

it up as a link between the Canadian Chiefs of Staff and SHAEF. In this manner Canadian Staff Mission would have access to the United Kingdom Chiefs of Staff and would be assured of receiving in advance information and proposals and plans involving the use of Canadian troops.

(F) W.A. - 2179. From President Roosevelt. April 6th, 1944.

(1) If a Canadian Staff Mission is established the appropriate channel of communication between the Canadian Chiefs of Staff and the Supreme Commands must be through the combined Chiefs of Staff and not directly through the Mission to the Supreme Command.

(2) There is no need from the military standpoint to make any announcement clarifying command authority but there is no objection to such an announcement if other than military considerations warrant it.

(3) An announcement should make it clear that the Supreme Commanders derive their authority from the Governments concerned through the Combined Chiefs of Staff and not directly from the Governments.

(G) COB 47. From General Stuart to Colonel Ralston. April 12th, 1944.

(1) War Office has endorsed the principles involved in #34 and #35.

(2) Senior members of Canadian Joint Staff Mission to sit in periodically with British Chiefs of Staff and, among other things, discussing any future plans in which Canadian Forces may be involved.

(3) Periodic visits of Senior Members of Canadian Joint Staff Mission to the two Commanders concerned.

(4) Stuart informed War Office that Canadian Government did not wish for any alteration in the established chain of operational command.

(H) 51. From Mr. Churchill. April 12th, 1944.

(1) Welcomes the proposal for the establishing of a Canadian Joint Mission to act as link with British Chiefs of Staff and with Supreme Allied Commanders.

(2) Canadian Staff Mission may have contact on day-to-day liaison matters with the Supreme Commands but all matters of high policy can only be dealt with through the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

(3) On military grounds there is no call for announcement that Generals Wilson and Eisenhower are Commanders in Chief of the Forces of the United Nations and Mr. Churchill doubts this desirability on other grounds.

(4) If Canadian Government wishes to announce the authority of General Eisenhower over the Canadian Forces under his command