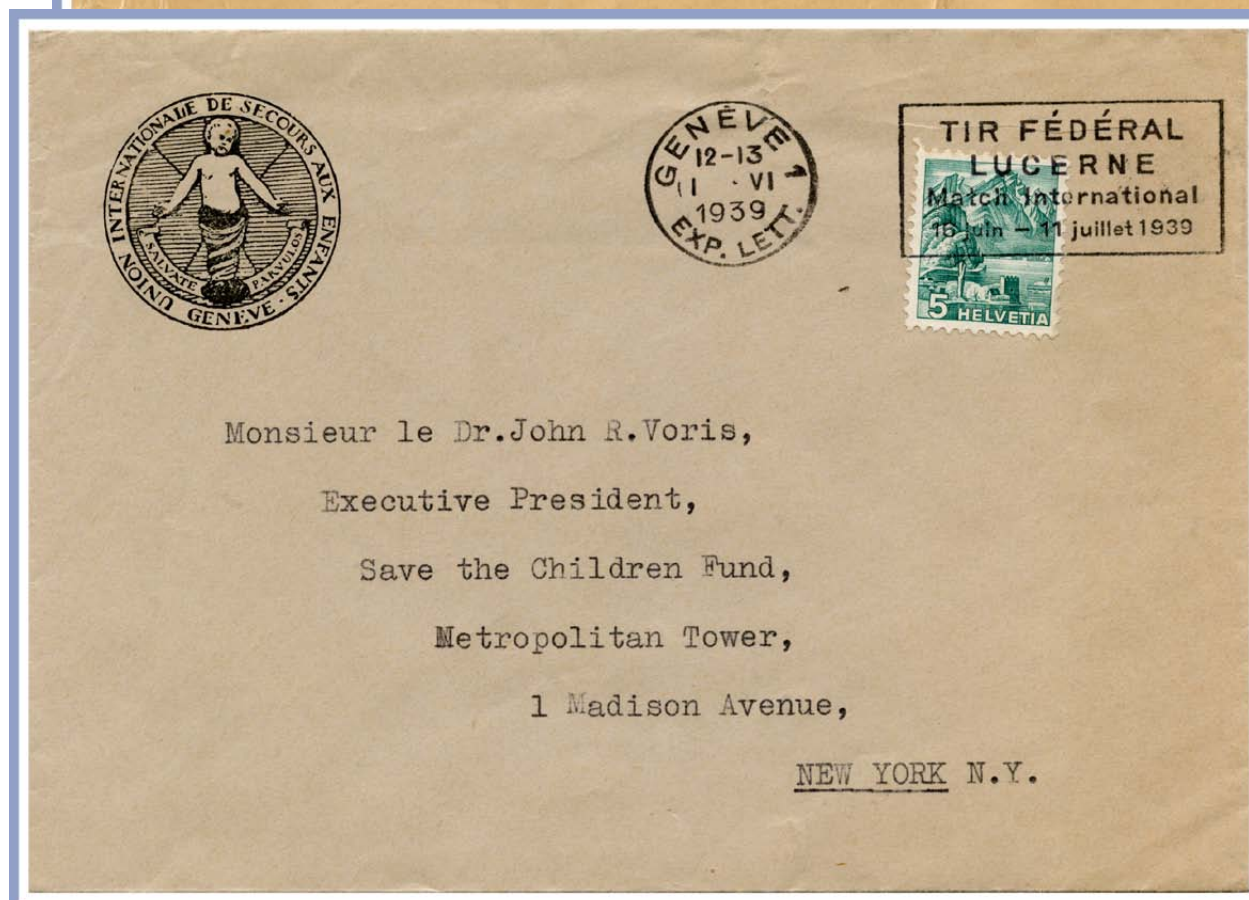
Canada offered a safe haven but sequestered all refugees to camps like Camp Sherbrooke which was not part of the surrounding town. Internees were restricted to the camp and many of the camp's population were designated as Jewish *enemy aliens*.



Reduced size scan of reverse of cover with return address



Geneva, Switzerland to New York, New York
14 March 1940
Registered surface mail, 80 gram rate



Geneva, Switzerland to New York, New York
1 June 1939
Printed matter rate 5 centimes

Plan for various non-governmental and private organizations to provide assistance to refugee children. The 'International Save the Children Union and Fund' already worked to the guidelines in the 'Declaration of the Rights of the Child', and was endorsed by the League of Nations.

6. The First Summit

Discussion : Concentration Camps

9 - 12 August 1941

SS Commander Heinrich L. Himmler (1900-1945), ordered Gestapo Director Reinhard T. E. Heydrich (1904-1942), to form special *Einsatzgruppen*, mobile paramilitary squads. Concentration camps in European countries had been operating since 1940.



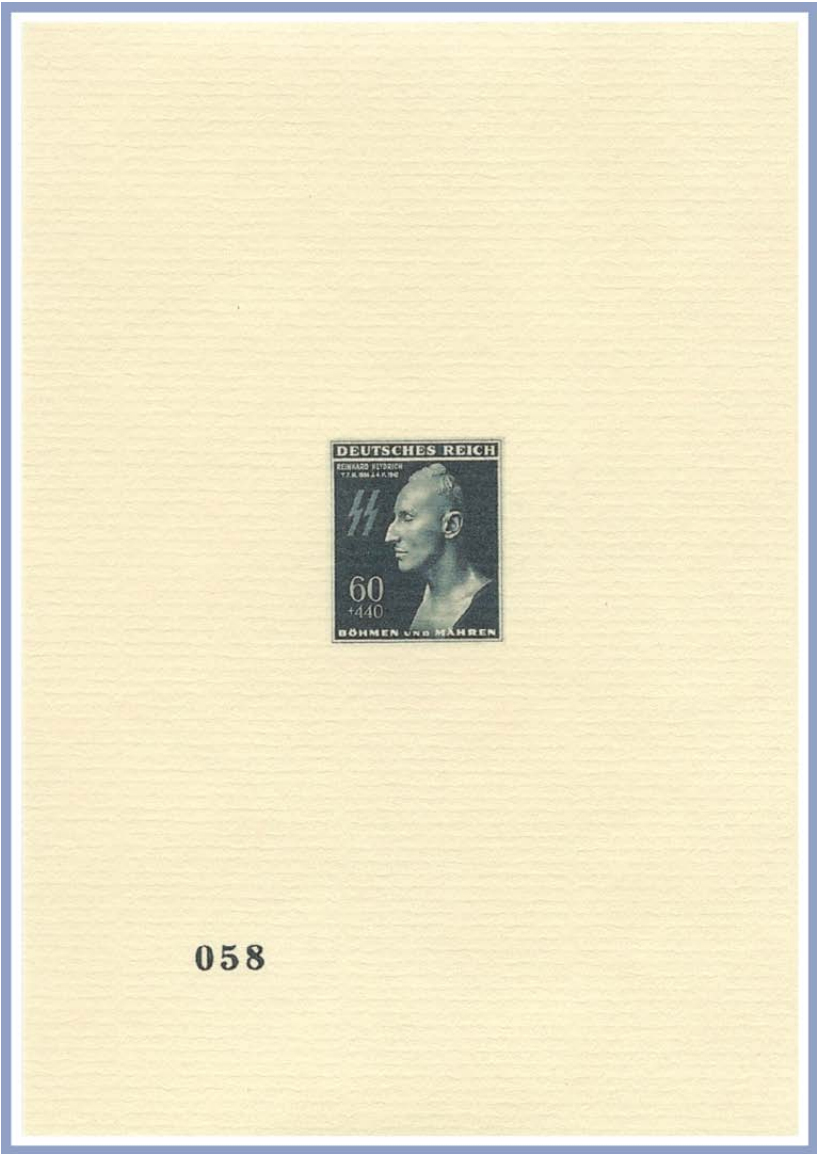
Heinrich Himmler
1944 Propaganda Label
Anti-Nazi PWE



Nazi party logo
Official service issue



Terezin Concentration Camp



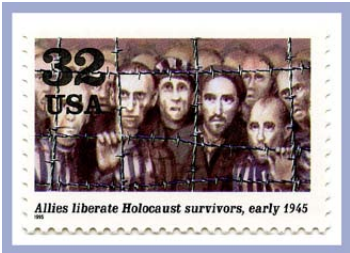
Reinhard Heydrich, Gestapo Director - *The man with the iron heart*
Memorial Souvenir Sheet



Auschwitz, *Work makes you free*



Deportation to
Concentration Camps



Inmates later freed

The Jewish population was forced to wear a 6 pointed *Star of David* to identify themselves.



Star of David and arm tattoo



Star of David Perfin
1928 Netherlands
Origin Undetermined



Star of David and holocaust victims

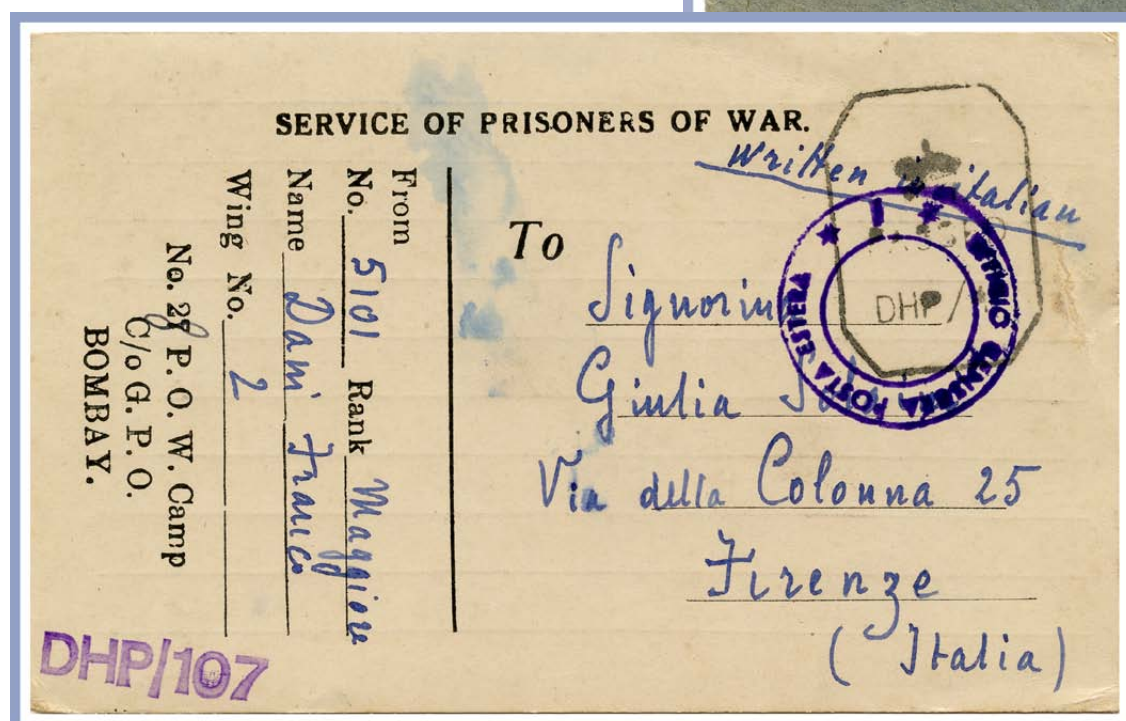
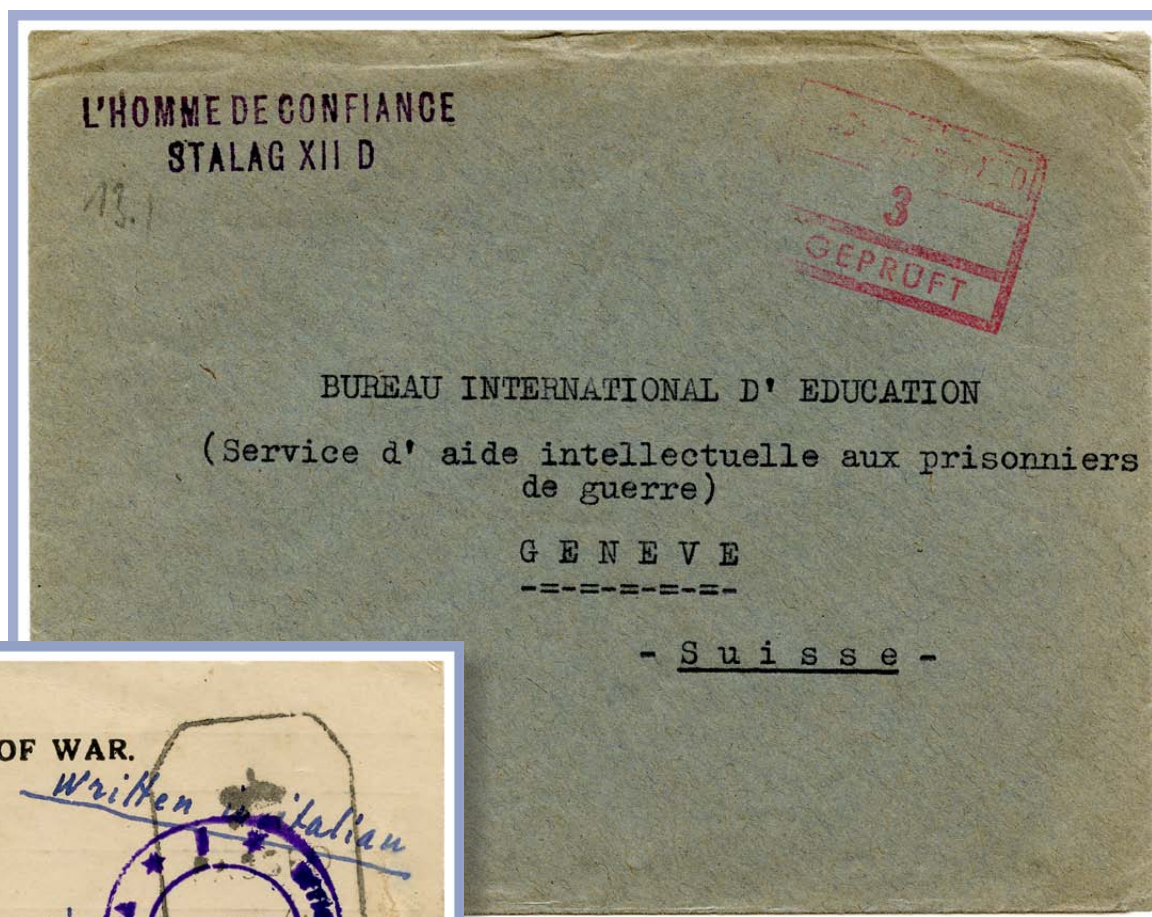
6. The First Summit

Discussion : Prisoners of War

9 - 12 August 1941

Concern was also noted for the welfare of all prisoners of war (POWs) whether captured by German, Italian, Japanese, British, French or Russian forces. Few camp guards spoke multiple languages and mis-understandings were frequent.

Prisoner of war camp Stalag XII-D
Nürnberg Langwasser, Germany
to International Bureau of Education
Geneva, Switzerland, 13 January 1941
Postage free military mail
Censor handstamp 3



No 27 POW Camp 28 (G.P.O.) Bombay to Firenze, Italy
24 September 1942
From Italian POW
Passed censor DHP/107
handstamp and circular marking

Medical care at many POW camps was often unavailable. The allies wished to ensure the good health and well-being of POWs, as expressly outlined in the 1929 Geneva Conventions, (*Protection of prisoners of war under the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907*).



Concentration Camp XII to Sarzana, Italy, 12 May 1942
Charged 50 centesimo postage due for airmail service surcharge

6. The First Summit

Discussion : A New World Peace Organization

9 - 12 August 1941



League of Nations
Swiss overprint
Grilled gum variety

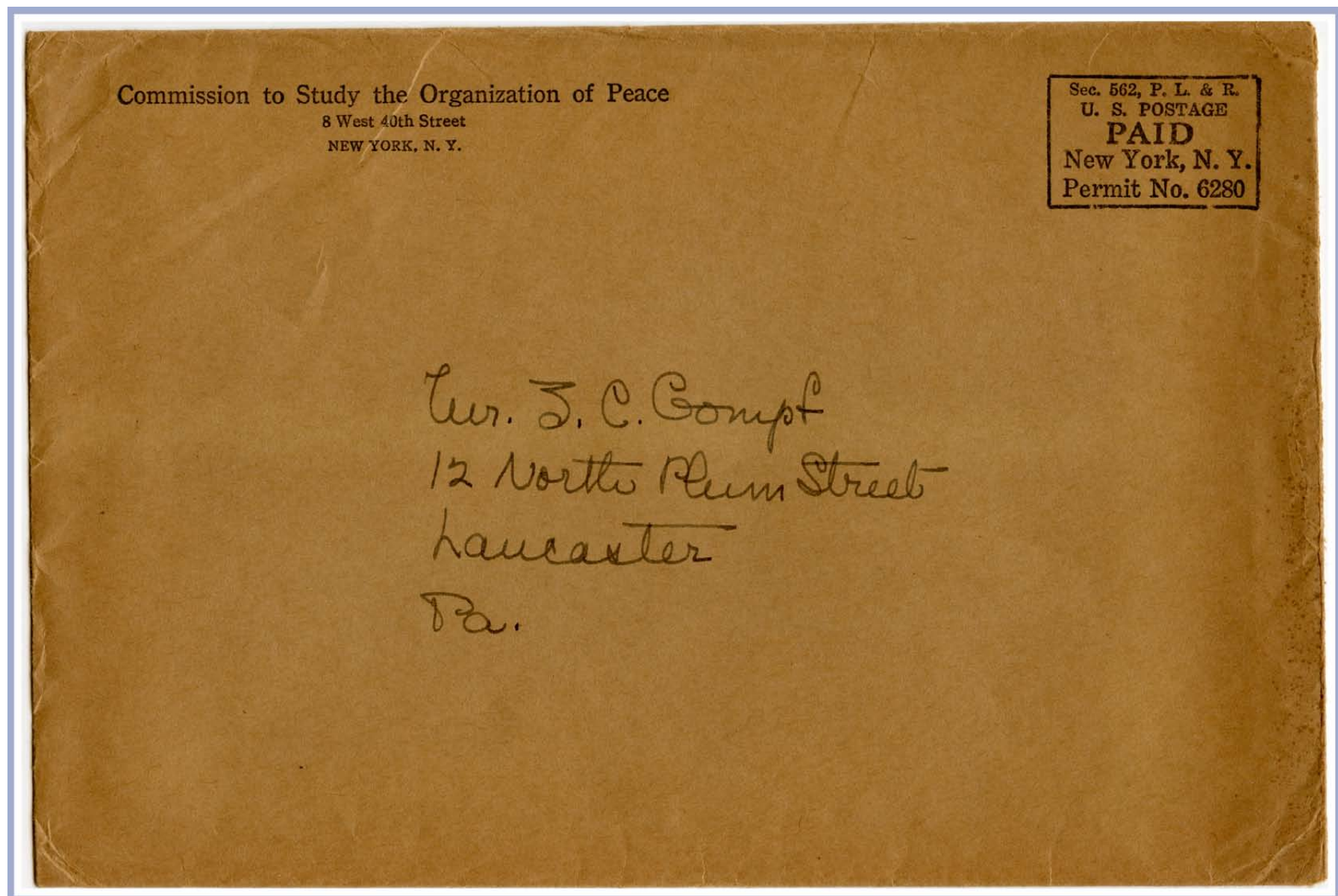


President Woodrow Wilson
Plate number block

Poland's occupation was clear evidence that Wilson's dream of the League of Nations - as a peace-keeping organization was unsuited as a functional organization. The *Commission to Study the Organization of Peace* published reports dealing with fundamental requirements for a lasting peace and execution of principles recommended by Roosevelt and Churchill in a *New World Peace Organization*.



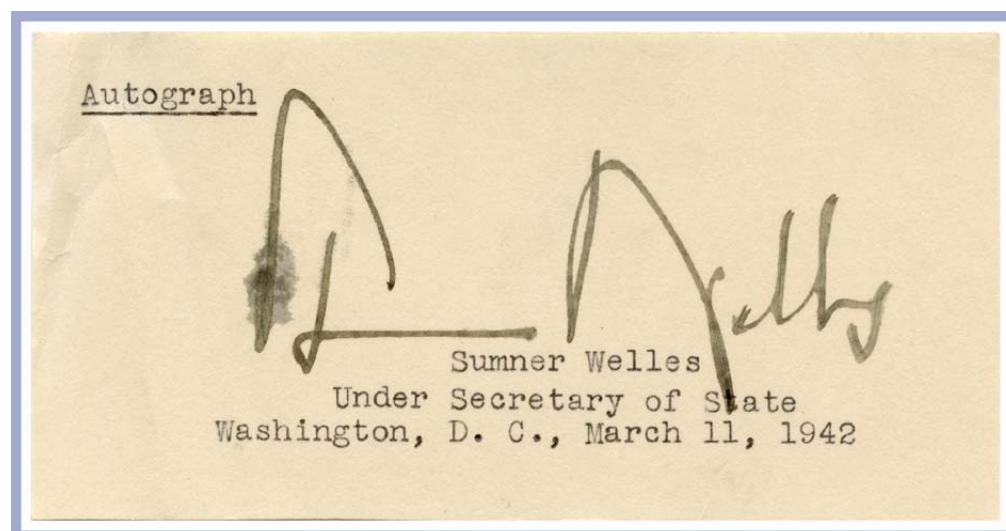
Winston Churchill



6. The First Summit

The *Joint Statement* was initially written by British Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Alexander Cadogan (1884-1968). After the content was agreed upon, the text was finalized by U.S. Under-secretary of State Sumner Welles (1892-1961) and President Roosevelt.

Signature of Sumner Welles



Compromise - the 'Joint Statement'

12 August 1941



Speech



Want and Hunger



Fear

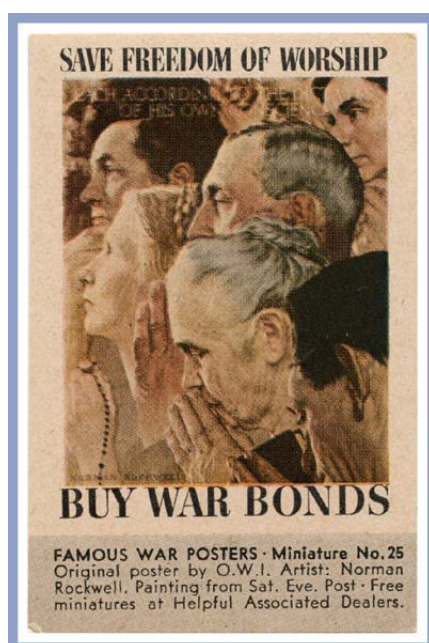


Josef Stalin

Roosevelt believed peace was achievable through ensuring basic rights for all people. He ensured the foundation of the *Joint Statement* text would reflect that belief. Josef Stalin was wary of the 8 principles and refused to agree while the right to freedom of religion was included. Stalin relented only when Roosevelt insisted it be added in the end.



Religion



Office of War Information poster
'Save Freedom of Worship'



Four Freedoms First Day of Issue, Washington, D.C. to Victoria, Cameroon, West Africa - under British Mandate
12 February 1943, international first class surface rate (5¢ per oz.)

Opened and passed through British and French postal censors (tapes on either side)

Forwarded to Douala and returned to sender per auxiliary handstamps (backstamped 11 July 1943)

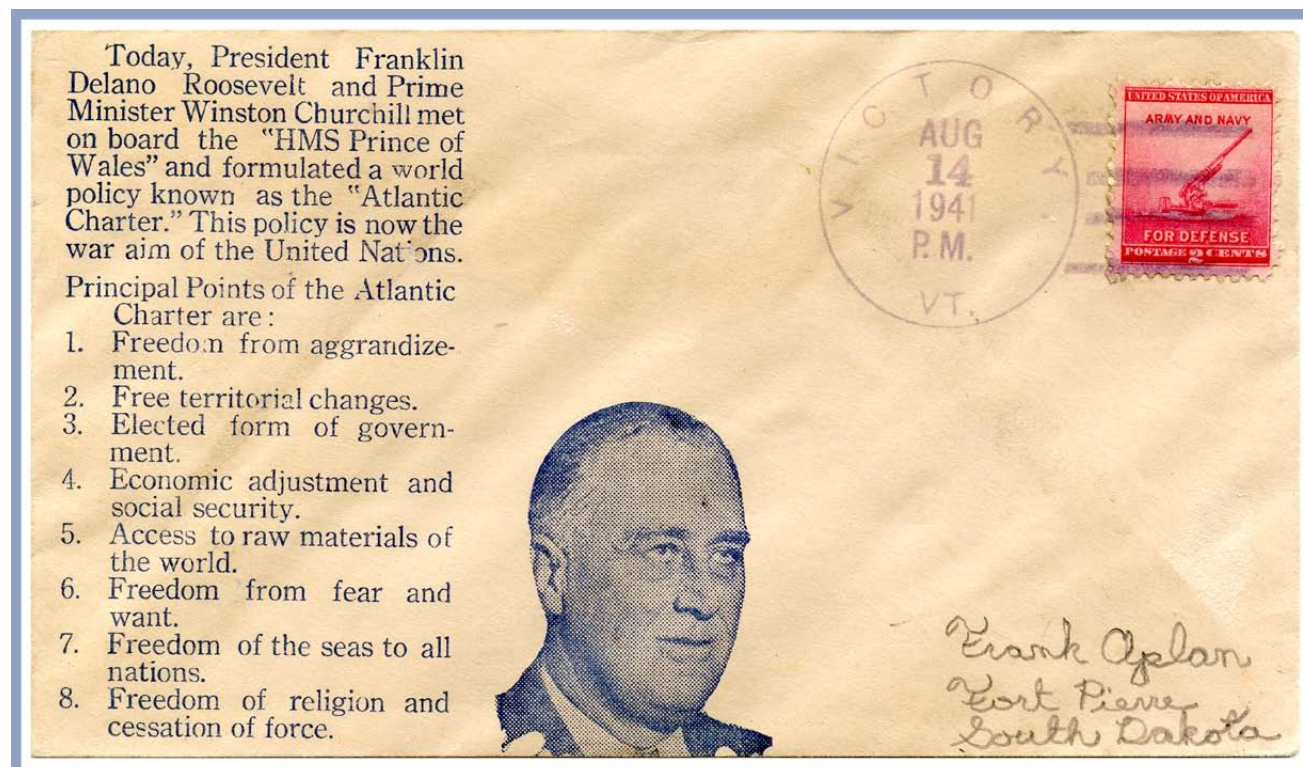
6. The First Summit

Compromise - the 'Joint Statement'

12 August 1941

After 2 days of debate, political positioning and unending compromise, final agreement on eight principles resulted in an acceptable final document.

- *No territorial gains were to be sought by the United States or the United Kingdom.*
- *Territorial adjustments must be in accord with the wishes of the peoples concerned.*
- *All people had a right to self-determination.*
- *Trade barriers were to be lowered.*
- *There was to be global economic co-operation and advancement of social welfare.*
- *The participants would work for a world free of want and fear.*
- *The participants would work for freedom of the seas.*
- *There was to be disarmament of aggressor nations and a common disarmament after the war.*



Victory, Vermont to Fort Pierre, South Dakota, 14 August 1941, *mailed the day the Joint Statement was announced*



Assistance



U.S. Congress
Issue of 1923

The *Joint Statement* outlined the war and peace aims of both Roosevelt and Churchill. A typed and hand-corrected draft was wired to both Washington and London for affirmation by the U.S. Congress and the British Parliament. Assistance, Security and Justice were concerns for an after-war world.



Security



Justice



Ship to shore wireless transmission receipt used aboard ship



British Parliament
Gutter pair

12 August 1941



CHURCHILL BIDS FAREWELL TO THE CONFERENCE

"As conference at sea ended, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, attired in a light gray suit, bares his head as British Prime Minister Winston Churchill leaves the U.S.S. Augusta at the close of their meeting Somewhere in the Atlantic. Churchill (back to camera) is about to go up the steps to the gangplank."

Original press photo, "Associated Press Photo from New York, 8/15/41"



HMS Prince of Wales underway

Churchill visited the U.S.S. Augusta several times. On bidding farewell to President Roosevelt for the last time, Churchill indicated they would meet again in December. He boarded the H.M.S. Prince of Wales for the trip home even though not all of his expectations for assistance from the United States were met. The reluctance shown by Roosevelt to join in the war suggested England would have to battle alone.

7. Homeward Bound (Churchill)

Churchill Departs Argentina

12 August 1941

President Roosevelt, on the U.S.S. Augusta, watched Prime Minister Churchill depart as the U.S. Marine band played *God Save the King* and *Auld Lang Syne*. The Augusta then turned for U.S. shores and her home port.



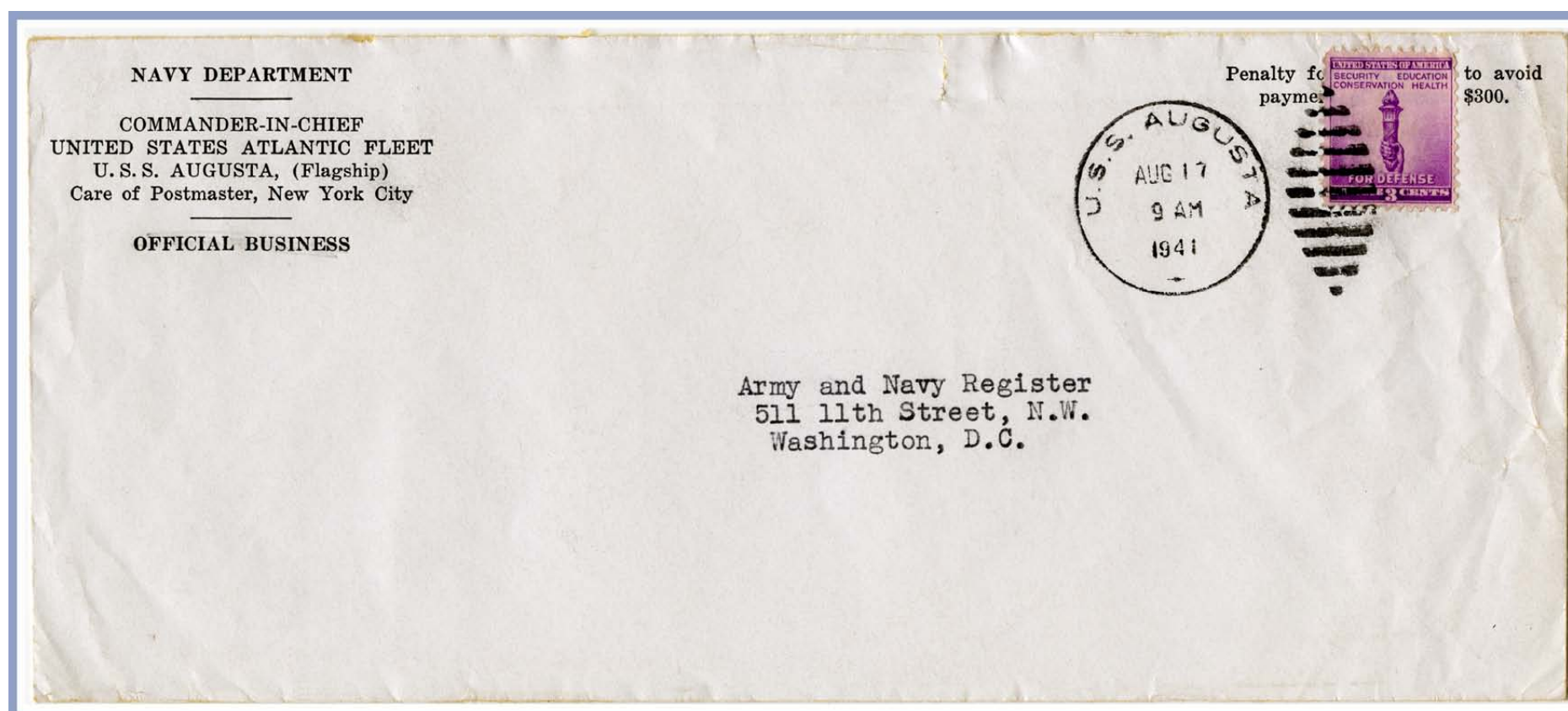
Prime Minister
Winston Churchill



Auld Lang Syne lyrics



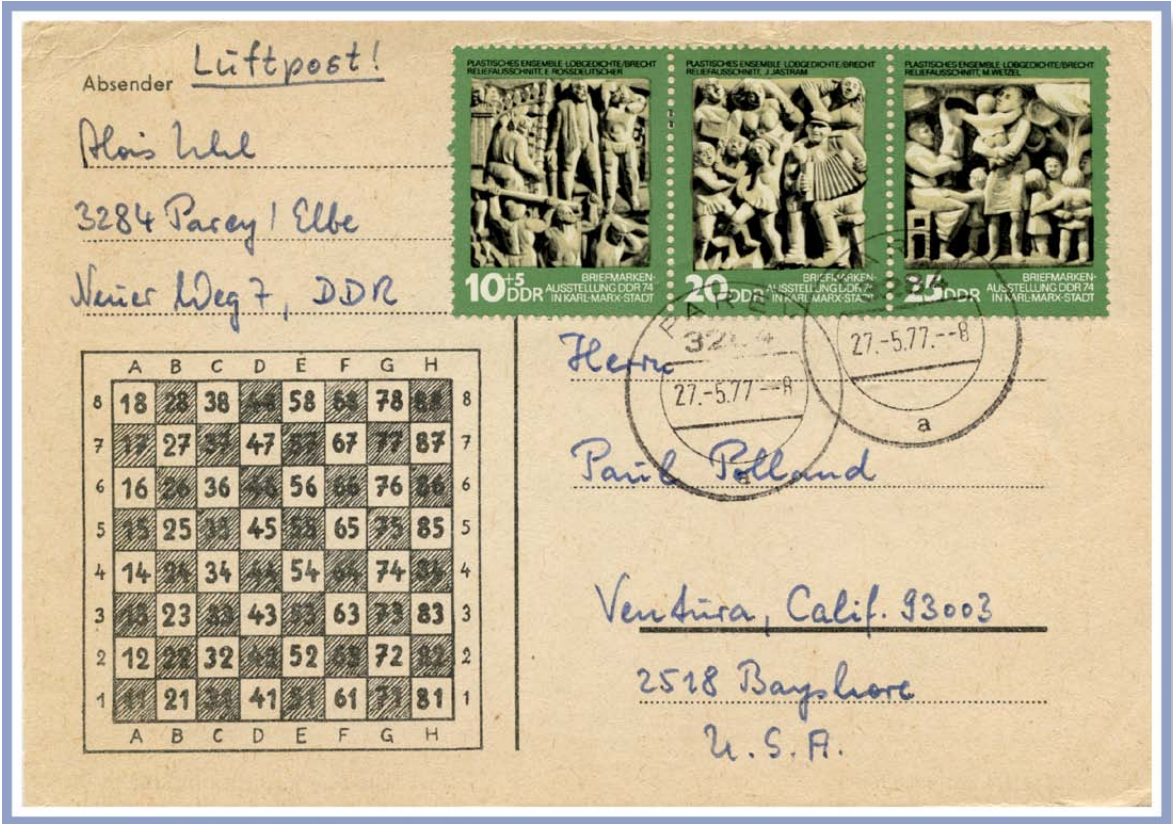
Lyrics and music to *God Save the King*
Post card published by The Patriotic Publishing Company
Wholesale Agent: Francois Collas, 3, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, E.C.



U.S.S. Augusta to Washington, D.C., 17 August 1941, penalty clause ignored, 3 cents domestic letter rate (private use)
Mailed upon return from Naval Air Station Argentina, Placentia Bay, Newfoundland

7. Homeward Bound (Roosevelt)

After Churchill and the H.M.S. Prince of Wales were underway for their return voyage to the United Kingdom, the U.S.S. Augusta steamed south and the return trip was uneventful. Roosevelt’s favorite pastime was playing poker or chess. He partook of the uninterrupted opportunity and played with the ship’s officers. He enjoyed the game and was an excellent poker player as several of the fleet officers would attest.



Parey on the Elbe, Eastern Germany to Ventura, California, 27 May 1977
Post card depicting chess board with coordinates for games played by mail over long distances



Domino tiles



Chinese Checkers

In addition to the noble game of Chess and various card games aboard ship, Checkers, Dominoes and Chinese Checkers were crew favorites as well.

Respite on a Return Voyage

12 August 1941



Playing card revenue with
Block of four, roulette perforations
Poker playing cards



Chess board and pieces



Cananoalcun to Penfield, New York,, 29 January 1907, 1 cent post card rate
Checkers is a popular game for two players which takes little time to play

7. Homeward Bound (Churchill)

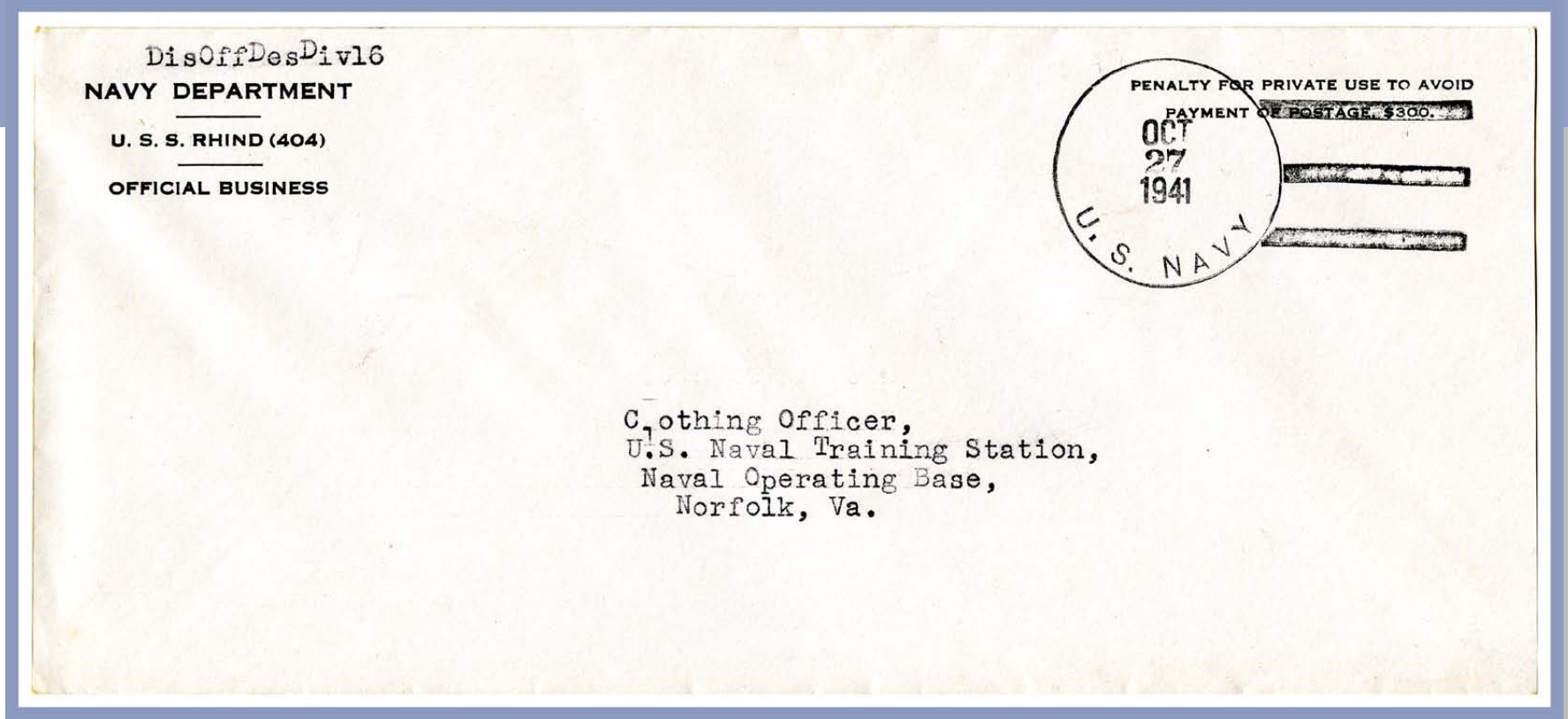
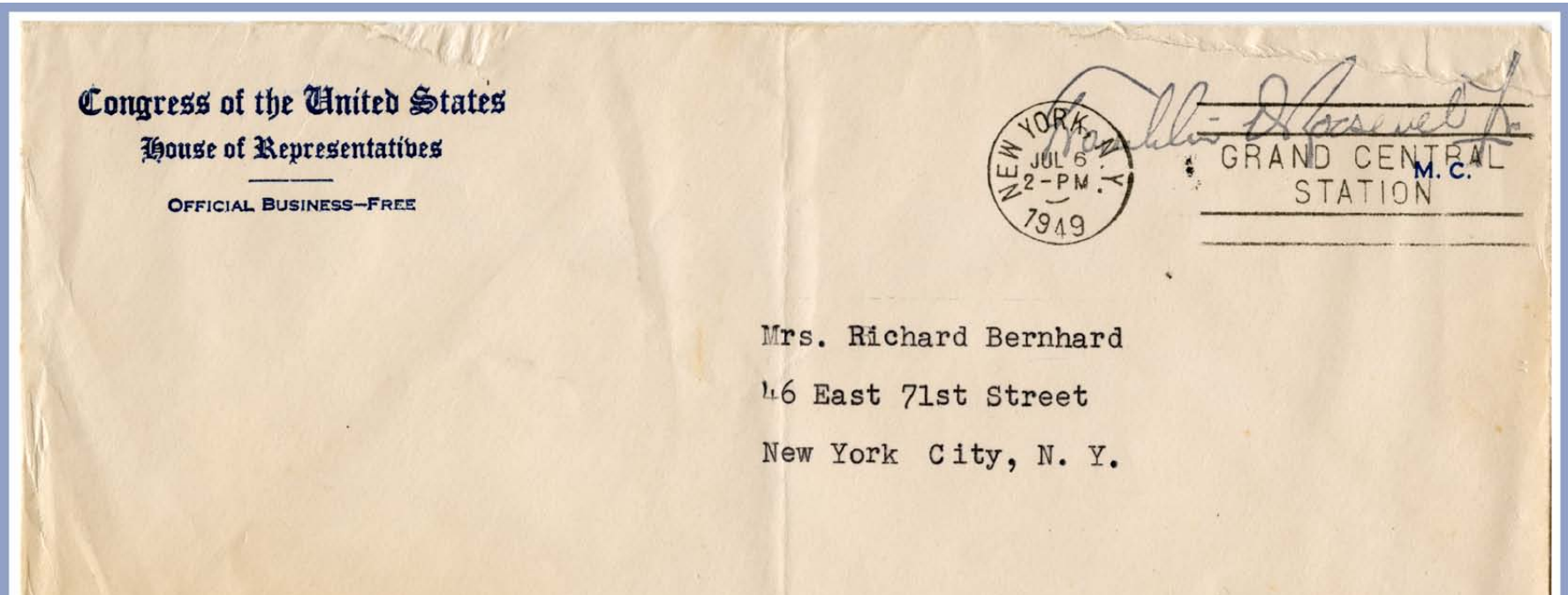
Churchill Sails East
12 August 1941

The H.M.S. Prince of Wales with Churchill aboard left the secret rendezvous in the afternoon of 12 August. Lieutenant (j.g.) Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (1914-1988) was assigned as Churchill's naval aide. He boarded the U.S.S. Rhind, one of two U.S. destroyers dispatched by President Roosevelt to escort the H.M.S. Prince of Wales on its return voyage across the Atlantic Ocean to Iceland.



Churchill and H.M.S. Prince of Wales

New York, New York, 6 July 1949, no postage required on domestic Congressional frank mail
Autopen signature of Representative **Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (President Roosevelt's son)**



U.S.S. Rhind to Norfolk, Virginia, 27 October 1941, No postage required on domestic penalty clause mail

7. Homeward Bound

Announcing the Joint Statement / 'Atlantic Charter'

14 August 1941

Roosevelt and Churchill agreed the announcement of their *Joint Statement* on war and peace aims should be made while they remained at sea, both heading for their respective home destinations. The announcement would be made at the same time in both countries.



Churchill still at sea



Clement Attlee
British Labour Leader

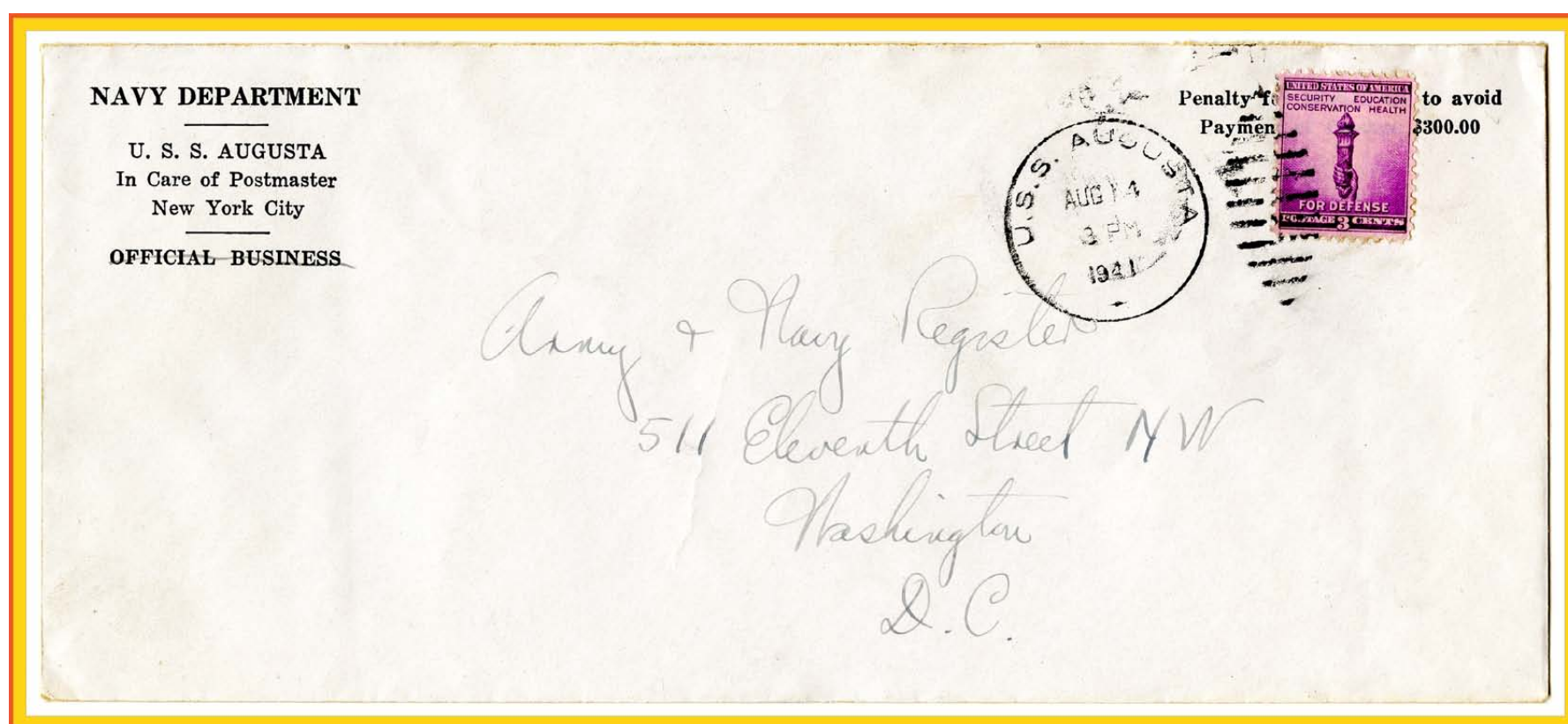
At 3 p.m. on 14 August 1941, Clement Attlee, in London, broadcast the text of the *Joint Statement* on British radio. A U.S. broadcast was made at the same time. It did not bring the U.S. into the war, but rather it provided war aims of both countries. London's Daily Herald quickly dubbed it - the *Atlantic Charter*.



Photo essay of unaccepted design

3 cents value with the text
'UNITED FOR VICTORY'

The *Joint Statement* outlined common U.S. and British war goals and promoted the perception they were now '**UNITED FOR VICTORY**'.

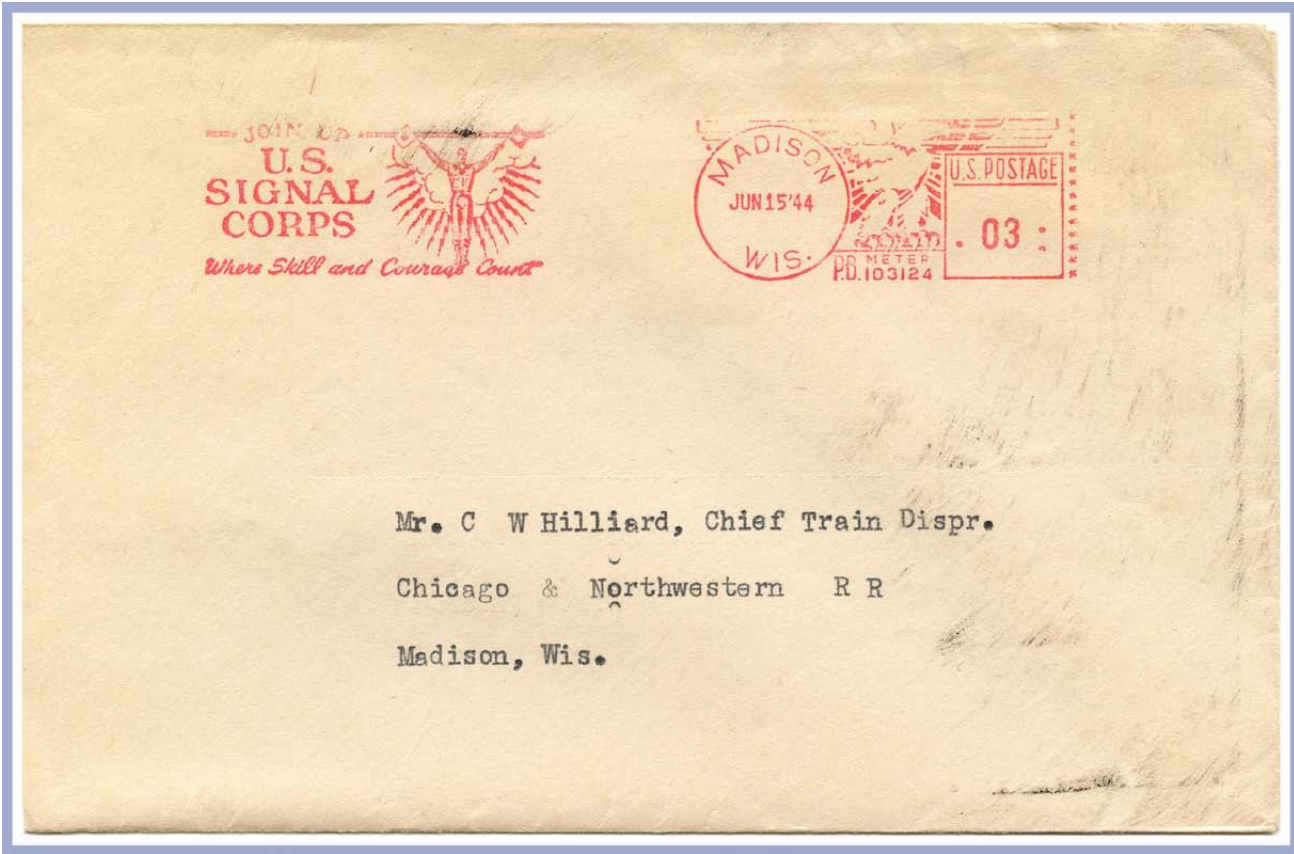


U.S.S. Augusta to Washington, D.C., 14 August 1941, penalty clause ignored, 3 cents domestic letter rate (likely personal mail)
Army & Navy Register Publishing Co. was a private military news publisher 1879-1948

Mailed on the day the Atlantic Charter was announced to the world. Only recorded example

7. Homeward Bound (Churchill)

A Convoy Encounter
15 August 1941



Signal flags



Signalman on convoy ship

Madison, Wisconsin, local mail, 3 cents rate
Meter with signal flags use international code

The H.M.S. Prince of Wales encountered an allied convoy. Churchill ordered the ship to sail among them and wished them a *Good Voyage* using signal flags for **church** and **hill**. The Prince of Wales continued on, avoiding any salvo exchanges with enemy ships.



Roseville, Michigan, local mail, 3 September 1953, 3 cents rate, Pitney Bowes postage meter with advertising slug depicting battle scene

7. Homeward Bound (Roosevelt)

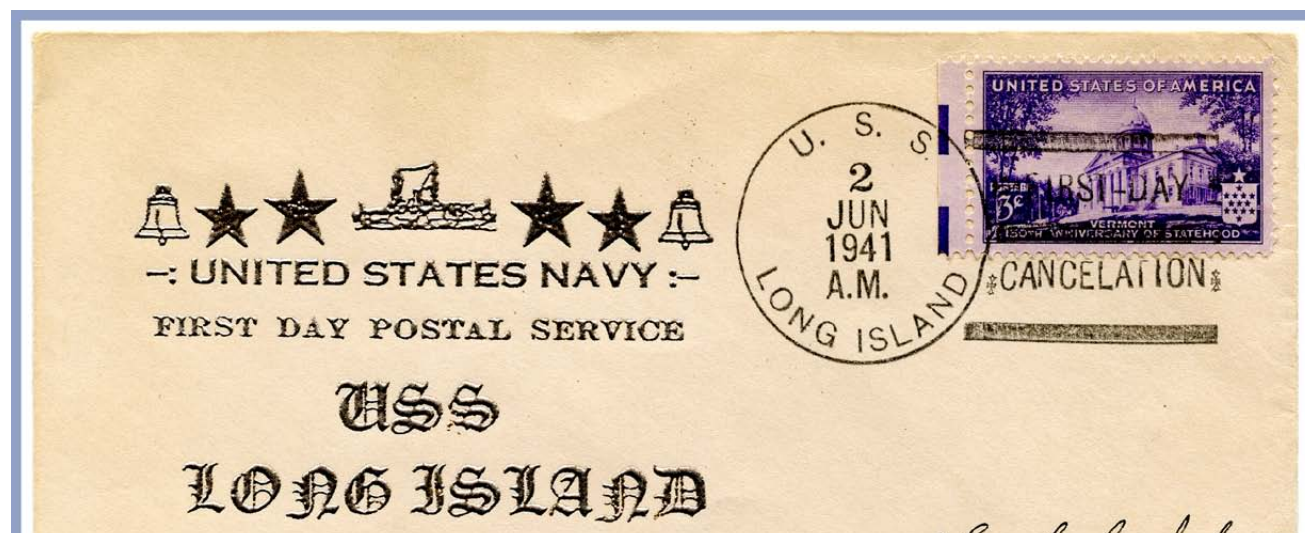
An Aircraft Carrier and Fishing Gear

15 - 16 August 1941



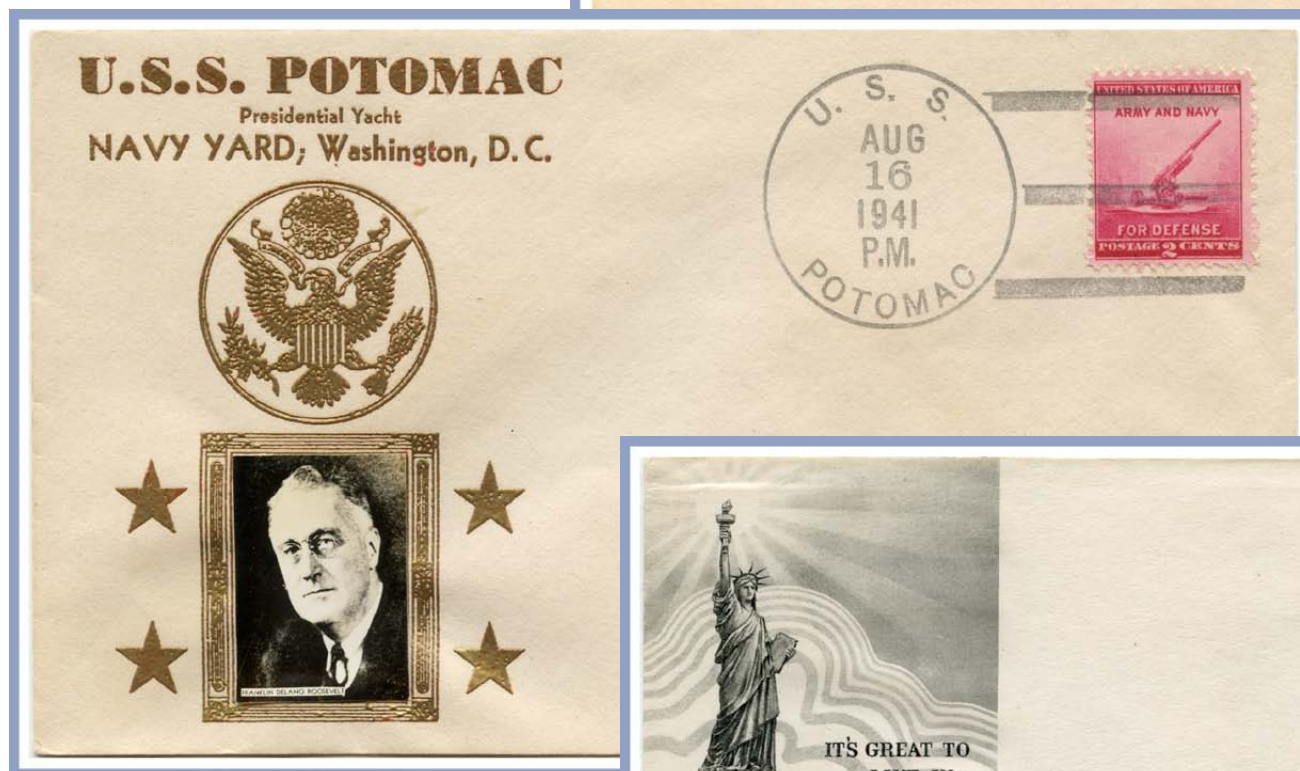
SOC-3 Seagull

U.S.S. Potomac, 16 August 1941
2 cents local letter rate
Real photo patriotic cachet



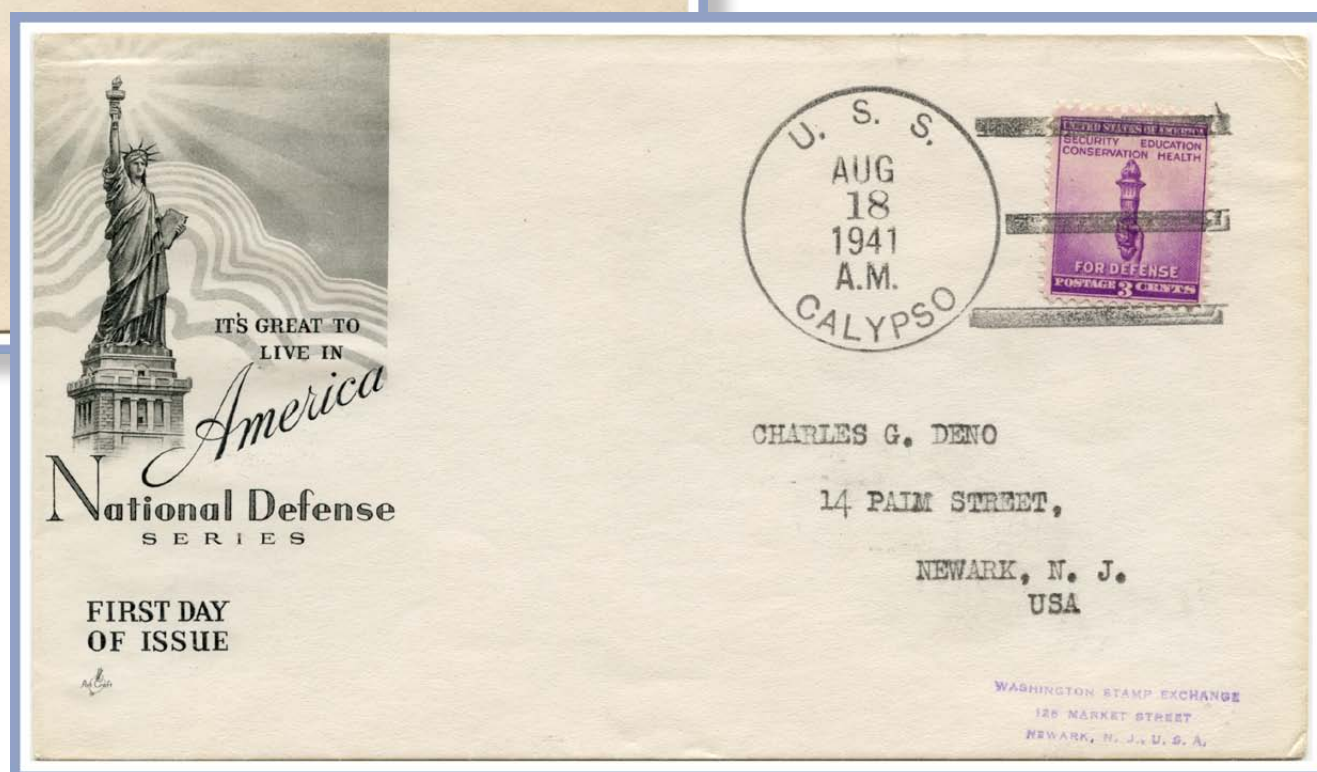
Carl C. Schultz
2729 Porter Avenue
El Paso, Texas

U.S.S. Long Island to El Paso, Texas
2 June 1941, 3 cents domestic letter rate
Commissioning cover



Roosevelt enjoyed two days fishing on the Potomac before returning to Washington, D.C. on 16 August where he was inundated with political issues.

U.S.S. Calypso to Newark, New Jersey
18 August 1941
3 cents domestic letter rate
Patriotic cachet



7. Homeward Bound (Churchill)

Iceland and on to England
16 August 1941

Churchill arrived in Reykjavik and visited the Icelandic Parliament to discuss plans to defend Iceland. Iceland's President, Sveinn Björnsson (1881-1952) he reviewed the British troops stationed there.



Icelandic discussions
with Churchill



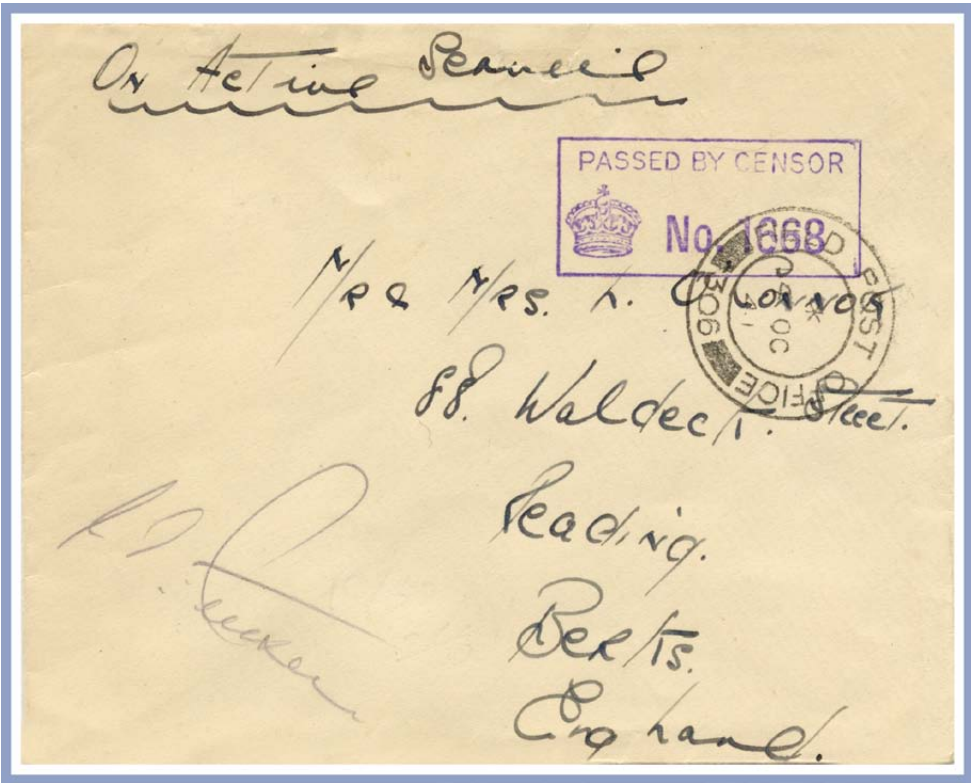
Parliament building



Sveinn Björnsson
President of Iceland

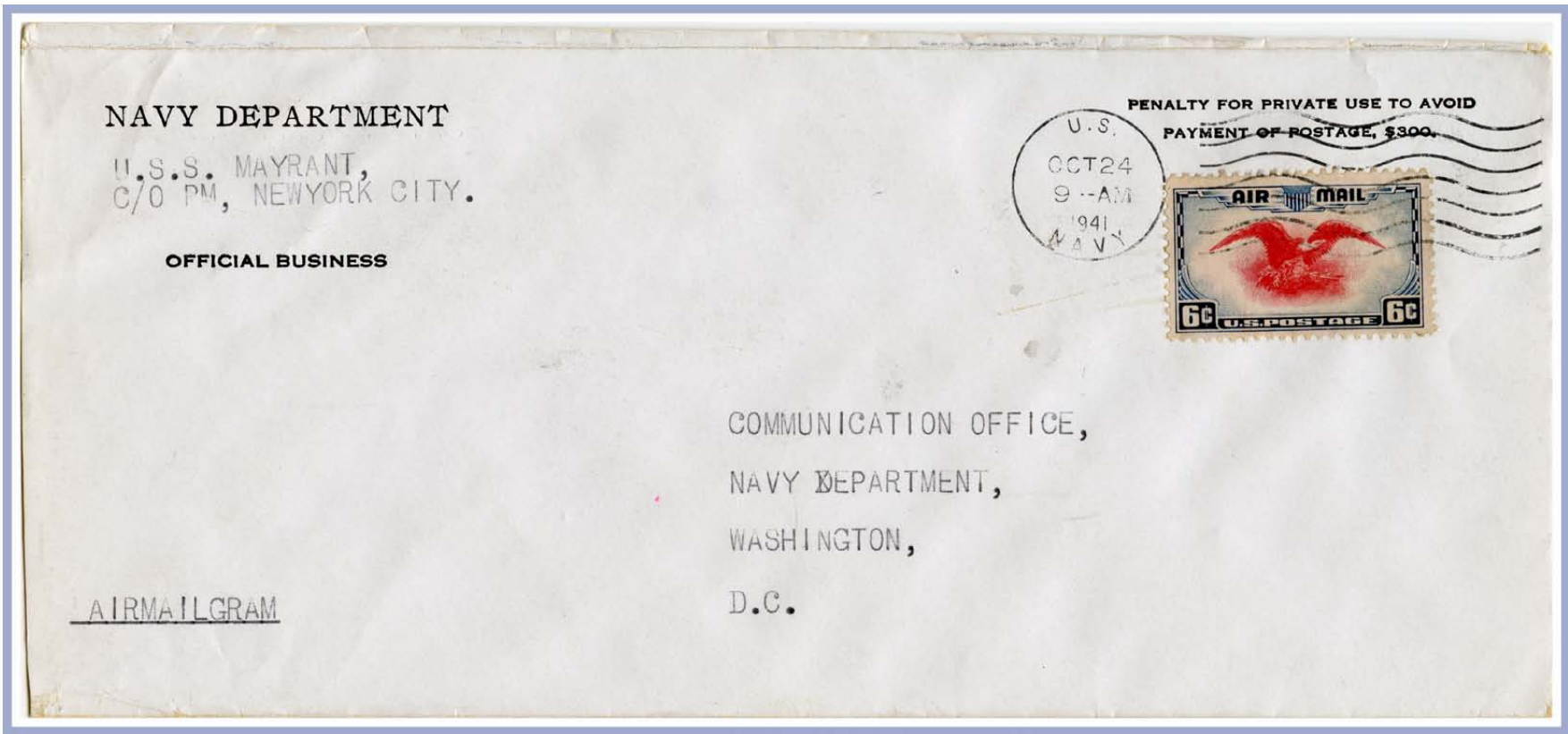


The old harbor of
Reykjavik



FPO 306 (Iceland) to Reading, England, 14 October 1941
Manuscript On Active Service, Purple boxed censor marking No. 1668

After also reviewing the U.S. First Marine Brigade, he sailed for England that same evening, escorted by the U.S.S. Mayrant.



U.S.S. Mayrant to Washington, D.C., 24 October 1941, Penalty clause was not valid for airmail service, 6 cent airmail stamp added

7. Homeward Bound (Roosevelt)

Home at Last

17 August 1941

Returning from his *fishing trip* refreshed and relaxed, he was met at Union Station by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Secretary Hull carried the most important documents for the president's immediate review on the trip back to the White House. The ruse complete, the *Atlantic Meeting* had earned its place in world history.



White House, coil strip, mis-cut with trace of plate number on bottom



ROOSEVELT RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

"President Roosevelt returned home today after his momentous sea conferences with British Prime Minister Churchill. The President declared that the United States is no nearer actual war involvement than we were before he left. He was met at the station by Secretary of State Cordell Hull; who carried a batch of important papers for the President. Photo shows - President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull seated in auto as they left the Union Station for the White House."

Original press photo, "International News Photos, Washington, D.C., Aug. 17th '1941"

7. Homeward Bound

Congress and Parliament Briefed on the Meeting
21 & 24 August 1941



U.S. Congress



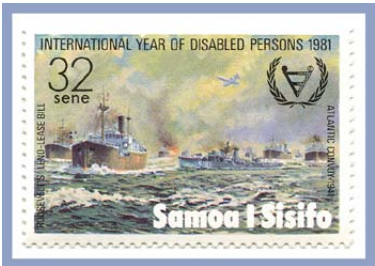
Prime Minister Winston Churchill
Parliament in the background



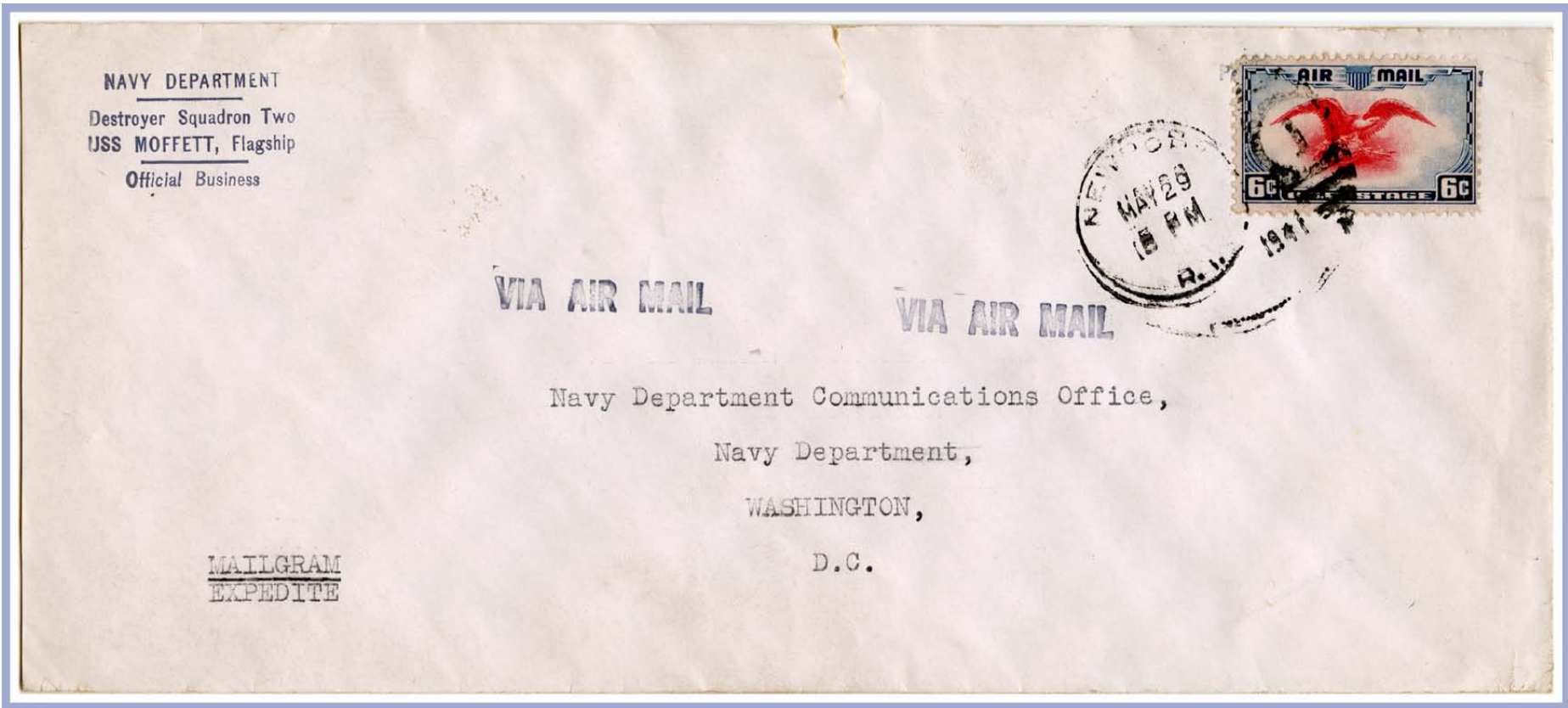
Battle for the Atlantic



German midget submarine with pilot
boarding through conning tower



Lend Lease convoy of ships



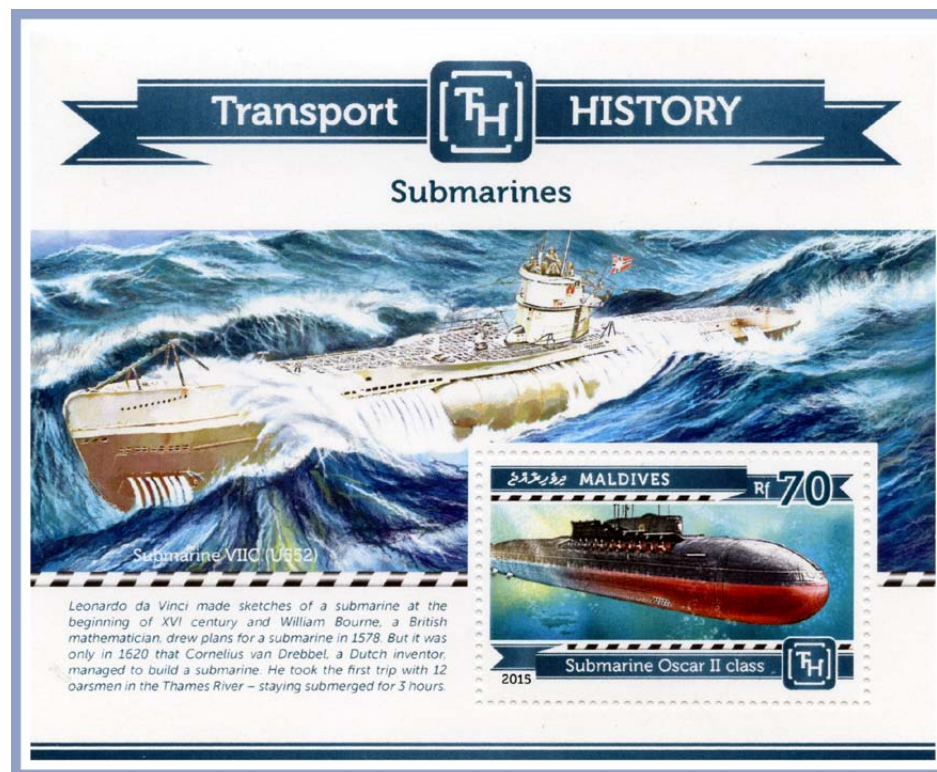
USS Moffett (D-362) to Washington, D.C., 29 May 1941, on Caribbean neutrality service
Penalty clause did not include airmail service, 6 cents airmail issue added to pay airmail fee
Mailgram message sent by telephone or tele-typewriter to a mailgram center, printed, placed in a special envelope and brought to a local post office to be delivered

8. A Forced Hand

The American destroyer U.S.S. Greer (DD-145), also part of the Neutrality Patrol, was attacked by a German submarine in the north Atlantic. The torpedoes missed.



U-Boat U-652 captain attacking U.S.S. Greer
Semi-postal value commemorating Hero Memorial Day



German submarine VIIC, number U-652

Early Provocation

4 September - 31 October 1941

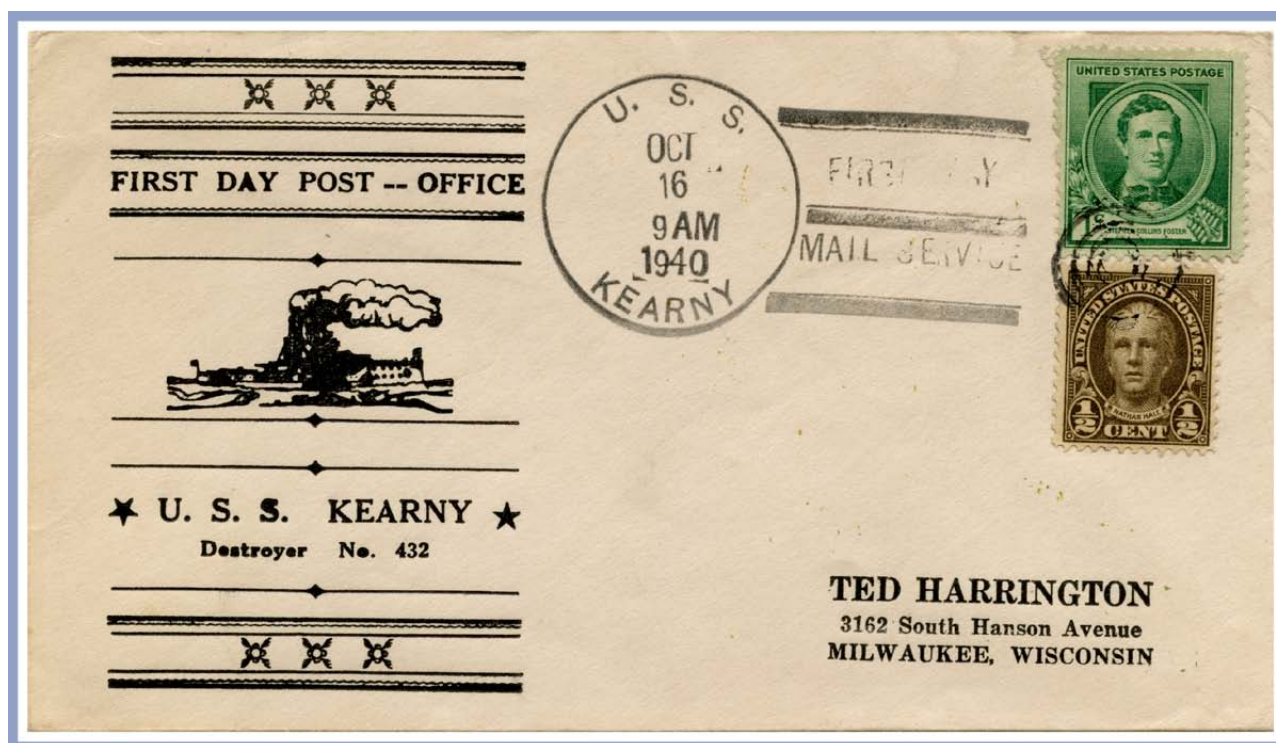


U.S. Destroyers hunt submarine attackers
First class letter rate as of 11/1/1981

The U.S.S. Kearney (DD-432) was the next victim hit but luckily not sunk by a German torpedo in October. Merchant ships were thereafter able to carry armament.

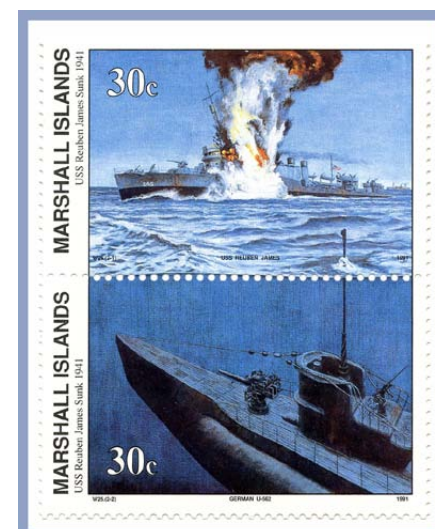


Periscope view of U.S.S. Reuben James



U.S.S. Kearny to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 16 October 1940, First operational day of ship post office

In October the U.S.S. Reuben James (DD-245) positioned herself between a wolf pack and a convoy ammunition ship near Iceland. A torpedo blew off the bow and it sank within minutes; 44 of 143 sailors survived. These three attacks occurred while the U.S. was neutral.



Captain Erich Topp of U-boat 552 torpedoes U.S.S. Reuben James
Se-tenant pair

8. A Forced Hand

Shoot-on-Sight Order

11 September 1941

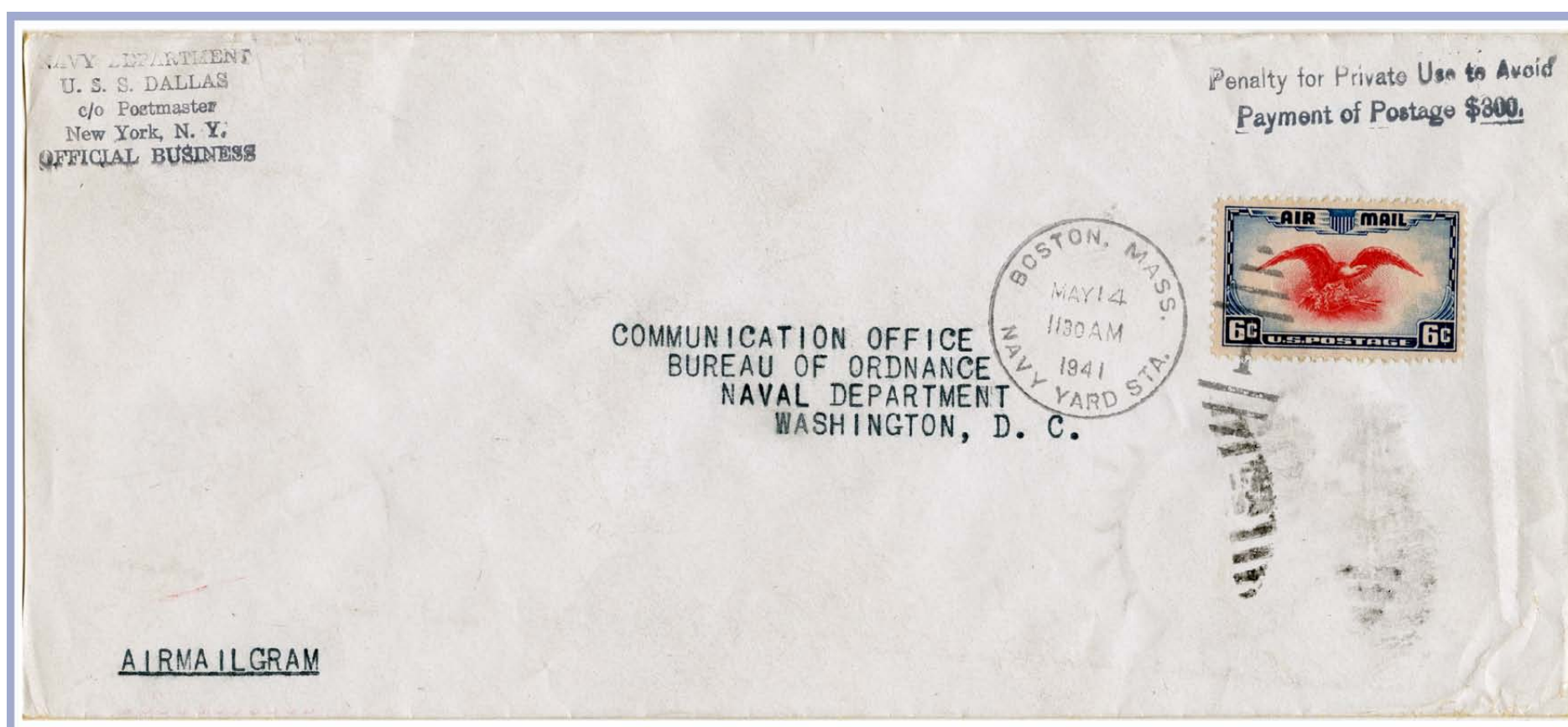


Battle of the Atlantic
Polish Government in Exile

Ship convoys were routed through the sub-arctic to avoid German submarine wolf packs hunting for convoys of military troops and supplies crossing the Atlantic from Canada to Great Britain. Having agreed to deploy American warships to patrol and escort supply ships between Newfoundland and Iceland, U.S. vessels began operations in those waters on 11 September 1941. Destroyers like the U.S.S. Dallas (DD-199) escorted the convoys, protecting them from German submarines.



Supply ship convoy



U.S.S. Dallas via Boston Navy Yard, Massachusetts, to Washington, D.C., 14 May 1941, Penalty clause was not valid for airmail service, 6 cent airmail stamp added

In response to the Greer Incident, and although being a neutral country, President Roosevelt issued the U.S. Navy a *shoot-on-sight* order for German submarines!



Armed convoy ship



Arctic weather was also a foe for convoys



German submarine
sinking after being detected

8. A Forced Hand

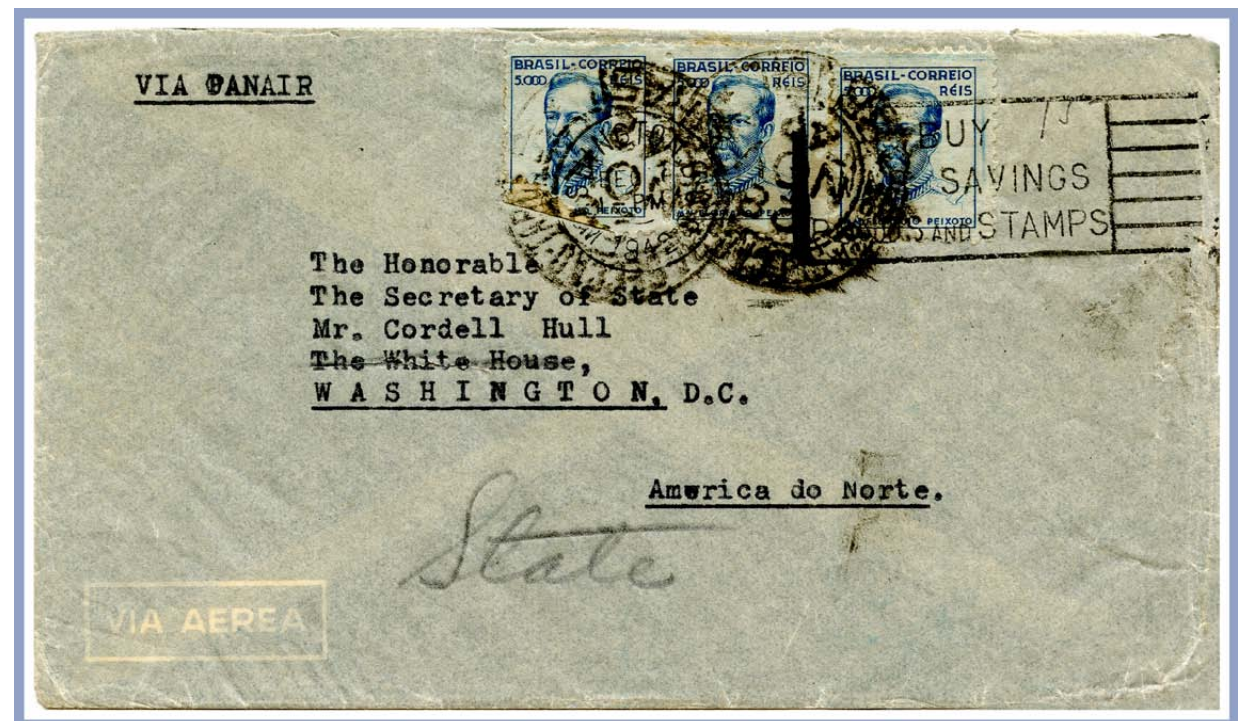
Failed Negotiation with Japan and a Prediction of War

26 November 1941

President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull (1871-1955) attempted to negotiate with Japan using a Congressional resolution as a tool to apply additional pressure. The hope was the threat of passing it would encourage Japan to limit incursions into other Asian countries.

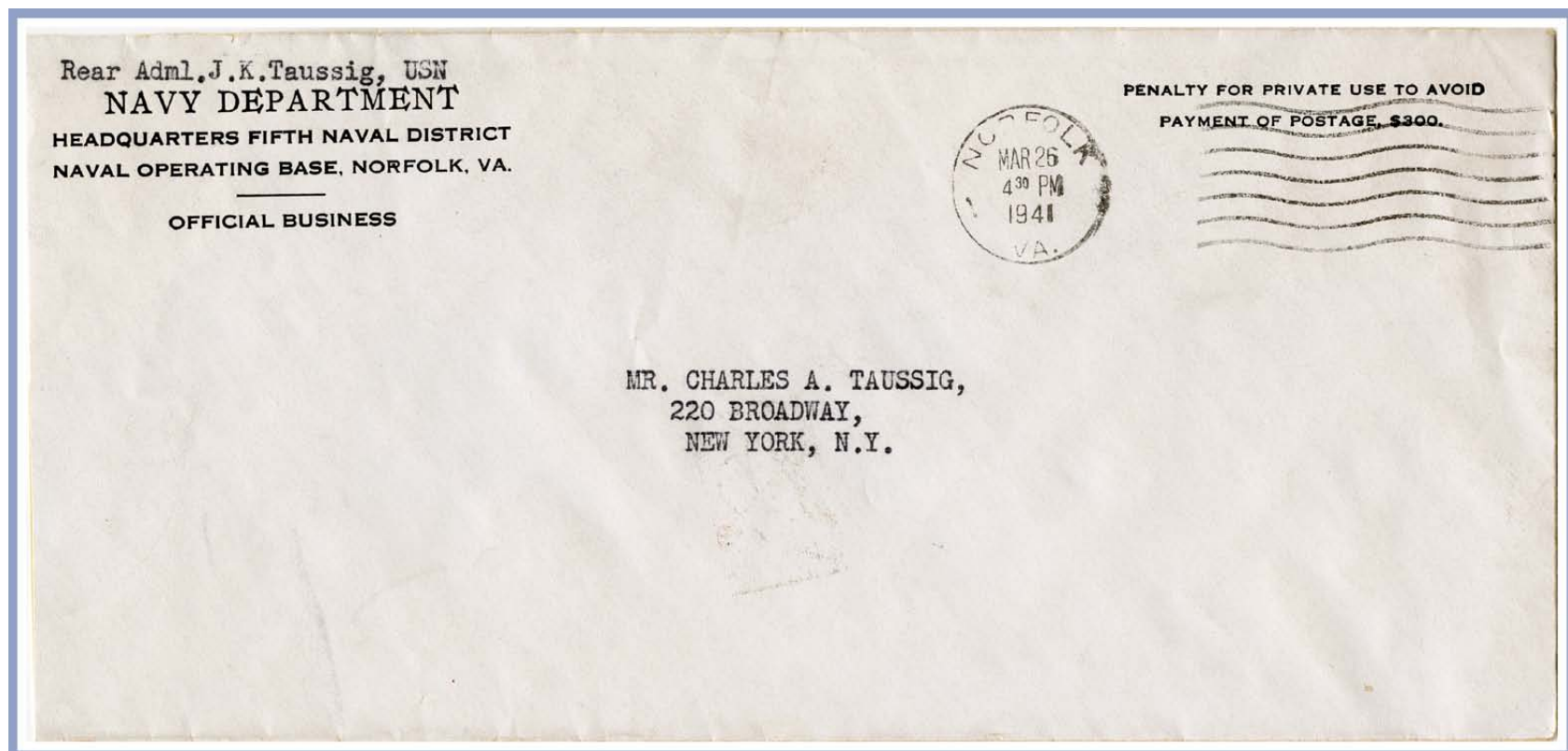


President Roosevelt and Secretary of State, Cordell Hull
Discussing Japanese appeasement



Sao Paulo, Brazil to Washington, D.C., 28 November 1942, 15,000 Reis airmail rate for 20 grams
Addressed to Hull, received at the White House on 7 December 1942, forwarded to the State Department

Rear Admiral Joseph K. Taussig (1877-1947) predicted war with Japan was inevitable. *"I cannot see how we can escape being forced into war based on the present trends of events."* The military hierarchy failed to listen to his warning and he was forced to retire 3 months before his prediction became true with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.



Rear Admiral Joseph K. Taussig, USN, Headquarters Norfolk Naval Base, Virginia to New York, N.Y., 26 March 1941
No postage required on penalty clause mail to domestic destinations

8. A Forced Hand

Attack on Pearl Harbor
7 December 1941



Marshal Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto

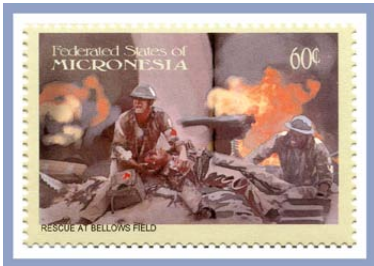


Emperor Hirohito

To secure natural resources and political influence, Japan looked to military solutions. The 7 December attack on the U.S. Navy at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii was designed to force the U.S. into a non-aggression pact. Japanese Naval Marshal Admiral Isaroku Yamamoto (1884-1943), with approval of Emperor Showa Tenno (Hirohito) (1901-1989) completed the plan and warned leaders the U.S. would retaliate.



Japanese attack U.S. Navy



Aftermath rescues at airfield



Aftermath rescues at harbor



Pearl Harbor Attack
Semi-postal for Defense

Aragi Launches Attack

Midget Sub Beached

Mitsubishi ASM Zero

USS Arizona Under Attack

Aichi D3A1 Dive Bomber



USS California Battleship

P-40 Defends Pearl Harbor

USS Cassin and USS Downes

B-17 Crash Lands

USS Nevada Burns

8. A Forced Hand

The devastation of the Navy was unexpected as well as nearly incalculable. Much of the Pacific fleet was docked at Pearl Harbor during the attack. The Japanese plan by Admiral Yamamoto was nearly flawless.

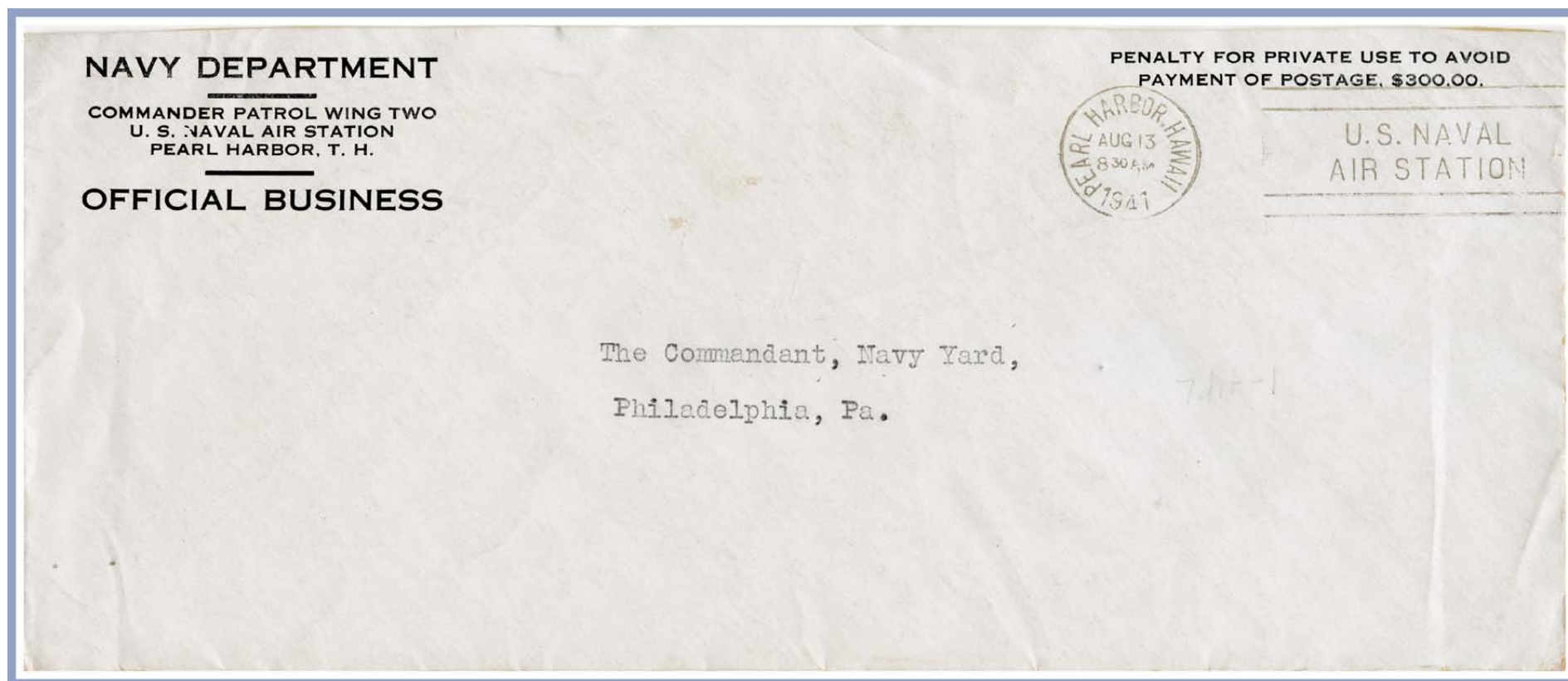


Marshal Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto

The December 7th attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii was the deciding factor in the participation of the United States in WWII. ***Remember Pearl Harbor*** became a rallying cry of U.S. military recruiters.



60 cents letter rate to mainland



Pearl Harbor Naval Air Station, Territory of Hawaii to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 13 August 1941
No postage required on domestic penalty clause mail

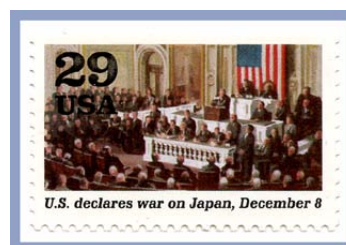


Al Capone and his
1928 bullet-proof Cadillac



President Roosevelt
Riding in the Sunshine Special
Mis-perforation

The decision to formally declare war against Japan was approved unanimously by the U.S. Congress on 8 December and President Roosevelt signed the final declaration.



U.S. Congress declares war



Roosevelt signs the *Declaration of War* with Japan



Airmail value

It's a myth that the FBI used Al Capone's armored 1928 Cadillac to take Roosevelt to Congress. NOT TRUE!!

8. A Forced Hand

A Powerful New Ally

8 December 1941



Orange, New Jersey to Washington, D.C.,
2 November 1942, 3 cents domestic letter rate
Pitney Bowes standing eagle meter 95167
with advertising slug *THE WAR Comes first*



Railroad to Malvern (Rural Free Delivery), Pennsylvania
3 September 1942, 3 cents domestic letter rate
1942 Minkus patriotic cachet types 1 (small) *Clearing the Tracks*
chasing the Axis Powers leaders Tojo, Mussolini and Hitler

The U.S. declaration of war on Japan after the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, gave Allied nations a powerful new ally. The *Atlantic Meeting's Joint Statement* provided agreed upon war and peace aims for the Allied Nations.



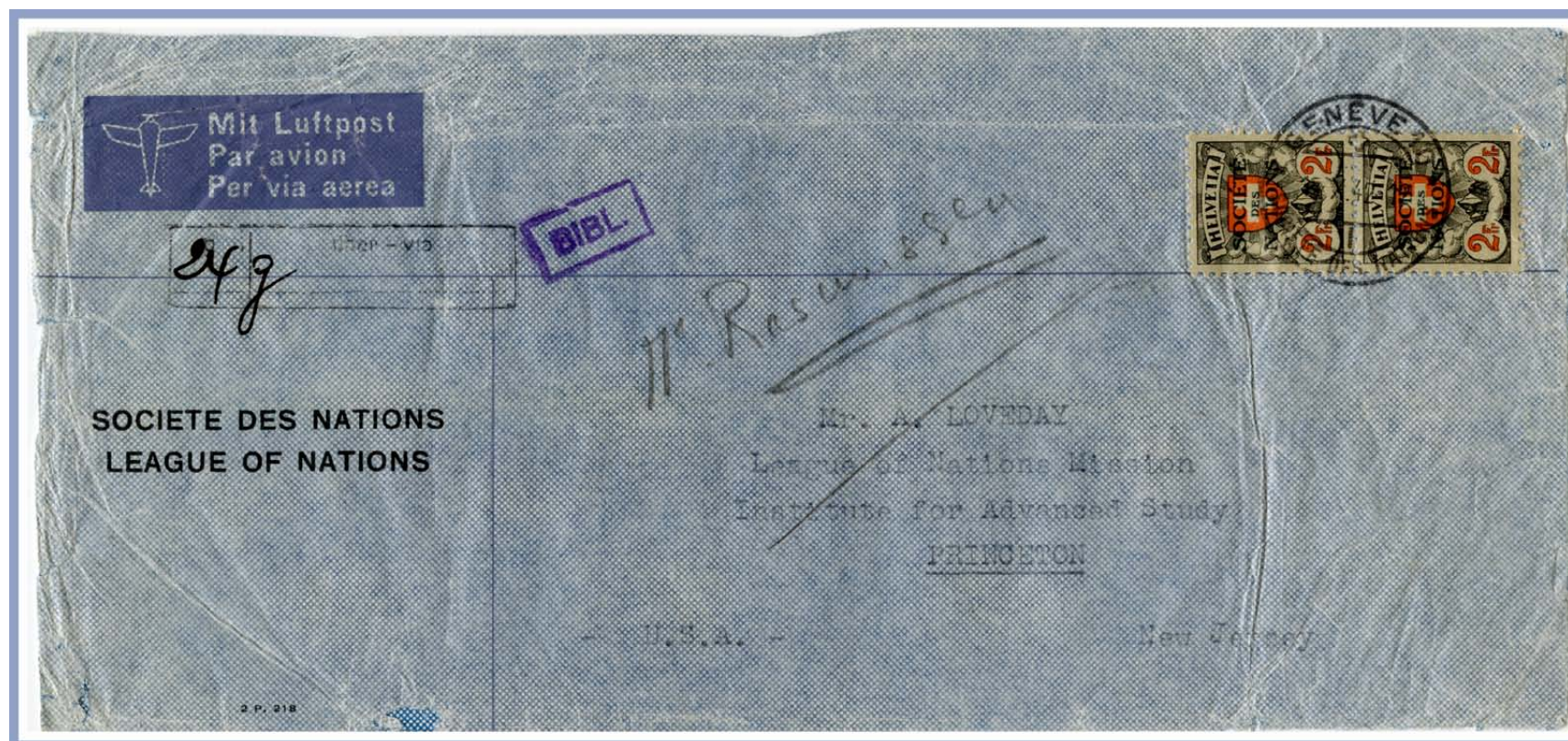
British Maritime mail from ship to Isle of Wight, England
Naval censor marking 259, circa 1943
1942 Minkus patriotic cachet type 2 (large) of *Clearing the Tracks*

8. A Forced Hand

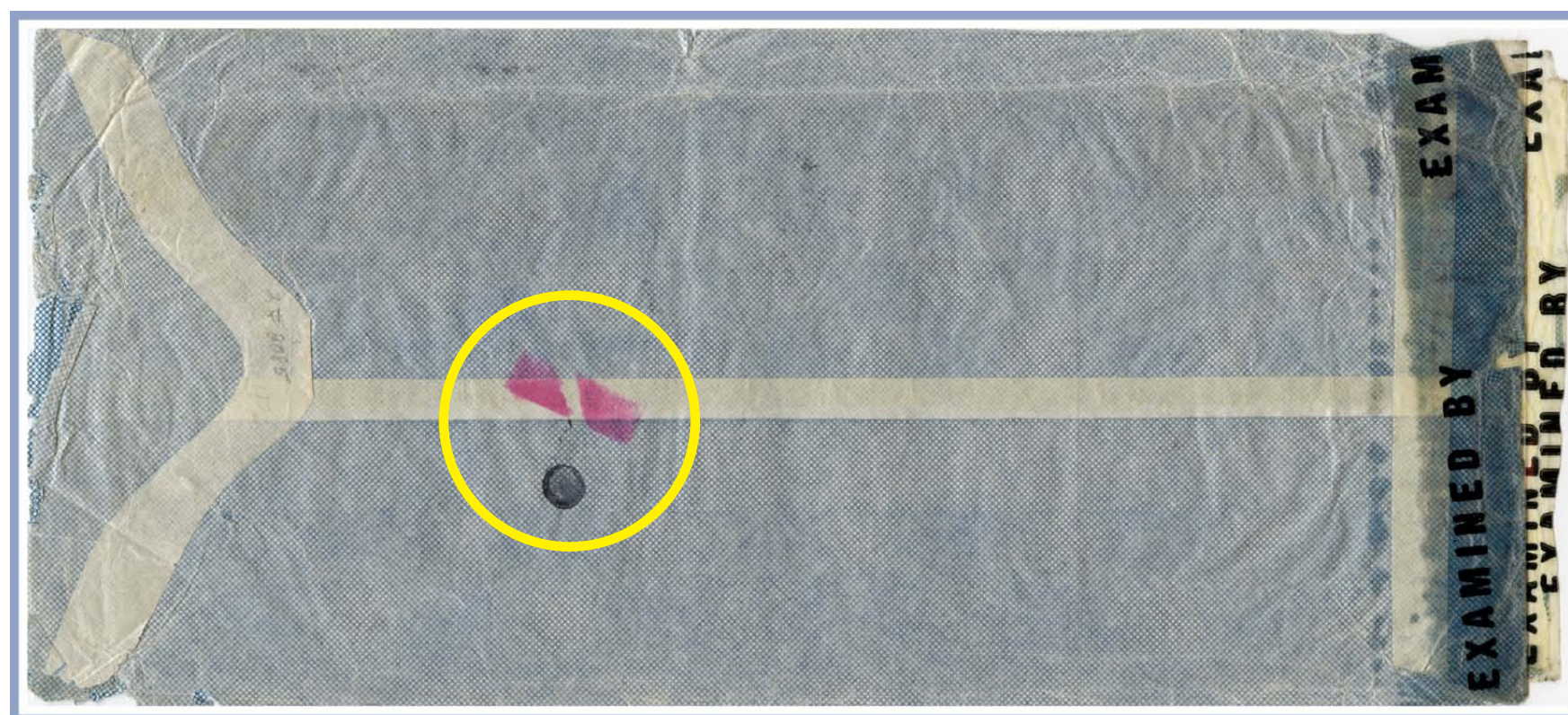
Establishing an Office of Censorship

8 December 1941

Roosevelt appointed J. Edgar Hoover as the temporary head of U.S. censorship efforts. The *Office of Censorship* examined mail to and from the U.S. Not all mail was censored even though required on airmail. A '**Dot and Bar**' handstamp system in New York was implemented, a dot questioned "Should this item be censored?" and a bar indicated the answer was "Yes".



Geneva, Switzerland to Princeton, New Jersey, 15 October 1942, Mail without censorship markings or seals



'Dot and bar' symbols on reverse side of envelope indicated this item should be inspected and censored

9. New Horizons

Prime Minister Churchill Arrives for the Arcadia Conference

22 December 1941

Prime Minister Churchill arrived aboard the British battleship H.M.S. Duke of York to attend the *Arcadia Conference*.

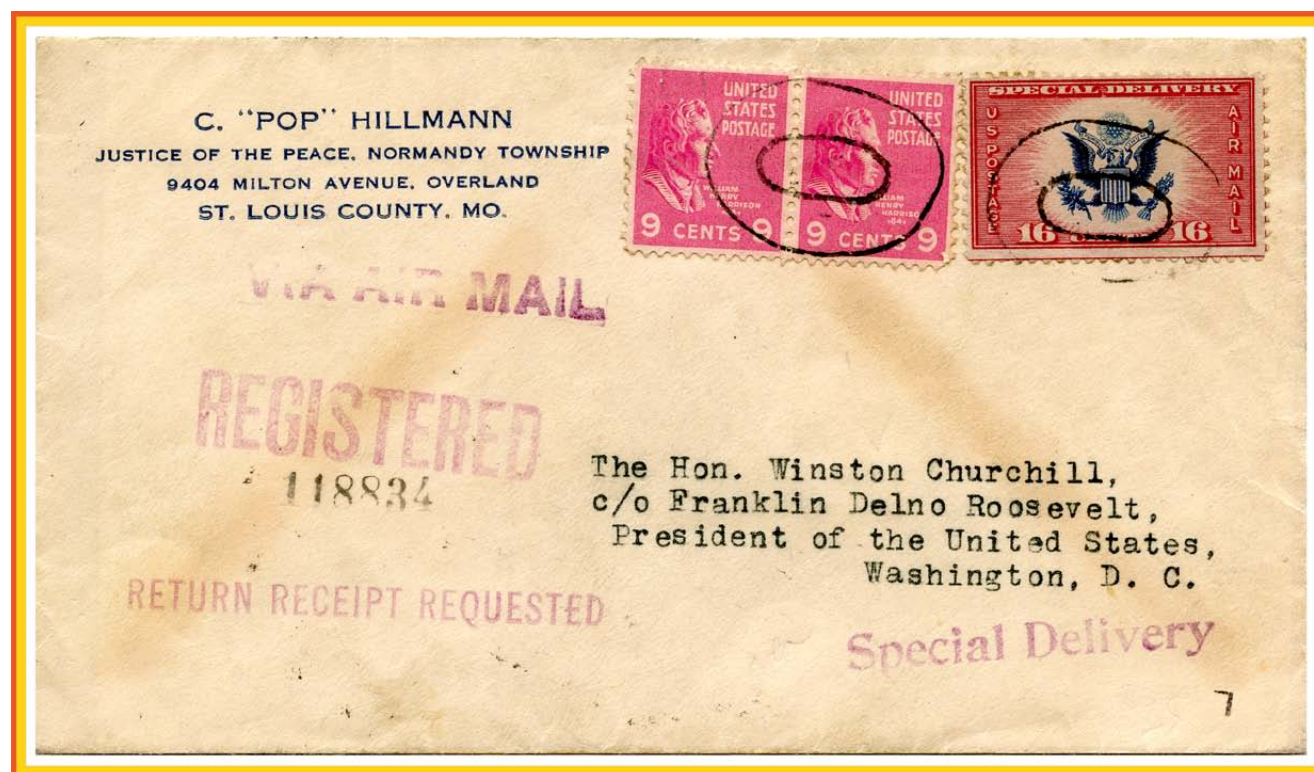


Margin imprint block with printer information



Washington, D.C. to New York, New York, 25 December 1941, 3 cents domestic letter rate
Commemorative cover, ship cancel was not used in time of war

He was invited by Roosevelt to be his guest and stay at the White House during the two weeks of the conference. They collaborated in authoring the *Declaration by United Nations* statement.



Ex Yokota

Overland, St. Louis County, Missouri to Washington, D.C. 26 December 1941
Received Washington, D.C. Special Delivery service 27 December 1941 and routed through the British Embassy
Airmail (6 cents), Registration (15 cents), Special Delivery (10 cents), Return receipt requested (3 cents)

To Prime Minister Churchill in care of President Roosevelt during the Arcadia Conference Four recorded examples



H.M.S. Duke of York
Se-tenant pair



The White House
Design taken from photograph
Bureau of Engraving and Printing
Coil line pair



Sheetlet with color registration dots (traffic lights) in upper left corner

The *Arcadia Conference* took place in Washington, D.C. from 22 December 1941 to 14 January 1942. This conference was one of three *Allied Grand Strategy* conferences, setting the defeat of Nazi Germany as the foremost goal. Agreement to combine military forces and resources under a single command in Europe resulted.

The most important action however, was announcement of the *Declaration of United Nations* on 1 January 1942. 26 nations working for peace, formally agreed to form a new world peace organization, the United Nations, to replace the impotent League of Nations.

A JOINT DECLARATION BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, INDIA, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PANAMA, POLAND, SOUTH AFRICA, YUGOSLAVIA

The Governments signatory hereto,

Having subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of Great Britain dated August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter,

Being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world,

Declare:

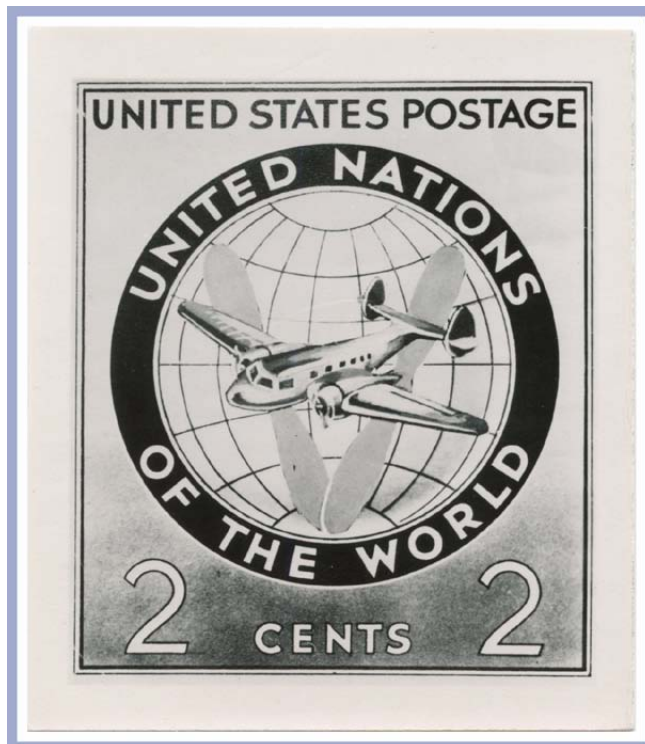
(1) Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which such government is at war.

(2) Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the Governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism.

9. New Horizons

Roosevelt wanted the allied nations to unite as the **United Nations of the World**, an alternative to *Associated Powers* favored by Churchill. During Churchill's visit, Roosevelt burst into Churchill's room as he stepped out of the shower one evening excited that he'd finally settled on a name and he shared the good news!



'United Nations of the World'
Photo Essay of unaccepted design
for 2 cent commemorative

« . . .subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter: »

Excerpt from the
Declaration by United Nations



Josef Stalin

The final draft of the **Declaration by United Nations** document ultimately incorporated several suggestions from Josef Stalin but included no mention of neither France nor the Free French as they were not members of the Allied Forces

The Term 'United Nations' and a Draft Declaration

23 - 29 December 1941

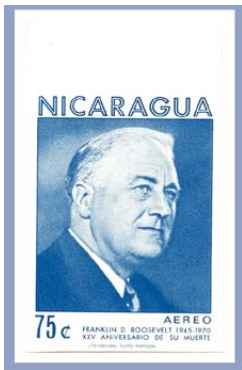


Los Angeles, California to St. Louis, Missouri, 24 April 1944
3 cents domestic letter rate per oz
Rear of 1942 Office of War Information patriotic envelope
'THE UNITED NATIONS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM'

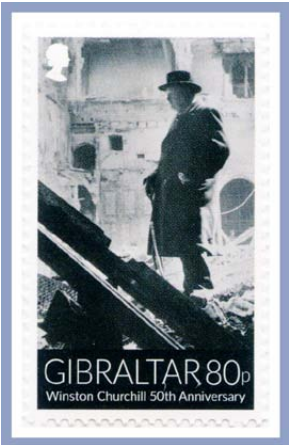


Freedom of Religion

Roosevelt invited Churchill to speak before a special session of the U.S. Congress, the first time a British Prime Minister had spoken to Congress.



President Roosevelt
Imperforate



Churchill among ruins



Souvenir Sheet, reprint of 1926 definitive issue dollar values
for Washington 2006 World Stamp Exhibition

Churchill described the state of the war in Europe and shared details with the lawmakers of devastation in London and surrounding cities.

Churchill’s speech was very well received in Congress.

“If you will allow me to use other language, I will say that he must indeed have a blind soul who cannot see that some great purpose and design is being worked out here below of which we have the honor to be the faithful servants. It is not given to us to peer into the mysteries of the future. Still, I avow my hope and faith, sure and inviolate, that in the days to come the British and American peoples will, for their own safety and for the good of all, walk together in majesty, in justice and in peace.”

Excerpt from the
Address to U.S. Congress



Prime Minister Winston Churchill
British post office
Design approval proof
for airletter stationery
celebrating Churchill’s birth

9. New Horizons



Rear of 1942 patriotic envelope for 32 nations aligned with the *Declaration by United Nations*
Printed and distributed by the U.S. Office of War Information (OWI)
'UNITED we are strong'

On 2 January, 22 additional nations were invited and signed the *Declaration of United Nations*. In the following months, 21 more countries would also sign the document.



Australian Peace issue
issued on
watermarked paper

**Un-watermarked
paper
1 sheet printed**

As a result of Churchill and Roosevelt's top secret 1941 *Atlantic Meeting* in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, the Allied Powers defeated the Axis Nations and were able to prepare the world for peace once more.

'In War and Peace - United Nations'

The 'Declaration by United Nations'

1 - 2 January 1942

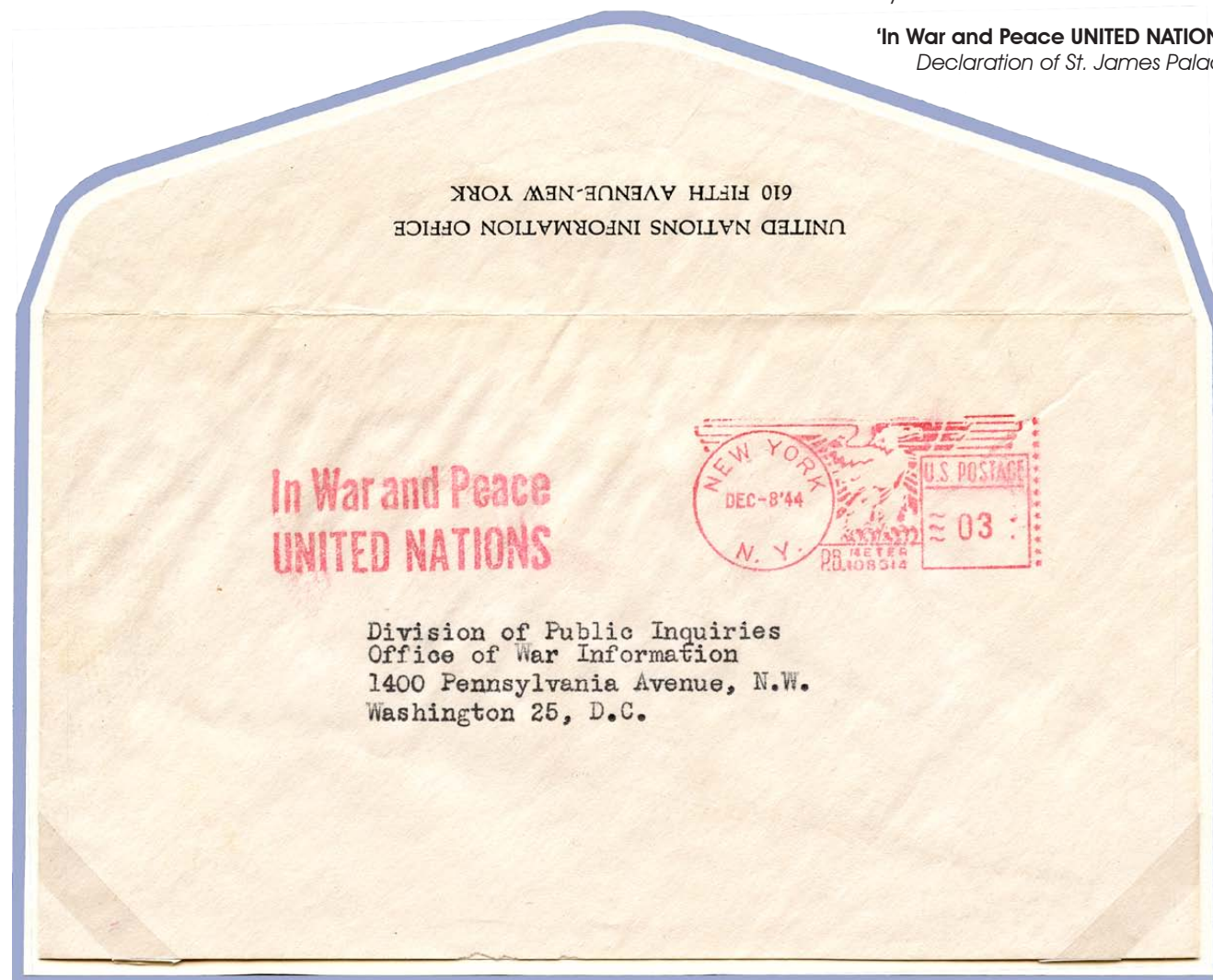
On 1 January 1942, the 4 main Allied Powers signed the Declaration by United Nations.



Soong, Churchill and Roosevelt

New York, New York to Washington, D.C., 2 December 1944
3 cents domestic letter rate per oz
Pitney Bowes standing eagle postage meter
machine number 108314
used by UN Information Office - 1943-1945

'In War and Peace UNITED NATIONS'
Declaration of St. James Palace

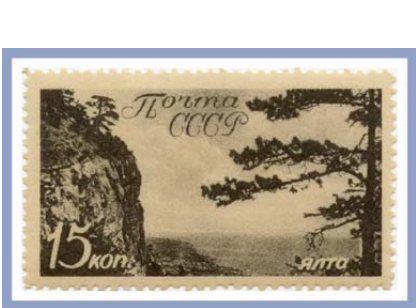


Epilogue

Malta and Yalta to San Francisco
30 January - 3 February 1945



Precursor conference in Malta
Se-Tenant strip



Yalta in the Crimea



Flags of the Big Three

The Yalta conference, 4 to 11 February 1945, was attended by Great Britain, Russia and the United States. It discussed shaping a post-war peace and set dates for the San Francisco Conference and the formal founding of the United Nations.

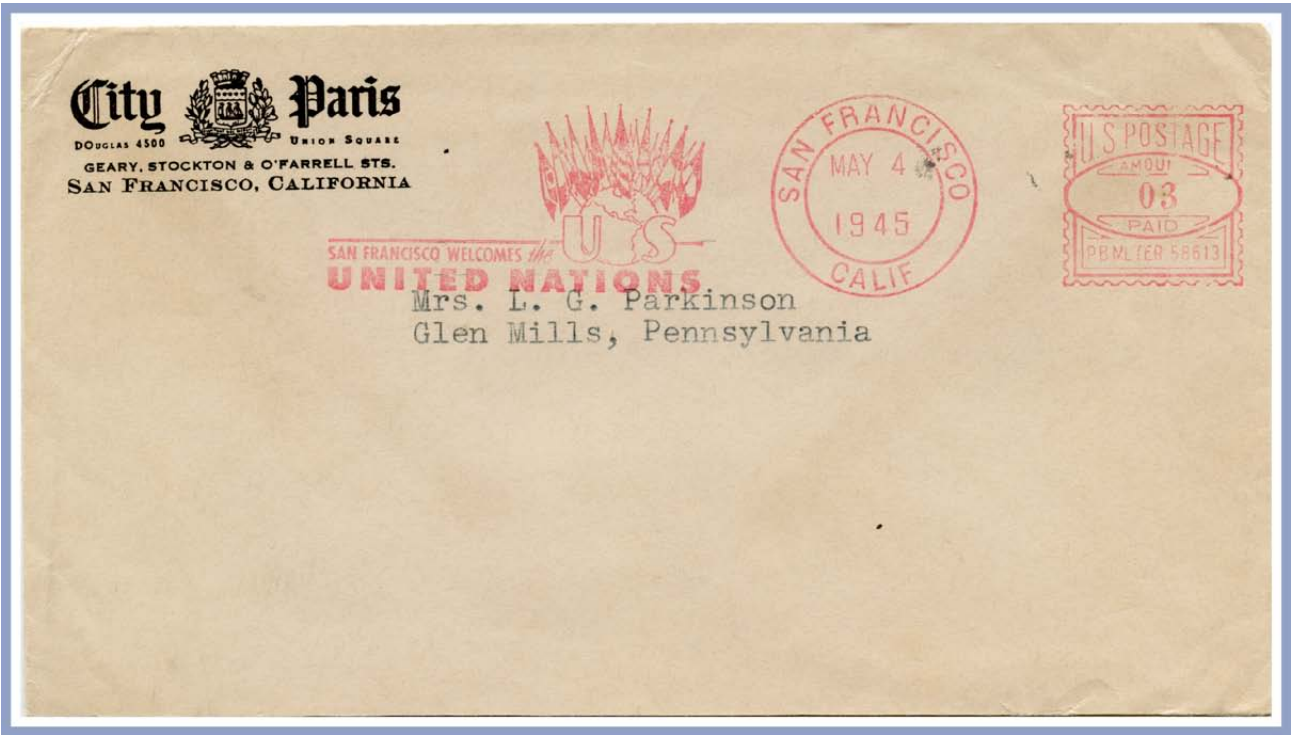
Three years later, the Malta Conference was held from 30 January to 3 February 1945. This conference allowed Roosevelt and Churchill to discuss strategy before meeting Stalin. General George C. Marshall was also in attendance.



Vertical mis-perforation



Flags of the three powers
Russia, the United States and Great Britain
Private post card
Mailed 4 November 1945



Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin

San Francisco to Glen Mills, Pennsylvania
4 May 1945, 3 cent domestic letter rate
Pitney Bowes postage meter device 58613
with an advertising slogan
Used during May and June 1945

Four recorded examples

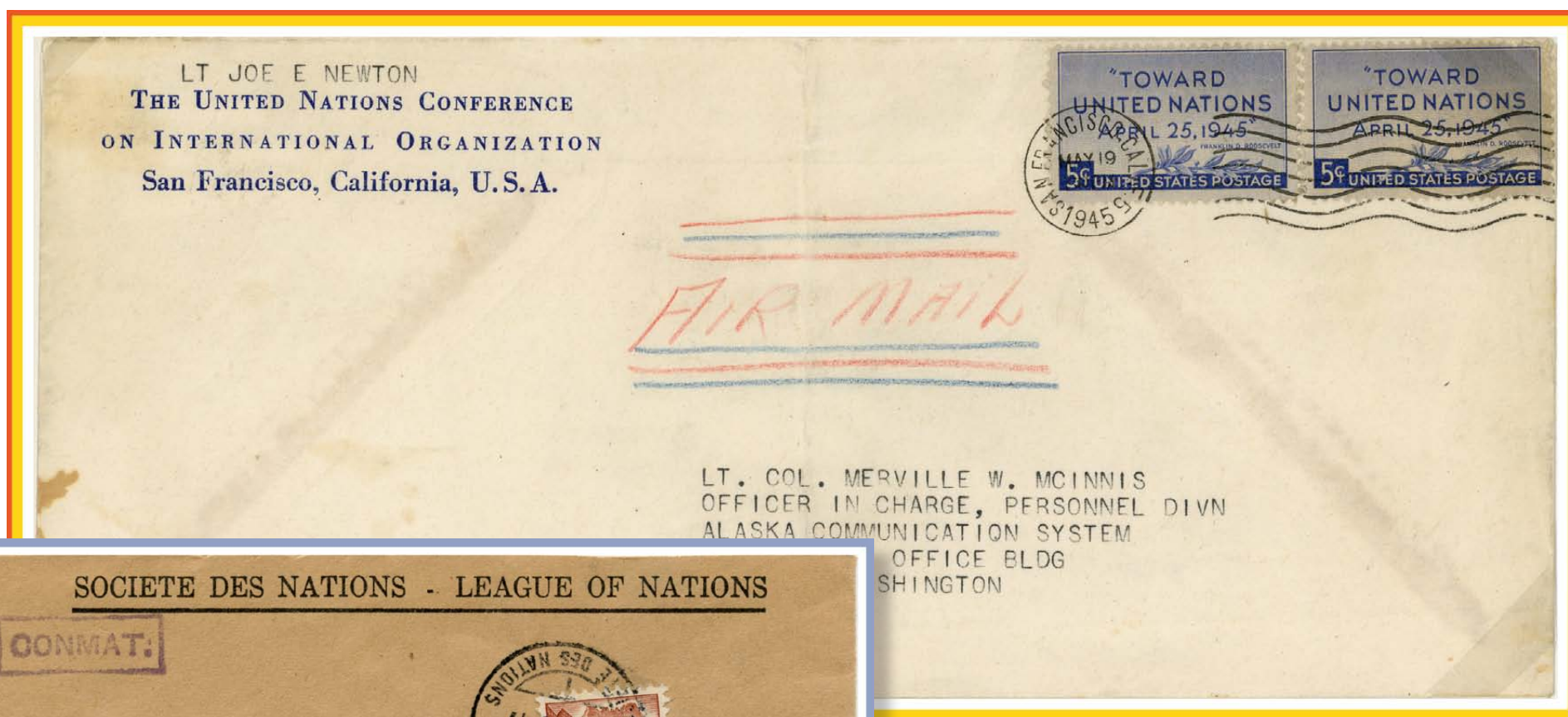


Opera House and Veteran's Center

After the allied forces victory, a plan to replace the League with a new organization proceeded. An April through June 1945 conference on international organization was held in the San Francisco Opera House and Veteran's Center. The League of Nations was formally dissolved during its last Assembly on 20 April 1946 and the United Nations designated as the League of Nations' successor.



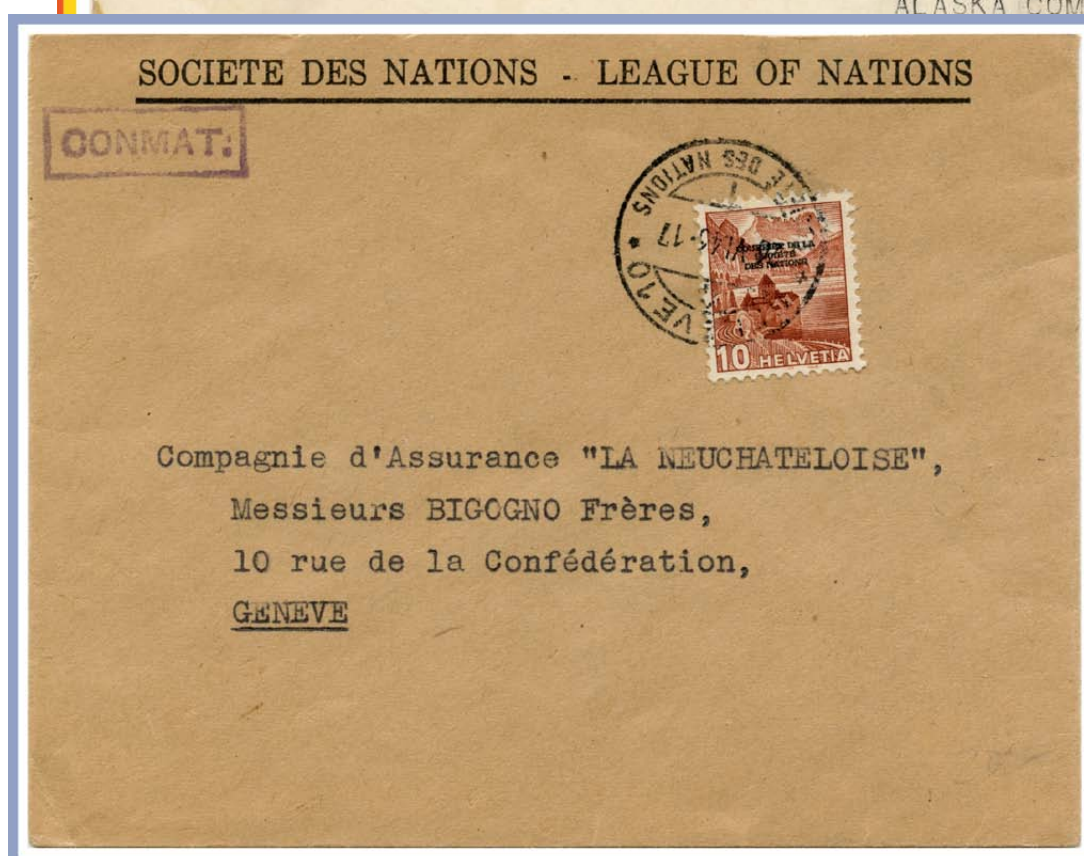
Prime Minister Mackenzie King
signing the Charter



Conference service cover from U.S. Military Police Security Operations
San Francisco, Cal. to Seattle, Wash., May 19, 1945
Domestic airmail rate (8¢ per oz., 2¢ overpaid)

**Two recorded examples of Security Operations mail
from the 749th Military Police Battalion**

Geneva, Switzerland, 26 June 1946, 10 centimes local letter rate
Contracts and Materials department (CONMAT) origin handstamp
Mailed on the final day of League of Nations operation.



Without the *Atlantic Meeting*, the agreement for a common set of war aims would not have been instituted. That single event was the key to ending World War II and founding of a new international organization, the *United Nations*.