

Rear Admiral Allan Poland, R.N., Rear Admiral Alexandria, came on board and called on the President.

1105: General Giles came on board to call on Admiral Brown.

Mr. Doolittle (American Consul General, Alexandria) and Mr. Lyon (Secretary of the American Legation, Cairo) came on board. They were later presented to the President by Secretary Stettinius.

1143: Secretary of State Stettinius, together with Mr. Tuck, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Doolittle, Mr. Lyons and General Giles left the ship. Mr. Stettinius had reported to the President on meetings held in Moscow with Foreign Commissar Molotov after the Crimea Conference.

1150: Vice Admiral Fennart, R.N., Commander Levant Naval Command, came on board and called on the President.

1205: Colonel W. A. Eddy, U.S.M.C. (Ret.), American Minister to Saudi Arabia, came on board and called on the President.

1225: Prime Minister Churchill, Commander Thompson (his Naval Aide) and his daughter, Section Officer Oliver, W.A.A.F., came on board. The Prime Minister had come to Alexandria by air from the Crimea by way of Athens, Greece. He remained on board for approximately three and one-half hours while conferring with the President.

1300: Major Randolph Churchill came on board to join his father for lunch with the President.

1310: Colonel Eddy left the ship to rejoin King Ibn Saud who was in the MURPHY at Great Bitter Lake. Colonel Eddy called on the President to present the King's request that the MURPHY be made available so that the King might proceed from Great Bitter Lake to Port Said for a conference with Prime Minister Churchill before he returned to his capital city, Jidda. The President informed the King that he was very glad to grant his request, and the MURPHY was so informed. The King, however, later decided to disembark from the MURPHY at Ismalia. After so doing, he released the MURPHY and she rejoined our task group on February 19th.

1315: Lieutenant-Colonels Henry Myers and Otis F. Bryan (pilot and co-pilot respectively of the aircraft in which the President had traveled to and from the Crimea) came on board and were presented to the President.

1400: The President was host at lunch to the Prime Minister, Mrs. Oliver, Major Churchill, Admiral Leahy, Mrs. Boettiger, Ambassador Winant and Mr. Hopkins.

After lunch the President and the Prime Minister continued their discussions.

1530: Lieutenant (j.g.) A. L. Conrad, U.S.N.R., White House courier, left the ship with official mail for Washington.

1556: The Prime Minister, Major Churchill, Section Officer Oliver and Commander Thompson left the QUINCY, to return to the H.M.S. AURORA. The Prime Minister and his party made this vessel their headquarters during his visit to Alexandria.

Before the Prime Minister left the ship the President presented him a handsome album of photographs taken during the 1944 Quebec Conference.

1606: The QUINCY and remainder of the task group, consisting of the SAVANNAH, LAUB and BALDWIN, got underway from Alexandria for Algiers. The FRANKFORD had been experiencing engineering trouble and had been dispatched earlier to proceed independently to Oran to effect necessary repairs.

Our task group steered various courses and steamed at various speeds while clearing the harbor and swept channel out.

Ambassador Winant sailed with us to Algiers. Mr. Reilly, who had sailed with us from Great Bitter Lake, left the ship at Alexandria to proceed by air to Algiers to complete advance arrangements for our coming visit there.

1708: Our task group set cruising speed at 21.5 knots.

1755: Our task group completed passage of the swept channel leading out of Alexandria Harbor and set course 288.

2000: The President, Mr. Winant and other members of the President's Mess attended movies in the Flag cabin. The picture shown was "The Climax".

Average temperature for today, 64; the weather was clear.

General Eisenhower had been invited by the President to come to Alexandria for a conference but due to urgent need for his presence at his headquarters had to decline the invitation. He radioed the President:

"Although I deeply regret my inability to meet you at the point suggested, I am sure that my absence from here (his headquarters) at this time would be most unfortunate. Floods have held up an important plan and some changes will probably have to be made that no one except myself can authorize. I truly appreciate the courtesy of your invitation."

The President, on February 13th, replied to General Eisenhower as follows:

"Much as I would like to see you, I, of course, do not wish to interfere with your duties at the front. I am following your grand offensive with the greatest attention and I want you to know how constantly the battle and the Armies which you command are in my mind. I shall always welcome a statement from you of what we can do to help and how you plan the future."

Friday, February 16th:

At sea in the Mediterranean, enroute Alexandria to Algiers, steaming at various speeds and on various courses while conforming to our prescribed routing.

During the day anti-submarine search was made along the path of our advance by Wellington aircraft operating from British bases in North Africa. Fighter cover was furnished our task group by "P-38's", in groups of four at a time, operating from British Bases.

1200: Position and data:

Latitude 33-09 N

Longitude 22-05 E

Distance traveled since departure Alexandria, 398 miles.

Weather clear; sea smooth.

Average temperature 55.

1900: Ships of task group set clocks back one hour to conform to Zone Minus One time.

2000: The President and members of his Mess attended movies in the Flag cabin. The feature shown was "None But the Lonely Heart".

Saturday, February 17th:

0710: The LAUB and BALDWIN were detached from our task group and were directed to proceed to Oran to fuel and await orders.

The CHAMPLIN and NIELDS joined our task group and formed an anti-submarine screen ahead.

1200: Position and data:

Latitude 36-51 N

Longitude 12-10 E

Distance traveled since noon 2-16-45: 565 miles.

Distance traveled since departure Alexandria: 963 miles.

Weather clear; sea smooth.

Average temperature: 53

1429: Our task group entered the Tunisian War Channel.

1600: The President signed mail, including an Executive Order authorizing the Secretary of War to take possession of and operate the plants and facilities of the American Enka Corporation, Enka, N.C.

1934: Our task group cleared the Tunisian War Channel.

2000: The President and members of his Mess attended movies in the Flag cabin. The picture shown was "Meet Me In St. Louis".

Sunday, February 18th:

At sea in the Mediterranean, enroute Alexandria to Algiers, steaming on course 272, speed 22, in company with SAVANNAH, NIELDS and CHAMPLIN.

0700: The U. S. S. PARKER (destroyer) joined our task group.

0811: Our task group commenced steering various courses and at 0823 began using various speeds, while making approach to the entrance channel to Algiers Harbor.

0851: The QUINCY entered the swept channel leading to Algiers Harbor.

0928: Captain A. C. Samony (local pilot) came on board the QUINCY.

0948: The QUINCY passed through the submarine net gate and entered Algiers.

1001: The QUINCY moored to the south side of Mole de Passageur. The SAVANNAH moored to the north side of the same mole. The destroyers of our task group anchored in the harbor.

Distance steamed since 1200, 2-17-45: 465 miles.
Distance steamed, Alexandria to Algiers: 1428 miles.

1030: The Honorable Samuel I. Rosenman came aboard and joined the President's party for the return trip to the United States.

Newspaper correspondents Merriman Smith (United Press), Douglas Cornell (Associated Press) and Robert G. Nixon (International News Service) joined our party here for the return trip to the United States. They had been invited by Secretary Early on behalf of the President to join us at Algiers and had come from Washington by air.

On the dock awaiting us here also were Mr. Reilly, Mr. Rowley, Major Greer, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Campion, Mr. Peterson and Mr. O'Driscoll of our advance party. They left the ship later in the day to continue on to Washington by air.

1035: Lieutenant J. S. Denworth, U.S.N.R., White House courier, came on board with mail for the President and members of his party.

1045: The President worked on his mail, signing all that arrived in today's pouch.

1115: Vice Admiral Hewitt; Vice Admiral Ronarch, F.N. (Commander All French Naval Forces in the Mediterranean); and Vice Admiral Miles, R.N. (Commander British Naval Forces, Western Mediterranean) came on board and called on the President.

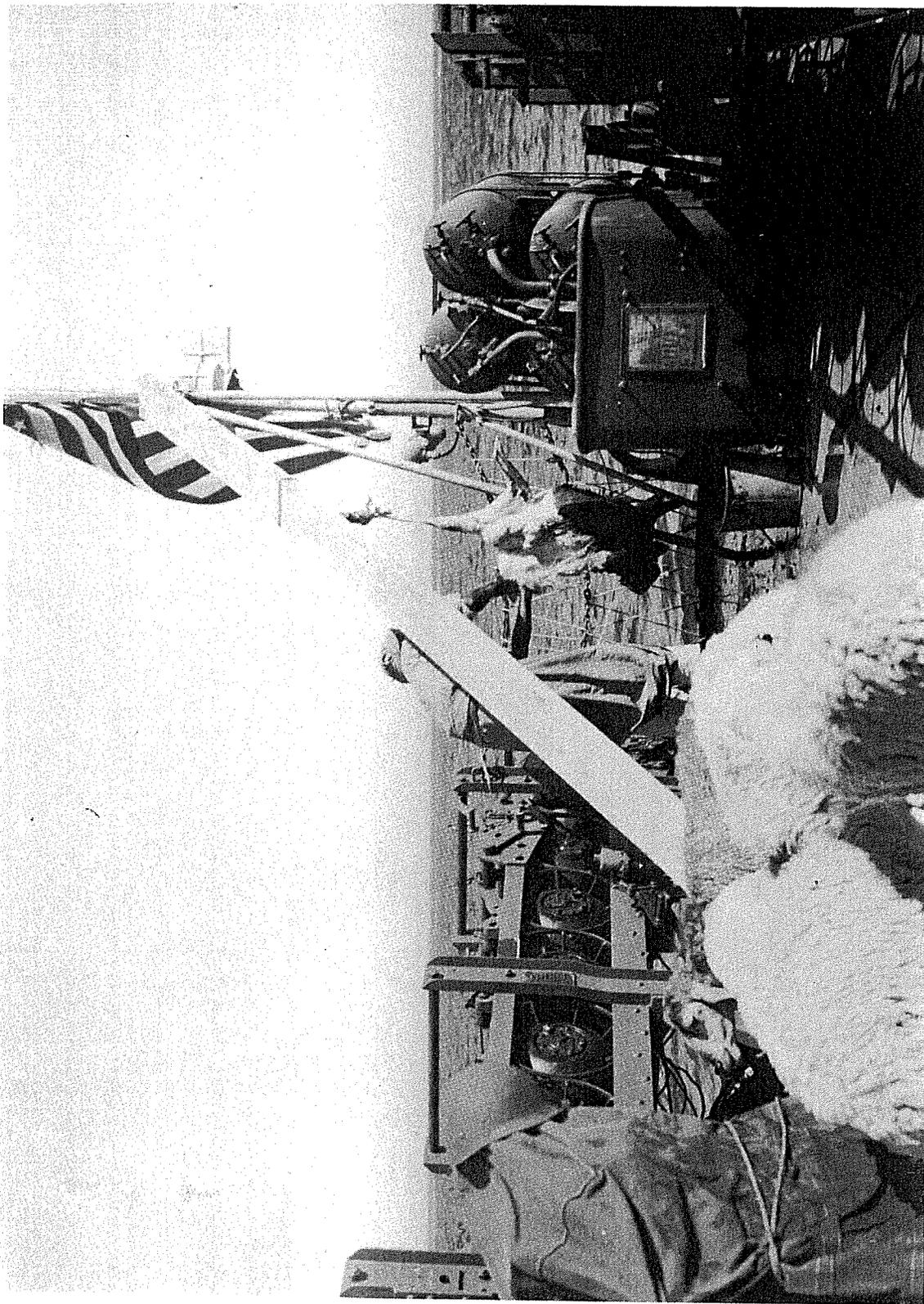
1213: The QUINCY commenced fueling from the French tanker R.F.S. VAR which had moored alongside. Fueling was completed at 1520.

1215: Ambassador Winant left the ship, to return to London by air.

1217: Our Ambassadors Jefferson Caffery (to France) and Alexander C. Kirk (to Italy) came on board and conferred with the President.

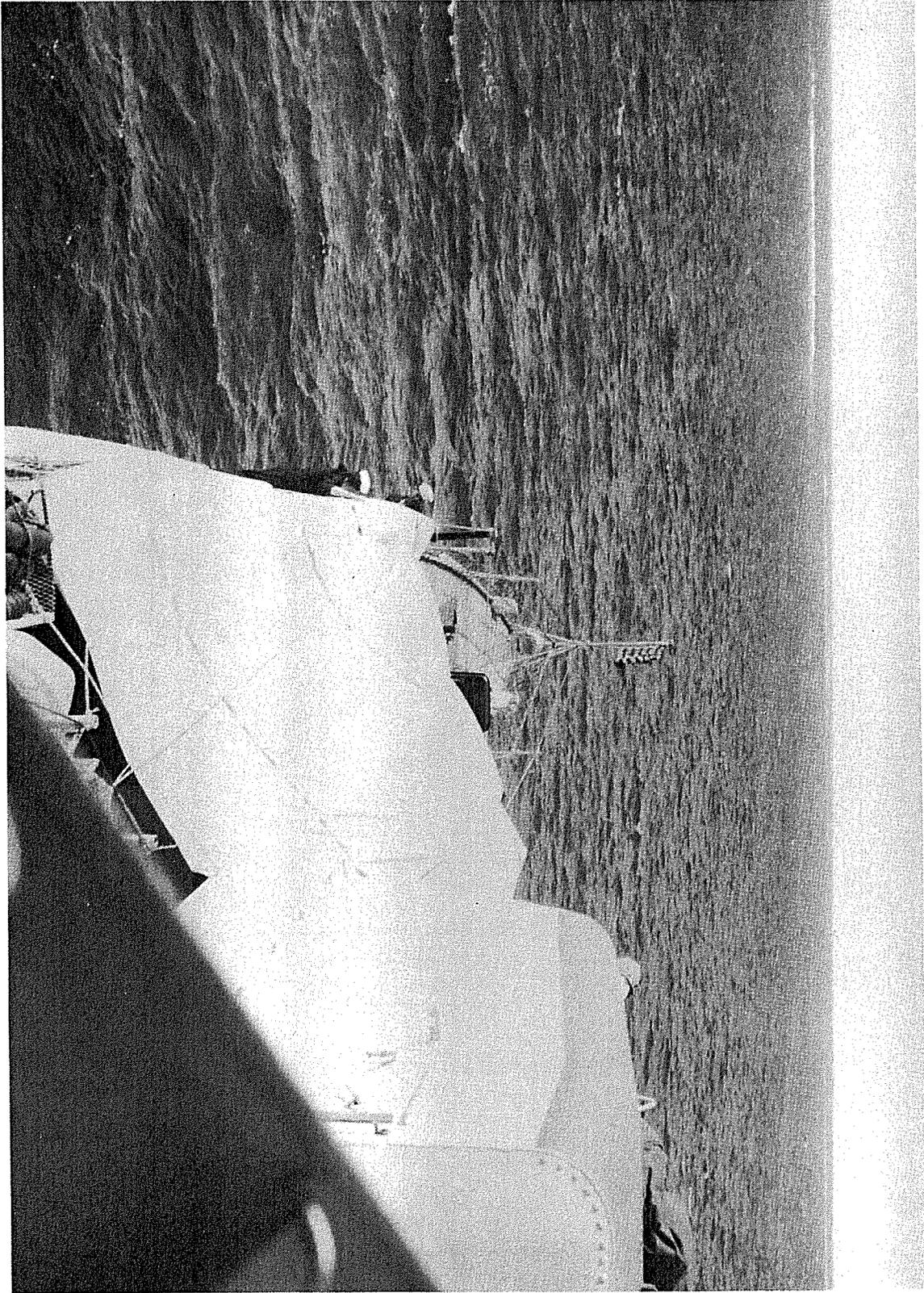
General DeGaulle (Provisional President of France) had been invited to confer with the President while we were at Algiers but declined the invitation. Ambassador Caffery in reporting DeGaulle's refusal to come, said: "He (DeGaulle) sent for me this afternoon (February 14th) and said that for a list of reasons he enumerated (none of them important enough) he could not leave Paris unfortunately at this juncture. Algiers is far away, etc., etc." Mr. Caffery further reported that he had reminded Mr. Bidault (French Foreign Office) that DeGaulle had said only recently he would be glad to meet the President. Mr. Bidault said in effect, "Yes, I know he did. I have been doing everything to make him go but you don't know how stubborn he is and he has changed his mind and won't go."

1300: The President was host at lunch to Mr. Caffery, Mr. Kirk, Mr. Early, Mr. Hopkins, Mrs. Boettiger and Admirals Leahy, McIntire and Brown.



The "royal herd" on the MURPHY.

The MURPHY rigs an awning for the convenience of King Ibn Saud.



1510: Ambassadors Caffery and Kirk, Mr. Hopkins, Sergeant Hopkins, Mr. Early and Mr. Bohlen left the ship. Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Bohlen planned to go to Marrakech for a few days before returning to the United States via air. Ambassadors Caffery and Kirk were to return to their regular posts. Mr. Early was to proceed to the Headquarters, Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, in France, for a period of temporary duty, and Sergeant Hopkins was to rejoin his outfit somewhere on the Western Front.

1530: Lieutenant Denworth left the ship with White House mail, to return to Washington via air.

1538: The French tanker VAR cast off from alongside the QUINCY.

1600: The QUINCY got underway from Algiers for Newport News.

1620: We passed out of the submarine net gate. Outside the harbor we were joined by the SAVANNAH and the destroyers PARKER, NIELDS and CHAMPLIN.

1650: Task group set speed 20, course 273.

1900: Ships of the task group set clocks back one hour to conform to Greenwich Civil Time.

1830: Our task group changed course to 265.

1900: The President and members of his Mess attended movies in the Flag cabin. The picture shown was "Phantom Lady".

2100: Our task group changed course to 240.

2245: The FRANKFORD, BALDWIN and LAUB rejoined our task group. The PARKER was then directed to take station as a picket, 5 miles ahead of our formation.

The weather today was clear; the sea smooth.
Average temperature: 54.

Monday, February 19th:

At sea in the Mediterranean, enroute Algiers to Newport News, steaming at various speeds and on various courses while conforming to our prescribed routing. Ships in company: SAVANNAH, PARKER, FRANKFORD, BALDWIN, CHAMPLIN, LAUB and NIELDS.

1050: The FRANKFORD came alongside the QUINCY and delivered U.S. mail for the QUINCY. None of this mail was for the President's party.

1130: We sighted the Rock of Gibraltar, bearing 280 and distant 35 miles.

1140: The MURPHY overtook us and came alongside the QUINCY and delivered mail for the President (Commander Destroyer Squadron 17's letter report on the MURPHY's "Mission to Mecca".) After leaving from alongside, the MURPHY rejoined our task group and took station as a screening vessel.

1200: Position and data:

Latitude 36-01 N

Longitude 04-57 W

Distance steamed since departure from Algiers: 411 miles.

Weather clear; sea smooth.

Average temperature: 55.

1257: The task group increased speed to 27 knots.

1306: The QUINCY passed the Rock of Gibraltar abeam to starboard, 7 miles distant.

1309: Our task group (composed of QUINCY, SAVANNAH and seven destroyers) now in Straits of Gibraltar. Air coverage was furnished us throughout the day by two Venturas, a group of "P-38's" and a blimp operating from American bases in North Africa. The air search was most intensive, particularly during our transit of the narrow waters of the Straits. Enemy submarines were believed to be operating in this vicinity as two ships had been reported sunk near here yesterday, either by torpedoes or mines. A patrolling minesweeper reported a sound contact just shortly before our arrival in the Straits and was directed

to depth charge. This was done but no conclusive evidence of a "kill" was obtained.

1311: The task group increased speed to 29 knots.

1414: We passed Cape Spartel Light abeam to port, distant 5 miles.

1420: Our task group completed safe passage of the Straits of Gibraltar.

1531: The task group set course 240. Our westbound routing across the Atlantic was the reverse of that prescribed for our eastbound voyage.

1533: The task group slowed to 27 knots.

1700: The task group reduced speed to 24 knots. The CHAMPLIN, NIELDS, PARKER and LAUB were detached from our task group and directed to return to Oran.

1830: The President received Mr. Smith, Mr. Cornell and Mr. Nixon in his cabin and held a brief press conference. This conference was recorded by Lieutenant Rigdon.

1900: Our task group changed speed to 20 knots.

2015: The President and members of his Mess attended movies in the Flag cabin. The picture shown was "Janie".

Tuesday, February 20th:

Steaming on course 240, speed 20, in company with SAVANNAH, MURPHY, FRANKFORD and BALDWIN.

0844: General Watson died in his cabin as the result of a cerebral hemorrhage. He had been ill abed since our return to the ship at Great Bitter Lake but his condition was not regarded as critical until on the eighteenth, when Mrs. Watson was so notified. Mrs. Watson was immediately informed of the General's passing but, for security reasons - to insure the safety of the President's return voyage - it was

decided to make no public announcement until the President had safely reached the continental United States.

1200: Position and data:

Latitude 32-23 N

Longitude 13-44 W

Distance steamed since noon 2-19-45: 485 miles.

Distance steamed since departure Algiers: 896 miles.

Weather clear; sea, moderate swell.

Average temperature: 58.

1723: Our task group changed course to 267.

Air coverage was furnished us throughout the day by aircraft operating from American bases in North Africa.

1804: The FRANKFORD was directed to leave our formation and, when well clear, to transmit by radio several dispatches addressed to Washington. These dispatches pertained to arrangements for General Watson's funeral.

1900: All ships of the task group set clocks back one hour to conform to Zone Plus One time.

2000: The President and members of his Mess attended movies ("Frenchman's Creek") in the Flag cabin.

Wednesday, February 21st:

Steaming on course 267, speed 20, in company with SAVANNAH, MURPHY and BALDWIN.

0535: The FRANKFORD rejoined our task group.

Air coverage for our task group was furnished throughout the day by aircraft operating from American bases in the Azores.



The Combined Chiefs of Staff in session at Montgomery House, Malta.

1200: Position and data:

Latitude 31-05 N

Longitude 22-42 W

Distance steamed since noon 2-20-45: 469 miles.

Distance steamed since departure Algiers: 1365 miles.

Weather clear; sea, moderate swell.

Average temperature: 58.

During the afternoon the President spent more than an hour on deck enjoying the bright sunshine.

2000: The President and members of his Mess attended movies ("Mrs. Parkington") in the Flag cabin.

Thursday, February 22nd:

Steaming on course 267, speed 20, in company with SAVANNAH, MURPHY, FRANKFORD and BALDWIN, enroute Algiers to Newport News.

0700: The destroyers CARMICK, DOYLE and ENDICOTT rendezvoused with our task group and reported for duty. On their joining up, the MURPHY, FRANKFORD and BALDWIN were released and were directed to proceed to the Navy Yard, New York, for assigned availability.

0715: Our task group signed the CHEMUNG (tanker) and McCORMICK (destroyer), bearing 341. Changed speed to 21.5 knots.

0740: Our task group changed course to 268.

1200: Position and data:

Latitude 30-31 N

Longitude 31-34 W

Distance steamed since noon 2-21-45: 465 miles.

Distance steamed since departure Algiers: 1830 miles.

Weather clear; slight sea running.

Average temperature: 60.

Task group changed speed to 22 knots.

The President spent more than an hour on deck this afternoon enjoying the brilliant sunshine.

Air coverage was furnished our task group throughout the day by aircraft operating from American bases in the Azores.

1830: The Executive Officer (Commander Duffill) was a dinner guest of the President and members of his Mess.

1900: Ships of our task group set clocks back one hour to conform to Zone Plus Two time.

1940: Our task group crossed the 35th Meridian West and entered the American Defense Zone of Operations.

2000: The President, members of his Mess and their guest (Commander Duffill) attended movies in the Flag cabin. The picture shown was "Enter Arsene Lupin".

The President dispatched the following message to King Ibn Saud today:

"The destroyer MURPHY rejoined my naval group on 19 February for my return passage. Captain Keating's officers and men recognize the honor of their mission in transporting you and your retinue from Jidda to our meeting place and have reported to me the many generous tokens of friendship you bestowed upon them before going ashore at Ismalia. They would have appreciated the privilege of taking you home. I hope that our meeting may be only the forerunner of ever-increasing friendship and understanding between us and our people."

Friday, February 23rd:

Steaming on course 268, speed 22, in company with the SAVANNAH, CARMICK, DOYLE and ENDICOTT, enroute Algiers to Newport News.

0840: Our task group changed course to 270.

1200: Position and data:

Latitude 30-03-30 N

Longitude 41-44 W

Distance steamed since noon 2-22-45: 527 miles.

Distance steamed since departure Algiers: 2357 miles.

Weather clear; slight sea running.

Average temperature: 62.

1215: The President received Mr. Smith, Mr. Cornell and Mr. Nixon in his cabin and held a press conference. This conference lasted for a full hour and was recorded by Lieutenant Rigdon.

The President spent most of the afternoon on deck, enjoying the warm sunshine.

Air coverage was furnished our task group throughout the day by aircraft operating from the escort carrier MISSION BAY. While we did not sight the MISSION BAY, according to information in our possession, she was operating to the northward of our track.

1730-1830: The President worked on his mail.

2000: The President and members of his Mess attended movies in the Flag cabin. The picture shown was "Going My Way".

Saturday, February 24th:

Steaming on course 270, speed 22, in company with SAVANNAH, CARMICK, DOYLE and ENDICOTT, enroute Algiers to Newport News.

1200: Position and data:

Latitude 30-01 N

Longitude 51-05 W

Distance steamed since noon 2-23-45: 485 miles.

Distance steamed since departure Algiers: 2842 miles.

Weather, clear; sea smooth.

Average temperature: 65.

Air coverage was furnished us during the day by aircraft operating from the MISSION BAY.

1600: We sighted the AUGUSTA (heavy cruiser), TILLMAN, HERNDON and SATTERLEE (destroyers) and KENNEBEC (tanker).

1606: The SAVANNAH, CARMICK, DOYLE and ENDICOTT were released from our task group and ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads as previously directed by the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet. The relief of the SAVANNAH at this point was provided for in the original plan because, due to her shorter cruising radius at the speed we operated, it was not considered safe to expect her to accompany us for the entire crossing. It developed, however, that she could have made the crossing with us with a safe reserve and the SAVANNAH requested that she be permitted to remain with us. Radio silence requirements prevented communication with CinCLANT for the necessary change of her orders, so the SAVANNAH was detached as originally planned.

1608: The AUGUSTA, TILLMAN, HERNDON and SATTERLEE joined our task group and formed screen on the QUINCY.

1625: The TILLMAN came alongside the QUINCY and transferred mail for the President and members of his party. This mail had been flown to Bermuda and brought out from there in the TILLMAN.

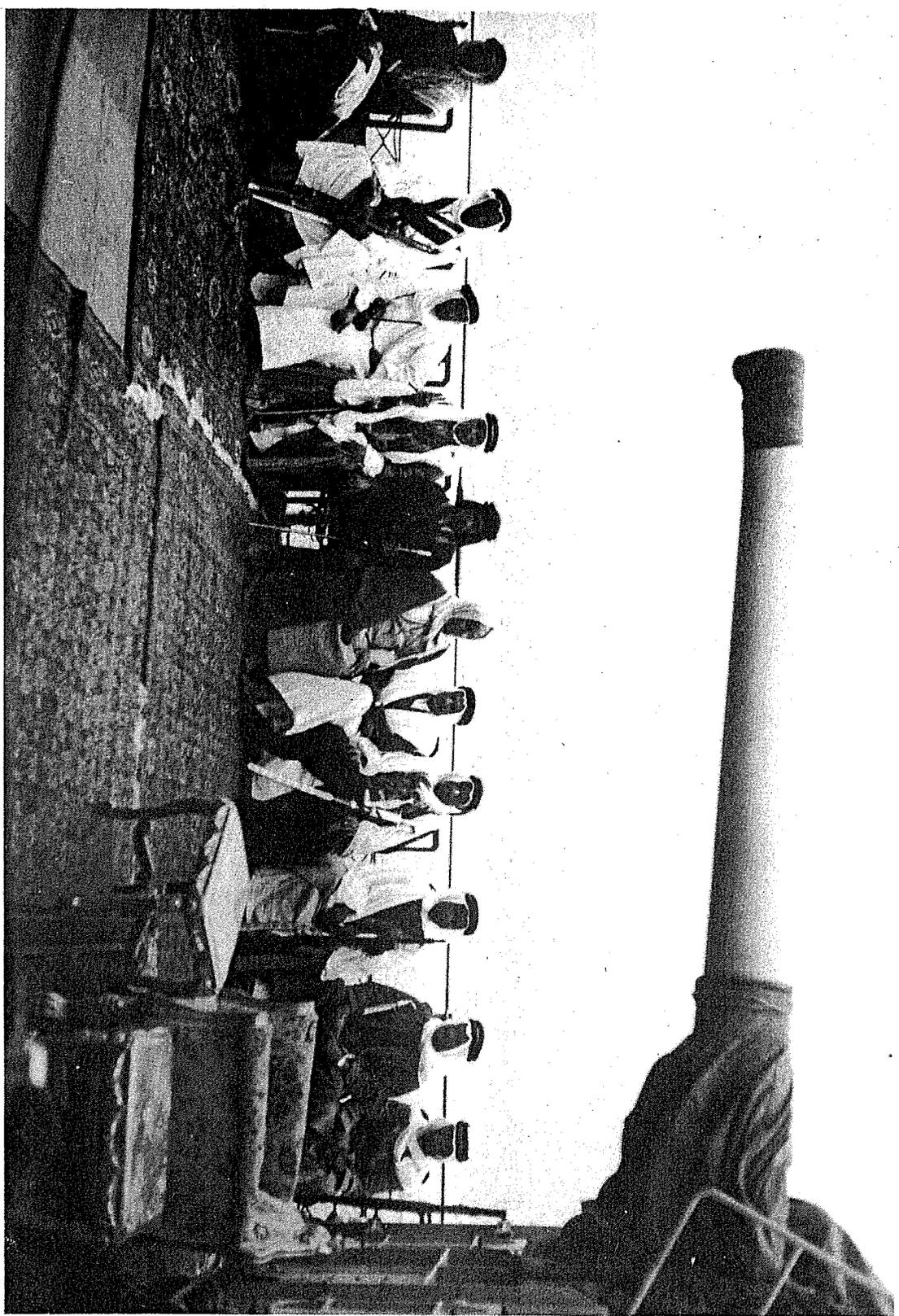
1645: The President worked on his mail. Legislative Bills S. 375 and N.R. 1808 were signed at this time.

1830: Commanders Clark, Tyree and Bruenn dined with the President and members of his Mess as their guests.

1900: Ships of our task force set clocks back one hour to Zone Plus Three time.



King Ibn Saud's party embarking in the MURPHY at Jidda.



The Arabian party "at home" on the forecastle of the MURPHY.

2000: The President and members of his Mess attended movies ("Broadway Rhythm") in the Flag cabin.

Today was another bright sunshiny day and the President spent several hours on deck basking in the sunshine.

Sunday, February 25th:

Steaming on course 270, speed 20, in company with the AUGUSTA, TILLMAN, HERNDON and SATTERLEE, enroute Algiers to Newport News.

1100: The President and members of his Mess attended divine services, conducted on the main deck by the ship's chaplain (Lieutenant Brady).

1200: Position and data:

Latitude 30-00 N

Longitude 59-51 W

Distance steamed since noon 2-24-45: 452 miles.

Distance steamed since departure Algiers: 3294 miles.

Weather: clear in forenoon; squally and misty in the afternoon. Slight sea running.

Average temperature: 59.

2000: The President and members of his Mess attended movies in the Flag cabin. The feature shown was "The Pearl of Death".

Air coverage was furnished our task group today by aircraft operating from bases in Bermuda.

Monday, February 26th:

Steaming on course 270, speed 20, in company with the AUGUSTA, TILLMAN, HERNDON and SATTERLEE, enroute Algiers to Newport News.

1100: The President worked on his mail.

1200: Position and data:

Latitude 31-40 N

Longitude 67-37 W

Distance steamed since noon 2-25-45: 435 miles.

Distance steamed since departure Algiers: 3729 miles.

Weather, clear; slight sea running.

Average temperature: 57.

1215: Our task group changed course to 311.

1230: Lieutenant D. A. Brady, ChC, U.S.N.R., the ship's chaplain, was a luncheon guest of the President and members of his Mess.

1600: The President worked on his mail and a speech he was scheduled to deliver shortly after his return to Washington.

Air coverage was furnished our task group today by planes operating from American bases in Bermuda.

1900: Ships of our task group set clocks back one hour to conform to Zone Plus Four time.

2000: Movies in the Flag cabin - "I'll Be Seeing You". The President did not attend. Instead, he and Judge Rosenman worked on the speech.

The President made the following statement to the Press tonight regarding General Watson's death:

"The whole trip coming back from the Mediterranean was greatly saddened for me and all the members of the party by the death of General Watson. This comes as a great personal sorrow to me. He had been my Military Aide for twelve years and my Secretary for five years, and aside from our joint work he has been my close friend and associate.

"His death came very unexpectedly. He was in excellent spirits on the trip over and at the Crimean Conference, and was ill for only a few days. Fortunately he suffered little, if at all.

"I shall miss him almost more than I can express. So will his host of friends in and out of Washington - for one of General Watson's outstanding characteristics was his ability to make close friends, and to retain their friendships.

"There was never a cloud between us in all these years. He helped me greatly.

"He deserves every tribute that can be given, both as a close friend and as an officer of the United States Army. He had been on almost every previous trip with me during the past twelve years and though he had been ill for a short period about a year ago, it was his sense of duty and determination to see the war through that made him insist on taking this trip with me."

Tuesday, February 27th:

Steaming on course 312, speed 20, in company with AUGUSTA, TILLMAN, SATTERLEE, and HERNDON, enroute Algiers to Newport News.

0700: Our task group changed speed to 24 knots.

1000: The task group changed course to 308. Very rough seas were now being encountered. Two of our escorting destroyers could not maintain speed and were forced to drop behind for the time being. The thermometer dropped rapidly during the forenoon so that by noon it was eighteen degrees cooler than at 8 a.m. (0800).

1206: The task group changed speed to 15 knots.

1200: Position and data:

Latitude 36-53 N

Longitude 74-35 W

Distance steamed since noon 2-26-45: 464 miles.

Distance steamed since departure Algiers: 4193 miles.

1228: Our task group entered the swept channel leading to the Chesapeake Bay; changed speed to 24 knots; and commenced maneuvering on various courses to conform to the channel.

1230: Mr. Smith, Mr. Cornell and Mr. Nixon were luncheon guests of the President and members of his Mess.

1719: Our task group passed through the submarine net gate and entered Hampton Roads.

1745: Mr. Edwards (local Navy pilot) came on board the QUINCY.

1825: The QUINCY moored, port side to, to the south side of Pier #6, Newport News.

Distance steamed since noon 2-27-45: 89 miles.

Total distance steamed, Algiers to Newport News, 4282 miles.

1830: Admiral Jonas Ingram (Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet) and Rear Admiral D. M. LeBreton (Commandant Fifth Naval District) were on the pier awaiting our arrival and came on board to call on the President.

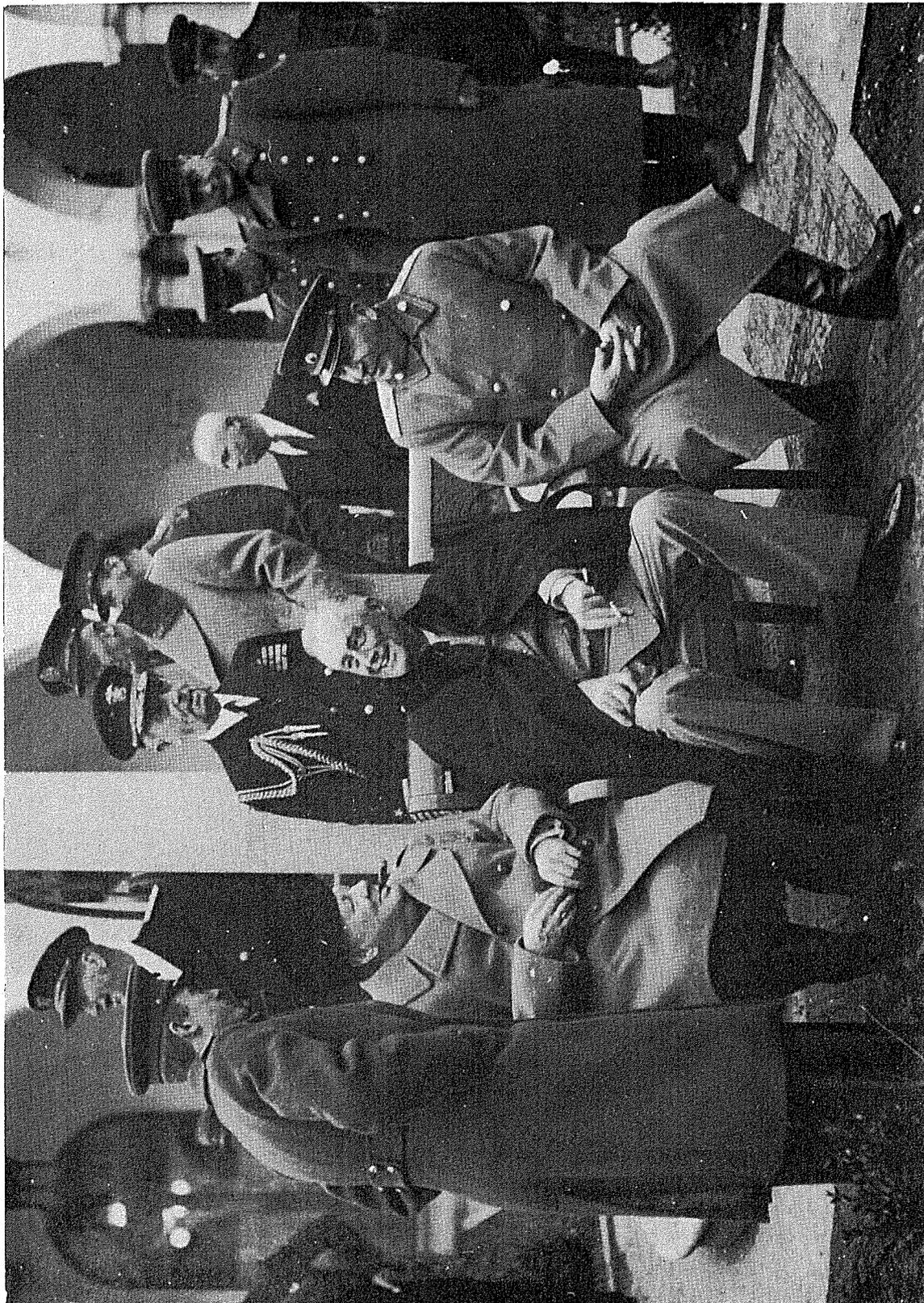
1900: Admirals Ingram and LeBreton and Captain Senn were dinner guests of the President and members of his Mess.

2045: The President left the ship and entrained in his private car, which was parked inside Pier #6.

2050: The remains of General Watson were transferred from the ship to the train. Honors were rendered by the Marine guard and sideboys. The members of the President's party, serving as honorary pallbearers, and six officers from the QUINCY as pallbearers, accompanied the remains during the transfer.

After the transfer of General Watson's remains had been completed, the President telephoned Washington and spent more than thirty minutes talking with various people there. He used the direct wire that had been installed in the train for his use.

2215: Our train departed Newport News for Washington, over the facilities of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to Richmond and thence to Washington via the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.



The Yalta Conference "brings home the bacon".

Wednesday, February 28th:

0600: Our train arrived Washington. The President's car was placed in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving "station". The President left the train at 0830 and returned to the White House.

0630: The remains of General Watson were removed to Arlington by United States Army personnel under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel W. E. Davenport.

Funeral services were held at the National Cemetery, Arlington, at noon and were conducted by Chaplain D. A. Brady (ship's chaplain of the U.S.S. QUINCY). The President and members of his party attended. Interment was at Arlington.

Total distance traveled by the President this trip:

By railroad	384 miles
By U.S. naval vessel	10813 miles
By aircraft	2405 miles
By automobile	<u>240 miles</u>
	13842 miles.

William M. Rigdon

William M. Rigdon,
Lieutenant (jg), USN.

Approved:

Wilson Brown

Wilson Brown,
Vice Admiral, U.S.N.,
Naval Aide to the President.

ANNEX "A"

REPORT OF THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE

For the past eight days, Winston S. Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, and Marshal J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, have met with the Foreign Secretaries, Chiefs of Staff and other advisers in the Crimea.

In addition to the three Heads of Government, the following took part in the Conference:

For the United States of America:

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State;
Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, U.S.N., Chief of Staff to the President;
Harry L. Hopkins, Special Assistant to the President;
Justice James F. Byrnes, Director, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion;
General of the Army George C. Marshall, U.S.A., Chief of Staff, U.S. Army;
Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, U.S.N., Chief of Naval Operations and Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet;
Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell, U.S.A., Commanding General, Army Service Forces;
Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, U.S.N. (Ret.), War Shipping Administrator;
Major General L. S. Kuter, U.S.A., Staff of Commanding General, U.S. Army Air Forces;
W. Everell Harriman, Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.;
H. Freeman Matthews, Director of European Affairs, State Department;
Alger Hiss, Deputy Director, Office of Special Political Affairs, Department of State;
Charles E. Bohlen, Assistant to the Secretary of State; together with political, military and technical advisers.

For the United Kingdom:

Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;
Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport;
Sir A. Clark-Kerr, H.M. Ambassador at Moscow;
Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;
Sir Edward Bridges, Secretary of the War Cabinet;

Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial
General Staff;
Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Charles F. A. Portal,
Chief of the Air Staff;
Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew B. Cunningham, First Sea
Lord;
General Sir Hastings L. Ismay, Chief of Staff to the Minister
of Defense;
together with,
Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander,
Mediterranean Theatre;
Field Marshal Sir H. Maitland Wilson, Head of the British
Joint Staff Mission at Washington;
Admiral Sir James Somerville, Member Joint Staff Mission at
Washington;
together with military and diplomatic advisers.

For the Soviet Union:

V. M. Molotov, Peoples' Commissar for Foreign Affairs;
Fleet Admiral Kuznetsov, Peoples' Commissar for the Navy;
Colonel General Antonov, Deputy Chief of the General Staff
of the Red Army;
A. Ya. Vyshinski, Deputy Peoples' Commissar for Foreign Affairs;
I. M. Maisky, Deputy Peoples' Commissar for Foreign Affairs;
Air Marshal Kyhdyakov, Marshal of the Red Air Force;
F. T. Gousev, Ambassador in Great Britain;
A. A. Gromyko, Ambassador in U.S.A.

The following statement is made by the Prime Minister
of Great Britain, the President of the United States of
America, and the Chairman of the Council of Peoples'
Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on
the results of the Crimea Conference:

I

THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY

We have considered and determined the military plans of
the three allied powers for the final defeat of the common
enemy. The military staffs of the three allied nations have
met in daily meetings throughout the Conference. These

meetings have been most satisfactory from every point of view and have resulted in closer coordination of the military effort of the three Allies than ever before. The fullest information has been inter-changed. The timing, scope and coordination of new and even more powerful blows to be launched by our armies and air forces into the heart of Germany from the East, West, North and South have been fully agreed and planned in detail.

Our combined military plans will be made known only as we execute them, but we believe that the very close working partnership among the three staffs attained at this Conference will result in shortening the war. Meetings of the three staffs will be continued in the future whenever the need arises.

Nazi Germany is doomed. The German people will only make the cost of their defeat heavier to themselves by attempting to continue a hopeless resistance.

II

THE OCCUPATION AND CONTROL
OF GERMANY

We have agreed on common policies and plans for enforcing the unconditional surrender terms which we shall impose together on Nazi Germany after German armed resistance has been finally crushed. These terms will not be made known until the final defeat of Germany has been accomplished. Under the agreed plan, the forces of the Three Powers will each occupy a separate zone of Germany. Coordinated administration and control has been provided for under the Plan through a central Control Commission consisting of the Supreme Commanders of the Three Powers with headquarters in Berlin. It has been agreed that France should be invited by the Three Powers, if she should so desire, to take over a zone of occupation, and to participate as a fourth member of the Control Commission. The limits of the French zone will be agreed by the four governments concerned through their representative on the European Advisory Commission.

It is our inflexible purpose to destroy German militarism and Nazism and to ensure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world. We are determined to disarm and disband all German armed forces; break up for all time the German General Staff that has repeatedly contrived the resurgence of German militarism; remove or destroy all German military equipment; eliminate or control all German industry that could be used for military production; bring all war criminals to just and swift punishment and exact reparation in kind for the destruction wrought by the Germans; wipe out the Nazi party, Nazi laws, organizations and institutions, remove all Nazi and militarist influences from public office and from the cultural and economic life of the German people; and take in harmony such other measures in Germany as may be necessary to the future peace and safety of the world. It is not our purpose to destroy the people of Germany, but only when Nazism and Militarism have been extirpated will there be hope for a decent life for Germans, and a place for them in the comity of nations.

III

REPARATION BY GERMANY

We have considered the question of the damage caused by Germany to the Allied Nations in this war and recognized it as just that Germany be obliged to make compensation for this damage in kind to the greatest extent possible. A Commission for the Compensation of Damage will be established. The Commission will be instructed to consider the question of the extent and methods for compensating damage caused by Germany to the Allied Countries. The Commission will work in Moscow.

IV

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

We are resolved upon the earliest possible establishment with our allies of a general international organization to maintain peace and security. We believe that this is essential, both to prevent aggression and to remove the political, economic

and social causes of war through the close and continuing collaboration of all peace-loving peoples.

The foundations were laid at Dumbarton Oaks. On the important question of voting procedure, however, agreement was not there reached. The present conference has been able to resolve this difficulty.

We have agreed that a Conference of United Nations should be called to meet at San Francisco in the United States on April 25th, 1945, to prepare the charter of such an organization, along the lines proposed in the informal conversations at Dumbarton Oaks.

The Government of China and the Provisional Government of France will be immediately consulted and invited to sponsor invitations to the Conference jointly with the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. As soon as the consultation with China and France has been completed, the text of the proposals on voting procedure will be made public.

V

DECLARATION ON LIBERATED EUROPE

We have drawn up and subscribed to a Declaration on liberated Europe. This Declaration provides for concerting the policies of the three Powers and for joint action by them in meeting the political and economic problems of liberated Europe in accordance with democratic principles. The text of the Declaration is as follows:

The Premier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and the President of the United States of America have consulted with each other in the common interests of the peoples of their countries and those of liberated Europe. They jointly declare their mutual agreement to concert during the temporary period of instability in liberated Europe, the policies of their three

governments in assisting the peoples liberated from the domination of Nazi Germany and the peoples of the former Axis satellite states of Europe to solve by democratic means their pressing political and economic problems.

The establishment of order in Europe and the rebuilding of national economic life must be achieved by processes which will enable the liberated peoples to destroy the last vestiges of Nazism and Fascism and to create democratic institutions of their own choice. This is a principle of the Atlantic Charter -- the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live -- the restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to those peoples who have been forcibly deprived of them; by the aggressor nations.

To foster the conditions in which the liberated peoples may exercise these rights, the three governments will jointly assist the people in any European liberated state or former Axis satellite state in Europe where in their judgment conditions require (a) to establish conditions of internal peace; (b) to carry out emergency measures for the relief of distressed people; (c) to form interim governmental authorities broadly representative of all democratic elements in the population and pledged to the earliest possible establishment through free elections of governments responsive to the will of the people; and (d) to facilitate where necessary the holding of such elections.

The three governments will consult the other United Nations and provisional authorities or other governments in Europe when matters of direct interest to them are under consideration.

When, in the opinion of the three governments, conditions in any European liberated state or any former Axis satellite state in Europe make such action necessary, they will immediately consult together on the measures necessary to discharge the joint responsibilities set forth in this declaration.

By this declaration we reaffirm our faith in the principles of the Atlantic Charter, our pledge in the Declaration by

the United Nations, and our determination to build in cooperation with other peace-loving nations a world order under law, dedicated to peace, security, freedom and the general well-being of all mankind.

In issuing this declaration, the Three Powers express the hope that the Provisional Government of the French Republic may be associated with them in the procedure suggested.

VI

POLAND

We came to the Crimea Conference resolved to settle our differences about Poland. We discussed fully all aspects of the question. We reaffirm our common desire to see established a strong, free, independent and democratic Poland. As a result of our discussions we have agreed on the conditions in which a new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity may be formed in such a manner as to command recognition by the three major powers.

The Agreement reached is as follows:

A new situation has been created in Poland as a result of her complete liberation by the Red Army. This calls for the establishment of a Polish Provisional Government which can be more broadly based than was possible before the recent liberation of western Poland. The Provisional Government which is now functioning in Poland should therefore be reorganized on a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad. This new Government should then be called the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity.

M. Molotov, Mr. Harriman and Sir A. Clark-Kerr are authorized as a Commission to consult in the first instance in Moscow with members of the present Provisional Government and with other Polish democratic leaders from within Poland and from abroad, with a view to the reorganization of the present Government along the above lines. This Polish Provisional Government of

National Unity shall be pledged to the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot. In these elections all democratic and anti-Nazi parties shall have the right to take part and to put forward candidates.

When a Polish Provisional Government of National Unity has been properly formed in conformity with the above, the Government of the U.S.S.R., which now maintains diplomatic relations with the present Provisional Government of Poland, and the Governments of the United Kingdom and of the United States will establish diplomatic relations with the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity, and will exchange Ambassadors by whose reports the respective Governments will be kept informed about the situation in Poland.

The three Heads of Government consider that the eastern frontier of Poland should follow the Curzon Line with digressions from it in some regions of five to eight kilometres in favor of Poland. They recognize that Poland must receive substantial accessions of territory in the north and west. They feel that the opinion of the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity should be sought in due course on the extent of these accessions and that the final delimitation of the western frontier of Poland should thereafter await the Peace Conference.

VII

JUGOSLAVIA

We have agreed to recommend to Marshal Tito and Dr. Subasic that the Agreement between them should be put into effect immediately, and that a new Government should be formed on the basis of that Agreement.

We also recommend that as soon as the new Government has been formed: (i) The Anti-fascist Assembly of National Liberation (Avnoj) should be extended to include members of the last Yugoslav Parliament (Skupschina) who have not compromised themselves by collaboration with the enemy, thus forming a body to be known as a temporary Parliament; and

(ii) legislative acts passed by the Anti-Fascist assembly of National Liberation will be subject to subsequent ratification by a Constituent Assembly.

There was also a general review of other Balkan questions.

VIII

MEETINGS OF FOREIGN SECRETARIES

Throughout the Conference, besides the daily meetings of the Heads of Governments and their Foreign Secretaries, separate meetings of the three Foreign Secretaries, and their advisers have also been held daily.

These meetings have proved of the utmost value and the Conference agreed that permanent machinery should be set up for regular consultation between the three Foreign Secretaries. They will, therefore, meet as often as may be necessary, probably about every three or four months. These meetings will be held in rotation in the three Capitals, the first meeting being held in London, after the United Nations Conference on world organization.

IX

UNITY FOR PEACE AS FOR WAR

Our meeting here in the Crimea has reaffirmed our common determination to maintain and strengthen in the peace to come that unity of purpose and of action which has made victory possible and certain for the United Nations in this war. We believe that this is a sacred obligation which our governments owe to our peoples and to all the peoples in the world.

Only with the continuing and growing cooperation and understanding among our three countries and among all the peace-loving nations can the highest aspiration of huma

be realized - a secure and lasting peace which will, in the words of the Atlantic Charter, "afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

Victory in this war and establishment of the proposed international organization will provide the greatest opportunity in all history to create in the years to come the essential conditions of such a peace.

(Signed)

Winston S. Churchill.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

J. Stalin.

February 11, 1945.

"A-10"

ANNEX "B"SAUDI ARABIAN GUESTS, FEBRUARY 14, 1945.

His Majesty Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdul Rahman al Faisal al Saud King
of Saudi Arabia

Abdullah,

His Royal Highness, Emir al Saud. (brother of the King).
His Royal Highness, Mohammed al Saud. (son of the King).
His Royal Highness, Emir Mansour al Saud. (son of the King).

Shaikh Abdullah Sulayman, Minister of Finance.
Shaikh Yusuf Yassin, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Shaikh Hafiz Wahba, Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.
Shaikh Bashir Saadawi, Privy Counsellor.
Doctor Rashad Faroun, King's physician.

Majid Ibn Khathaila (Astrologer, fortune-teller).
Abdul Rahman Djuez (Imam, chaplain who leads palace prayers).
Brigadier Sa'id Gaudet (Commander of the King's Guards) Aide-de-camp.
Captain Mohammed al Thieb (Adjutant of the Guards) Asst. Aide-de-camp.
Sulayman Bey al Hamid (Ass't to Minister of Finance, his uncle).
Mohammed Abdul Djither (Chief, communications and radio officer).
Mahsoul Effendi (Radio supervisor of the Nejd).
Sa'id Abdul Djither (Communications assistant).
Abdullah al Tuwagry (Communications assistant).
Mutlag Ibn Zaid (Palace representative of the MUTAYR tribe).
Chassab Ibn Mandil (Palace representative of the BENI KHALID tribe).
Abdullah bil Kheir (Interpreter, and monitor of English broadcasts).
Sirag Dhahran (Official food-taster and caterer).
Amin al Abdul Aziz (Chamberlain and chief valet).
Abdullah al Hadrami (Royal purse bearer).
Abdullah Ibn Abdul Wahid (Chief server of ceremonial coffee).
Abdul Rahman Ibn Abdul Wahid (Second server of coffee).

10 Guards with sabres and daggers (chosen from principal tribes).
3 Valets, one for each royal prince.
9 Miscellaneous slaves: cooks, porters, scullions.
48 Total

ANNEX "D"MEMBERS OF THE SEAMAN GUARD AT YALTA

DUNN, Thomas J.	SoM2c	FERRARO, Robert J.	CY
MURDOCK, William G.	QM2c	JOHNSON, Raymond K.	Sealc
TALPASH, Steve	EM2c	CZERNAGA, William	CMoMM
LEGGE, Peter S.	Cox	CHAMPION, John C.	CBM
HOLBROOK, James B.	Sealc	CLARK, Harold R.	BM1c
FIELDS, Joseph C.	SK2c	DOUGLAS, John	QM2c
LOPRIENO, John	SM3c	BROUGHAL, Lawrence J.	SM2c
HEIKES, William R.	SM1c	BRYAN, Earl R.	SK2c
NORWOOD, Walter S.	BM2c	CORDIAL, Olgie R.	Sealc
CHARBONNEAU, Arthur O.	QM3c	LAYTON, Albert M.	MoMM2c
COHEN, Nathan	GM3c	CIAVOLA, George J.	MoMM2c
ALLEN, William H.	EM3c	GROGAN, James C.	RdM3c
SARGENT, Robert E.	MoMM3c	MORROW, Byron P.	MoMM3c
KENNEDY, Lee "C"	Sea2c	YOXTHEIMER, Robert P.	Sealc
HADAY, Nicholas G.	GM2c	COTOPLIS, Nick	Sealc
DALE, Walter S.	SK1c	McGORY, Arthur M.	RT2c
BOOK, William G.	SoM1c	FANGMANN, Francis J. Jr.	CMoMM
BIRES, John P.	Flc	GARRISON, Willis J.	Cox
CASSADY, James B.	Sealc	DENNY, Frank	EM1c
BYRD, Norman R.	Cox	STRATOS, William L.	Sealc
FOWLER, Raymond J.	Sealc	MASON, Philip L.	SM1c
WOODS, Luther F.	MoMM1c	GRACE, William P.	Y1c
ATKINSON, Samuel K.	SC1c	LINDSAY, John W. Jr.	RdM3c
BURSAW, Frank A.	SF2c	WERNTZ, Roy H., Jr.	QM3c
HICKMAN, William J.	Sealc	WARE, Donald K.	GM2c
CROSSLEY, Carl E.	Flc	INGROFF, August F.	MoMM1c
LYTTLE, Thomas W.	Y3c	HAGGERTY, James D.	RM2c
HUGHES, Horace W.	Sealc	NORTHROP, Jesse B.	CM1c
BENDER, Harold J.	RdM2c	MILOSTAN, John L.	RM1c
LOMBARD, Paul E.	Sealc	BUSHONG, Alfred G.	CGM
GRINDSTAFF, Kenneth E.	Sealc	JORGENSEN, Arnold R.	EM2c
KANE, Richard E.	Sealc	LAPISKY, Michael	QM1c
ALWIN, Edmund F.	MoMM2c	GOLDMAN, Milton	RM1c
SHTRIKER, Abraham	RT1c	PRICE, Carl M.	Sea2c
LEWIS, James P.	Sea2c	GORDON, Rodney W.	RM3c
NEIDIG, David W.	MoMM3c	BERRY, Edwin D.	Sealc
KELLY, Patrick J.	Flc		
HALL, Elmer	Sealc		
KERTELL, Stuart F.	Sea2c		
CIMINO, Sebastian	Flc		
ROBERTS, Elbert B.	MoMM2c		
NOLT, Max E.	EM3c		
FAGLIE, Johnnie A.	Cox		
BROWN, Leonard H.	GM1c		
CANIPE, Edgar H.	Sealc		
MATTHEW, John F.	SoM2c		
FITZPATRICK, William J.	CoM		
SMYTH, Joseph J.	MoMM3c		

(Note: The above listed men were attached to the U.S.S. IMPLICIT (AM246) and the U.S.S. PINNACLE (AM274).