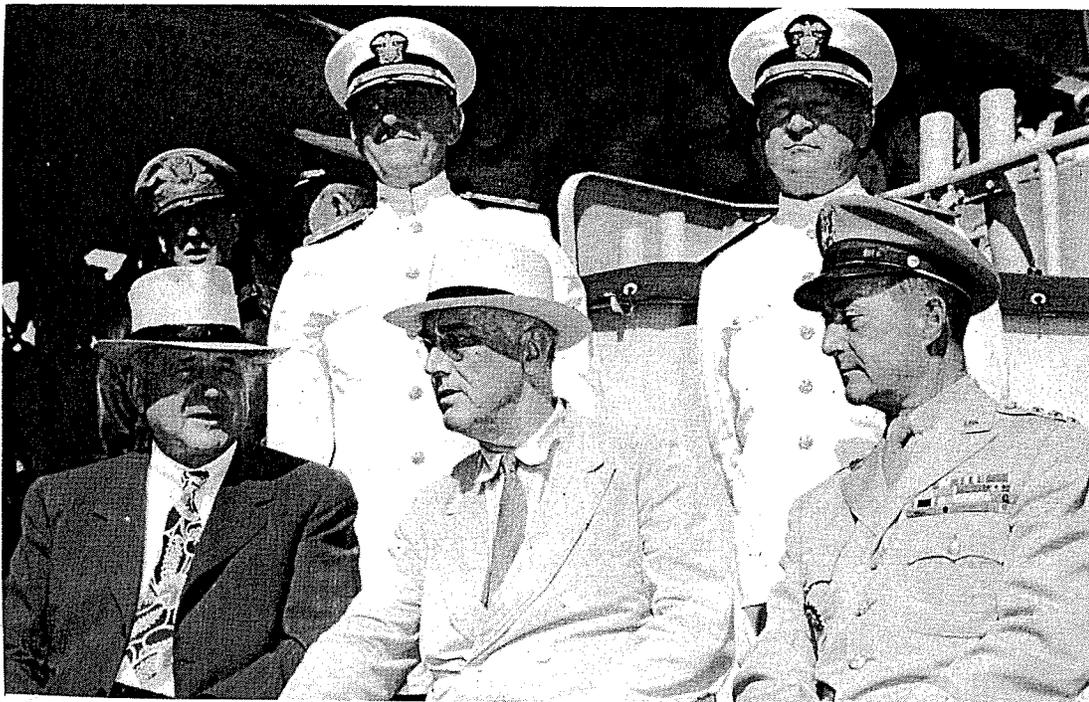


General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz  
with the President and his party.



Pearl Harbor:  
Front row: Governor Stainback of the  
Territory of Hawaii; the President;  
and Lt-General Richardson.  
Back row: Vice Admiral Ghormley and  
Rear Admiral Furlong.

Wednesday, July 26th - Enroute to and at Pearl Harbor.

At 0900 we sighted Molokai Island, 50 miles distant. At 1045 we changed course to 221 and shortly thereafter an air escort of eighteen planes (6 PBMs and 12 SBDs) from Oahu picked us up and escorted us for a part of the way to Pearl Harbor. A short while later several hundred carrier-based planes, operating from carriers at sea off Oahu, passed within sight of our task force.

1200 data: Weather clear, sea, smooth; light variable breeze; average temperature 74.

At 1237 our task group commenced steering various courses and at various speeds while making the approach to Pearl Harbor. At 1425 the BALTIMORE stopped momentarily while off the entrance to Pearl Harbor while an official party consisting of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, U.S.N., Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas; Vice Admiral R. L. Ghormley, U.S.N., Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District and Commander Hawaiian Sea Frontier; Lieutenant General W. R. Richardson, U.S.A., Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces in Central Pacific Area; Rear Admiral W. R. Furlong, U.S.N., Commandant of the Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor; and Governor Ingram M. Stainback of the Territory of Hawaii came on board from a launch. With them also was the navy yard pilot, Mr. Otterson, Mr. Michael F. Reilly of the White House Secret Service Detail, and Mr. Dewey Long of the White House Transportation Office who had with him a pouch of White House mail for us.

The ships in harbor manned the rail in white uniforms in honor of the President's arrival. The President's flag was hoisted at the main in the BALTIMORE in recognition of the honors rendered. This was a violation of sound security measures in time of war but it was found that the news of the President's visit had become common knowledge in Honolulu two days before. Every effort was made to localize this knowledge through strict censorship.

At 1500 the BALTIMORE moored at pier 22-B, Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, just astern of the renowned aircraft carrier U.S.S. ENTERPRISE. Distance traveled, San Diego to Pearl

Harbor, 2285 miles. Other units of the Pacific Fleet present at Pearl Harbor were: Battleships MASSACHUSETTS, MARYLAND and OKLAHOMA; aircraft carriers COWPENS, INTREPID, INDEPENDENCE, FANSHAW BAY, KADASHAW BAY, OMMANEY BAY, STEAMER BAY; 14 destroyers; 18 destroyer escorts; 19 submarines; 186 miscellaneous auxiliaries and landing craft; and 35 merchantmen.

At 1505 the following Flag and General officers came on board the BALTIMORE to call on the President:

Vice Adm. W.L. Calhoun, USN. Comdr. Service Force, Pac. Flt.;

" " J.H. Towers, USN. Deputy C-in-C, Pac. Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas;

" " C.A. Lockwood, USN. Comdr. Submarines, Pac. Fleet;

Rear Adm. C.A. Pownall, USN. Comdr. Aircraft, Pac. Fleet;

" " C.H. McMorris, USN. Chief of Staff to CinC, Pac. Fleet;

" " T.S. Wilkinson, USN. Comdr. 3rd Amphib. Force;

" " G.H. Fort, USN. Commander Landing Flotilla, 3rd Amphibious Force, Pac. Fleet;

" " J.W. Reeves, Comdr. Sub-Area, Navy No. 3254;

" " W.H.P. Blandy, USN., Comdr. Group One, Amphibious Forces, Pacific Fleet;

" " J.L. Kauffman, USN. Commander Cruisers and Commander Destroyers, Pacific Fleet;

" " J.F. Shafroth, USN. Inspector General, Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas;

" " F.B. Royal, USN. Comdr. Group Six, Amphibious Forces, Pacific Fleet;

" " H.T. Smith, USN. Pacific Fleet Maintenance Officer;

" " John H. Brown, USN. Comdr. Submarine Training, Pac. Fleet;

" " M.A. Pride, USN. Comdr. Naval Air Center, Hawaiian Area;

" " J.D. Price, USN. Comdr. Fleet Air Wing Two, Pac. Fleet;

" " J.J. Ballentine, USN. Chief of Staff, ComAir, Pac. Fleet;

" " R.B. Carney, USN. Chief of Staff, Comdr. Third Fleet;

" " J.J. Gaffney, (SC), USN. District Supply Officer, 14th N.D.;

" " S.P. Ginder, USN. Comdr. Carrier Transport Squadrons, Pacific Fleet;

Maj.Gen. E. H. Leavey, USA, Asst. Chief of Staff, C-in-C, Pac. Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas;

" " R.E. Rowell, USMC, Comdg. Gen., Marine Air Wings, Pac. Fleet;

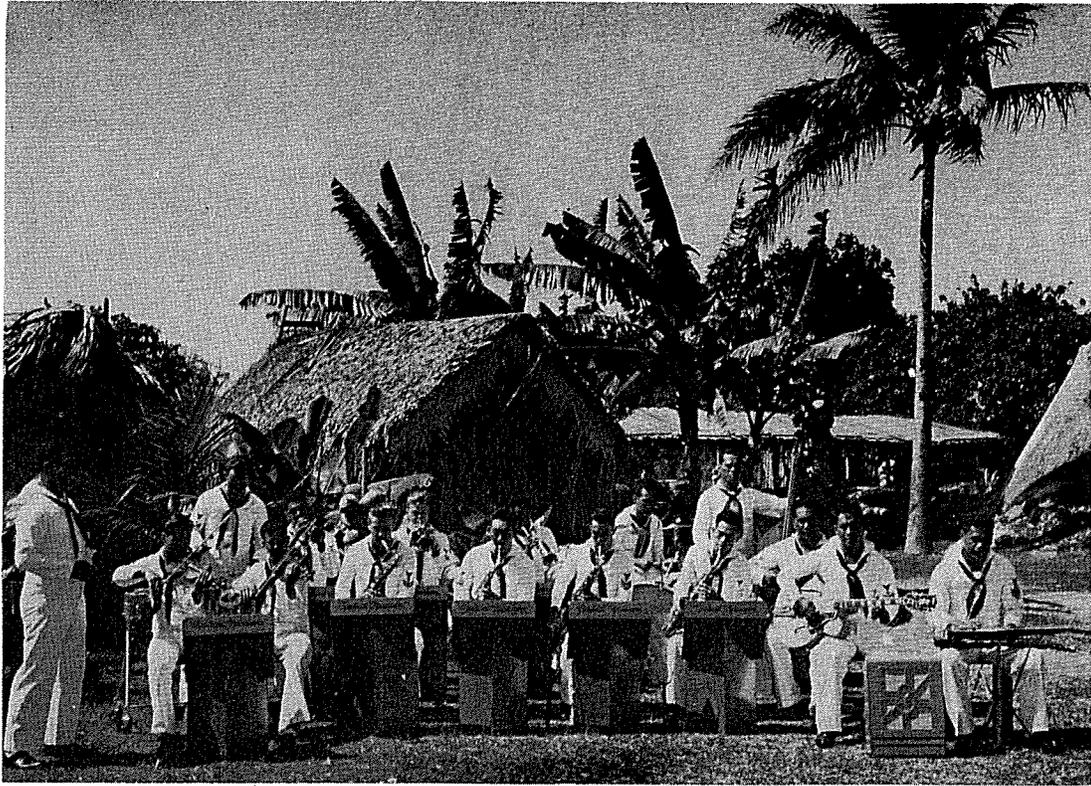
" " Julian C. Smith, USMC, Comdg. Gen., Administrative Command, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific;

Commodore M.C. Robertson, USN. Chief of Staff, Comdt. 14th Nav. Dist.;

" W.B. Phillips, USN. Comdg. Administrative Command, Amphibious Forces, Pacific.

" A.H. Gray, USN. Comdr. Service Squadron Eight, Pac. Flt.;

" A.G. Quynn, USN. Chief of Staff, Comdr. Service Force, Pacific Fleet;



Bill Dias (at left) and his  
"Nautical Hawaiians".



Oahu: The President observes a phase  
of jungle training.

Brig. Gen. H.D. Campbell, USA, Comdg. Gen. 3rd Provisional Base Headquarters;

" " J.J. Twitty, USA, Asst. Chief of Staff, C-in-C, Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas;

" " W.G. Farrell, USMC, Comdg. Gen. 3rd Marine Air Wing;

" " H.C. Mandell, USMC, Asst. Plans Officer, Staff, C-in-C, Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas;

" " T.E. Bourke, USMC, Comdg. General, Artillery, 5th Amphibious Corps;

" " W.E. Riley, USMC, Chief of Plans Section, Staff of Commander Third Fleet;

" " D. Brewster, USMC, Chief of Staff to Comdg. Gen., Administrative Command, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific;

Captain Floyd Sexton, USCG, 14th Naval District Coast Guard Officer.

Congressional Delegate J. R. Farrington, of the Territory of Hawaii, also called on the President at this time.

At 1545 General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander, Allied Forces in the Southwest Pacific Area, called on the President, having just arrived in Hawaii by air from New Guinea. General MacArthur went directly to the President's quarters where he, Admiral Nimitz, Admiral Ghormley and General Richardson conferred with the President. At 1615 the group posed on deck for pictures by the newsreel and still photographers.

At 1628 the President and his party left the ship by automobile to take up quarters ashore in Honolulu at 2709 Kalaukau Avenue, Waikiki, Honolulu. Honors were rendered the President on the dock by the Navy Yard Marine guard and band.

We arrived at our quarters at Waikiki at 1700. The estate made available to the President is one of the most attractive and comfortable beach places in the city. The main house is a spacious three-story house. It is surrounded on three sides by a high wall and fronts on the Waikiki beach. The grounds are studded with shrubs and tall Royal Hawaiian palm trees. The President occupied the suite on the third floor, access being by an outside elevator. Since Mr. Holmes' death (Chris R. Holmes) a short while ago his home has been used by our naval aviators attached to carriers of the Pacific Fleet as a rest home between missions. It is an ideal spot for this purpose as we found it very comfortable and quiet there.

At 1900 the President dined with his immediate party. Lt-Comdr. Bruenn messed with the immediate party while in residence at Waikiki.

Admiral Ghormley called on the President at 2000 to arrange the schedule of the three-day visit here.

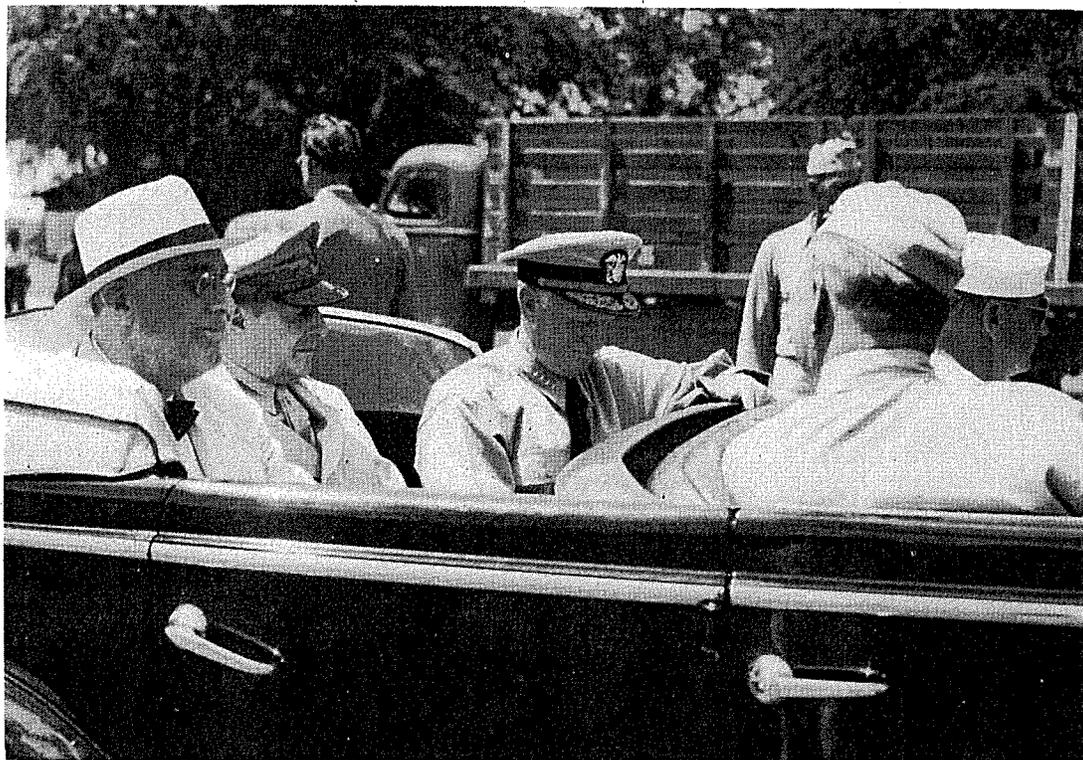
Thursday, July 27th - At Honolulu.

At 0945 Admiral Ghormley called on Admiral Brown.

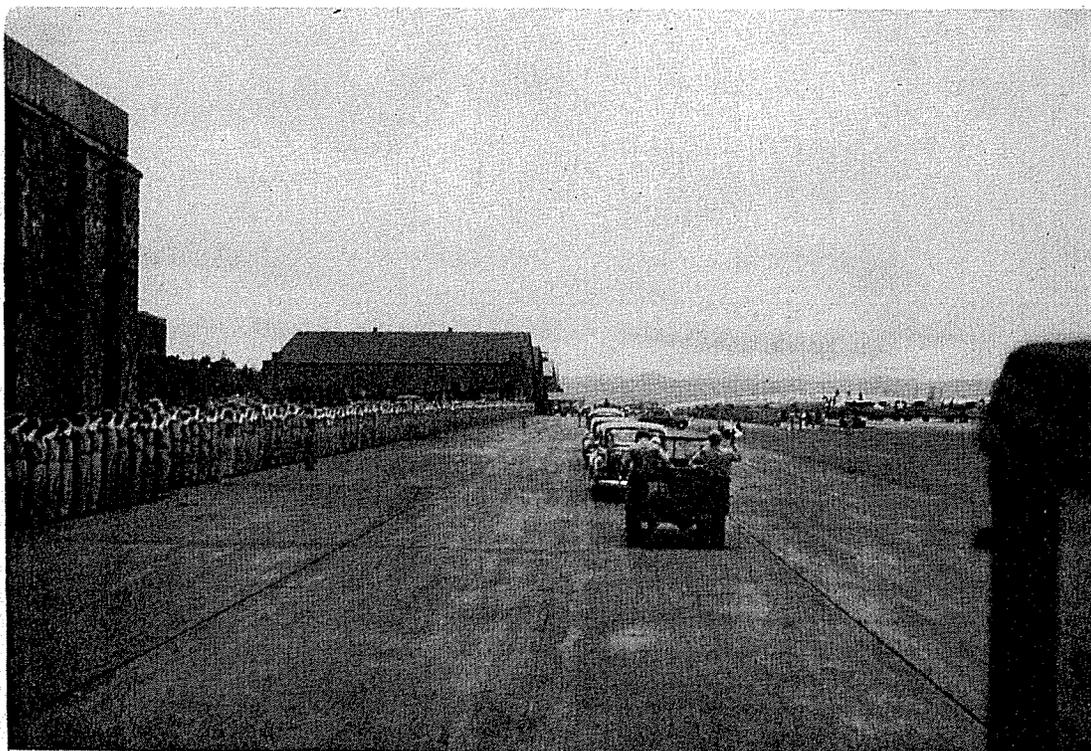
At 1045 the President, accompanied by General MacArthur and Admirals Leahy and Nimitz, left Waikiki by automobile on the first of his inspection trips about Oahu. The route took him past Base Hospital Number 8 (at McGrew Point, Pearl Harbor); past the many activities at Aiea; past the sugar mill at Waipahu; and on to our first stop - the Marine Corps Air Station at Ewa, where we arrived at 1130. The President was met here by Major General Rowell and Colonel J.E.S. Young, USMC, Commanding Officer of the station. After a short drive about the station, we left for the Naval Air Station at nearby Barbers Point. Here the President was met by Captain D.S. McMahan, USN., the Commanding Officer. We left Barbers Point at 1150 for the Naval Ammunition Depot at Lualualei. We arrived at Lualualei at 1210 and were met by Captain J.S. Dowell, USN, the Inspector of Ordnance in Charge. We drove through the depot, past the many scattered magazines and ammunition stowage facilities there and also observed the Navy's main radio transmitting station for Hawaii, which is near here. We left the limits of the depot at Kolekole Pass which is high atop the Waianai Mountains. General Richardson joined the President there, as we were to soon enter the limits of Schofield Barracks.

We arrived at Schofield Barracks at 1235. The President was driven about the post, through long lines of tanks and other motorized equipment; past the hangars and plane-covered aprons of Wheeler Field; through the Post Hospital area where many war wounded - including Japanese-Americans wounded in fighting in Italy, were convalescing; and then to the Officers Club and Mess. The entire route of the drive about Schofield was lined, both sides, with troops in single file. It was estimated that some 40,000 men were so deployed as to afford them a glimpse of the President. Today, as well as on later occasions, the President drove through long lines of loyal Japanese-American soldiers who presented arms in the same manner as all other troops on parade. This demonstration placed great confidence in the loyalty to the United States of all Hawaiian-Japanese as it made it possible for any Japanese fanatic in the ranks to shoot the President at point blank range.

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION



On an inspection tour of Oahu.



At Wheeler Field, Oahu.

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION

At the Officers Mess a large number of General officers were presented to the President. A complete list of them was not obtained but amongst them were Lieutenant General Buckner, Major General Murray, Major General Hodge, Major General Burgin, Major General A. B. Arnold, Brigadier General Ruffner, Colonel Otto Sandman (the Post Commander), Governor Stainback and Delegate Farrington. After the reception the President was entertained at lunch at the Officers Mess.

Just before leaving the luncheon table the President made a few brief remarks. He said: "I am always horrified when I have to make a speech. I am not here for that purpose. But I do want to tell you all about one experience of my life. Ten years ago today I was out here taking a review. Here there has been the most amazing change in one place I have ever seen. I remember that review very well. There were some First World War tanks in it. I think that of the twelve that took part seven broke down before they could get past. Some difference in ten years! Half the trucks broke down before they could get across. And the aircraft at Schofield! Not more than fifteen or twenty - three-fourths of them - got past, though whether they got back safely on the earth I don't know.

"At that time Hawaii was one of our major outposts. The outpost. We weren't allowed to fortify Guam. Today it is no longer an outpost. It is one of our rear areas in one sense of the word. From here we are conducting a campaign, one more advanced than any other campaign of the past, largely because of the good work you are doing here at this advance base. I am awfully glad to come back here and see it with my own eyes ten years to the day later. I wish we could stay here, see more. It is being felt all through this area. All the way down to General MacArthur's area, which, thank the Lord, is coming a little closer towards us, and automatically closer to the enemy than it was two years ago. It is good to see the three services together, because I think this morning I have seen not only the Marine Corps Air, but the Navy Air and the Army Air working together in all their component parts. I wish everybody back home could see and understand a little more of what's going on out here.

"It has been good to see you".

The President and his party left the Officers Club at 1440 and proceeded directly to the Schofield Parade Ground

where the Seventh Infantry Division was drawn up for inspection. We were told through the medium of a public address system a bit of the history of this seasoned division - of their participation in the campaigns of Attu and Kwajalein and in the occupation of Kiska. The President responded with a few remarks addressed to the Commanding General of the Seventh Division (Major General Archibald B. Arnold) and his men. "Officers and men of the Seventh Division. Your Commander in Chief brings you greetings from your own families, your own homes, to you here at this spot, which thank God is still a part of the United States. I have heard much of what the Seventh Division has done. We are all proud of the Seventh, of what it has done and what it is doing. And that is another reason why I wish you all the good luck in the world."

The Seventh Division, led by General Arnold, then passed in review. They were a lean, lanky and businesslike group of fighting men.

Immediately after the review the President and his party left Schofield to continue his inspection tour. As we left the limits of the post, at 1530, General Richardson disembarked from the President's car and left his company.

From Schofield Barracks we proceeded to the "SeaBee" Camp at Moanalua Ridge (Pearl Harbor), where we arrived at 1600. Here the Commanding Officer, Commander W.H. Goodson, USNR, joined the President for a tour about the camp. The President paused at the drill-field to address a few remarks to the several thousand SeaBees then assembled there. He told them: "Boys, I just want to say howdy do. This is the first bunch of SeaBees that I have inspected or looked at overseas. I think you are known on every ocean and every continent - all over the world. The SeaBees have come forward as an institution more quickly than any one I know of in the whole of our history, and all of us back home and out at the front are mighty proud of you. It is good to see you".

From the SeaBee Camp we proceeded to Camp Catlin. At the drill-field here was drawn up a unit of the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, commanded by Lieut-Colonel C. W. Stahl, USMC. Colonel Stahl was presented to the President and the President told the Marines: "I am glad to have this chance to see another bunch of Marines. You know it isn't generally known but about thirty years ago, or a little more, I was in

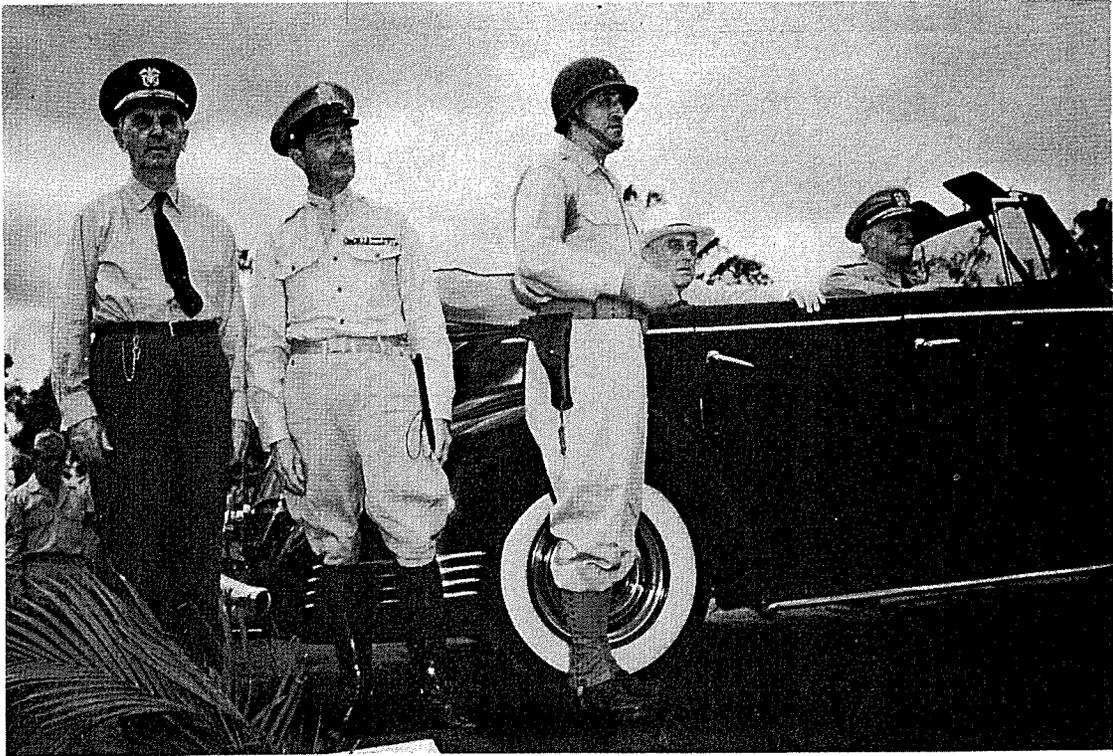


Lunch at Schofield Barracks.

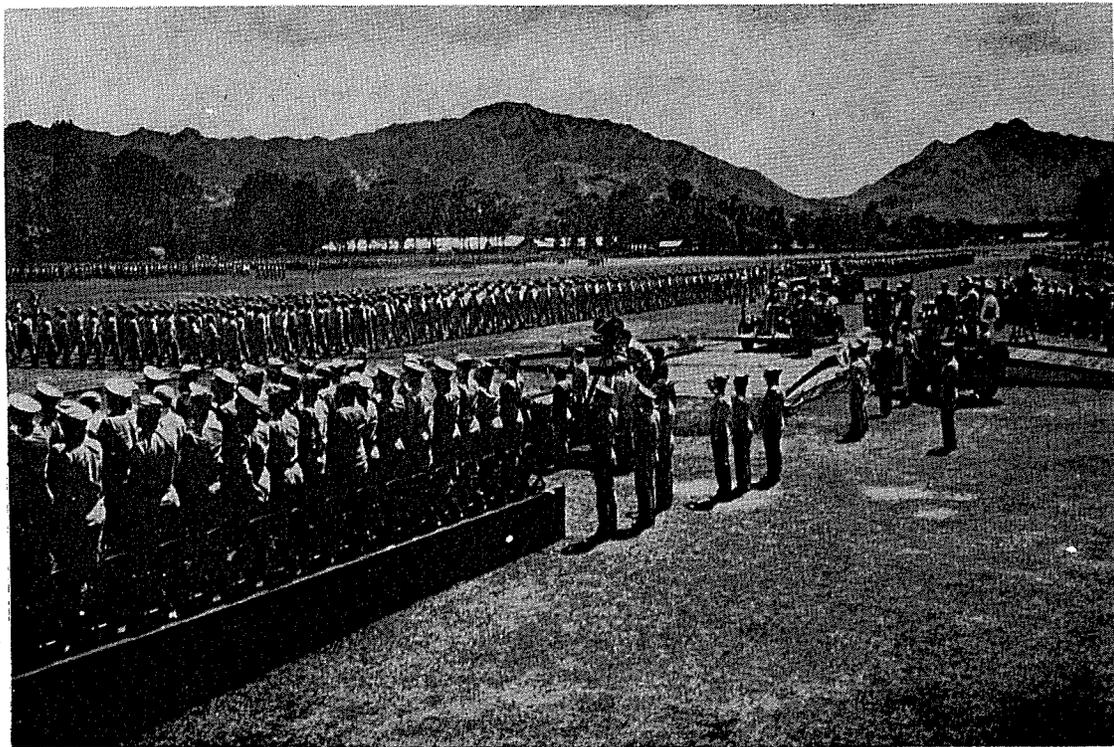


The Commander-in-Chief takes a review.

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION



Major General Arnold, Commander of the "Seventh", with the President, reviews his troops with genuine pride.



Schofield Barracks, Hawaii:  
The Seventh Infantry Division  
passes in review.

charge of the U.S. Marine Corps. It wasn't under the Secretary of the Navy in those days. It was under the Assistant Secretary. So that I got to know your ancestors very well, and I follow what the Marines are doing in this war with a tremendous lot of interest. I am very, very proud of you. It has been good to see you".

We left Camp Catlin at 1620 for Waikiki. Enroute we passed through lanes of huge quantities of military stores and material stored in the open fields behind wire fences, and also passed by a prisoner of war camp in which a number of Japanese prisoners of war were noted. They gazed very curiously as our party passed by.

Enroute to his quarters the President stopped at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, now being used exclusively by the Navy as a rest center for our submarine crews, to receive honors and to make another brief address. He told the men assembled there - all members of submarine crews just back from long war patrols: "I just want to say a word of greeting to all of you people. A word from back home. You submarine officers and men of the Pacific: I think by now the people back home realize all the submarine service has accomplished. I think they understand not only the purpose but its accomplishments. We are getting excellent reports from all over the world of what you are doing to help win the war. I was here ten years ago. Lived right here in these quarters - on the top floor. I hope you will be just as comfortable and happy here as I was because you deserve it a lot more".

The President arrived at his quarters at 1650. At 1730 he signed official mail.

The President and his party dined at 1930. General MacArthur, Admiral Nimitz and Admiral Halsey, who had arrived that afternoon from the United States, were dinner guests of the President. The guests departed at 2230.

Friday, July 28th - At Honolulu.

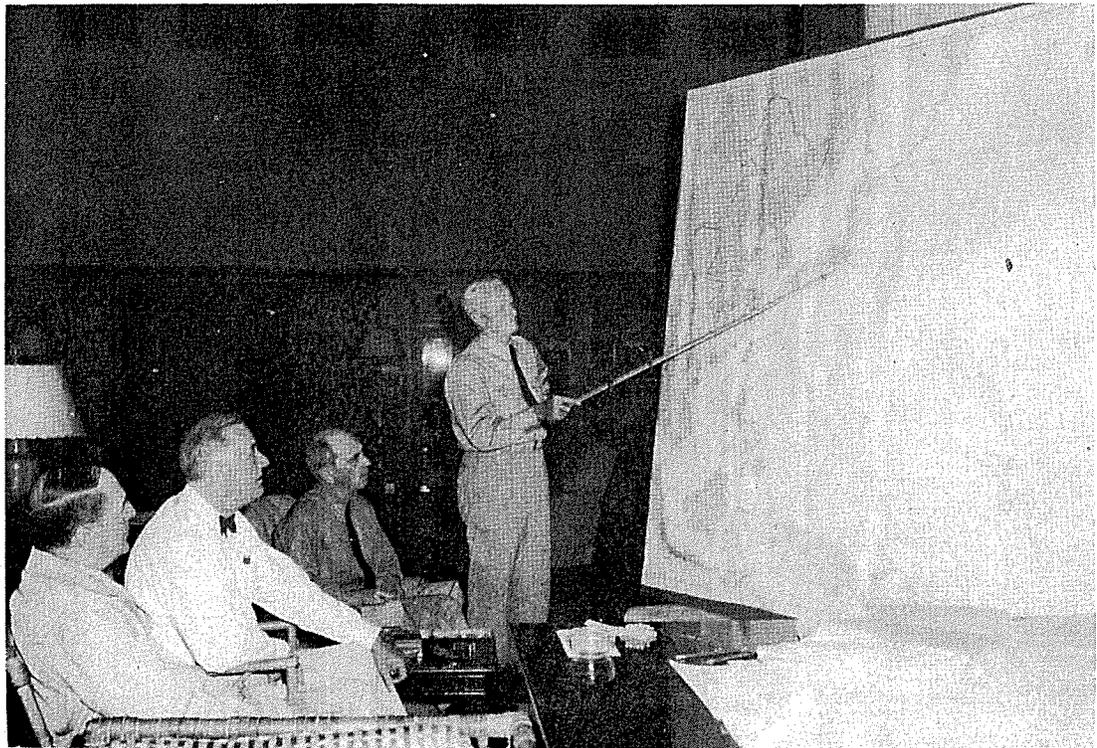
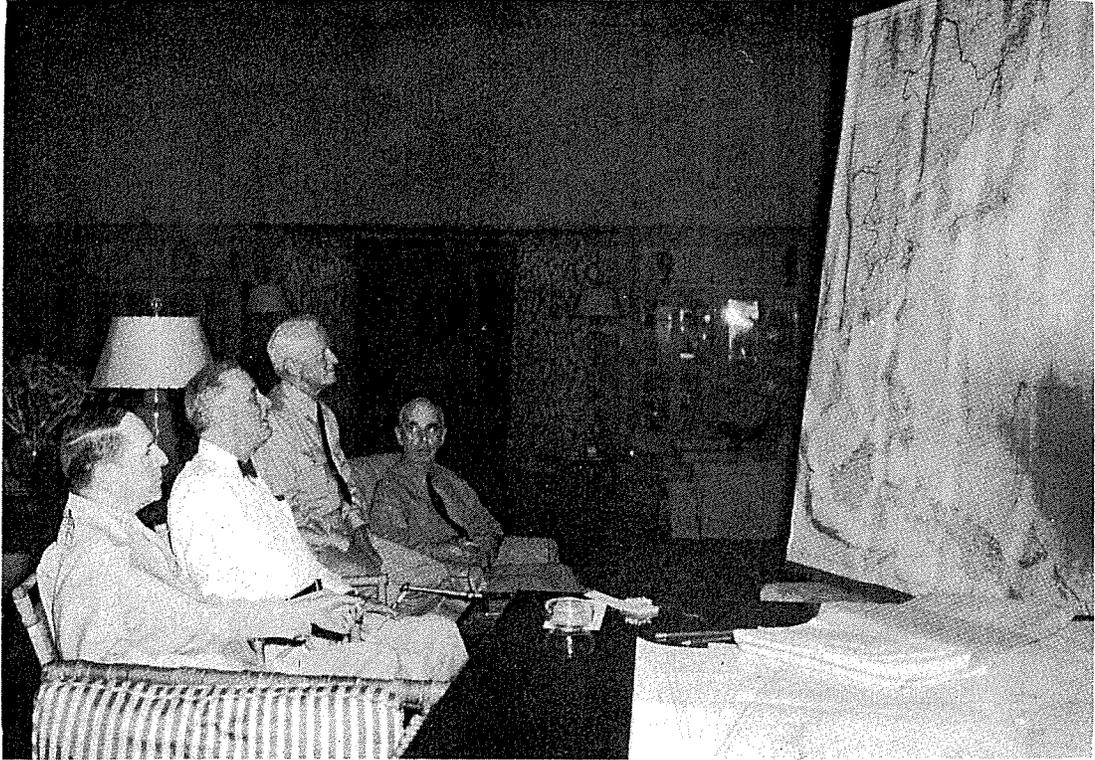
At 1015 General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz arrived at the President's quarters for a conference with the President and Admiral Leahy. The group first posed for pictures by still and motion picture photographers. After the pictures the President, General MacArthur, Admiral Leahy and Admiral Nimitz held a discussion of Pacific problems and the best

method of conducting the Pacific campaign in the future, having due regard for possible eventualities. While the purpose of the conference was only an exchange of ideas and not intended to reach decisions, the discussions developed complete accord, both in the understanding of the problem that confronts us and in the opinion as to the best methods for its solution. The conference continued until 1245, at which time the President, his party and his guests - Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur, had lunch. Immediately after lunch General MacArthur left Waikiki to enplane for his return to the Southwest Pacific. Admiral Nimitz returned to his headquarters at Pearl Harbor.

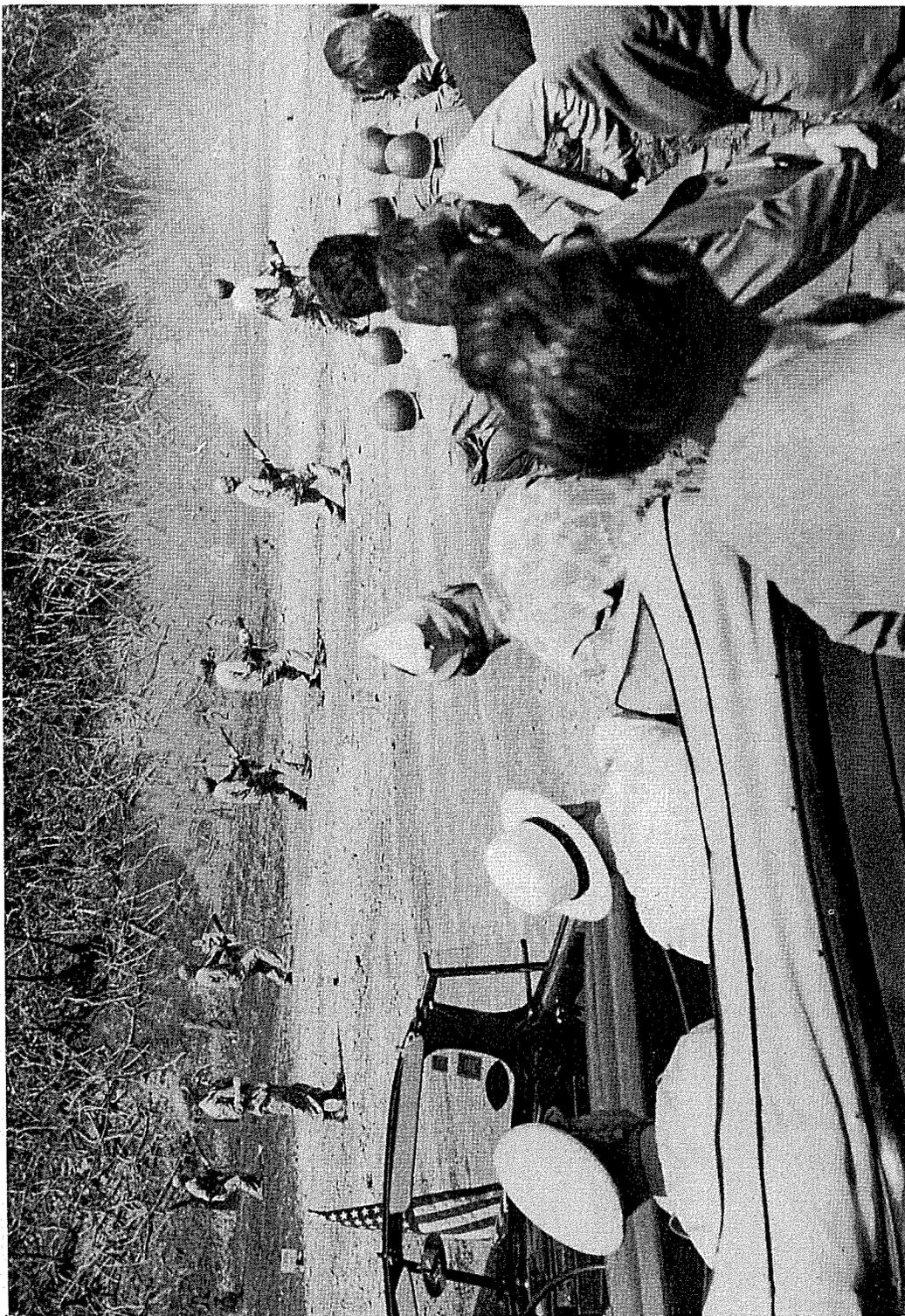
At 1350 the President, accompanied by Admiral Leahy, General Richardson and Admiral Ghormley, left Waikiki by automobile for Kahana Bay where he inspected the Army's Jungle Training Center. Colonel William Saffarans, who commands this center, was on hand to meet the President and personally conduct him on the inspection tour. Major General Hodge and Brigadier General McCuniff were also present. Here, by actual demonstration we were shown how the Army teaches our men jungle living; sniping; infiltration. We saw an assault on a fortified position (log pillbox); war dogs being trained; men crossing makeshift bridges; hip-shooting with Garand rifles, carbines, tommyguns, Browning automatic rifles, and light and heavy machine guns; men going through the "combat reaction course" where all sorts of handicaps and scares are continually thrown at them and their reaction carefully checked; first aid and evacuation training; village fighting; and hand-to-hand fighting. The setting for this center is amid real jungle country and its primary purpose is to familiarize our soldiers in some of the problems of living and fighting in jungle country.

We departed Kahana at 1620 and drove next to the Naval Air Station at Kaneohe Bay, arriving there at 1640. Kaneohe is a new station and is the headquarters of Commander Fleet Air Wing Two, Pacific Fleet. The President was met here by Rear Admiral J. D. Price and Captain H. M. Kindell, the Commanding Officer. The party was first taken to the control tower atop lofty Kaneohe Peak. This height afforded the President a splendid view of the entire air station and the surrounding bay and country. From the control tower we toured the station and then proceeded to the waterfront where

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION



At Honolulu: Pacific strategy is discussed.



At the Jungle Training Center: .30 caliber machine guns being fired from the hip.

the President paused for a few minutes to look over two cabin cruisers that had been fitted up for him to do a bit of fishing from. Lack of time, however, forced him to reluctantly cancel the fishing expedition for this afternoon.

The President left Kaneohe at 1715 for Waikiki, returning by way of Kaialua, the Amphibious Base at Waimanalo, Koko Head, the Coast Guard Base at Wailupi and Diamond Head. We arrived at Waikiki at 1800. Here the President found Brigadier General C. E. Smith, USA, and the Messrs. Harold and Walter Dillingham waiting to call on him.

At 1930 the President had dinner with his immediate party. During dinner Hawaiian music was furnished by Bill Dias (machinist's mate first class, U.S.N.R.) and his "Nautical Hawaiians", a band of seventeen pieces from the Fourteenth Naval District, playing from the lawn just outside the dining room. The band was augmented for this occasion by hula dancer Lila Reiplinger and vocalist Emma Pollock. After dinner the President and members of his party moved outside to the lawn where they were treated to a continued concert of Hawaiian music and hula dancing. The "Nautical Hawaiians" smooth, soft and distinctive music and hula dancing was thoroughly enjoyed by all. After the concert, which was curtailed by the 10 p.m. curfew, Dias and members of his troupe were presented to the President.

Saturday, July 29th - At Honolulu.

The President signed official mail at 0930.

At 1100 the President, accompanied by Admiral Ghormley and General Richardson, left Waikiki by automobile for another inspection tour of Oahu. He stopped first at the Army General Hospital No. 147 (occupying the plant of the former Saint Louis University) in Honolulu. He was met here by Colonel White, Commanding Officer of the hospital. This is a 1000-bed hospital and it was filled, most of the patients being wounded men evacuated from Saipan. The President left his car here and went through several of the wards and chatted briefly with a number of the patients.

Many of the patients who could get outside were out about the hospital grounds to see the President as he passed. We left the Army hospital at 1125.

We arrived at the Naval Air Station, Honolulu (John Rodgers Airport) at 1145. Here the President was joined by Captain D. S. Ingalls, the Commanding Officer, for a drive through the station. We did not stop here except to pick up and to drop off the Commanding Officer as we left the limits of his station.

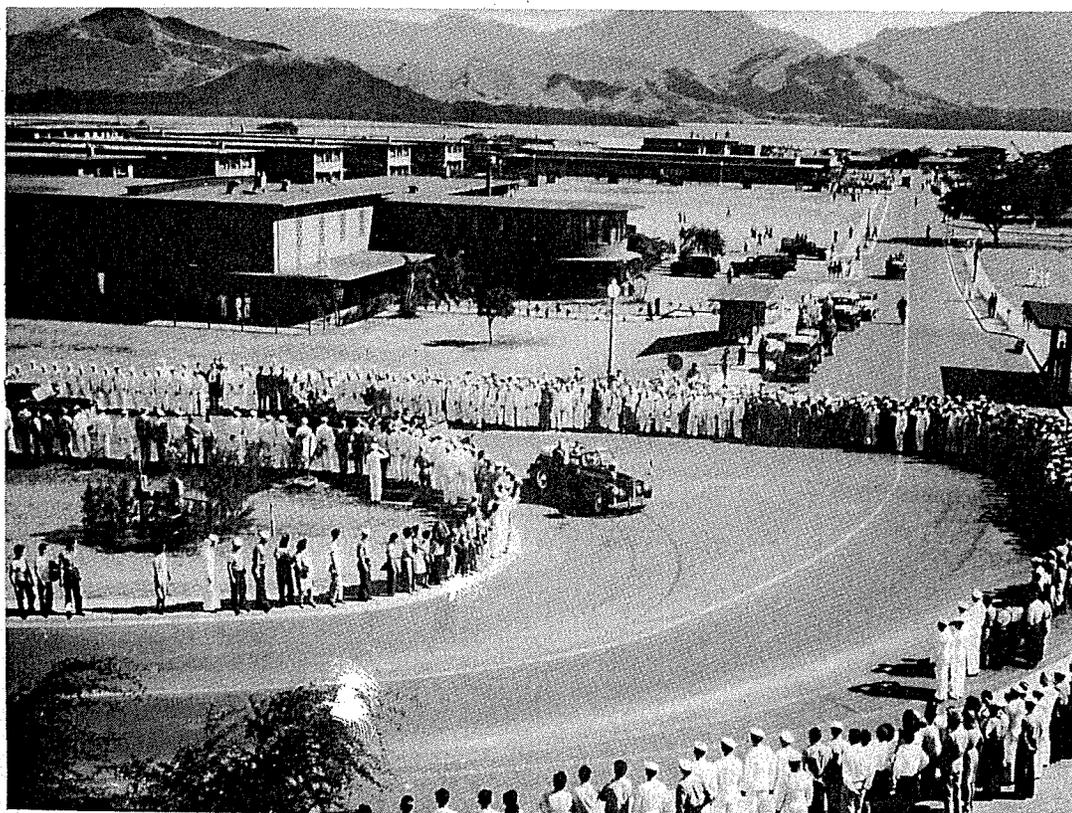
We arrived at Hickham Field at 1150, where the President was met by Colonel Paul Johnson, the Commanding Officer. All Hickham Field - servicemen and civilians alike - was out to see the President. Here, parked on an apron in front of one of the huge hangars was an ambulance plane just in with wounded men evacuated from Saipan. The President paused here for a few minutes to witness the unloading of the wounded and several of them were brought on their stretchers to the President's car where he talked with them briefly. What surprise and cheer those boys showed on unexpectedly facing their President! The arrival of these ambulance planes from the war zones is a common occurrence at Hickham Field nowadays. Each of these planes is fitted to carry 32 patients.

We left Hickham Field at 1215 and proceeded directly to the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard. We arrived at the navy yard at 1220 and the President was joined by Rear Admiral W. R. Furlong, Commandant of the Yard. We drove first to the administration building where, from his car, the President addressed an assembly of thousands of navy yard workers. He told them: "I am glad to be back again after ten years, and I hope it won't be ten years before I come back the third time. We are awfully proud back in Washington - back in the United States, of what is being done here. One thing that appeals to me very strongly and that is the element of speed. We are just about twice as fast today as we ever were before and we are going to make it even faster. Today we have got without question the largest and best equipped navy in the world and that is something to be proud of. Now I am a part of the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard. I was just given membership in the Georgia State Club. That makes me proud too. Thank you very much".

Leaving the administration building the President drove about the navy yard, stopping abreast the battleship MARYLAND,



The President and Rear Admiral Price.

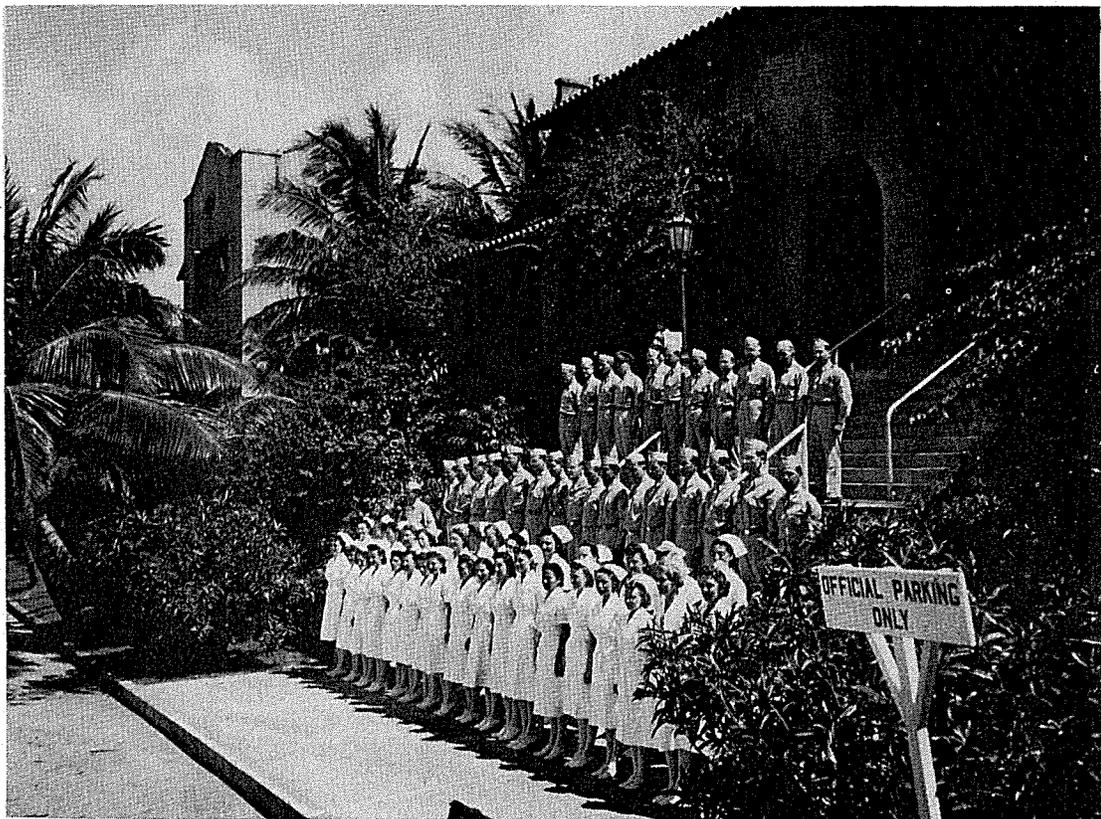


At the Naval Air Station, Kaneohe.

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION



Approaching the U. S. Army  
General Hospital #147 at Honolulu.



Part of the Staff at Army General 147.

then in drydock, to greet her skipper, Captain H. J. Ray, and to note how her torpedo damaged bow had been repaired. We left the navy yard at 1225 for the submarine base. On arrival at the submarine base at 1230, the President was met by Captain C.E. Aldrich, the commanding officer, and escorted for a tour of the base and through a number of the workshops. From here we continued on to Admiral Nimitz' quarters at Makalapa Point in Pearl Harbor, arriving there at 1245. At Admiral Nimitz' quarters the President left his car and received a large number of Flag and General officers who had assembled there. After the reception the President had lunch here as Admiral Nimitz' guest, in company with Admirals Leahy, Nimitz, Halsey, Ghormley, Calhoun, Lockwood, Towers, McIntire, Brown, Furlong, Kauffman, Pownall, McMorris, Generals Buckner, Harmon, Richardson, Watson, Rowell, Julian Smith, Leavey, Mandell, Captains Anderson, Austin and Wood, Lieut-Commanders Lamar and Bruenn, Governor Stainback, Delegate Farrington, Mr. Elmer Davis and Judge Rosenman. After lunch Admiral Nimitz presented the President a belt, woven from the lahala plant, which had been sent to the President by the King of Ailing-lapalap, one of the Marshall Island atolls. The belt has on it a symbol which by the King's interpretation means, "What you have taken by force you must be prepared to hold by force".

The luncheon over, the President, accompanied by Admirals Nimitz and Ghormley, left Admiral Nimitz' quarters for the Naval Hospital at Aiea. We arrived at the hospital at 1435, where the President was met by Captain W.W. Hargrave, Medical Corps, U.S.N., the medical officer in command of the hospital. This is a new hospital - 5000 beds - and is located atop Aiea Hill which commands a birdseye view of Pearl Harbor and the sea below. The staff and a large number of ambulatory patients were assembled outside in front of the hospital where the President paused briefly to tell them: "I am quite familiar with this hospital on paper. Admiral McIntire and I have spent a good long time in the preparation of the plans in a spot where it is not nearly as pleasant as it is here. I think there are thousands of people in Washington who would be willing to come up here and take the places of these boys from Saipan. Washington in summertime is not a pleasant place to live. That is why I think all of you sick and wounded are very, very fortunate to be here. It is good to see you. Good to know of the excellent service you of the staff have been

doing in bringing these people back to health. Bringing people who have been wounded and the sick back to full health is something that has progressed enormously since I went through the First World War. I wish I could see all of you here today - the staff, the wounded and the sick. Your whole country is very, very proud of you."

The President then left his car and toured the hospital quite extensively, stopping to chat briefly with a large number of surprised patients. As at the Army hospital this morning, most of the patients here were from Saipan. A few were from the Marshalls. We left the naval hospital at 1510.

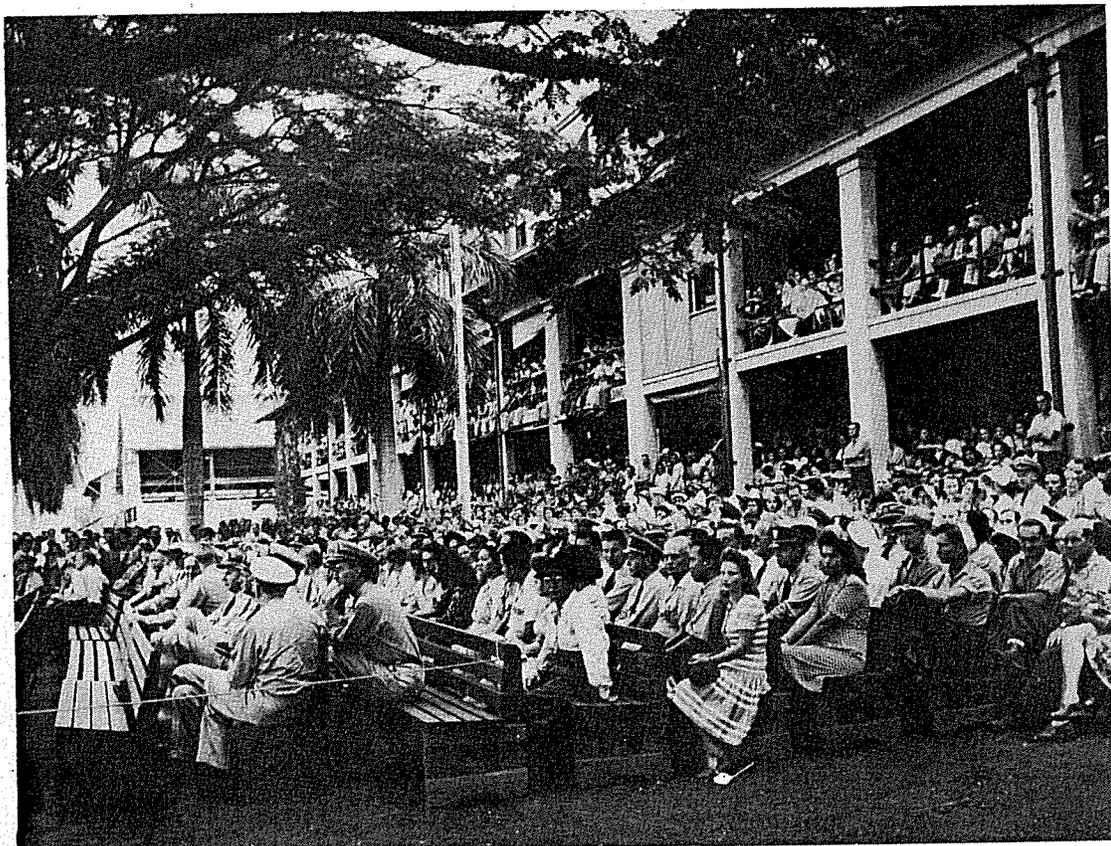
The President, accompanied by Admiral Nimitz and Admiral Ghormley, arrived at Washington Place, residence of the Governor, at 1535, where the party was entertained at a lawn cocktail party. The President remained seated in his car. With the Governor and Mrs. Stainback to meet and entertain the President were Delegate and Mrs. Farrington; Mr. and Mrs. Gerald R. Corbett, Secretary of Hawaii; Mrs. Harold T. Kay, wife of the Military Aide to the Governor; Miss Lil Shelton, the Governor's personal secretary; Federal Judge and Mrs. J. Frank McLaughlin; Mr. Howard T. Ferebee, the Governor's Secretary; Mr. Robert L. Shivers, Collector of Customs; Mr. J. Garner Anthony, former Attorney General of Hawaii; and Commander E. Wayne Tod, Naval Aide to the Governor.

At 1615 the President and his party left Washington Place for Waikiki. They arrived at the Holmes Estate at 1630 and at 1645 the President held a press conference. Press correspondents on duty in the Hawaiian Area were presented to the President by Captain Waldo Drake, USNR, Public Relations Officer on Admiral Nimitz' Staff, before the conference. Mr. Merriman Smith, Mr. Howard Fleiger, Mr. Robert Nixon and Mr. Carlton Smith, who had come to Hawaii by air subsequent to our departure from San Diego, were also present. The press conference adjourned at 1720.

At 1845 the President, accompanied by Admiral Nimitz, General Richardson and members of his immediate party, left Waikiki by automobile for the Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor. The President arrived at the navy yard at 1905, sat in his car for several minutes chatting with Admirals Nimitz and Ghormley and General Richardson. He came on board the BALTIMORE at 1909. Judge Rosenman and Mr. Elmer Davis, who left the President's



At Hickam Field: The President talks to wounded men who have just arrived from Saipan by air transport.



A section of the crowd at the Navy Yard administration building.

party here, were on the dock to see the President off. So were the newsmen, Messrs. Smith, Nixon and Fleiger, and Secret Service Agents Reilly, Rowley, Wood, Peterson and Lowery. Mr. Davis was to continue on to the Central Pacific and the others returned to the United States by aircraft.

Captain J.S. MacKinnon, USNR, Chief of Staff, Seventeenth Naval District, took passage from Pearl Harbor to the Aleutians in the BALTIMORE to act as pilot and guide for the Presidential party while in the Aleutians-Alaskan Area.

At 1920 Mr. Dewey Long, who had come aboard with the President's party, left the ship with official White House mail. The President left his cabin and went to the Flag bridge and word was given for us to get underway once again. At 1930 the BALTIMORE and other units of our task group were underway from Pearl Harbor for Adak in the Aleutians.

As publicly expressed on several occasions, the President was very much impressed with what he saw during his short visit to Hawaii - the growth and might of the military and naval establishments there; the state of readiness reached; and the speed with which even the impossible of two years ago is today accomplished. At each activity visited many of the personnel were out in formation, not for inspection but to afford them a glimpse of their Commander in Chief, and the greater part of the routes used by the President was lined, on both sides, with single files of men - shoulder to shoulder - thus paraded to enable as many men as possible a chance to see the President. The men looked extremely fit; their equipment was in excellent condition; and, all in all, we left the Islands with the distinct impression that in Hawaii we have a mighty fortress and without question the most important base in the world for conducting military and naval operations.

Communications while the President was in residence in Honolulu were carried on by means of a land-line from Radio Wahiawa (NPM) through Cincpac Headquarters to the Holmes Estate. Messages received in code by way of the high speed circuit from Radio Washington (NSS) were immediately put on the teletype and sent to the communication center at the Holmes Estate where they were decrypted by Lieut. Myers or Chief Warrant Officer Cornelius and delivered to the President. The reverse procedure was used in sending out messages.

During our stay in Honolulu "Fala" had to remain aboard the BALTIMORE as the Territorial quarantine regulations

require that all dogs landed in the Territory be impounded for a period of four months. "Fala" was at the gangway to meet the President on his return to the ship and exhibited real delight as he escorted his master back aboard.

The White House news correspondents, Messrs. Merriman Smith, Robert Nixon, Howard Fleiger and Carlton Smith accompanied the President on all of his inspection trips while in Hawaii.

During his three-day stay in Hawaii the President was chauffeured by W. F. Resley, boatswain's mate second class, U.S.N., the driver regularly assigned to Admiral Ghormley.

At 2235 we set course 353, speed 22 knots.

Sunday, July 30th - Enroute Adak.

The President, Admiral Leahy, Admiral McIntire, Admiral Brown, General Watson, Captain Wood and Captain Calhoun attended church services conducted by Chaplain Glenn this forenoon.

1200 position and data: Latitude 26-08-00 North; Longitude 158-05-00 West, weather, slightly cloudy; sea, smooth; wind from WSW, force 4; average temperature 76.

At midnight (2400) we set all clocks back one-half hour to conform to Zone Plus 10 time.

Monday, July 31st - Enroute Adak.

At 0600 we changed course to 350.

1200 position and data: Latitude 34-54-30 North; Longitude 159-33-30 West; weather, slightly cloudy; sea, smooth; wind from NNE, force 3; average temperature 74.

At 1930 the FANNING and CUMMINGS left our formation and proceeded to take station twenty miles on the starboard and port beams respectively of the BALTIMORE to search for survivors from a B-24 that had been reported down in this area several days previously.

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION



At the Naval Hospital, Aiea.



The President meets the Press  
at Waikiki.

Tuesday, August 1st - Enroute Adak.

At 0430 we began encountering fog, visibility at times being reduced to 200 yards. At 0530 we changed course to 327 and reduced speed to 21 knots. The BALTIMORE was prepared to catapult its scout observation planes at daylight to assist in the search for B-24 survivors. However, because of the fog this air search had to be cancelled.

1200 position and data: Latitude 43-07-00 North; Longitude 162-42-35 West; weather, foggy and quite chilly; no wind; at noon the temperature was 64. It fell steadily throughout the afternoon and evening, at a rate of approximately one degree an hour.

Captain MacKinnon and Chaplain Glenn were luncheon guests of the President and his party.

The general fog lifted at about 1400 but we continued to encounter fog banks during the remainder of the day and throughout the evening. We changed course to 324 at 1420.

Wednesday, August 2nd - Enroute Adak.

1200 position and data: Latitude 49-49-30 North; Longitude 169-36-30 West; weather, cloudy and misty. We encountered fog banks throughout the day; wind, from SSE, force 4; smooth sea; average temperature 52. The lowest temperature recorded for the day was 47.

At 1830 we entered Amukta Pass at 2130 and entered into the Bering Sea. At this time we changed course to 270.

Thursday, August 3rd - Enroute to and at Adak.

At 0200 we changed course to 248. At 0613 we passed Great Sitkin Island abeam to port. At 0800 our task group commenced steering various courses and using various speeds while making the approach to Kuluk Bay.

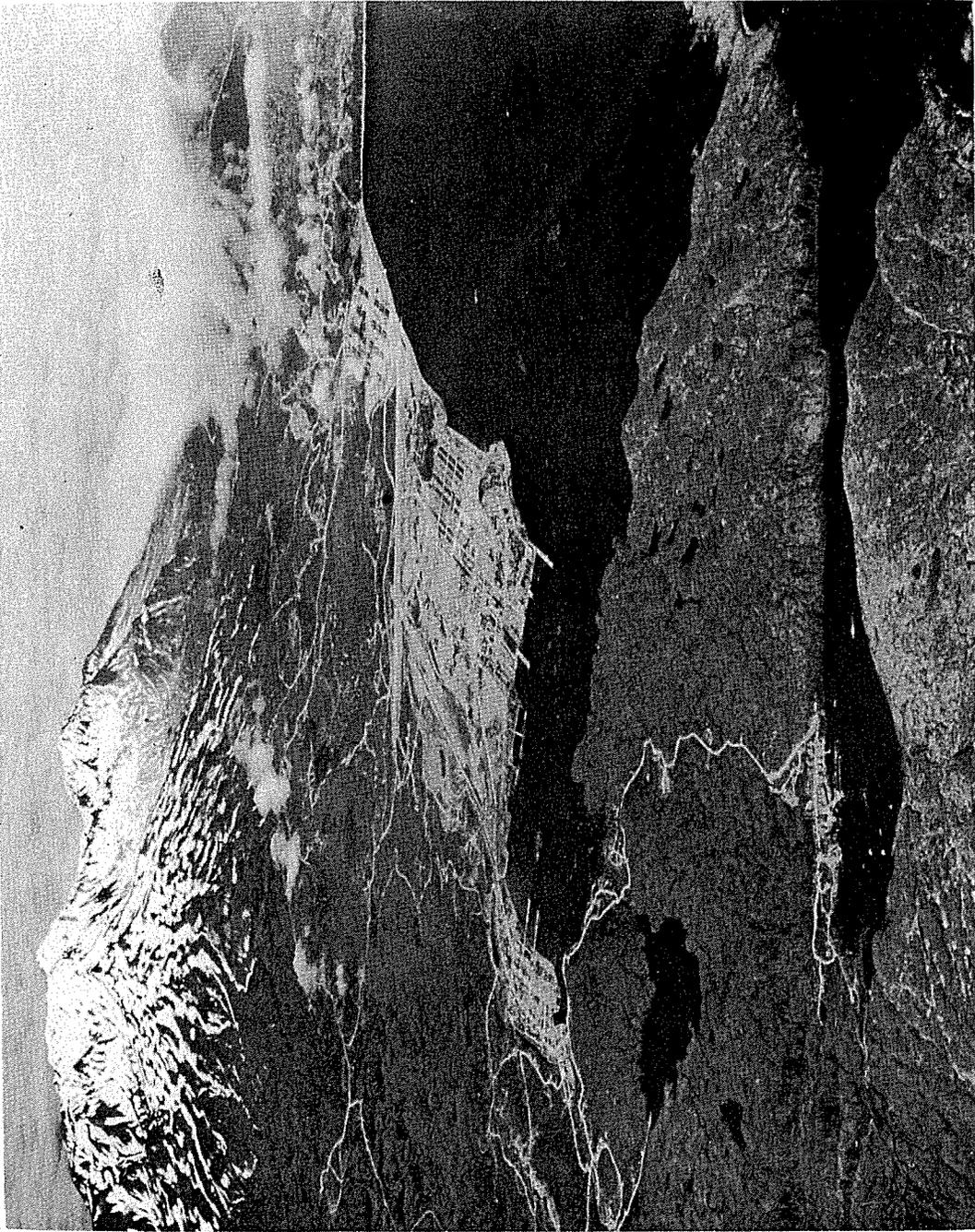
At 0925 the BALTIMORE stopped temporarily while Vice Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher, U.S.N., Commander North Pacific Force, Pacific Fleet, and Commander Alaskan Sea Frontier; Rear Admiral F.E.M. Whiting, U.S.N., Commandant Seventeenth Naval District; and Lieutenant J. W. Adams, U.S.N.R., a local pilot,

came on board from a launch. As we stood into Adak Harbor it was noted that the officers and men attached to the naval vessels present were manning the rail in honor of the President. The BALTIMORE hoisted the President's flag. Ships present at Adak included the U.S.S. CHARLESTON (gunboat), the U.S.S. BLACK HAWK (destroyer tender); U.S.S. BRAZOS and U.S.S. CUYAMA (oilers), one destroyer escort (DE), several patrol craft and eight merchantmen. Distance traveled, Pearl Harbor to Adak, 2335 miles.

At 1029 the BALTIMORE moored, starboard side to, to pier #7, Sweepers Cove, Adak, Alaska. Shortly after mooring, the following officers came on board to call on the President: Lt-Gen. Dellos C. Emmons, U.S.A., Comdg. General, Alaskan Department; Maj. Gen. D. Johnson, U.S.A., Comdg. General, Eleventh Air Force; Brig. Gen. H. F. Thompson, U.S.A., Comdg. General Troops at Adak; Brig. Gen. Bathurst, U.S.A., Chief of Staff to General Emmons; Brig. Gen. I. Davis, U.S.A., Chief of Staff to General Johnson; Captain A. I. Price, U.S.N., Commandant, Naval Operating Base, Adak; Captain R. E. Robinson, Jr., U.S.N., Chief of Staff to Admiral Fletcher. It was raining lightly as we docked. The rain continued throughout the day, later increasing in intensity.

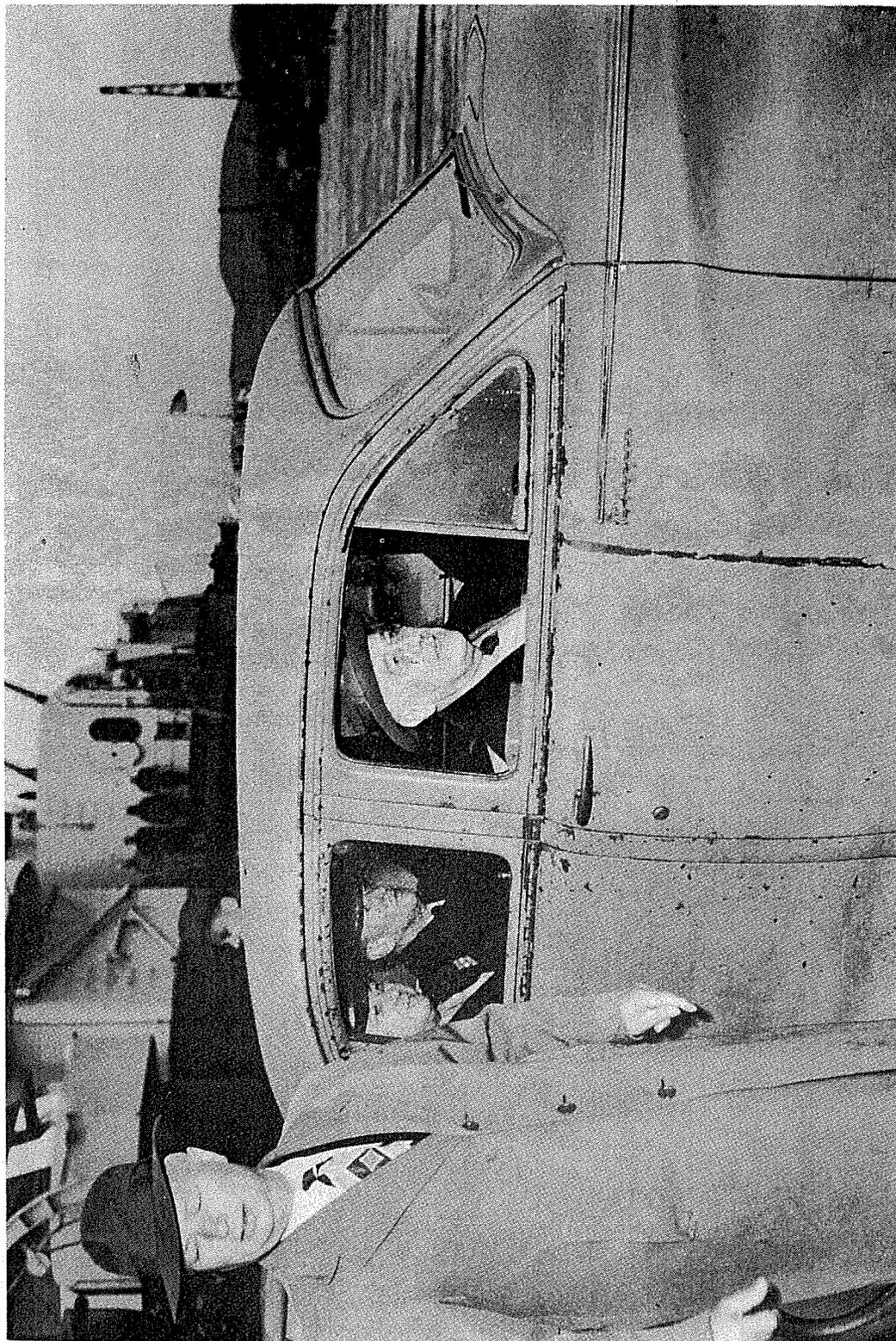
The President and his party left the ship at 1100 to make an inspection of the various activities at Adak. Honors were rendered by the Army post band and the Marine guard as the President left the pier. His route of inspection took him about the various parts of the naval base, thence to Admiral Whiting's quarters at the head of Finger Bay. Here, at 1130, the President left his car and went indoors where were presented to him many of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers on duty at Adak. The President left Admiral Whiting's quarters at 1220 for the nearby chief petty officers' messhall (a Quonset hut), where he lunched with a representative service group of enlisted men. Approximately 160 men were present, proportionately chosen from the Army, Navy, Marine and SeaBee personnel on duty at Adak. Two enlisted men were chosen by lot to sit at the President's table. Those so seated were (to the President's left) Private Ferdinand Rutscher, U.S.A., 19 Lindley Ave., Irvington, N.J., and (to the President's right) Private William L. Goff, U.S.M.C., Batesville, Arkansas. The bill of fare consisted of boiled ham, stewed tomatoes, mashed potatoes with cream gravy, string beans, chocolate pudding, bread, butter and coffee, and the meal was served to the President in a regular "GI" aluminum tray just as it was for all others present. After lunch the President made a talk to the men which was most enthusiastically received. He told them:

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION



Adak, showing Mt. Moffet, Kuluk Bay and Finger Bay (in foreground)

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION



Adak: The President, together with Lt. General  
Emmons and Vice Admiral Fletcher, leaves the  
Baltimore for an inspection tour.

"Gentlemen: I like your food. I like your climate (laughter). You don't realize the thousands upon thousands of people who would give anything in the world to swap places with you people. I have seen some of them. Of course I haven't been down to the Southwest Pacific, but last year I saw two battalions of our engineers down in Liberia and I would much rather be here than in Liberia.

"It's a treat to see this place and see what's been done here in such a short time. Say for example the spot where the Army moved a stream and made an airfield out of it. I have never been to this country before but I know the parallel of it very well. I've spent lots of time up around the coasts of Maine and Newfoundland. And Americans of all kinds can live here and get by with it all right. I am thrilled with what we have done here. I wish more people back home could come out to Alaska - and see what we have done here in an incredibly short time.

"When the Japs first struck out here - not here but west of here, two years ago folks back home, especially on the Coast, got panicky. The newspapers were in the lead. Well, they figured out that from these islands the enemy was going to come down and destroy San Francisco, Seattle and Los Angeles. The invasion was on! The continent of the United States was going to be captured by the Japs! And of course we live in a pretty big country. The people in the Midwest didn't quite see the peril. There was a lot of feeling; a lot of fear; a lot of laughter about the Pacific Coast. And the mere fact of what we have done in regaining the islands west of here from the Japs has had a tremendous moral effect on all of the United States. People see things now - on the war - from a more ordinary common sense point of view. People realize, I think, the fact that we are actually engaged in a war, either working or fighting, all over the Pacific, all over Europe and in many parts of Africa. They realize for the first time that this is a global war. That is one reason why many of us realize that it is a great privilege to take part in this kind of thing - a thing that has changed our people's point of view tremendously.