



Lake Baikal through Outer and Inner Mongolia to Kalgan, Peiping and Tientsin.

At the Yalta Conference of February 1945, at which I was present, the question of Soviet participation in the Pacific War was discussed and it was agreed by Marshal Stalin and General A. E. Antonov, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Red Army, that bases for B-29s would be made available in the Kamsomolsk-Nikolaevsk area and that the United States might be called upon to assist in the defense of Kamchatka, that the United States was authorized to undertake surveys of those areas; that the Red Army would take the southern half of Sakhalin as one of its first objectives in the war; and that joint American-Soviet planning would be pursued vigorously in Moscow. No such joint planning materialized, and the surveys were not made.

As a result of studies made under my direction in the Spring of 1945, it was determined that the slight increase in the bombing effort and the advantage of an added direction of approach for bomber formations were not commensurate with the logistical effort involved in establishing an American strategic air force in Siberia, and our plans therefor were abandoned.

At the Potsdam Conference, on 26 July 1945, General Antonov stated that the Red Army would begin offensive operations against Japan in the latter half of August, the exact date being dependent upon the conclusion of negotiations then being held with the Chinese. At the next military-staff meeting at Potsdam, a day or so later, General Antonov stated that Marshal Stalin had that day handed to President Truman the Soviet Union's agreement to installation of American weather stations at Khabarovsk and Petropavlovsk; to exchange of liaison detachments and immediate establishment of a communications system between Soviet and American headquarters in the Far East; and to setting boundaries between American and Soviet naval and air operations in the Far East. I was present at these meetings.

3. After June 1944 the outstanding American army expert on Japanese order of battle, Colonel Pettigrew, was stationed in Moscow for the express purpose of exchanging with the Red Army intelligence concerning Japanese forces. The Russians provided until the end of the war some information of Japanese troop movements and dispositions in Manchuria.

4. On 15 October 1944, at the conference in Moscow, Marshal Stalin stated that the Red Army at that time had thirty divisions in the Far East, and that it would require thirty more before it could take the offensive against Japan. I was present at that conference.

5. American fliers were from time to time interned, in accordance with the provisions of international law, in the Soviet Far East. In 1944 arrangements were made between me and Russian officials concerned, for the "escape" of these interned airmen from the U.S.S.R. into Iran. These "escapes" were carried out as arranged, with the result that by January 1945 about 200 interned American fliers who had participated in the war against Japan had been permitted to reach Iran for repatriation and for further service against the common enemy in the European Theater.

Further the affiant saith not.

John R. Deane

and sworn to before me, the undersigned authority this  
May, 1947.

Helen Cohn

Commission Expires Notary Public in and for the City and County  
of San Francisco, State of California  
May, 1947