

delightful. The mosquitoes and flies were bothersome, however.

Excellent care was taken of our party while we were in Cairo, for which credit is due Major General Royce and Brigadier General Cheaves.

Tuesday, December 7th.

(At Cairo and
enroute Tunis)

- 7:30 a.m. The President and members of his party left his villa for the airport.
- 8:05 a.m. The President arrived Cairo West airport. He bade goodbye to the Prime Minister, Ambassadors Steinhardt and Kirk, General Royce and a number of other officers from our Middle East Command who had accompanied him to the airport.
- 8:20 a.m. The President embarked and his plane departed Cairo for Tunis. In the President's plane were: The President, Mr. Hopkins, Admiral Leahy, Admiral Brown, Admiral McIntire, General Watson, Major Boettiger, Lt-Commander Fox, Lieutenant (jg) Rigdon, Sergeant Robert Hopkins, Secret Service Agents Spaman, Haman and Fredericks and Steward Prettyman.
- Enroute to Tunis our plane passed over the El Alamein battlefield, Tobruk, Benghazi, Tripoli and Sfax. We had fighter-plane escort for the entire flight from Cairo to Tunis.
- We set our clocks and watches back one hour during the flight so as to conform with Zone Minus One time.
- 3:40 p.m. The President's plane landed at El Aouina airport (Tunis). The President was met here by Generals Eisenhower and Spaatz and Colonel Elliot Roosevelt. Air distance Cairo to Tunis over our route, 1571 miles.
- Shortly after landing, the President disembarked

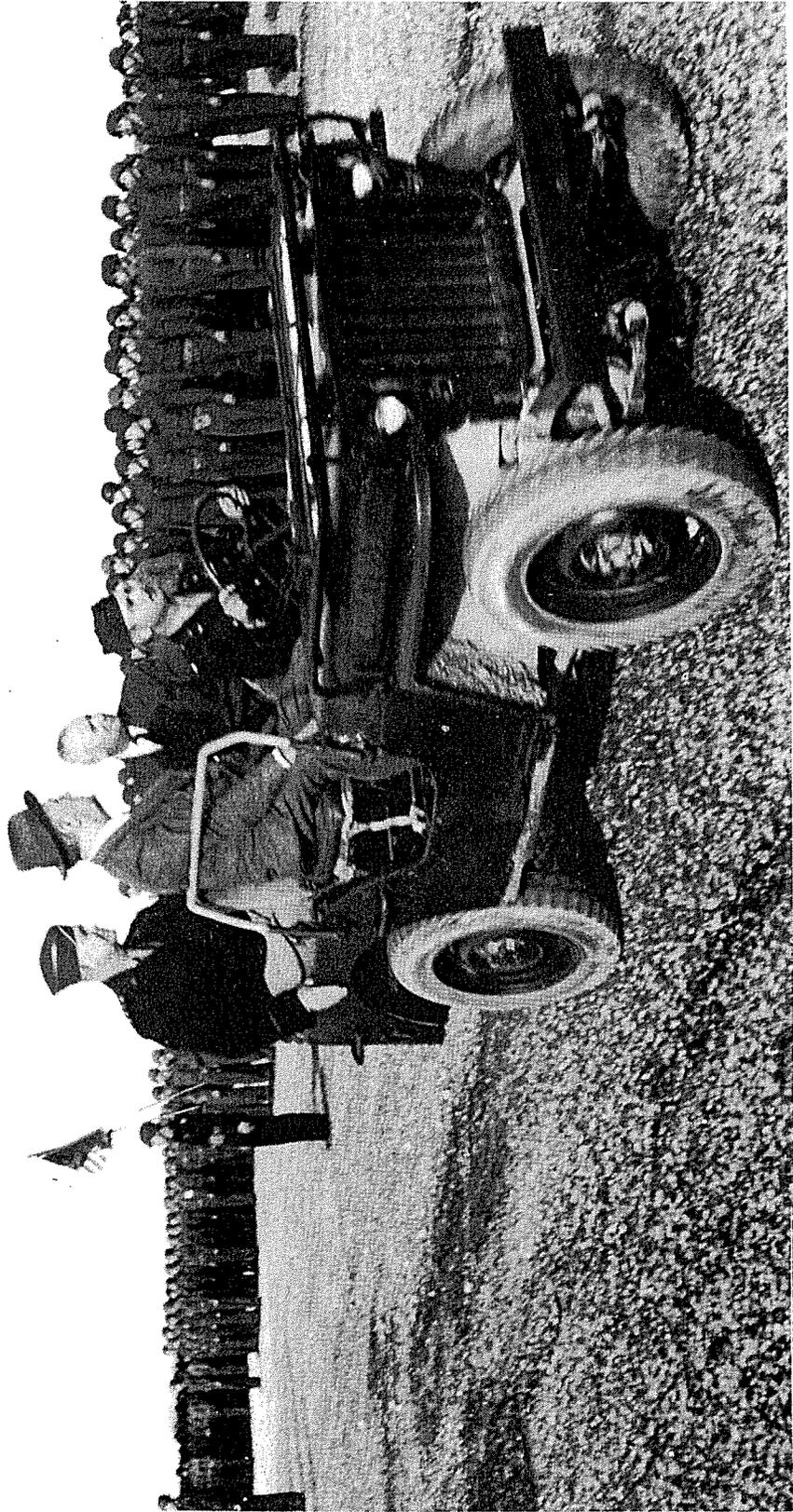
- 7:55 a.m. and proceeded by motor to Guest Villa No. 1 (the White House) at Carthage.
- 8:00 p.m. The President had dinner at his villa (Guest Villa No. 1) with General Eisenhower, General Spaatz, General Booth, Colonel Elliot Roosevelt, Mr. Hopkins, Commander Harry J. Butcher, USNR, and a group of nine officers from Colonel Elliot Roosevelt's squadron.

The President retired shortly after dinner.

Wednesday, December 8th.

(At Tunis; at Malta;
in Sicily; and at Tunis.)

- 7:35 a.m. The President and his party left his villa for the airport. On leaving the villa, honors were paid the President by the Second Battalion of the Coldstream Guards (Lt-Col. Norman commanding).
- 8:09 a.m. The President's plane departed El Aouina airport for Malta. We were escorted to Malta by a group of 12 P38's (fighter-planes), and relays of fighter-planes escorted us throughout the day. In the President's plane on leaving El Aouina were: The President, Mr. Hopkins, Admiral Leahy, General Eisenhower, Lt-General Spaatz, Admiral Brown, Admiral McIntire, Major General Watson, Major General Bedell Smith, Major Boettiger, Lt-Commander Fox, Lieutenant (jg) Rigdon, Sergeant Robert Hopkins, Secret Service Agents Reilly, Spaman, Beary, Behn and Fredericks.
Enroute to Malta our plane passed over Cape Bon and passed close by Pantelleria Island.
- 9:50 a.m. The President's plane landed at Luqua airfield, Malta. Air distance, Tunis to Malta, 310 miles. The President was greeted here by Lord Gort, Governor and Commander in Chief, Malta, who came aboard the plane immediately on our landing. (Note: The landing here was made without the use of the landing flaps because of a mechanical failure. However, due to the skill of our pilot, Major Bryan, there was no noticeable difference in the manner of our landing here and at other airfields.)



F.D.R. and Gen. Eisenhower review
our troops in Sicily.

10:00 a.m.

The President left his plane, entered a jeep, and proceeded to a nearby area where a guard of honor (composed of British Naval, Army and Air Force Units and under the command of Major E.C.C. Wells--Garrison Adjutant, Hampshire Regiment) rendered honors and the Stars and Stripes was hoisted nearby. This was the first time our national ensign had ever been officially raised on Malta. Lord Gort then presented the following officers and local officials to the President: Air Vice Marshal Sir Keith Park, Air Officer Commanding Malta; Vice Admiral Hamilton, Commanding Malta Dockyard; Major General H. W. Oxley, General Officer Commanding Malta; the Lieutenant Governor, Mr. D. C. Campbell; the Lord Bishop Mgr. Michael Gonzi; the Chief Justice, Sir George Borg; and several other Island officials.

The President then addressed Lord Gort and the other dignitaries present, the guard of honor and the assembled crowd. (A copy of his talk is appended, marked Appendix "I").

On completion of the President's remarks, Major Boettiger presented the Malta Scroll to Lord Gort. Lord Gort accepted the scroll and made a short talk. A copy of his remarks is appended, marked Appendix "J".

10:30 p.m.

After the presentation ceremony was over, the President returned to his plane and was informed by Major Bryan that the necessary repairs had not yet been completed on his plane and that it would require approximately one hour's additional time to complete them. (The hydraulic mechanism for operating the wing flaps was out of commission).

10:40 a.m.

At the invitation of Lord Gort, the President left the airport by auto for a drive through the Malta Dockyard area (which comprises the villages of Vittoriosa, Senglea and Kospikwa). This is reputed to have been the most bombed spot in the world during the present war. The area is still generally a mass of shambles but we were told by local officers that the dockyard is now, through the use of underground workshops,

operating at near normal efficiency. We did not visit the city of Valletta but were told that it had not been damaged to any appreciable extent as the bombing had been concentrated on the dockyard and airfield areas.

11:45 a.m.

The President returned to the airport and embarked in his plane. The repairs to his plane were not yet completed, and the President lunched in the plane while the repairs were being rushed to completion.

1:10 p.m.

The repairs to the President's plane were completed and remaining members of the party embarked. The President's plane departed Malta for Castelvetro, Sicily. Passengers in the President's plane were the same as for the flight from Tunis to Malta.

A few of the interesting facts about Malta brought to our attention are:

Malta is the seat of the oldest known human habitation.

Malta was part of a once-existing land bridge from Europe to Africa.

Malta has three large airfields, all three of which are connected with each other to form one immense field.

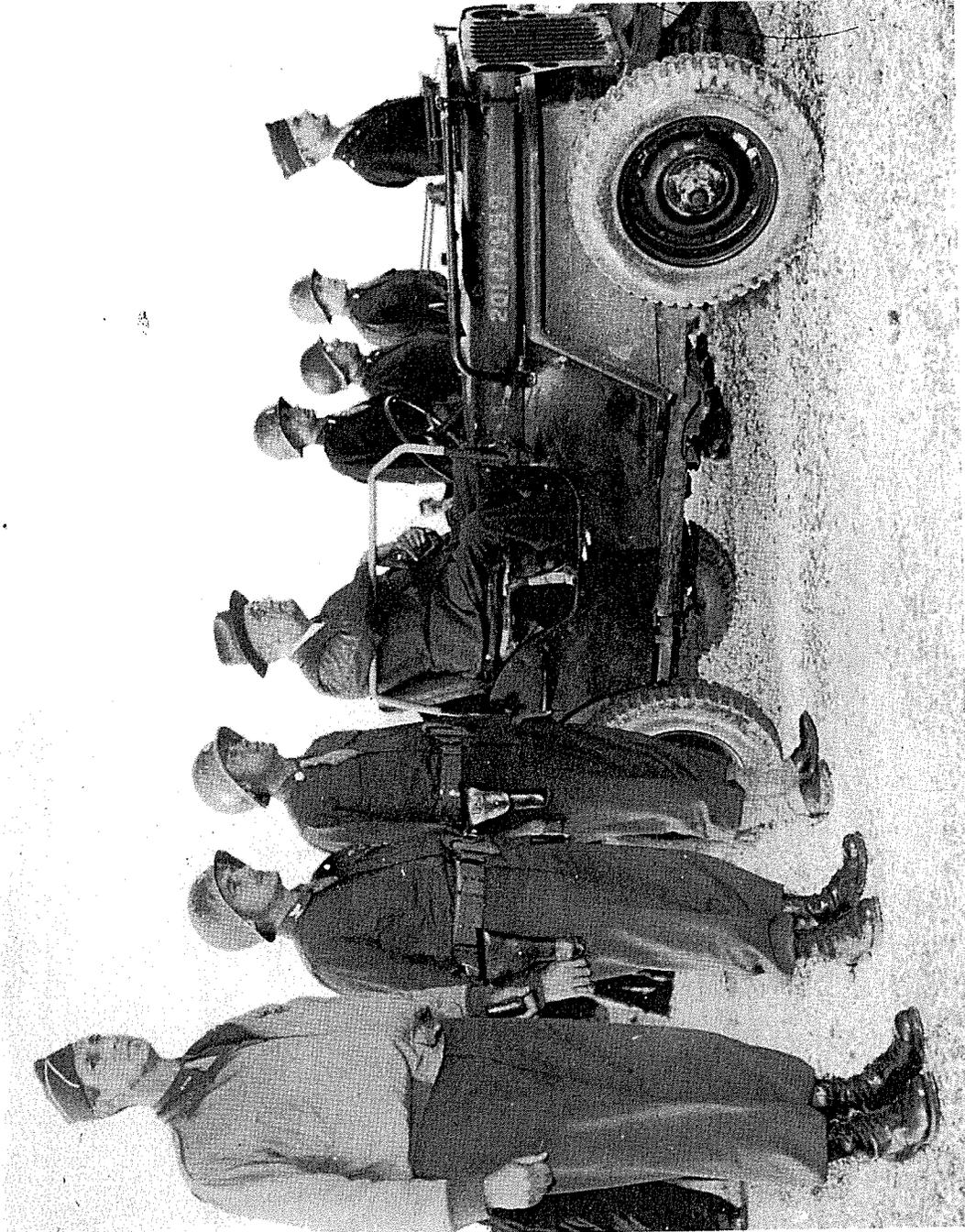
Malta has a population of approximately 270,000 people. It is reputed to be the most densely populated island in the world.

The people on Malta are mostly very devout Catholics. There are some few Mohammeds.

On the flight from Malta to Sicily points in Italy were visible from the air and were pointed out to us by General Eisenhower as they came into view.

2:02 p.m.

The President's plane landed at an Allied operational air field at Castelvetro, Sicily (approximately 50 miles southwest of Palermo). Air distance from Malta to Castelvetro, 164 miles. The field at which we landed was the base for our Troop Carrier Service. The



The President and six officers of the Fifth Army, whom he decorated with the D.S.C., take a review in Sicily.

President was greeted by Lieut-Generals George S. Patton and Mark W. Clark, U.S.A., on his arrival at Castelvetrano. General Arnold was observed to be there too.

The President left his plane shortly after our arrival and entered a jeep and departed on a tour of the airfield. At one corner of the field troops of the 314th Troop Carrier Group, Army Air Force, augmented by a company of infantry and a company of tank troops, were drawn up for inspection by the President. On his arrival at this point, honors were rendered for the President by the 36th Engineers' Band (a unit of the 7th Army). After honors, the President proceeded to inspect the troops, driving down the ranks in his jeep. He then took a position in the center and at the front of the troops and, while still in the jeep, decorated a number of officers from the Fifth Army with the Distinguished Service Cross. They were (in the order in which decorated): Colonel R. H. Tucker, Lt-Colonel J. B. Crawford, First Lieutenant W. W. Kellogg, First Lieutenant T. F. Birteau, First Lieutenant E. F. Gould, and Lieut-General Mark W. Clark (Commander of the American Fifth Army). General Clark's decoration came as a complete surprise to him, he told us. He had been given no idea of why he had been called down from the front in Italy to Sicily.

Next, the assembled troops passed in review before the President and the officers he had just decorated. The order in which they passed in review was:

7th Tank Co. a unit of the 2nd Armored Division.
 Co. "B" 908th Infantry - a Colored outfit
 and a unit of the 7th Army.
 32nd Troop Carrier Squadron.
 50th Troop Carrier Squadron.
 Headquarters Squadron, 314th Troop Carrier Group.
 61st Troop Carrier Squadron.
 62nd Troop Carrier Squadron.

The troops passing in review were led by Lt-Colonel Clayton Stiles, U.S.A. We were told here that all

those participating in the review had taken an active part in the recent Sicilian campaign.

The President was then photographed with the six officers whom he had previously decorated.

After the review the President toured the field further and then proceeded to the 32nd Squadron Officers' Club where he was served a cocktail and snacks.

3:35 p.m.

The President and his party returned to his plane and the plane departed Castelvetrano for Tunis. Our original plan to proceed from Sicily to Marrakech this afternoon had to be abandoned as the time lost at Malta because of necessary plane repairs would have prevented our arriving at Marrakech until late that night and such a flight was considered unsafe for the President. Major Boettiger left our party here to return to his duty in Italy. Generals Spaatz and Smith left us here also. Major Durno and Secret Service Agent Rowley, who had come to Sicily via another aircraft this morning, joined our party here for the return flight to Tunis. General Eisenhower remained with us and, as will be noted, spent the entire day today with the President.

4:30 p.m.

The President's plane landed at El Aouina airport. Distance from Castelvetrano, Sicily, to Tunis, 155 miles. The President disembarked and motored to the "White House" where he spent the night. He was greeted at the airport by his son, Colonel Elliot Roosevelt, who also accompanied him to his villa.

8:00 p.m.

The President dined at his villa with Admiral Leahy, Admiral Brown, Admiral McIntire, General Watson and Elliot. He retired soon after dinner as we were scheduled for an early morning take-off the following day.



The President inspects an Allied
operational air field in
Sicily.

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION

Thursday, December 9th.

(At Tunis; enroute
Dakar; and in IOWA)

- 6:00 a.m. The President departed his villa by auto for the airport. Colonel Elliot Roosevelt accompanied the President.
- 6:20 a.m. The President arrived at El Aouina and boarded his plane. He once again bade goodbye to Elliot and various other officers on duty in the Tunisian area.
- 6:35 a.m. The President's plane departed El Aouina for Dakar. Our plane circled the El Aouina airfield for approximately fifteen minutes while waiting for our fighter-plane escort to take off and form up. The fighter escort accompanied us as far as Sfax. In the President's plane were: The President, Mr. Hopkins, Admiral Leahy, Admiral Brown, Admiral McIntire, General Watson, Lt-Commander Fox, Lieutenant (jg) Rigdon, Secret Service Agents Spaman, Hastings and Fredericks and Steward Prettyman.

Our flight to Dakar took us south from Tunis to Tuggurt and then southwest across the length of the Great Sahara Desert to Dakar. We passed over sections of Tunisia, Algeria, French Sudan, Mauretania and Senegal. The first few hours of the flight were through heavy obscuring clouds. The flight was long and tiring (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours non-stop), but was uneventful. Enroute we set our clocks and watches back one hour to conform to Zone Zero time (G.M.T.).

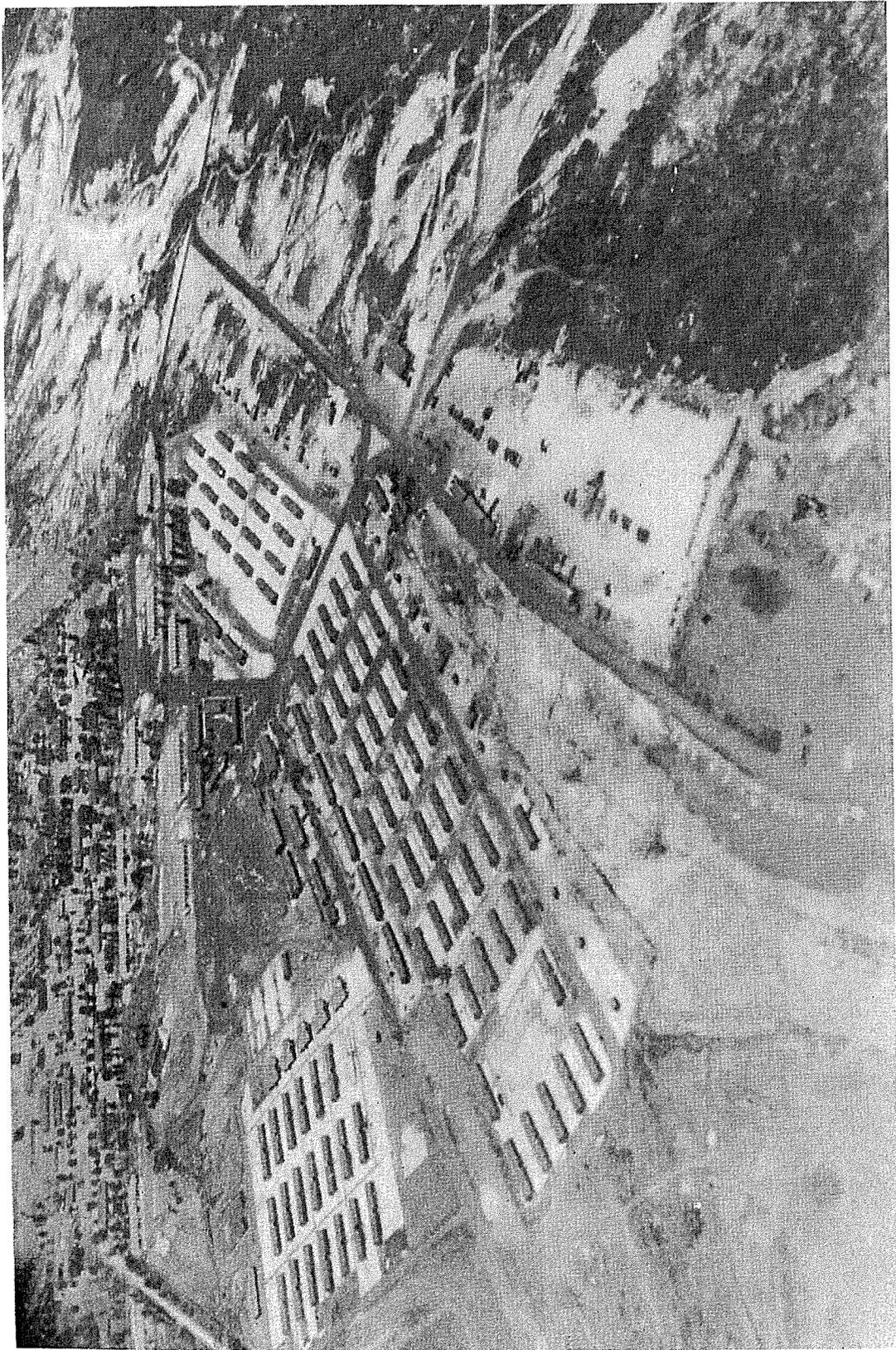
- 6:10 p.m.
(Dakar time) The President's plane landed at Rufisque Field (a U.S. Army field), near Dakar, Senegal, French West Africa. Air distance Tunis to Dakar via our route, 2,425 miles. Total air miles traveled this expedition, 9,729 miles.

The President was met at Rufisque Field by Vice Admiral William A. Glassford, U.S.N., who is the

head of the American Mission to Dakar, and by Brigadier General Moley, the Commanding General, U.S. Army's African-Middle-Eastern Air Wing, and by Colonel Keen, the Commanding Officer of Rufisque Field. First Lieutenant Frank H. Graham, A.U.S., (White House Map Room watch officer), was the first to board our plane, bringing a pouch containing official White House mail from Washington. The President remained seated in his plane while this mail was opened, sorted, read and signed, and the mail was then returned to Lieutenant Graham for him to return to Washington via air. There were no legislative or Congressional matters included in this particular batch of mail.

As soon as all three of our planes had landed here (plane #2 was about 20 minutes late in arriving due to having encountered unfavorable weather), the President and members of his party entered motor cars for the 18-mile drive from Rufisque Field to the French Naval Station at Dakar. On arrival at the Naval Station we boarded the French destroyer LA GAZELLE, then docked at a pier, which vessel later transported us to the IOWA, which was at anchor in Dakar's outer harbor.

On board the LA GAZELLE the President was greeted by the Governor General of French West Africa, Monsieur Pierre Cournarie, with whom he chatted at length during the trip out to the IOWA. The following local officials were also presented to the President at this time: Captain Bonneau, Chief of Naval Staff; Captain Jaujard, Senior French Naval Officer Present; Captain Cadoret, Commandant, Naval Dockyard; Commander Bourley, Commanding Officer of the LA GAZELLE; Lt-Colonel Richard E. Danielson, U.S.A., Aide to Admiral Glassford; Lieut-Commander L. A. Morris, U.S.N.R., Aide to Admiral Glassford; Mr. Maynard B. Barnes, U.S. Consul General, Dakar; and Mrs. Glassford.



U.S. Army Air Field (Eknes Field) at Rufisque.

8:13 p.m.

The LA GAZELLE went alongside the IOWA and our party was transferred to that vessel. The President was taken aboard by means of a specially rigged "boatswain's chair", suspended from the starboard whaleboat davit. The boatswain's chair had been designed and made under the direction of the IOWA's ship's boatswain, Chief Boatswain W. T. McMahon, U.S.N. By arrangement there were no honors rendered on the President's arrival on board. The remaining members of our party scrambled aboard as best they could under the very difficult accommodations afforded. The manner of General Watson's and Mr. Hopkins' access from the destroyer to the battleship was a matter of much discussion during the remainder of our voyage home.

The Combined Chiefs of Staff and their accompanying party did not return in the IOWA with us. There were, however, a number of U.S. Navy and U.S. Army officers on board the IOWA for transportation to the United States.

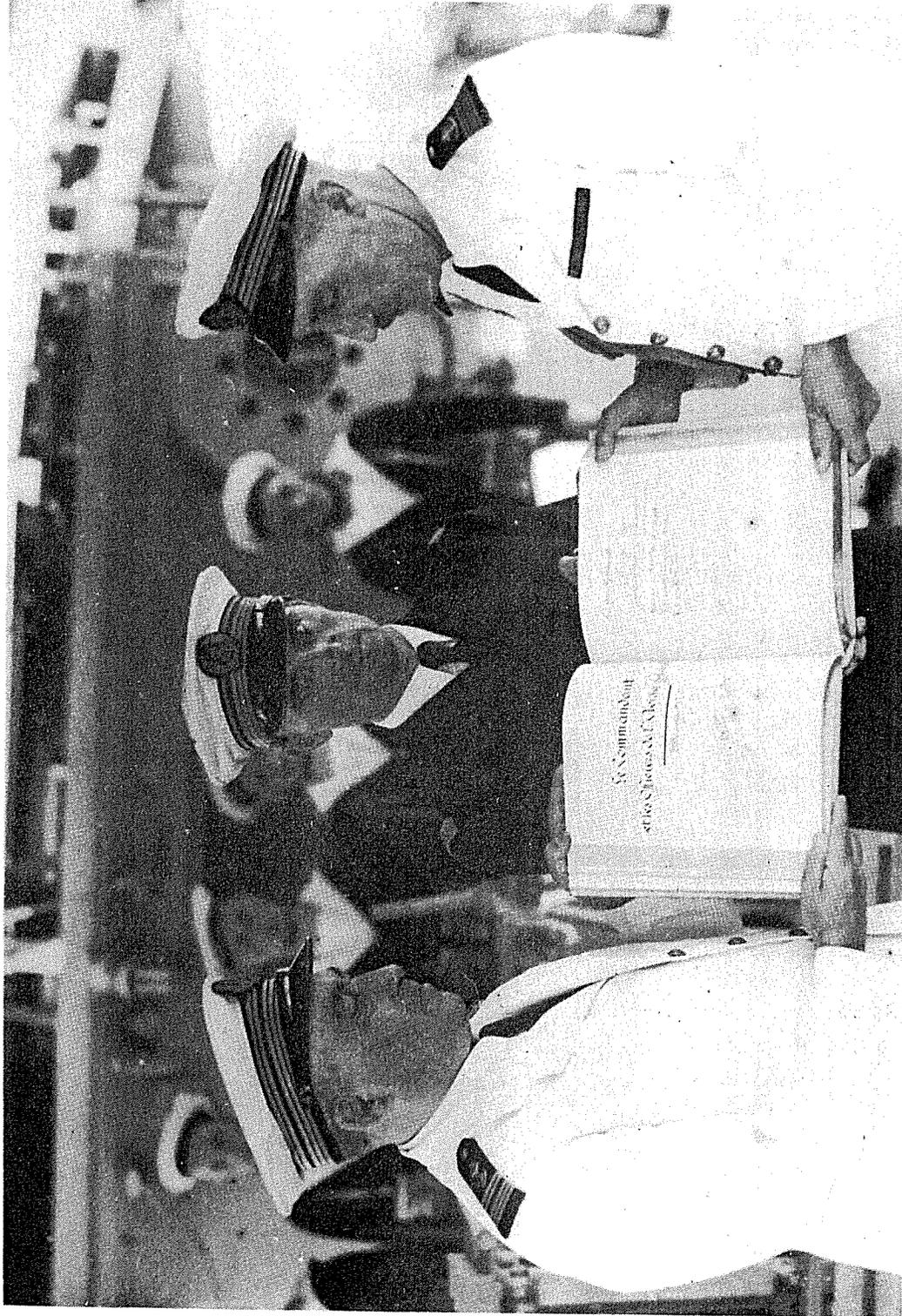
9:00 p.m.

The IOWA got underway from Dakar in company with the U.S. destroyers ELLYSON (with Commander Destroyer Squadron Ten embarked therein), EMMONS and RODMAN for the return voyage to the United States. The group operated tactically as Task Group 27.5, under the command of Captain McCrea.

The President and members of his mess (Mr. Hopkins, Admiral Leahy, Admiral Brown, Admiral McIntire and General Watson) dined soon after boarding the IOWA. Our Filipino messmen had arrived in Dakar Wednesday night and had reported on board the IOWA immediately on her anchoring at Dakar, about 11:00 a.m. today.

The President retired soon after dinner.

Since we left the IOWA at Oran on November 20th, she had made two trans-Atlantic crossings (calling



Captain Cadoret, Commander Bourley and
Captain Bonneau (French Navy) admire the
ship's log signed by the President on
board the GAZELLE.

10:25 p.m.

Commander Destroyer Squadron Fifty-One in the U.S.S. HALL, with the U.S.S. HALLIGAN and the U.S.S. MACOMB, joined our Task Group for duty as escorts and anti-submarine screen. Commander Destroyer Squadron Ten, in the ELLYSON, with the EMMONS and the RODMAN, then departed our company on duty assigned.

During the afternoon we crossed the 35th Meridian West Longitude and into the American Theatre of Operations.

Today was General Watson's birthday. He received a congratulatory radio message from Mrs. Watson but he was very careful to keep the significance of the date a dark secret from the President and other members of their mess.

Sunday, December 12th.

(At sea in IOWA)

8:00 a.m.

Position: Latitude, 20°-01'-00" N.
Longitude, 40°-04'-00" W.

Course - 292° (true).

Speed - 25 knots.

Distance made good since 8:00 a.m., Saturday,
553 miles.

Distance made good since departure, 1364 miles.

Wind from 092°, force 19 knots.

Temperature - 75°

Sea - slight swell from 090° (true).

Weather - partly cloudy; barometer rising.

11:00 a.m.

Set all ship's clocks back one-half hour.

2:00 p.m.

Set all ship's clocks back one-half hour, to conform to Zone Plus Two time.

Enroute from Dakar to the Chesapeake Bay our Task Group steamed on zig-zag courses and with ships darkened at night.

Monday, December 13th.
(At sea in IOWA).

8:00 a.m. Position: Latitude, 23°-48'-00" N.
 Longitude 49°-50'-00" W.
 Course - 292° (true).
 Speed - 25 knots.
 Distance made good since 8:00 a.m., Sunday,
 593 miles.
 Distance made good since departure, 1,957 miles.
 Wind from 100° (true), force 16 knots.
 Temperature 75°.
 Sea - moderate swells.
 Weather - cloudy.

2:00 p.m. Set all ship's clocks back one-half hour.

5:10 p.m. U.S. destroyers HALSEY POWELL (DD686),
 WADLEIGH (DD689) and MARSHALL (DD676),
 joined our Task Group. The HALL, HALLIGAN
 and MACOMB then departed company with us to
 proceed on duty assigned.

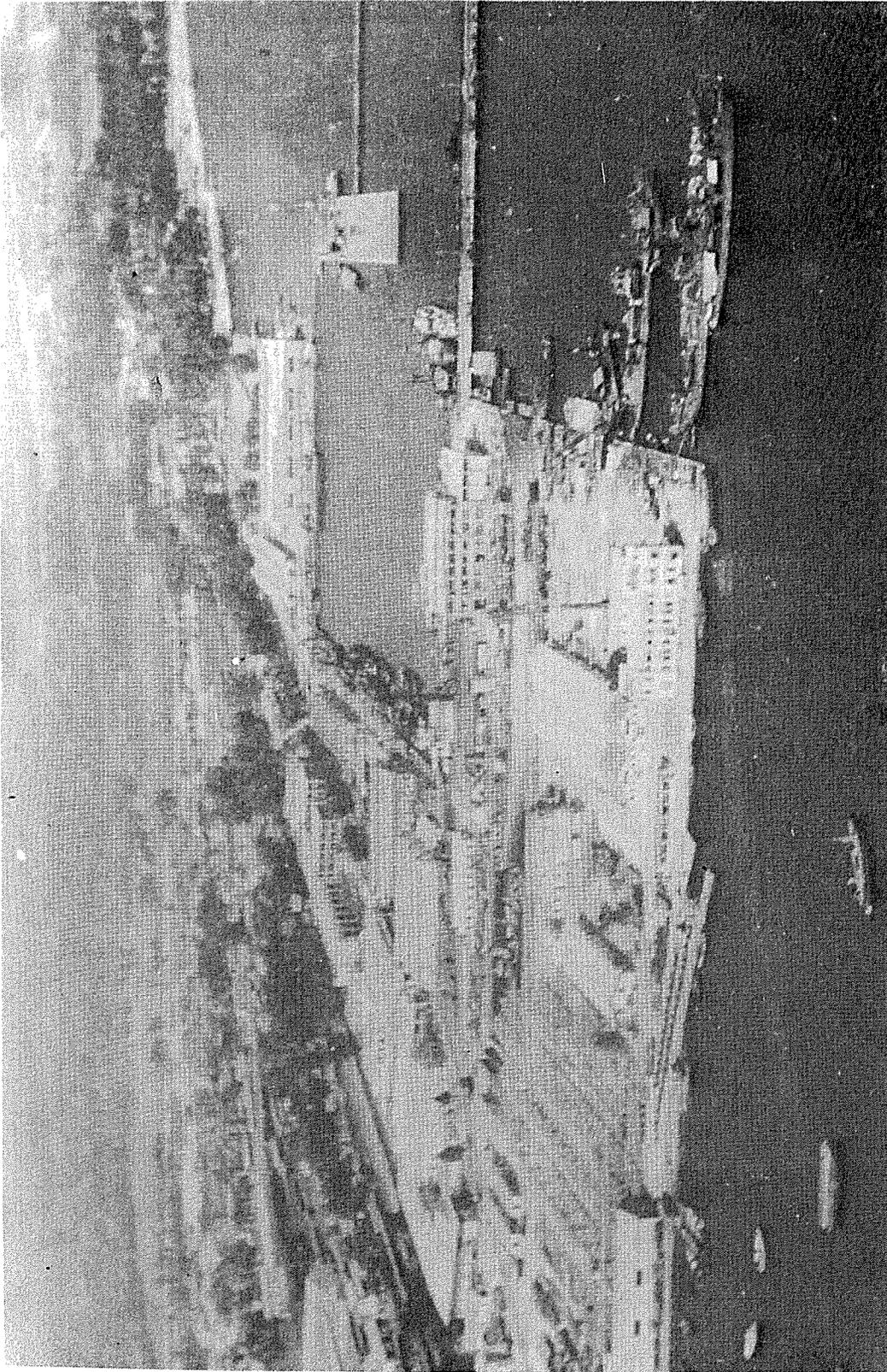
6:00 p.m. Set all ship's clocks back one-half hour,
 to conform to Zone Plus Three time.

The President spent the most of this after-
 noon on deck (on the superstructure deck
 just outside his cabin).

7:50 p.m. Task Group changed course to 304° (true).

Tuesday, December 14th.
(At sea in IOWA)

8:00 a.m. Position: Latitude, 27°-54'-00" N.
 Longitude, 59°-04'-00" W.
 Course - 304° (true).
 Speed - 25 knots.



Air view of French Naval Dockyard, Dakar.

Distance made good since 8:00 a.m., Monday,
 564 miles.
 Distance made good since departure, 2,521 miles.
 Wind from 130°, force 15 knots.
 Temperature 74°.
 Sea - moderate swells.
 Weather clear. Barometer steady.

Wednesday, December 15th.
(At sea in IOWA)

8:00 a.m. Position: Latitude, 32°-50'-00" N.
 Longitude, 67°-09'-30" W.
 Course - 305° (true).
 Speed - 25 knots.
 Distance made good since 8:00 a.m., Tuesday,
 528 miles.
 Distance made good since departure, 3,049 miles.
 Wind from 222° (true), force 16 knots.
 Temperature 69°.
 Sea - moderate swells.
 Weather - cloudy. Barometer falling.

9:03 a.m. Task Group changed course to 304° (true).

11:00 a.m. Set all ship's clocks back one-half hour.

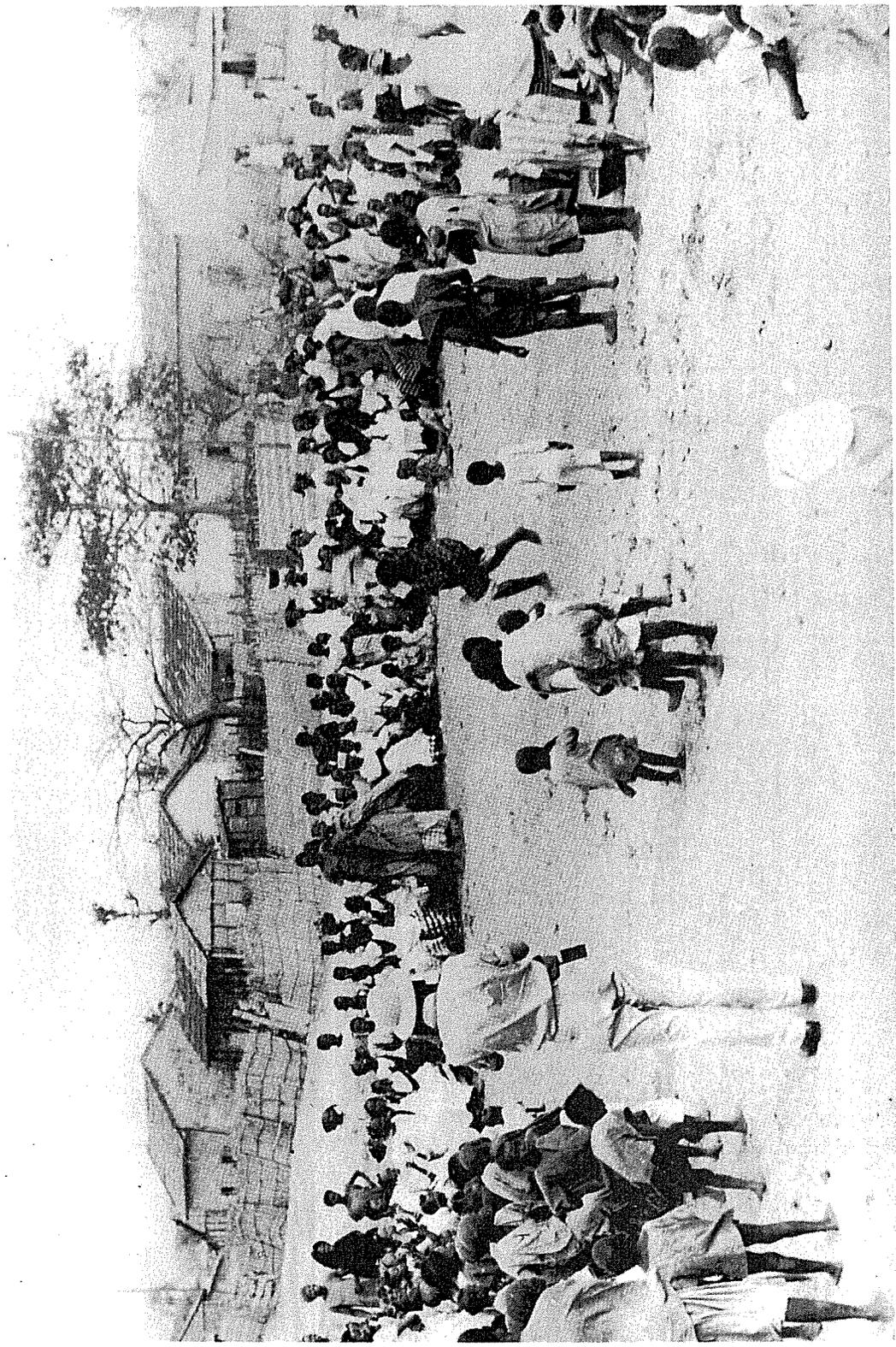
2:00 p.m. Set all ship's clocks back one-half hour,
 to conform to Zone Plus Four time.

During the afternoon a storm set in-- the first really bad weather encountered during our entire expedition to date. This storm continued until late in the night and the temperature meanwhile dropped steadily. We had shifted from khaki to blue uniforms this morning and for a while the blues were actually a bit uncomfortable. But overcoats and winter clothing were a necessity for topside now. The IOWA continued to ride steady--even during the worst of the storm-- but our escorting destroyers were having rough going.

- 11:13 p.m. The night was very dark and stormy; visibility zero. Our Task Group was forced to turn on running lights and to maneuver to avoid colliding with a single merchant vessel standing north on a course that was crossing ours. Had it not been for our radar contact, a collision would have certainly occurred.
- 11:58 p.m. Task Group changed course to 308^o (true).

Thursday, December 16th.
(At sea in IOWA)

- 8:27 a.m. During the early morning our Task Group changed course and speed so as to arrive at the buoy marking the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay at 8:27 a.m. This was approximately one and one-half hours later than had been planned and was due to the rough weather encountered the previous day.
- 8:47 a.m. The IOWA was stopped momentarily and the pilot-- Lt-Commander L. T. Stallings, U.S.C.G.R., came on board.
- 8:52 a.m. IOWA underway on various courses conforming to the channel and at various speeds enroute to rendezvous with U.S.S. POTOMAC near the mouth of the Potomac River. The Task Group had been dissolved and the escorting destroyers were proceeding independently.
- 9:00 a.m. A low temperature for the day of 23^o was recorded at 9:00 a.m. Bitterly cold on deck now.
- 11:00 a.m. The President despatched a radio message to Secretary Stephen T. Early authorizing him to announce the President's return to the United States. As we were now within the inland waters of the U.S., this message was transmitted by the IOWA directly to Radio Washington.
- 4:19 p.m. The IOWA anchored off Cherry Point, Va., in rendezvous with the President's yacht POTOMAC and the destroyer escorts (DEs) STEWART and BOOTH.



Native dancers in the Medina at Dakar.

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION

- 4:40 p.m. The POTOMAC came alongside and moored to the port side of the IOWA for transfer of the President and his party.
- 5:10 p.m. The President addressed the officers and enlisted personnel of the IOWA, speaking from a platform that had been rigged on the after main deck. A copy of his remarks is appended, marked Appendix "K".
- 5:19 p.m. The President and his party left the IOWA and went aboard the POTOMAC. The transfer was made by means of a brow rigged in the same manner as was rigged when the President embarked in the IOWA from the POTOMAC on November 12th. No honors were rendered on the President's transfer from the IOWA to the POTOMAC, but the POTOMAC broke his flag at the main when the President came on board.
- 5:26 p.m. The POTOMAC got underway from alongside the IOWA and proceeded up the Potomac River enroute to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. The U.S.S. BOOTH (DE) fell in astern of the POTOMAC and escorted us to Washington.
- 7:00 p.m. The President worked on official mail that had been brought down via the POTOMAC by Lieutenant (jg) R. H. Myers, U.S.N.R. (Map Room watch officer). There were no Congressional matters included in this mail.
- 10:50 p.m. The POTOMAC and BOOTH anchored in the Potomac River just above Quantico, Va. (Stump Neck). The President had indicated that he did not desire to arrive at Washington until 9:00 a.m., Friday.

Friday, December 17th.

(In POTOMAC, and at
Washington, D.C.)

- 6:00 a.m. The POTOMAC and the BOOTH got underway from anchorage at Stump Neck for the Navy Yard, Washington. Small ice floes were encountered while we were going up the river.

8:50 a.m. The POTOMAC and BOOTH arrived at the Washington Navy Yard. The POTOMAC was tied up. Total distance traveled - Dakar to Washington - 3,752.
The President was met here by Mrs. Roosevelt and a number of other members of his immediate family, who came on board the POTOMAC after we had tied up.

9:15 a.m. The President left the POTOMAC and motored to the White House, where he arrived at 9:30 a.m. A large delegation of his friends were on hand at the White House to welcome him back home.

The President's expedition to North Africa and the Middle East had taken him over a total of 17,442 land, sea and air miles.

Respectfully submitted,

William M. Rigdon
William M. Rigdon,
Lieutenant(jg), U.S.N.

Approved:

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

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION



The Combined Chiefs of Staff (U.S. & British)
At Cairo.

AWARD OF THE LEGION OF MERITCITATION

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, O-3822, General, U.S. Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services over a long period and in a series of positions of great importance. From July 12, 1941 to December 12, 1941, as Chief of Staff of the Third Army, he planned for and supervised with marked ability and conspicuous success the planning and carrying out of the largest concentration of troops ever assembled on the American continent and their subsequent participation in large-scale maneuvers. From December 12, 1941 to March 1, 1942, as Assistant Chief of the War Plans Division of the War Department General Staff, he played a major part in placing in effect the United States Army's plans for war. During this time he organized the present Operations and Planning Division of the War Department. From March 2, 1942 to June 22, 1942 he served with distinction during a most critical period in the history of the United States as Chief of the Operations and Planning Division of the War Department General Staff. From June 23, 1942 to November 4, 1942, as Commanding General of the European Theater of Operations, he rendered invaluable service by organizing the European Theater, establishing an effective supply system and training and preparing for battle the large American Ground and Air Forces which have since played such an important part in active operations from the United Kingdom, in Africa and in Italy.

His outstanding contributions to the Allied cause and to the successes now being realized by the Armed Forces of the United States are deserving of the highest praise and reflect great credit upon himself and the military service.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

November 25, 1943

(APPENDIX "A")

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

President Roosevelt, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Prime Minister Churchill, together with their respective military and diplomatic advisers, have completed a conference in North Africa. The following general statement was issued:

"The several military missions have agreed upon future military operations against Japan. The three great allies expressed their resolve to bring unrelenting pressure against their brutal enemies by sea, land and air. This pressure is already rising.

"The three great allies are fighting this war to restrain and punish the aggression of Japan. They covet no gain for themselves and have no thought of territorial expansion. It is their purpose that Japan shall be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific which she has seized or occupied since the beginning of the first World War in 1914, and that all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa, and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China. Japan will also be expelled from all other territories which she has taken by violence and greed. The aforesaid three great powers, mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent.

"With these objects in view the three allies, in harmony with those of the United Nations at War with Japan, will continue to persevere in the serious and prolonged operations necessary to procure the unconditional surrender of Japan."

Agreed on at Cairo,
November 26, 1943.

(APPENDIX "B")

Description of Sword of Stalingrad.

The Sword is akin to some of the finer ceremonial swords of the City Corporations but is conceived in the free manner characteristic of the design and craftsmanship of English silverwork today.

It is a two-handed fighting weapon 4 feet 2 inches long with a broad and convex two-edged blade of the hardest tempered steel inscribed up the center in capitals -

"TO THE STEEL-HEARTED CITIZENS
OF STALINGRAD, THE GIFT OF KING
GEORGE VI IN TOKEN OF THE HOMAGE
OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE."

A Russian version of the inscription is on the other side of the blade.

The SCABBARD, covered in red Morocco leather, bears the Royal Arms, Crown and Cypher, chased in gold. It is bound with Locketts of wrought silver which form pointed arches and are gently stepped. Between these there are three red Stars, enamelled and set in silver-gilt stepped frames, from the points of which radiate tooled gold rays.

The QUILLON (or Cross-guards) is of silver wrought and chased, ending in gilt Leopards' heads.

The contoured GRIP is served with 18 carat gold wire, with a ferrule of red enamel on silver at either end.

The POMMEL is of rock crystal, held with a gold Rose of England.

The design of the Sword was chosen by The King and carried out by the concerted effort of a team of craftsmen whose ancestors had been engaged in the trade of sword making for many generations.

(From a scroll that accompanied the Sword).

DECLARATION OF THE THREE POWERS

We--The President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and the Premier of the Soviet Union, have met these four days past, in the capital of our ally, Iran, and have shaped and confirmed our common policy.

We express our determination that our nations shall work together in war and in the peace that will follow.

As to war--our military staffs have joined in our round table discussions, and we have concerted our plans for the destruction of the German forces. We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of the operations to be undertaken from the east, west and south.

The common understanding which we have here reached guarantees that victory will be ours.

And as to peace-- we are sure that our concord will win an enduring peace. We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command the good will of the overwhelming mass of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations.

With our diplomatic advisers we have surveyed the problems of the future. We shall seek the cooperation and the active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. We will welcome them, as they may choose to come, into a world family of democratic nations.

No power on earth can prevent our destroying the German armies by land, their U-boats by sea, and their war plants from the air.

Our attack will be relentless and increasing.

Emerging from these cordial conferences we look with confidence to the day when all peoples of the world may live free lives, untouched by tyranny, and according to their varying desires and their own consciences.

We came here with hope and determination. We leave here, friends in fact, in spirit and in purpose.

Signed at Teheran,
December 1, 1943.

ROOSEVELT.
STALIN.
CHURCHILL.

THE PRESIDENT'S TALK TO PATIENTS AT THE POST HOSPITAL,
CAMP AMIRABAD, TEHERAN, IRAN, DECEMBER 2, 1943:

This place is a good deal like home. I landed about ten days ago--way over in Morocco. This is the nearest thing to the United States that I have seen yet. I wish the people back home could all see what we are doing here and how well we are doing it.

I want you boys, all of you, to remember that back at home we are thinking about you. I know you wish to get out of the hospital as soon as possible and come back to the United States just as fast as we can lick the Nazis.

I have had conferences with Marshal Stalin and Mr. Churchill during the past four days--very successful too--laying plans as far as we can to make it unnecessary for us again to have Americans in Iran--just as long as we and our children live. I think that is worth fighting for--even being sick for--in Iran.

It is good to see you. I wish I could stay longer. Today it is good to see a lot of fellow Americans even in Persia. Get well as soon as you can, and come back home.

(APPENDIX "E")

PRESIDENT'S TALK TO PERSONNEL AT CAMP AMIRABAD, TEHERAN,
IRAN, DECEMBER 2, 1943.

Officers and men: I seem at this moment to be thoroughly equipped with the weapons of war (2 microphones). If you had said to me, or I had said to you, three years ago that we would meet in Iran today, we would have probably said that we were completely crazy.

I got here four days ago to meet with the Marshal of Soviet Russia and the Prime Minister of England, to try to do two things. The first was to lay military plans for cooperation between the three nations looking toward the winning of the war just as fast as we possibly can, and I think we have made progress toward that end.

The other purpose was to talk over world conditions after the war--to try to plan for a world for us and for our children when war would cease to be a necessity. We have made great progress in that also.

But, of course, the first thing is to win the war, and I want to tell you that you--all of you--individually and collectively, are a part of that purpose--all of you who are here today and all of you who are farther south in Iran can always remember that you have taken a very necessary and very useful part in winning the war.

When I woke up this morning in this camp and looked out, I said to myself, "I am back in Arizona or New Mexico." And then, suddenly, I realized how far away from home we are.

America is proud of you; proud of what you are doing in this distant place. I wish that great numbers of our people could see this work of getting the necessary equipment and supplies through to our ally, who has had very heavy losses, but who is licking the Nazis hordes.

And so I am on my way home. I wish I could take all of you with me. The people back home know what you are doing--how well you are doing it. They, too, are proud of you. All I can say is "May you get back home to our Good America just as soon as you can. Goodbye and good luck."

PRESIDENT'S TALK TO A GROUP OF MP'S AT HIS VILLA IN CAIRO.DECEMBER 6, 1943.

Boys, I want to say howdy to you. We are in a very strange land. I have already seen about 3,000 of our boys in a more distant place than this--Teheran. Strictly speaking, to us-- and I think to them too-- it seems the end of the world. Here we are much nearer home, but even this seems too far from home. I think we all want to get back home. I know I do. I wish all of you could be going too but we know you can't do it just yet.

My place here has been extremely well guarded. Just as well as my place at Hyde Park. There is a place next door to my place up there where we have an MP school and they look after us very well. On graduating they are sent on to duty in distant parts of the world. When I get back home I shall see them and tell them I saw you, and that you MPs guarded me while I was in Cairo.

Most people back home, nearly all of them are mighty proud of what our people are doing in every part of the world. They want the war over just as much as we do and they want to make this the last one we will have to go through as long as we live and our children live. That is our great objective--our great reasoning. This time when we clean out the enemy we are going to clean them out thoroughly, so that they can't start another war.

People back home, most of them, are working hard every day that goes by, doing better, doing more and more, producing the things that are necessary for us to win the war. I wish that I could get into this myself, play a more active part than is possible.

These conferences here and up in Iran have been very satisfactory--extremely so. Real accord has been reached. After all, the Russians, the British, Chinese and ourselves--collectively we represent and are fighting for nearly three-fourths of all the people in the world. That is something for us to realize. It means without doubt that even if we have to keep peace by force for a while, we are going to do it. But that does not mean that you are going to have to stay overseas all your lives.

It's good to see you. Thank you for all that you have done for me and for the members of my staff.

(APPENDIX "G")

COMMUNIQUE

Mr. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, M. Ismet Inonu, President of the Turkish Republic and Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, met in Cairo on December 4th, 5th and 6th, 1943. Mr. Anthony Eden, His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, M. Numan Menemencioglu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, and Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, took part in their deliberations.

The participation in this conference of the Head of the Turkish State, in response to the cordial invitation addressed to him by the United States, British and Soviet Governments, bears striking testimony to the strength of the alliance which united Great Britain and Turkey, and to the firm friendship existing between the Turkish Republic, the United States of America, and the Soviet Union.

Presidents Roosevelt and Inonu and Prime Minister Churchill reviewed the general political situation and examined at length the policy to be followed, taking into account the joint and several interests of the three countries.

The study of all problems in a spirit of understanding and loyalty showed that the closest unity existed between the United States of America, Turkey and Great Britain in their attitude towards the world situation.

The conversations in Cairo have consequently been most useful and most fruitful for the future of the relations between the four countries there represented.

The identity of interest and of views of the American and British democracies, with those of the Soviet Union, and the traditional relations of friendship existing between these powers and Turkey, have been reaffirmed throughout the proceedings of the Cairo conference.

(APPENDIX "H")

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT MALTA, DECEMBER 8, 1943.

Lord Gort, Officers and Men, Good People of Malta:

Nearly a year ago the Prime Minister and I were in Casablanca - shortly after the landings by British and American troops in North Africa - and at that time I told the Prime Minister some day we would control once more the whole of the Mediterranean and that I would go to Malta.

For many months I have wanted on behalf of the American people to pay some little tribute to this island and to all of its people civil and military - who, during these years have contributed so much to democracy, not just here but all over the civilized world. And so, at last I have been able to come. At last I have been able to see something of your historic land. I wish I could stay but I have many things to do. May I tell you though that during these past three weeks the Prime Minister and I feel that we two have struck strong blows for the future of the human race.

And so, in this simple way, I am taking the opportunity to do what all the American people would like to join me in doing. I have here a little token - a scroll - a citation - from the President of the United States, speaking in behalf of all the people of the United States. And may I read it to you:

"In the name of the people of the United States of America I salute the Island of Malta, its people and defenders, who, in the cause of freedom and justice and decency throughout the world, have rendered valorous service far above and beyond the call of duty.

"Under repeated fire from the skies, Malta stood, along but unafraid in the center of the sea, one tiny bright flame in the darkness -- a beacon for the clearer days which have come.

"Malta's bright story of human fortitude and courage will be read by posterity with wonder and with gratitude through all the ages.

"What was done in this Island maintains the highest traditions of gallant men and women who from the beginning of time have lived and died to preserve civilization for all mankind.

"Date December 7, 1943. (Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt."

I have signed it at the bottom and I wrote on it - not today, but yesterday, December 7th, because that was the second anniversary of the entry into the War of the American people. We will proceed until that war is won and more than that, we will stand shoulder to shoulder with the British Empire and our other allies in making it a victory worth while.

(APPENDIX "I")

LORD GORT'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE (FOR MALTA SCROLL)
MALTA, DECEMBER 8, 1943.

Mr. President:

We are very sensible of the greatness of this occasion and of the important place which the 7th of December 1943 will occupy in our history and of the United Nations. It is a day which Malta will never forget and I can assure you, Sir, that this citation, presented in person by the President of the United States of America, has moved us very deeply. May I be permitted, on behalf of the Armed Forces of the Crown and Peoples of Malta to thank you, Mr. President, most respectfully, most sincerely and most gratefully for the sentiments which inspired you to undertake this special journey.

Malta is, perhaps not unjustifiably, proud that she has been able to play her part in the Mediterranean war, but the language in which the citation is couched and, if I may be permitted to say so, Mr. President, the moving phrases which you have so generously used in making this presentation impress upon us how highly you rate such services as our Island Fortress has been able to render to the cause of the United Nations.

No one can be asked to do more in war than to fulfill his or her duty - no one can do less, and that you, Sir, and the citizens of the United States of America should feel that the armed forces and people of these Islands have not failed the United Nations is in itself a full reward.

Mr. President, the memory of the great honor which you have conferred upon this Fortress today will always be cherished by each one of us and I can assure you, Sir, that this citation will be a treasured and highly prized addition to the historic archives of Malta. But I also believe that the full purport of its message will not be realized unless generations as yet unborn are constantly reminded of the common sacrifices of the United States of America and the British Empire in this the second world war. I, therefore, have it in mind, Mr. President, with your consent to reproduce the citation in bronze and to place it in the Palace Square in Valletta where it will stand in all weathers as a permanent monument to a great and unique occasion.



The President reading the Malta scroll

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS ON LEAVING THE U.S.S. IOWA,
16 DECEMBER, 1943.

Captain McCrea, officers and men of the IOWA. I had wanted to say a few words to you on the trip east, but I couldn't do it properly because so many of you were mere, miserable pollywogs. Now, I understand that I can talk to you as the Chief Shellback of them all. I have had a wonderful cruise on the IOWA--one I shall never forget. I think that all my staff have behaved themselves pretty well, with one or two lapses. When we came on board from that little French destroyer, I was horrified to note that Major General Watson and Mr. Hopkins came over the rail on all-fours. However, landlubbers like that do have lapses. Outside of that, all the Army and Navy and civilians have been wonderfully taken care of, and I am impressed with two facts--the first is that you had a happy lot of visitors, fellow shipmates. Secondly, from all I have seen and all I have heard, the IOWA is a happy ship, and, having served with the Navy for many years, I know--and you know-- what that means. It is a part and parcel of what we are trying to do, to make every ship happy and efficient.

One of the reasons I went abroad, as you know, was to try by conversations with other nations, to see that this war that we are all engaged in shall not happen again. We have an idea--all of us, I think--that hereafter we have got to eliminate from the human race nations like Germany and Japan; eliminate them from the possibility of ruining the lives of a whole lot of other nations, and in these talks in North Africa, Egypt, and Persia, with the Chinese, the Russians, Turks, and others, we made real progress. Obviously it will be necessary when we win the war to make the possibility of a future upsetting of our civilization an impossible thing. I don't say forever. None of us can look that far ahead. But I do say as long as any Americans and others who are alive today are still alive. That objective is worth fighting for. It is a part of democracy which exists in most of the world. In upper Teheran, where the Prime Minister, Marshal Stalin and I met, in one sense it followed that as heads of governments we were representing between two-thirds and three-quarters of the entire population of the world. We all had the same fundamental aims--stopping what has been going on in these past four years, and that is why I believe from the viewpoint of people--just plain people--this trip has been worthwhile.

We are all engaged in a common struggle. We are making real progress. Take what has happened in the past two years. From Pearl Harbor, from being on the defensive--very definitely so-- two years

ago, from being in the process of building things up to a greater strength a year ago, to where we are today, when we have the initiative in every part of the world. The other fellows may not be on the run backwards, yet. That will be the next stage, and then all of us in the service of the country will have a better chance to go home, even if we have to come home to very cold weather like this. I think after what you have seen of Bahia and Freetown and Dakar that you will agree with me that in the long run, year in and year out, this American climate is better than any other.

And now I have to leave you for the U.S.S. POTOMAC. When I came out on deck quite a while ago and saw her about a half mile away I looked and decided how she had shrunk since I had been on the IOWA.

And so goodbye for a while. I hope that I will have another cruise on this ship. Meanwhile, good luck, and remember that I am with you in spirit, each and every one of you.

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